

TE HIKU 2024, VOLUME I

Draft Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui Conservation Management Strategy



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



TE RARAWA



TE AUPŌURI



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Artwork commissioned from Richard Murray, a graphic designer, by the CMS Working Group.



July 2024

ISBN (print): 978-0-473-71791-9

ISBN (digital): 978-0-473-71792-6

Rārangi upoko

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Mana whenua whakapuakitanga¹

Authoritative statement

Ko Ranginui e tū iho nei hei tuanui mō te ao,
Ko Papatūānuku e takoto nei hei whāriki mō te rangi

Ka puta, ka ora ki ngā mumu tai, ki ngā whenua wawā, ā rāua tini uri
whakaheke e kōwhaiwhai haere nei i te ao

Ko Tāne-te-waiora ko Tāne-te-pēpeke, ko Tāne-nui-a-Rangi,
ko Tāne-te-ororo,

Ko Tāne Mahuta i whakarite i te wehenga ake o ōna mātua kia puta ai
ki te ao mārama.

He tapu anō te ira atua i whakatōngia e Tāne ki roto i tāna i hanga ai
ki tāna i moe ai.

Ka tiakina te mana atua iroto i te whare tangata, kia mau tonu ai
te tapu o te tangata.

Nā Tāne anō ngā rākau me ngā manu – a Raupō, a Kīwī, a Rupe mā,
me te tini o Te Wao Nui ā, marere noa ki ngātakutai moana, ki ngā tini
a Tangaroa. Ko te tangi a te mātui, “tūi, tutuiā” – te rangi ki te whenua,
te whenua ki te rangi.

Ka puta ki te whei ao, ki te ao mārama, tihei wā mauriora!

Ko Tūmataunga anō tētahi o ngā tama a Ranginui rāua ko Papatūānuku.
He atua koi, he atua māia, he kaitaki, he toa. Ko ōna hoa ko te taua, ko tana
mahi he karawhiu i runga i te marae ātea me te pakanga. Nā tēnei atua,
nā Tūmataunga ka puta ko āna uri – te tini me te mano o ngā tāngata e tūtū
haere nei ki runga i te mata o te whenua.

He uri whakatupu tātou nō ngā kāwai atua o te ao. He mea paihere ngā uri a
Tāne rāua ko Tūmataunga, ki ngāwhakapapa atua tātai noa ki te ao.

Koia e meatia nei, kia kōrerotia ana te mana o ngā ngahere, ngā whenua
me ngā papamoana o Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui, kia maumahara te tangata e
honohono ana te mauri o ngā mea katoa.

Ka mutu, i konei anō mātou e noho ana hei kaitiaki i te taiao, hei kaitaurima
i te mauri o ngā tapuwae ā-nuku o ō mātou tūpuna. Nā rātou ngā kōrero
i waiho, i tapa hoki ngā ingoa i honohono ai ngā tātai katoa o te ao tūroa.
Kua riro iho i a mātou Ngā Kete o Te Wānanga i tikina ake rā e Tāne kia whai
māramatanga ai te ira tangata.

Nāna anō te wairua mārama me ngā āhuratanga whakamīharo o te ira atua
i whakatō ki roto i ana uri e tū nei hei tangata whenua tūturu mō Te Hiku o
Te Ika-a-Māui Tikitiki a Taranga ā, puta noa i Aotearoa. Nō muri mai ka tae mai
a Kupe, a Pōhūhūhū, a Tamatea, a Nukutawhiti, a Ruanui, a Puhi, Tūmoana,
i ruirui haere ai i te kākano maii Rangiātea, kia kore ai mātou e ngaro.

Ko tōku mana, ko tōku reo Māori ngā kaiwhakamārama i tōku mātauranga
ki te taiao, rere ki uta, rere ki tai ā, taiāwhiowhio noa Ko mātou tonu te hunga
tiaki i ngā mahi tapu a ō mātou tūpuna.

Kei te ture Kāwana te kawenga ki te whakatairanga i ngā tīkanga a te Māori
kia hīkina ake te mana o te iwi meōna hapū hei kaitiaki kia whakatutuki i
te mana tapu kia taurima tonu ai te Wao Nui a Tāne i Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui.

¹ Ngāti Kuri Deed of Settlement 2014, pp 84–86; Te Aupōuri Deed of Settlement 2012, pp 66–68; NgāiTakoto Deed of Settlement 2012, pp 49–51; and Te Rarawa Deed of Settlement 2012, pp 155–157.

Ranginui extends above us as a canopy over the world; Papatūānuku stretches out below, a platform for the heavens. They are adorned with an interwoven tapestry of their myriad descendants, born and reborn, and dispersed amongst the murmuring waters and recesses, throughout the scattered lands and oceans of Rangī and Papa.

It was Tāne-te-waiora, Tāne-te-pēpeke, Tāne-te-ororo, Tāne-whakapiripiri, Tāne-Mahuta, Tāne-nui-a-Rangī who instigated the separation of his parents, bringing about the emergence into the ‘world of light and understanding’. Through the act of conception, Tāne introduced his godliness to those that he created and an aspect of his divinity to those with whom he procreated. The womb transmits and protects this sacred authority maintaining the sanctity of the holistic person. From Tāne also descended Rākau, Raupō, Kiwi, Rupe and the multitudes of progeny from the mountains to the great forests and unto the oceans. The sky is woven into the land and the land to the sky from whence emerged the world of light, bringing forth the spirit essence of all living things.

Tūmatauenga – another son of Ranginui and Papatūānuku, was astute and brave, an industrious leader and the ultimate warrior. His constant companions are strife and war; he convenes the arena of conflict and the field of battle. The progeny of Tūmatauenga includes all the people who live and occupy the face of the earth.

As descendants of the gods and the progeny of Tāne and Tūmatauenga, we are enmeshed within the genealogies of the pantheon of elemental deities that form the environment.

We speak here of our authority over the lands, forests, and oceans of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui, as the spirit of all things is connected, empowering our ability to speak as guardians of the land, forests and seas, in the pursuit of all that we desire.

We have lived here since time immemorial, as guardians of the environment, fostering the spirits, treading in the footprints of our ancestors who bestowed names between the land and the sky, and laid down a celestial template that encompasses all of nature. Tāne bequeathed to us the ‘baskets of knowledge’ to provide his descendants with an understanding enabling us to exercise power, authority, and responsibility. Tāne created his progeny with the attributes of the gods and imbued them with a divine element. These descendants exist now as the indigenous people of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui-Tikitiki-o Taranga and Aotearoa New Zealand (Aotearoa). From the time of the arrival of Kupe, Pōhūhūhū, Tamatea, Nukutawhiti, Ruanui, Puhi, and Tūmoana, they sowed the sacred seed brought from Rangīātea ensuring our ongoing existence.

My innate authority and my language illuminate my inherited knowledge and responsibility for the environment, from the centre of the land to the oceans and the atmosphere. We are the original occupants and contemporary guardians of those tasks sacred to our ancestors. It is appropriate for government to acknowledge, respect, and support our inherited role, knowledge and practices as the core of conservation management in New Zealand. Better equipped and more empowered iwi and hapū as kaitiaki, introduces an immense additional resource in the management of the great domains of Tāne, and his siblings in Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui.

Whakataukī

Unuhia te rito o te harakeke,
kei hea te kōmako, e kō?
Whakatairangitia, rere ki uta, rere ki tai;
ui mai koe ki a au, he aha te meanui o tēnei ao?
Māku e kī atu: he tangata, he tangata, he tangata!

*Remove the centre shoot of the flax
and where will the bellbird be, where?
It will mill around, fly inland, fly seawards; and then
you will ask me, what is the greatest thing in the world?
I will respond by saying: it is people, it is people, it is people!*

Meri Ngāroto (Te Aupōuri)



Moemoeā Vision

This strategy sets out a collaborative working arrangement between the co-authoring iwi and hapū of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui and the Department of Conservation – Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) within *Te Korowai*² (Figure 1). We have together acknowledged a need to begin with a new strategy to ensure the ongoing sustainability of our lands and oceans within Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui.

Tuia te Korowai ki te huruhuru o te kōmako

Let us weave the feathers of the kōmako into our Korowai

The kōmako/korimako/bellbird has been lost from *Te Korowai* for some time due to a range of threats and pests affecting its natural habitat. Our vision acts as not only an aspirational goal but also one that can be actively measured as a cultural indicator.

The famous whakataukī by Meri Ngāroto on page 3 recognises the kōmako as part of the natural environment. To pay respect to this passage, we intend to ensure that, over time, the song of the kōmako is heard once again in *Te Korowai*.

² *Te Korowai*, where referenced in italics, relates to the area where this conservation management strategy applies, from Te Rerenga Wairua/Cape Reinga in the north to northern Hokianga in the south, excluding the Karikari Peninsula.

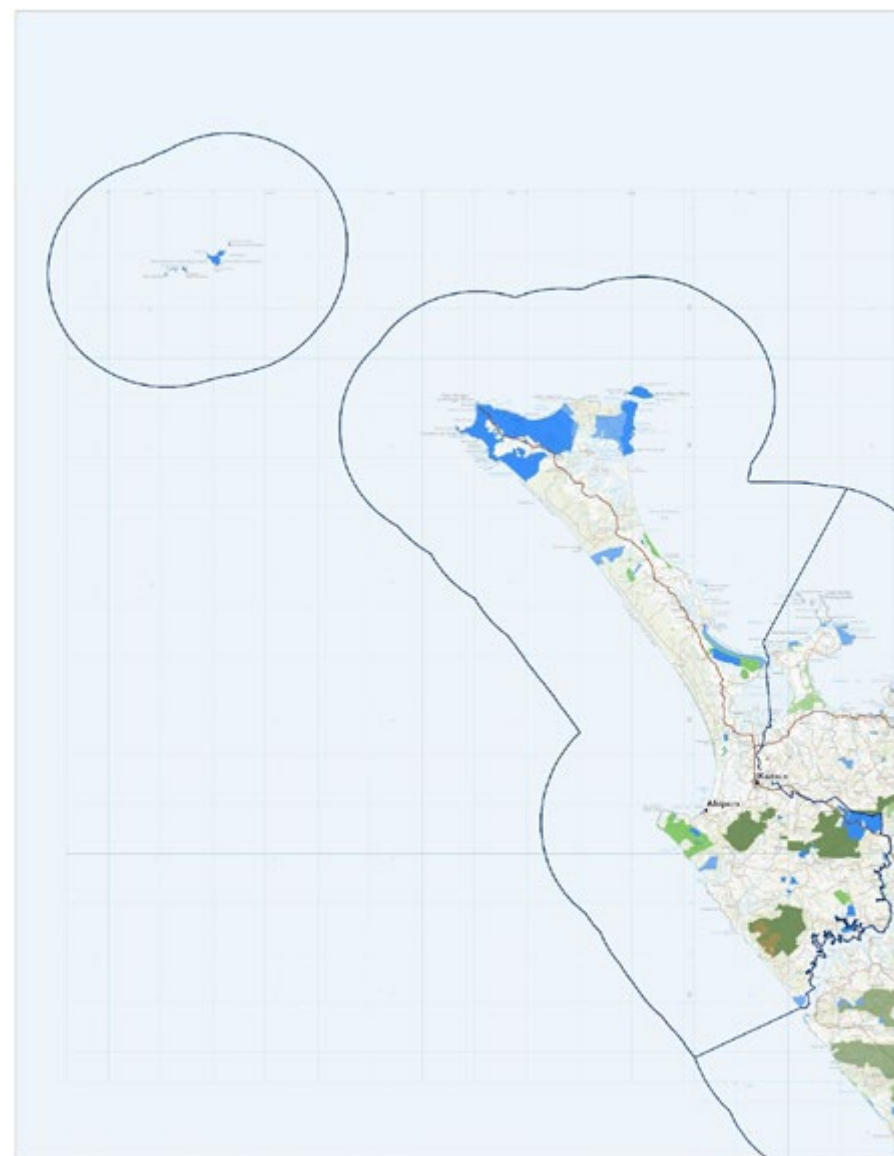


Figure 1: The boundaries of *Te Korowai*
(see Map 1 ‘Te Hiku Overview’ in Volume III)

Kupu whakataki

Foreword

In the breath-taking landscapes of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui, where mountains pierce the heavens, rivers weave their stories, and forests whisper ancient wisdom, the spirit of conservation thrives. This land, with its vibrant tapestry of cultures and its deep-rooted connection to Papatūānuku and Ranginui, provides an extraordinary canvas upon which environmental conservation unfolds.

As we reflect upon the conservation efforts of *Te Korowai*, we are reminded of the profound words of Meri Ngāroto: “He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata”. What is the most important thing in the world? It is people, it is people, it is people. This essence of humanity, intertwined with the natural world, forms the very foundation of conservation and kaitiakitanga.

From the moment of arrival, our ancestors embraced their role as kaitiaki, guardians of the land, guided by kaupapa tuku iho. The wisdom, passed down through generations, honours the interdependent relationship between humans and the environment, recognising that the wellbeing of one is inseparable from the other.

Māori knowledge and practices have shaped the conservation landscape of Te Hiku inspiring an ethos deeply rooted in respect, reciprocity and sustainability. The concept of kaitiakitanga is about entrusted guardianship and care for the natural world. It calls upon us to recognise the intrinsic value of all living beings, the interconnectedness of ecosystems, and the importance of maintaining the mauri, the life force that sustains us all.

The profound bond between Māori and the land is interwoven with a commitment to mauri ora, the flourishing of life. This commitment is exemplified through the restoration of wetlands, the rejuvenation of

kauri forests, and the protection of marine sanctuaries. Māori-led and community initiatives, showcase the power of collaboration between tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), communities and the Government, breathing life into the principle of kotahitanga – unity in purpose.

The Māori world view instils a sense of awe and reverence for the natural world, fostering a deep understanding that the environment is not merely a resource to be exploited but a taonga, a treasure to be cherished. The profound symbolism of the kiwi, the tuatara and other endemic species resonates with Māori legends and stories, reminding us of our collective responsibility to safeguard these ancestral taonga for future generations.

While the Korowai redress will make remarkable strides in conservation, the challenges that lie ahead are immense. Climate change, biodiversity loss and unsustainable practices threaten the delicate balance of ecosystems.

Within these pages, we invite you to immerse yourself in the richness of Māori conservation traditions, to journey alongside whānau (families), hapū (sub-tribes) and iwi (tribes) as they weave their knowledge and passion into the fabric of the conservation story for *Te Korowai*. Through this lens, we learn that the pursuit of environmental harmony is a collective endeavour that transcends time and cultures.

May the stories within this book ignite a flame within us all – a flame of connection, responsibility and reverence for the natural world.

Whakataukī

... Te Tiriti O Waitangi
Me ako a tatou tamariki,
kawenata, Te Tiriti O Waitangi,
ona putaketake,

He Rangatiratanga,
He Manaakitanga,
He Tohungatanga,
He Whānaungatanga,
He Ukaipo,
Otira, kei tua ko te aka matua,
tona ingoa – **KOTAHITANGA**

*The Treaty of Waitangi
We must teach our Children,
the covenant of, Te Tiriti O Waitangi,
The root connections being,*

*The coming Together and **Uplifting**, (People)
The Responsibilities of **Caring**,
The Teachings of **Wisdoms**,
The Maintenance of Kin **Relationships**,
The **Nurturing**,
However, beyond these, is the parent root,
that name is – **UNITY***





WAHANGA TUATAHI

Whānaungatanga

PART ONE

Partnership

1. Te ara hou A new pathway

The Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui Conservation Management Strategy (Te Hiku CMS) originated from Treaty settlements with four of the northern iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui: Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Rarawa. With settlement comes change, and this strategy intends to give effect to the Korowai (the conservation redress provided for each iwi under their respective deeds of settlement and settlement Acts). The aim of the Korowai is to improve conservation in Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui that is built on positive, cooperative and enduring relationships.

Kaitiakitanga in Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui has always involved tikanga Māori, and its application is central to the strategy, providing the basis for preserving the mauri of all species. Kaitiaki give taonga the highest priority, followed by current and future generations.

Whānaungatanga and whakapapa give rise to the kin relationship between people and taonga and establish obligations across generations. These intergenerational obligations to taonga manifest themselves at many levels, differing between taonga and the various iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui. However, the kin relationship with our environment is often heard in our whaikorero when we acknowledge and give praise to our maunga, waterways, lakes, wetlands and harbours, like the praise we would give our whānau and friends.

Our relationship with the environment enables our culture to thrive and evolve and will assist in nurturing and protecting it into the future.

The management approach is that of unity and considering the whole – ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) – with the management regime based on tikanga, tapu, rāhui, noa, and utilising mātauranga Māori and

customary practices. Mātauranga Māori is the feedback loop that corresponds to generations of actions and reactions with the environment. Over time, our ability to carry out our functions as kaitiaki has diminished and been taken away, but with renewed vigour we intend to work collectively for our people, places and environment.

The renewed collaboration between tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Department of Conservation – Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) in creating the strategy has set a new pathway for enhanced conservation and elevates Te Hiku tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) interests in planning and decision making.

The strategy directs a shift towards creating a more shared, enduring and collaborative conservation ethic. While we have never forgotten the values and principles associated with kaitiakitanga, we turn our sights to new aspirations following Treaty settlement. This includes restoring our waterways and wetlands, co-managing lands and fauna and flora, reconnecting our tamariki and mokopuna with te taiao and our precious taonga, and reinvigorating our cultural practices.

In this, however, we must also reflect on our current capacity and capability, as well as the ongoing pressure to restore our environment and our people.

The Te Hiku CMS provides a means for genuine capacity and capability building, where opportunities and enduring partnerships can be created, leading to a change in the way we do things in the ongoing restoration and protection of our taonga.

These aspirations are already being met head-on, with various iwi environmental plans, taiao groups, specific environmental teams and

whānau carrying out numerous projects across Te Hiku landscapes that enhance our natural environment. It is not surprising to see the rejuvenation of our natural environment corresponding to the rejuvenation of our people. The kin relationship with our taonga and natural environment works both ways, and we prosper through healthier people and places.

While the strategy originated from Treaty settlements and we have established our case for enhanced conservation, we must find the appropriate balance between meeting our kinship obligations and ensuring our community can prosper together, within the bounds of our natural environment. People need to see themselves within this document or it will not be successful.

Our rohe is unique and is subject to increasing demands on natural resources and space for personal, commercial, cultural and community uses. Existing management frameworks are under pressure to maintain our natural environment and the list of our taonga classified as At Risk or Threatened is a testament to this.

We as people come and go, but the intention remains that each feather threaded in the Korowai creates a cloak of protection and a kaitiakitanga ethic that serves our taonga now and into the future. As we have identified above, the wellbeing of our people is inextricably linked to the welfare of our taonga.



1.1 Kaupapa tuku iho Inherited values

Every action or activity of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi is sourced in values inherited from our tūpuna Māori called Kaupapa Tuku Iho. It is envisaged that Kaupapa Tuku Iho will give life to the mana whenua whakapuakitanga to ensure the ongoing sustainability of the whenua and the moana in Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui.

Kaupapa Tuku Iho acknowledges Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi and hapū mātauranga, tikanga and tangata. These will be infused into the operations of conservation.

The values of Kaupapa Tuku Iho are as follows.

Manaakitanga: Demonstrating behaviour and activities that are mana enhancing towards others, including generosity, care, respect and reciprocity.

Wairuatanga / mauri: Acknowledging and understanding the existence of mauri and a spiritual dimension to life that requires regular attention and nourishment.

Ūkaipōtanga: Caring and nurturing a context where Māori and others can contribute in ways that strengthen a sense of fulfilment and stimulation.

Whānaungatanga: Expressing relationships that are built on common ancestry and feature interdependence and reciprocal obligations. These relationships provide support and guidance to rōpū tuku iho (whānau, hapū, iwi) as well as other groups of people by whom genealogy is highly regarded.

Rangatiratanga: Reflecting chiefly roles and attributes, seen as ‘walking the talk’ and showing integrity, humility and honesty.

Kaitiakitanga: Exercising guardianship, deriving from mana whenua, over natural resources, inherited taonga and other forms of wealth, and communities, including Māori and other distinctive cultural groups.

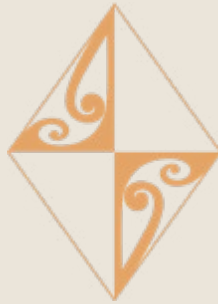
Kotahitanga: Pursuing a unity of purpose and direction where all are able and encouraged to contribute.

Pūkengatanga: Processing knowledge creation, dissemination and maintenance that leads to scholarship and contributes to the mātauranga continuum of Te Kāhano i ruia mai i Rangiātea.

Tātai hono: Analysing and synthesising fundamental connectivity (as in genealogy) that highlights the balancing of inter-relationships between people, their heritage and the world around them. Acknowledging the element of whakautu and the reciprocal responsibilities that evolve from it.

Te reo Māori: Using te reo to articulate Māori understanding of the world, just as other cultural groups use their languages to do this. This inherited taonga is essential to the identity and survival of Māori as a people and comes from both the whenua and te taiao.

Mana: Acknowledging the mana and autonomy of each iwi to operate within their respective rohe in accordance with mana whenua, mana tūpuna, mana moana and manaakitanga. Iwi authorities show commitment to developing strategies regarding shared interests.



Manaakitanga



Wairuatanga / Mauri



Ūkaipōtanga



Whānaungatanga



Rangatiratanga



Kaitiakitanga



Kotahitanga



Pūkengatanga



Tātai Hono



Te Reo Māori



Mana

1.2 Ngā matapono Guiding principles and values

He oranga taiao – he oranga tangata
Tiakina e tātou te tapu o tō tātou ūkaipō:
kia pūrena ai te mauri hei oranga pūmau,
kia toitū ai ngā mana o tua whakarere,
kia tuituia ai ngā tātai hono i tēnā, i tēnā,
kia ranea ai te mātauranga hei taonga tuku iho.
Kia korowaitia ngā whakatupuranga o Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui:
ki te kaitiakitanga, ki te wairuatanga, ki te māramatanga,
me te whānaungatanga.

*Vitality of environment – vitality of people
We need to protect the sanctity of the Earth, our home, which bears and sustains us:
so that life not only continues but thrives,
our culture, sense of belonging and identity are strengthened,
we reinforce our inter-connectedness, and respect and care for one another,
and pass on a base of knowledge that enriches the lives of our descendants.
Let us cloak our future generations of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui in:
guardianship, spirituality, understanding, and kinship.*

1.3 Tikanga Māori

The overview of, and background to, the Korowai redress section in each Te Hiku iwi Treaty claims settlement Act to date includes the following statement:

Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupouri, Ngāi Takoto, Te Rarawa, and the Crown are committed under the korowai to establishing, maintaining, and strengthening their positive, co-operative, and enduring relationships, guided by the following principles:

... d. enabling and supporting the use of te reo Māori and tikanga Māori:

Tikanga Māori is the right or correct way of doing things within Māori society. It consists of traditional knowledge, principles, practices, procedures and processes that underpin social, spiritual, political and legal dimensions of Māori society.

The Supreme Court in *Ellis v The King 2022*³ acknowledged tikanga Māori as the first law of Aotearoa New Zealand (Aotearoa) and it is the law that grew from and is very much embedded in our whenua. The Statement of Tikanga adopted by the Court identifies that tikanga principles, concepts, practices and values include but are not limited to:

- a. manaakitanga and whānaungatanga;
- b. mana;
- c. tapu;
- d. utu;
- e. noa and ea;
- f. whakapapa; and
- g. kaitiakitanga.

The values and principles underlying tikanga are common among Māori. They are universally accepted and are a constant. However, the practice and the manifestation of these principles in particular contexts can vary between different iwi, hapū and whānau.

The intent of the Treaty claims settlement Acts is to enable tikanga Māori in a meaningful way. The Te Hiku CMS has identified different means of accessing Te Korowai lands and waters that could be required for cultural activities that are informed by tikanga Māori. This can be seen in the following provisions within this document: Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki Place Policy 5.3.4.1 regarding motu access; Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki Place Outcome 7.2.6; section 11.13 Vehicles and other means of transport, descriptive text; Watercraft Policy 11.13.1.15; and Horses and other animals Policy 11.14.14.

The cultural activities informed by tikanga are so broad and varied among iwi that it is not possible to specify all protocols and procedures for all whenua, moana and wai, especially because tikanga develops over time. Examples of activities that are supported by the means of accessing Te Korowai lands and waters outlined in the policies above could be as broad as the translocation of native taonga species for harvesting as kai or the control of invasive pests. Due to the varied and evolving nature of tikanga for Te Hiku iwi, descriptions of tikanga for certain sites can be covered within the relationship agreements between each iwi and Te Papa Atawhai. These relationships agreements will be reviewed regularly.

³ Accessed at: www.courtsofnz.govt.nz/assets/cases/2022/2022-NZSC-114.pdf

Whakataukī

Toi te kupu,
Toi te mana,
Toi te whenua.

*When the word is established,
the authority is established, and
the land is secured.*

Rev Maori Marsden (Ngāi Takoto)



2. Tīmatanga kōrero Introduction

2.1 Te Korowai Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui Conservation Management Strategy

The Te Hiku CMS has been co-authored by Te Rarawa, Ngāi Takoto and Te Aupōuri of Te Hiku iwi and Te Papa Atawhai. Ngāti Kuri has not participated but is being kept informed each step of the way.

As a result of the co-drafting process, the term ‘Te Korowai lands and waters’ is used to represent public conservation lands and waters within *Te Korowai*.

‘*Te Korowai*’, where in italics, relates to the region where the Te Hiku iwi Treaty settlements apply. *Te Korowai* stretches from Te Rerenga Wairua/ Cape Reinga (Te Rerenga Wairua) in the north to the northern Hokianga in the south, but excludes the Karikari Peninsula to the east. Te Hiku CMS encompasses the areas of interest of Te Hiku iwi, including the coastal marine area out to 12 nautical miles (as shown on Map 1 in Volume III).

The outcomes, objectives, policies and milestones have effect over the relevant areas within the Te Hiku CMS. These provisions apply to the direct management of Te Korowai lands and waters as well as to advocacy and engagement, for conservation values and species, involving other agencies that manage non-Te Korowai lands and waters. Te Papa Atawhai also needs to comply with other legislative and statutory requirements, such as regional council planning documents, when managing Te Korowai lands and waters.

2.2 Te hanga Structure

The Te Hiku CMS is in three volumes.

Volume I – Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui Conservation Management Strategy Objectives, Outcomes, Policies and Milestones

Volume II – Appendices

Appendix 1

Te Tiriti o Waitangi relationships in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 2

Work or activities of the Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) that may meet the requirements of section 4(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 for exemptions from land-use consents

Appendix 3

Important ecosystems and habitats within *Te Korowai*

Appendix 4

Islands over 1 ha administered by the Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 5

Priority ecosystem units on Te Korowai lands and waters

Appendix 6

Threats, pests and wild animals within *Te Korowai*

Appendix 7

Threatened and at-risk indigenous flora and fauna in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 8

Marine habitats and ecosystems in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 9

Significant geological features and landforms in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 10

Recreation destinations in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 11

Prescriptions for management of visitor management zones

Appendix 12

Historic sites managed by the Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) on Te Korowai lands and waters

Appendix 13

Aircraft use zones

Appendix 14

Taonga species in *Te Korowai*

Appendix 15

The Korowai redress features

Volume III – Maps

The unique origin of the Te Hiku CMS is reflected in the structure of Volume I.

Part One

Explains the partnership approach of the Te Hiku CMS.

Part Two

Focuses on the four places:

- Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki;
- Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki;
- Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki; and
- Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki (the Places)

and contains the outcomes, policies and milestones for each of these places.

Part Three

Provides a summary of:

- the national and regional objectives, policies and milestones for Te Tiriti o Waitangi relationships, natural values, historic values and recreational values; and
- details the monitoring and implementation requirements of the Te Hiku CMS.

2.3 Te ture Treaty settlement legislation

Several plans and agreements have resulted from Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui Iwi Treaty claims settlement legislation. The Te Hiku CMS has been informed by and intends to provide a link between these documents, which include:

- Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe/Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan;⁴
- Korowai for Enhanced Conservation Relationship Agreement;⁵
- Warawara Whenua Ngahere i te Taiao Agreement;⁶
- customary materials plans;
- wāhi tapu plans; and
- Te Hiku Iwi Social Development and Wellbeing Accord (2013).⁷

The decision-making framework, as set out in Treaty settlement legislation,⁸ is of particular importance to the strategy. It sets a clear direction in terms of the process to enable giving effect to section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987.

Te Papa Atawhai and Te Hiku iwi must follow the decision-making framework when a decision is made under the conservation legislation. The framework includes specific provisions for transparent decision making for conservation matters within *Te Korowai*.

An agreed decision-making framework,⁹ customary materials plans and wāhi tapu framework are yet to be created at the time of drafting. However, it is intended that these documents will be developed over the lifetime of the strategy through genuine partnership.

Te Papa Atawhai is required under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 to interpret and administer the Act in a way that gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This involves building and supporting effective conservation partnerships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) at a local level. Giving effect to the Treaty principles and Treaty settlement legislation in Te Hiku is paramount to producing strong conservation outcomes.

4 Accessed at: www.teoneroa-a-tohe.nz/beach-management-plan

5 Accessed at: https://tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/NgaiTakoto/DOS_SUPPORT/NgaiTakoto-Te-Hiku-Conservation-Relationship-Agreement-9-Dec-2015.pdf

6 Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 152, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0079/latest/DLM6577914.html

7 Te Hiku Iwi Social Development and Wellbeing Accord, 5 February 2013, www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Te-Aupouri/Te-Hiku-iwi-Social-Development-and-Wellbeing-Accord-5-Feb-2013.pdf

8 Set out in: the Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 118, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0079/latest/DLM6577813.html; the Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 104, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0076/latest/DLM6056264.html; the Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 101, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0078/latest/DLM6578689.html; and the Te Aupōri Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 106, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0077/latest/DLM6576691.html

9 Set out in: Schedule 4 of the Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 6, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0079/latest/DLM6578187.html; Schedule 3 of the Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 6, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0076/latest/DLM6058583.html; Schedule 3 of the Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 6, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0078/latest/DLM6578978.html; and Schedule 3 of the Te Aupōri Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 6, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0077/latest/DLM6577041.html

2.4 Ngā mahere taiao Iwi and hapū environmental management plans

Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plans are resource management plans prepared by an iwi authority, rūnanga or hapū.

These plans are an expression of rangatiratanga mana whenua and assist with the exercise of kaitiaki roles and responsibilities.

These plans provide an opportunity for whānau, marae, hapū and iwi to clearly state how they intend to exercise their mana and help to clearly identify issues regarding the use of natural and physical resources within their rohe.

In the context of the Te Hiku CMS, there are currently four Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plans. These are as follows:

- Te Runanga o Ngāi Takoto Environmental Plan;¹⁰
- Ahipara Takiwā Management Plan;¹¹
- Ngā Tai e Rua o Te Aupōuri Environmental Management Plan;¹² and
- Ngāti Kuri Pou Taiao Environmental Management Plan.¹³

These documents have been used to assist our understanding of the conservation and environmental issues in our rohe, and their specific policies have influenced our management approach at each Place.

While Ngāti Kuri chose not to be involved in this process, particular emphasis has been placed on the Ngāti Kuri Pou Taiao Environmental Management Plan (2018) at their request.

2.5 Horopaki a ture Statutory context

A CMS forms part of the statutory planning framework for all conservation lands and waters in Aotearoa (Figure 2). Te Papa Atawhai must administer and manage public conservation lands and waters in each region, in accordance with this legislation and policy.

These documents also guide Te Papa Atawhai when it is advocating for the protection of conservation values beyond public conservation lands and waters. At the top of the hierarchy is the Conservation Act 1987, beneath which lies the Conservation General Policy,¹⁴ followed by CMSs and conservation management plans. Lower-level documents cannot be inconsistent with documents higher up in the hierarchy.

A conservation management plan contains the detailed objectives for a particular area when required by Treaty settlement(s) or where there are complex issues.

If the Places or regional policy requirements of the Te Hiku CMS differ from, but are not inconsistent with, an operative conservation management plan, the conservation management plan is given precedence because it is the more specific planning document for that particular area.

10 Toi Te Kupu Toi Te Mana Toi Te Whenua Te Iwi O Ngāi Takoto Environmental Plan (2017), Te Runanga O Ngāi Takoto, www.ngaitakotoiwi.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/TRONT-Environmental-Plan.pdf

11 Ahipara Takiwā Management Plan (2019), Te Runanga O Te Rarawa, www.terarawa.iwi.nz/publications/Ahipara-Environmental-Management-Plan

12 Ngā Tai e Rua o Te Aupōuri Environmental Management Plan (2018), Te Rūnanga Nui O Te Aupōuri. Copy available on request from Te Aupōuri.

13 Pou Taiao Environmental Management (2018), Ngāti Kuri Trust Board, www.nrc.govt.nz/media/ehjdfj3f/ngati-kuri-environmental-management-plan-2018.pdf

14 Conservation General Policy (2005), www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/conservation-general-policy.pdf

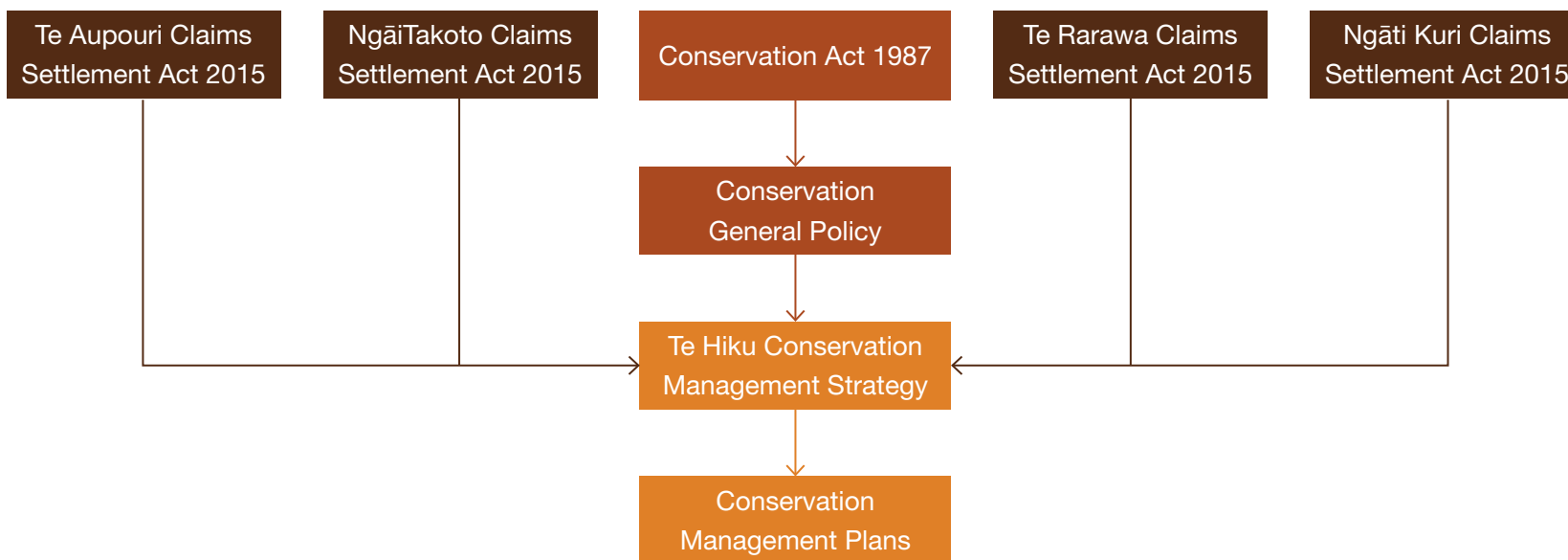


Figure 2: Statutory framework managing conservation matters within *Te Korowai*

2.6 Whakamanahia ngā whānau me ngā hapū Enabling whānau and hapū

While the statutory context is important, it has become clear through engagement that whānau and hapū want to take a leading role in conservation as kaitiaki.

Whether this is in the form of joint projects, resource sharing, capacity and capability building, or simply restoring the environment, it is acknowledged that whānau and hapū have an important role in meeting our conservation goals.

Similarly, taitamariki have an important role, and partnering through education initiatives with schools, marae and landcare groups to support and lead conservation initiatives is critical to meeting our conservation goals and enabling our communities to thrive.

Whatungarongaro te tangata, toitu te whenua
As man disappears from sight, the land remains

3. Tirohanga whanui o Te Hiku

Te Hiku overview

Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui (Te Hiku) has its origin in Māori mythology, being the tail of the skate fish caught by our ancestor Māui. It is the home of Ngāti Kuri and Te Aupōuri in the north and Ngāi Takoto in the centre; the home of Te Rarawa is to the southwest, extending to Hokianga Harbour, with Ngāpuhi also having connections to the harbour and Maungataniwha.

Māori habitation has strongly influenced the culture and history of Te Hiku – there are over 2,000 recorded archaeological sites, many of which contain evidence from the earliest periods of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) occupation in Aotearoa.

This area contains numerous pā that span many stages of fortification (pre- and post-musket), and features camps, terraces, gardening systems, urupā, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, wāhi waka, and middens. These sites are generally located on reserves, privately owned land and on Te Korowai lands and waters.

Te Hiku iwi have marae at many settlements throughout the region and strong cultural links to the whenua that Te Papa Atawhai manages. Many coastal areas contain resources that tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) choose to leave undisturbed.

Archaeologists have identified that some of these sites are at least 800 years old, including a site at Houhora that is 900 years old. The traditions and oral histories of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) span this timeframe and beyond, and this evidence represents the significant tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) interaction in Te Hiku.

Te Hiku is a biodiversity hotspot in Aotearoa and the world. The complex geological history, climate and oceanic currents have shaped the unique aquatic and terrestrial environments, habitats and species. The rare ecosystems and unique habitats in Te Hiku are home to high numbers of

taonga and endemic species, including an incredible diversity of nationally threatened species. The list of threatened and at-risk indigenous flora and fauna present is provided in Appendix 7.

Two of the most outstanding harbour and estuarine habitats in Aotearoa are present in Te Hiku: the drowned river valley of Pārengarenga Harbour and the shallow Rangaunu Harbour. The marine environments within these areas provide habitat for a number of species, and the marine area around Manawatāwhi/Three Kings Islands (Manawatāwhi) is one of the most diverse marine habitats in the world.

Kaimaumu wetland is the third largest peat bog system in Aotearoa, and its bed of ancient kauri (*Agathis australis*) roots provides an important habitat for a variety of threatened ferns, mosses, orchids, birds and freshwater fishes, including Northland mudfish (*Neochanna heleioides*). While the environment is unique, its attributes also increase potential risks, such as the threat of human-induced and natural fires.

The Warawara, Raetea and Herekino forests contain examples of significant ecological areas, including remnants of mature kauri, broadleaf and podocarp forests. These areas provide significant habitat for many of the endemic and unique species but are subjected to various pest and biosecurity threats.

Many of the locations within this region have unique cultural values and associations with both tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community. The Kermadec Islands (Rangitāhua) and surrounding islands are currently managed as part of the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy by Te Papa Atawhai. The importance of these islands in terms of cultural association is acknowledged, and it is noted that there is a process being undertaken at a central government level to reconsider how they might be managed in the future. Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) have expressed

a desire for the management of these islands to be brought back into local management and managed under the Te Hiku CMS.

Aotearoa is a signatory to many international agreements that are relevant to conservation. Te Papa Atawhai implements these agreements in accordance with its functions and has responsibilities for a number of species under those agreements. Some examples of international agreements of relevance within *Te Korowai* are the:

- Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling;
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict; and
- Convention on the means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

The Whakarua Moutere North East Islands, which include Manawatāwhi and the Te Paki and Otou North Cape reserves within *Te Korowai*, are included in the Aotearoa tentative list for World Heritage status under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention). Additionally, Pārengarenga and Rangaunu harbours have previously been proposed as Ramsar sites under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention).

3.1 Taunekeneke ki Te Hiku CMS **Interaction with the Te Hiku CMS**

The Treaty settlement redress for Te Hiku iwi includes a number of separate and distinct redress packages that interact with the Te Hiku CMS including Te Oneroa-a-ōhē Beach Management Plan, Warawara Whenua Ngahere i Te Taiao, and the management of Te Rerenga Cape Reinga Reserve.

These interactions required certain steps to be taken when formulating the Te Hiku CMS. These steps have been undertaken and are considered in more depth in Appendix 15 (The Korowai redress features), where the interactions are fleshed out, described and linked back to the relevant policies.

3.2 Whakatinanatanga Interpretation

The Te Hiku CMS is made up of three volumes.

Volume I describes the conservation values and issues for *Te Korowai* and how these will be managed.

Volume II contains appendices that provide further information about the values, opportunities, threats and management approaches referred to in Volume I.

Volume III contains maps and an inventory of public conservation lands and waters. The information in Volume II and Volume III may be amended to keep it accurate (in accordance with section 171 of the Conservation Act 1987).

Note: All provisions (including milestones) in Part One, Two and Three of Volume I should be read in conjunction with each other, because many of them are interconnected. Often the provisions in Part Three address the issues and opportunities identified in Part Two. If there are differences between provisions in Part Two and Three, the more specific provision in Part Two (Places) applies (see Policy 3.2.1.4). Parts One, Two and Three ensure integrated conservation management across *Te Korowai* and nationally (see Figure 2). Legislative requirements, Conservation General Policy (2005) and other requirements (such as regulations or bylaws) are not repeated in the Te Hiku CMS.

Objectives describe what Te Papa Atawhai wants to achieve across *Te Korowai*, and also support national directions and community aspirations to achieve integrated conservation management and guide decision making.

Outcomes describe the future state of a Place, including its values, and reflect the expected changes at that Place over the term of the Te Hiku CMS. They guide conservation management and decision making at Place.

Policies provide detailed guidance as to how an objective and/or outcome can be achieved. They describe the course of action or guiding principles to be used for conservation management and decision making.

Values are Place-specific values that Te Papa Atawhai wants to protect and enhance. They link to the outcomes to be achieved at Place.

Issues are activities or actions undertaken at Place that cause, or may cause, conflict with the values of the Place.

Opportunities are activities or actions that help, or may help, to enhance or protect the values of the Place.

Milestones are specific measurable steps towards achieving the objectives, outcomes and vision for *Te Korowai*. They enable the Te Hiku Conservation Board to monitor and report on the implementation of the Te Hiku CMS and are described in the past tense and written as if preceded by the words: 'Te Papa Atawhai has'. The Te Hiku CMS includes both Place-based (Part Two) and region-wide (Part Three) milestones, and there is no hierarchy between these.

The **Glossaries** define words and phrases used within this CMS.

3.2.1 CMS kaupapa here whakamāori **CMS interpretation policies**

User interpretation of the Te Hiku CMS is directed by the following policies.

- 3.2.1.1** Give legal effect to the objectives, outcomes, policies and glossary in the Te Hiku CMS.
- 3.2.1.2** Apply the outcomes and policies for each Place in Part Two to all lands, waters and resources managed by Te Papa Atawhai in that Place.
- 3.2.1.3** Apply the national and regional objectives and policies in Part Three to all lands, waters and resources managed by Te Papa Atawhai in *Te Korowai*.
- 3.2.1.4** Give precedence to the Place-based outcomes and policies in Part Two, where they differ from the national and regional objectives and policies in Part Three.
- 3.2.1.5** Interpret the words ‘must’, ‘will’, ‘should’ and ‘may’ such that:
 - a. ‘must’ is used in policies that reflect specific Treaty settlement provisions requiring a particular approach;
 - b. ‘will’ is used where legislation provides no discretion for decision making or where a deliberate decision has been made by the Minister to direct decision-makers;
 - c. ‘should’ is used where there is a strong expectation of the decision to be made by the decision-maker, and a departure from such a policy requires the decision-maker to be satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist; and
 - d. ‘may’ is used where the intention is to allow flexibility in decision making.

3.2.1.6 Policies without ‘must’, ‘will’, ‘should’ or ‘may’ use other directive words that are to be applied in accordance with their common and everyday meaning, and indicate a strongly recommended approach or action.

3.2.1.7 Give primacy and effect to approved conservation management plans until they are withdrawn or revoked, except where they clearly derogate from the Te Hiku CMS.

3.2.1.8 Apply an integrated approach to management within *Te Korowai* and to cross-boundary management of Te Korowai lands and waters.

3.3 Ngā ture whakaritenga **Bylaws and regulations**

Bylaws can be established for reserves under the Reserves Act 1977 or for national parks under the National Parks Act 1980, and regulations can be made for conservation areas and other conservation purposes under the Conservation Act 1987. During the lifetime of this CMS, Te Papa Atawhai intends to progress any bylaws or regulations that are required to support the policies and outcomes within this CMS.

3.3.1 Ngā kaupapa here mo ngā ture whakaritenga **Policies for bylaws and regulations**

- 3.3.1.1** Establish and review regulations and bylaws where necessary to:
 - a. impose controls or restrictions as identified in this CMS, such as for vehicle and watercraft use; and
 - b. enable better management of Te Korowai lands and waters.

4. Te hononga Tiriti o Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi relationships

4.1 Whakataunga Tiriti Treaty settlements

The Te Hiku CMS acknowledges those iwi that have settled with the Crown and seeks to maintain and enhance these partnerships for enhanced conservation outcomes.

This includes working together to achieve the requirements as set out in Treaty settlement legislation and, in particular, the ongoing obligations of being Treaty partners.

The Te Hiku CMS acknowledges tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) with connections to *Te Korowai* that are yet to settle with the Crown. Under settlement legislation, there are ongoing avenues for Ngāti Kahu to play a critical role in conservation management once settled.

A summary of each iwi rohe is provided below.

Ngāti Kuri

The contemporary rohe lies north of a line between Tohoraha/Mount Camel and Hukatere, extending northwest to Motu-ō-Pao (200 m off Cape Maria van Diemen) across to Te Rerenga Wairua, and then east to Murimotu Island, and includes the islands of Manawatāwhi and Rangitāhua.

Te Aupōuri

The rohe extends from Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe/Ninety Mile Beach on the west coast to Tokerau/Great Exhibition Bay on the east coast, and from Ngāpae in the south to Te Rerenga Wairua in the north, encompassing the surrounding offshore islands.

Ngāi Takoto

The rohe extends from the river of Whāro in the south to Te Rerenga Wairua, across to Rangitāhua and Manawatāwhi, and down to Rangaunu Harbour, then across the hill range and pā at Pungaungau, Wharekakariki, Tatarakihi and Pukekahikatea to Kerekere Pā, and returning across to Lake Tangonge to Whāro.

Te Rarawa

The rohe extends from Hokianga eastwards along the Hokianga River to Mangataipa, then across the Raetea Forest ranges, down the tributary river at Pamapurua to Mahimaru and across towards Awanui, then westwards to Hukatere on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and back down the coastline towards Hokianga.

Ngāti Kahu

Ngāti Kahu is the only remaining iwi within Te Hiku that is yet to settle its historical claims with the Crown. Te Hiku settlement legislation provides numerous avenues for Ngāti Kahu participation across several matters, including those associated with the Te Hiku CMS in the future.

Appendix 1 provides details of the relevant Treaty settlement legislation, statutory acknowledgements and iwi/hapū environmental management plans (where available online).

Given the Treaty settlements in *Te Korowai*, fresh thinking and new approaches are required to support the Te Hiku CMS. Many of these are outlined in the *Korowai for Enhanced Conservation Relationship Agreement* found in Appendix 1.

Other potential approaches include the following:

- making changes at the Kaitaia District Office level to move towards a ‘support, coach and mentor’ approach with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community, with aspirations for these parties to carry out increased functions and roles in partnership with Te Papa Atawhai;
- developing teams that match the unique characteristics and qualities of each Place, and matching capabilities and resources to suit the needs of these Places;
- enabling tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to play a leading role in the active management of wāhi tapu on Te Korowai lands and waters;
- providing for ongoing opportunities (at request) for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Te Papa Atawhai to enable the outcomes specified in the Te Hiku CMS to apply across both Te Korowai lands and waters and the lands returned through Treaty settlement to ensure integrated conservation management across these areas.

It is acknowledged by Te Papa Atawhai and Te Hiku iwi that the success of the Te Hiku CMS is dependent on effective relationships and partnerships.

Through the development of the Te Hiku CMS, it has become clear that the capacity and capability of all parties require active support to achieve the shared aspirations, values and outcomes sought.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi land settlements have only been settled with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) for a short time, and there are increasing pressures on tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to carry out their inherent kaitiaki obligations and embed cultural values into the system to do what is right for the environment.

There are expectations that tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) can solve these problems instantly, now that there are settled entities; however, the transfer of wealth, lands and co-management arrangements does not result in the instant reconciliation of generations of lost capacity and capability, this must grow over time with partnerships and relationships that foster support, assistance and growth.

In recognition of this, the Te Hiku CMS intends to direct Te Papa Atawhai, from a regional to local level, to balance the playing field by investing in genuine partnerships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to enhance their capacity and capability to truly practise kaitiakitanga.

It is clear that tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community in *Te Korowai* aspire to co-manage Te Korowai lands and waters in partnership with Te Papa Atawhai. The following objectives and policies in section 4.2 are a starting point in providing for these aspirations.



4.2 Ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapahere Tiriti o Waitangi Objectives and policies for Treaty of Waitangi relationships

4.2.1 OBJECTIVES	4.2.2 POLICIES
<p>4.2.1.1 Treaty relationships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintained and strengthened to enhance conservation; b. recognising the Treaty settlement partnership and kaitiakitanga; and c. based on Te Papa Atawhai responsibilities with respect to the Treaty principles, and the Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Rarawa deeds of settlement and settlement Acts. 	<p>4.2.2.1 Seek and maintain relationships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) that encourage involvement and participation, enhance conservation, and are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect.</p> <p>4.2.2.2 Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) through relationship agreements to identify, develop and review a mutual understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and apply them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. when making statutory decisions; b. during statutory management planning processes; c. through focusing on the operational delivery of conservation outcomes at each Place; and d. in meeting milestones within the Te Hiku CMS. <p>4.2.2.3 Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)¹⁵ to develop ways to integrate tikanga, such as mātauranga Māori, manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga and Te Papa Atawhai knowledge, in the delivery of shared conservation goals, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognising the long-term, evolving and mutually beneficial nature of Treaty partnerships; b. protecting tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) values, such as the Kaupapa Tuku Iho (see Part One, section 1.1) and enhancing access connections (where requested) to Te Korowai lands and waters; c. actively sharing the management decision making of Te Korowai lands and waters in accordance with Treaty settlement and conservation legislation; d. actively sharing decision making over conservation resources within <i>Te Korowai</i> in accordance with the Treaty settlement and conservation legislation; and e. better integrating Māori values and knowledge to support Te Papa Atawhai decision making across all conservation matters, including climate change.

¹⁵ Where specifically implementing Treaty settlement commitments, Te Papa Atawhai is required to work with the post-settlement governance entities that legally administer those settlements on behalf of iwi.

- 4.2.2.4** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to identify opportunities and implement them, where agreed to by all relevant parties, in a way that is consistent with legislation and Te Papa Atawhai statutory functions to support:
- a. intergenerational wellbeing by enhancing or restricting access to and use of Te Korowai lands and waters and their taonga;
 - b. enhancing the capability and capacity of all parties to engage in conservation management and leadership, including through education;
 - c. conservation projects of strategic priority that enhance the natural, cultural and historic values of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi);
 - d. customary practices, such as rāhui, on resources and the customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species; and
 - e. the active management of wāhi tapu (where requested) located on Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 4.2.2.5** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) on conservation issues, ensuring engagement is early, ongoing, informed and effective and is in accordance with Te Hiku Treaty settlement legislation and the Korowai for Enhanced Conservation Relationship Agreement (and any amendments), including:
- a. during the development of statutory planning documents;
 - b. on specific proposals involving Te Korowai lands and waters, taonga species, or resources of spiritual, historical or cultural significance; and
 - c. when developing public information and interpretation that refer to sites or resources of significance.
- 4.2.2.6** Ensure that Te Papa Atawhai staff are aware of and implement their responsibilities under the Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Rarawa deeds of settlement and settlement Acts and any associated protocols and guidance documents, including the:
- a. Korowai for Enhanced Conservation Relationship Agreement (and any amendments);
 - b. transfer of decision making set out in the 'Customary Materials Plan' (and any amendments), Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan for the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe management area, Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao for the Warawara Conservation Park, and relevant provisions for Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve; and
 - c. decision-making framework and review functions, as specified in Treaty settlement legislation.

Continued on next page

- 4.2.2.7** Must work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), where relevant to their Treaty settlements, to:
- a. promote integrated conservation management for areas adjoining Te Korowai lands and waters that have been transferred through Treaty settlement or other means;
 - b. promote integrated advocacy where Te Papa Atawhai has a common interest in resources located outside Te Korowai lands and waters; and
 - c. establish, implement and review formal protocols or guidance documents, where relevant, to promote integrated management.
- 4.2.2.8** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) at their request to establish Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata and/or other conservation agreements to further protect values within *Te Korowai*.
- 4.2.2.9** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to:
- a. identify natural and cultural resources, sites and other taonga within *Te Korowai* with conservation values that are at risk of adverse impacts from the effects of climate change; and
 - b. implement adaptation measures to improve the resilience of those values as part of the agreed opportunities between the relevant parties set out in Policy 4.2.2.4
- 4.2.2.10** Consider relevant iwi and hapū environmental plans, biodiversity strategies and/or management plans at each Place in Te Papa Atawhai conservation management and operations, and in the consideration of concession applications.
- 4.2.2.11** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to up skill Te Papa Atawhai staff and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) on how to understand Kaupapa Tuku Iho Inherited Values and the guiding principles and values. Following upskilling work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), incorporate Kaupapa Tuku Iho Inherited Values into decision-making.
- 4.2.2.12** Ensure that, in relation to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe management area:
- a. there is particular regard given for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes identified in Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan relating to conservation issues, by ensuring any activity proposed within and adjacent to the management area on Te Korowai lands and waters includes an assessment of how the activity meets the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe; and
 - b. seek advice from Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board regarding any activities, concessions, or projects managed by Te Papa Atawhai if appropriate.

- 4.2.2.13** Must work to achieve consensus on decisions on any application for a concession within the Warawara Conservation Park and in accordance with Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao.
 - 4.2.2.14** Must, in relation to any activity proposed within the Warawara Conservation Park, ensure an assessment is provided that considers:
 - a. the purpose of Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao;
 - b. the processes within the Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao; and
 - c. the decision-making and operating principles.
 - 4.2.2.15** Must ensure that the Te Hiku CMS is applied in addition to, and does not limit, the provisions of the Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao.
 - 4.2.2.16** Must ensure that all decisions concerning the Warawara Conservation Park are made in accordance with the Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao and Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015.
 - 4.2.2.17** Must ensure that all decisions concerning Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve are made in accordance with the relevant Treaty settlement legislation and deeds of settlement.
 - 4.2.2.18** Must apply the ‘Decision-making framework’ and ‘Transfer of decision-making and review functions’¹⁶ when making statutory decisions on authorisations relating to the ‘Customary materials plan’, ‘Wāhi tapu framework’ and ‘Protection of spiritual and cultural integrity of Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve’,¹⁷ as set out in Treaty settlement legislation. Where elements of the decision-making framework have not been established, decision-makers should consider a reduced term for concessions and permits.
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¹⁶ Outlined in: the Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015, sections 119–121; the Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015, sections 105–107; the Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015, sections 102–104; and the Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015, sections 107–109.

¹⁷ Please note that the Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve is referred to in Treaty settlement legislation as ‘Te Rerenga Reserve’ and is named as such in this document where directly referencing legislation wording. Refer to Appendix 15 for a detailed description of the Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve’s management and Volume III for relevant maps.





WAHANGA TUARUA

Ngā wāhi

PART TWO

Places

This section addresses Places that have been identified for the purpose of integrated conservation management and provides more specific management direction at each Place.

Each Place has a description, an outcomes statement, tables (which include values), issues and opportunities, and policies and milestones.

The boundaries of these Places have been defined specifically for the Te Hiku CMS (Figure 3). It is recognised that these Places overlap traditional tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) rohe, ecosystems and habitats, and that species will regularly move between these Places.

Part Two must be read alongside all other parts of the Te Hiku CMS to understand the inter-relationship between national, regional and Place-based management. Where more specific provisions are found in this Part, the Place-based provisions prevail.

When reading these Places, please note that the Place name reflects the main ecosystem of the area around which the Place boundary has been drawn. Therefore, many of the policies in each Place are directed to the management of that ecosystem. It is noted that, although it is the dominant ecosystem, it is not the only one, and does not preclude that ecosystem appearing in other Places. For example, Tauroa Point falls within Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki Place. However, because Tauroa Point is a significant ancient coastal sand dune system and so you read Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki Place to understand the management of the area surrounding Tauroa Point and refer to Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki dune policies to understand the specific management of the Tauroa dunes system itself.

There are four Places in *Te Korowai*:



**Ngā Moutere O,
Ngā Moutere Ki
The Islands**



**Ngā Onepu O,
Ngā Onepu Ki
The Dunes**



**Ngā Wai O,
Ngā Wai Ki
The Waters**



**Ngā Ngahere O,
Ngā Ngahere Ki
The Forests**

Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki

This Place is made up of many islands, including the Manawatāwhi archipelago, which lie approximately 50 km northwest of Te Rerenga Wairua Motuopao Island near Cape Maria van Diemen; Murimotu Islands (marginal strip only); and the Simmonds Islands, which consist of Terakautuhaka and Motu Puruhi Islands. The islands in this Place provide habitat for terrestrial and aquatic indigenous flora and fauna and important sites of Māori occupation that are of cultural significance.

Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki

This Place extends from Te Rerenga Wairua in the northwest and Otou/ North Cape (Otou) in the northeast down towards Rarawa Beach in the south. It includes Pārengarenga Harbour, Te Tai-o-Rehua/ the Tasman Sea (Te Tai-o-Rehua), and Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa/ the Pacific Ocean (Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa).

This Place contains many significant sites for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), including culturally and spiritually significant aspects of Te Ara Wairua (the spirits pathway), such as Te Rerenga Wairua. It is a well-visited destination for locals and tourists, and the impressive Te Paki sand dunes are located here. Policies related to dunes in this Place apply to dunes found in all other Places within *Te Korowai*.

Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki

This Place extends from Rarawa Beach in the north towards the Sweetwater Lakes in the southwest and includes Rangaunu Harbour to the east. It includes significant areas such as Kaimaumu, East Beach, Kuaka Point, and various lakes and wetlands of significance. Policies related to wetlands from this Place apply to wetlands found in all other Places within *Te Korowai*.

Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki

This Place extends from the boundaries of Ngā Wai in the north and east to the south towards Hokianga Harbour and east towards the Maungataniwha Forest. It contains four of the largest forests in *Te Korowai* being Raetea, Herekino, Warawara and Maungataniwha. It also contains the large coastal landscape of Tauroa Point. Policies related to forests in this Place apply to forests in all other Places within *Te Korowai*.



Figure 3: Places in *Te Korowai*
(see Map 5 'Places overview' in Volume III)

5. Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki The Islands

Ruia, ruia,
Opea, opea
Tahia, tahia,
Kia hemo te kākoakoa,
Kia herea mai i te kawau korokī.
Kia tātaki mai i roto i te pūkorokoro, whaikoro,
Te kūaka, he kūaka mārangaranga,
Tahi manu i tau ki te tāhuna, tau atu, tau atu, tau atu!

*Scatter, scatter, sweep on, sweep on,
Let us not be plundered by our foe,
The rope has been stretched out and fastened, let us rejoice.
Moving along the rope,
The godwits have risen and flown,
One has landed, to the beach, the others follow!*



5.1 Tirohanga whanui Overview

This Place includes the Manawatāwhi archipelago and the surrounding coastal waters where Te Tai-o-Rehua and Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa meet (see Figure 4). It also includes Motuopao and Murimotu islands (marginal strip only) and the Simmonds Islands, which consist of Terakautuhakahaka and Motu Puruhi islands. Islands in *Te Korowai* that are over 1 ha in size and are administered by Te Papa Atawhai are scheduled in Appendix 4.

The rare ecosystems and habitats of this Place are home to high numbers of endemic species, including an incredible diversity of nationally threatened species. Many of these species require intervention to bring their populations back to healthy levels.

Manawatāwhi/Three Kings Islands

Manawatāwhi was named by Rauru, a chief of Ngāti Kuri, who swam to the island from Te Rerenga Wairua. Having arrived in an exhausted state, he called the island Manawa Tāwhi, meaning 'sigh of relief'. Manawatāwhi has ancient urupā, wāhi tapu, and evidence of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) occupation and settlement.

Before 1810, and again in the 1870s, whalers released goats (*Capra hircus*) and pigs (*Sus scrofa*) on to Manawatāwhi as a source of food for passing ships, which had a profound effect on the plant life and habitats, with many plant species coming close to extinction. Manawatāwhi were declared a sanctuary under the Animals Protection and Game Act in 1930 and a nature reserve in 1956. Accordingly, recreational activities are only permitted in the waters that surround Manawatāwhi and not on the islands themselves.

Manawatāwhi have an area of 7 km² and lie approximately 56 km northwest of Te Rerenga Wairua. They have been separated from the mainland for at least 1.8 million years, and this isolation has resulted in low levels of sedimentation which, along with the varied and complex coastline, has resulted in the evolution of several species that are endemic to the bioregion that surrounds

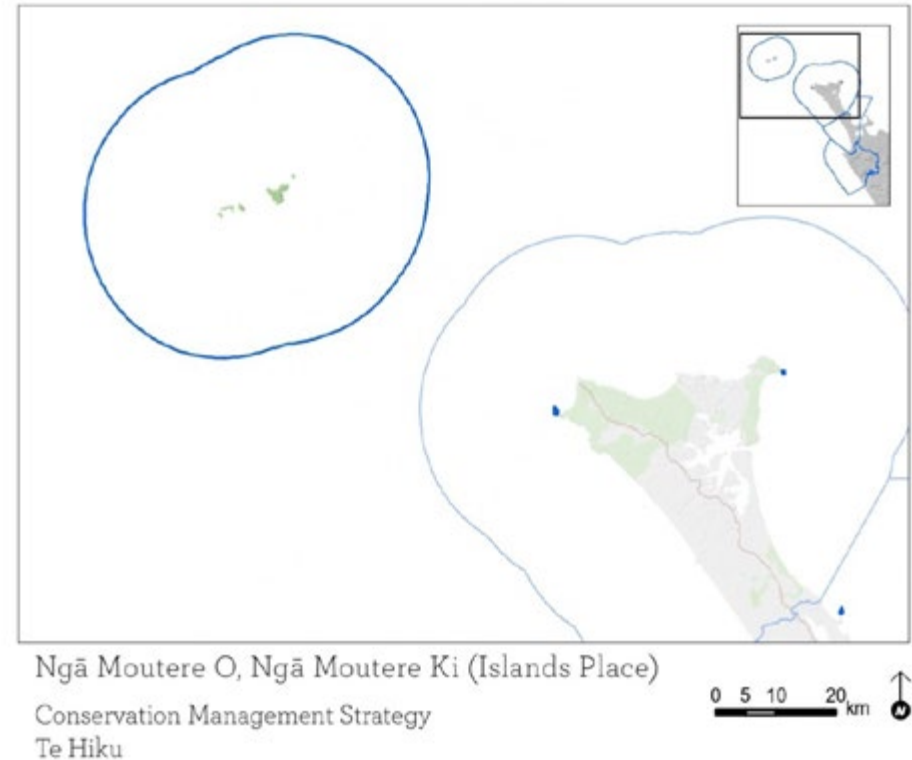


Figure 4: Location of Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki

the islands in the archipelago. Consequently, the islands are a marine biodiversity hotspot on a national and global scale, although little is still known about a number of the species that live here and the true extent of the natural values that exist.

Manawatāwhi are internationally renowned for their extensive seabird breeding areas. These islands are home to the largest tākapu/ Australasian gannet (*Morus serrator*) colony in Aotearoa, and flocks of grey ternlets (*Anous albivittus*) numbering up to 200 birds are commonly present over the summer and autumn months. Manawatāwhi also provide habitats for kōmako/ bellbird (*Anthoris melanura*) and the endemic subspecies Three Kings bellbird (*Anthornis melanura obscura*), which is important to the vision of *Te Korowai* – Tuia te Korowai ki te huruhuru o te kōmako/ Let us weave the feathers of the kōmako into our Korowai.

Additionally, 10 of the 28 species of land snails that are present on Manawatāwhi are found nowhere else in the world, and the islands are home to three endemic species of plants: Three Kings kaikōmako (*Pennantia baylisiana*), which is the world's rarest tree, akapukaea (*Tecomanthe speciosa*) and elingamita (*Elingamita johnsonii*).

The territorial sea around Manawatāwhi is not covered by any of the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991.¹⁸ Consequently, the threats to these islands are often a result of human activities, including overfishing, fishing vessels in the surrounds and non-authorised landings. However, it is fires – both natural and those caused by human activity – and invasive marine species that are of the most concern given the large numbers of endemic and rare species located here.

A focus of this Place is to enhance the health of the environment and endemic species of Manawatāwhi by eliminating unauthorised access, reducing pest plant and animal and biosecurity threats, and minimising human interactions that can cause harm.

Motuopao Island

Motuopao Island is located 200m off the tip of Cape Maria van Diemen.

This nature reserve is home to various wildlife, including:

- substantial breeding populations of karetao/ black-winged petrel (*Pterodroma nigripennis*) and common diving petrel (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*);
- species that were once common on the mainland, such as ōi/ grey-faced petrel (*Pterodroma gouldi*), takahikare/ white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*), tītī/ sooty shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*) and pakahā/ fluttering shearwater (*Puffinus gavia*);
- pūpū harakeke/ flax snails (*Placostylus* spp.);
- three species of skinks, being Smith's ground skink (*Oligosoma smithi*), moko skink (*O. moco*) and Suter's skink (*O. suteri*); and
- pacific gecko (*Dactylocnemis pacificus*), which has been recorded on the northern side of the island.

The construction of the lighthouse on the island in the 1880s was not in line with the cultural and customary use for the island; however, it now forms part of its heritage and culture. Management activities that are associated with the lighthouse occur from time to time to ensure that the structure is stable and watertight and it is not at risk of causing further environmental issues. The island is uninhabited, and the existing lighthouse is a relic of previous uses and activities when it was required for navigation.

The only visitors allowed on the island are Te Papa Atawhai staff, iwi and researchers carrying out management functions associated with plant and animal pest control, historic management activities, plant and marine work, and cultural activities. As a result of ongoing pest plant and animal eradication, Motuopao has no mice (*Mus musculus*), rats (*Rattus* spp.), stoats (*Mustela erminea*) or ants. This island is a strict 'no landing zone', which has assisted in this outcome.

¹⁸ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html

Murimotu Island

Murimotu Island is surrounded by a marginal strip that forms part of the Otou priority ecosystem unit and was created automatically on the transfer of the land to Ngāti Kuri and Te Aupōuri following their Treaty settlement.

Simmonds Islands

The Simmonds Islands are composed of Motu Puruhi Island and Terakautuhaka Island and are home to a variety of seabirds, shorebirds and passerine species. Of note is the presence of breeding rako/Buller's shearwaters (*Ardenna bulleri*) that, until discovered in 1990, were only known to breed on the Poor Knights Islands.

Other native bird species that nest on the Simmonds Islands include tara/white-fronted tern (*Sterna striata*), pakahā, kororā/little blue penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) and ōi. Mataku moana/reef heron (*Egretta sacra*), taranui/Caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*), karetao kapa mangu and kāruiruhi/pied shag (*Phalacrocorax varius*) have also been recorded on the islands.

The coastal forest is dominated by tawāpou (*Planchonella costata*), with occasional māhoe (*Meliccytus ramiflorus*), houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii*) and karo (*Pittosporum crassifolium*), while the shrubland near the coastal edges is made up of tī kōuka/cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), coprosma (*Coprosma* spp.), macrocarpa (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium* var. *ligustrifolium*), harakeke/New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and toetoe (*Austroderia* spp.). The islands are also an important site for glasswort (*Salicornia quinqueflora*), turf and pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*).

Unfortunately, there are also several exotic weed species present, the most notable of these being wandering willie (*Tradescantia fluminensis*).

The Simmonds Islands are home to shore skinks, which are present in quite large numbers. Giant land snails (*Placostylus ambagiosus keenorum*) were also released onto the islands by the Wildlife Service in 1984 but visits since that transfer have failed to find any still surviving here.

5.2 Ngā putanga Outcomes

The following outcomes are being sought for this Place:

- 5.2.1** The islands are valued for their spectacular and rare species and minimal human activities and interactions, and the structures that are used for necessary scientific purposes are promoted but limited for management and kaitiaki use.
- 5.2.2** Relationships between Te Papa Atawhai and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) are restored and rebuilt, and collaboration and genuine partnership between the two are maintained and improved for the management of Manawatāwhi.
- 5.2.3** Extinctions of threatened and rare species have not occurred, and populations are safe and improving. The islands remain free of mammalian pests and weeds, and biosecurity threats are actively managed through proactive research and monitoring. Conservation programmes and projects enhance collaboration and success stories are celebrated and shared.
- 5.2.4** Te Papa Atawhai works alongside tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to advocate for more appropriate fisheries management to be undertaken. Human-induced fires are reduced as a result of active education and advocacy with the fishing industry, including recreational fishing charters and private fishing trips.
- 5.2.5** The Manawatāwhi/Three Kings Islands Scientific Reserve is not open to land-based recreational activities and people understand the importance of limiting activity on those protected islands to protect their biodiversity.
- 5.2.6** Landings by watercraft and aircraft on Manawatāwhi remain very limited and are only permitted for associated management and research activities. These protected islands are recognised for their cultural and spiritual significance associated with Te Ara Wairua.
- 5.2.7** We are working towards eliminating unauthorised landings on all the protected islands.
- 5.2.8** The diverse cultural and historic values of Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki are celebrated and protected, particularly from fire damage.
- 5.2.9** Research is actively being undertaken and supported so we have a better understanding of the islands' unique natural, cultural and historic characteristics and qualities.
- 5.2.10** The unique marine biodiversity values of the Place are better understood and are being protected.

5.3 Ngā uara, ngā take, ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapa here mo Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki The Islands: Values, issues, opportunities and policies

5.3.1 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI RELATIONSHIPS

Treaty settlement information (see Appendix 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.¹⁹ • Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.²⁰
Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) with Treaty settlements within Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ngāti Kuri; and – Te Aupōuri. • The Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 recognises Manawatāwhi and Motuopao Island as Statutory Acknowledgment Areas and returns Murimotu Island to Ngāti Kuri (tenants in common with Te Aupōuri) (see Appendix 1). • The Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 recognises Manawatāwhi and the Simmonds Islands as Statutory Acknowledgment Areas and returns Murimotu Island to Te Aupōuri (tenants in common with Ngāti Kuri) (see Appendix 1).
Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) planning documents at Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ngāti Kuri Pou Taiao Environmental Management Plan (2018). • The Ngā Tai e Rua o Te Aupōuri Environment Management Plan (2018) (available on request from Te Aupōuri).
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manawatāwhi are of spiritual and cultural significance to all Māori as they are the last point of land on Te Ara Wairua, laid down by Kupe. According to tradition, after diving into the sea at Te Rerenga Wairua, the spirits emerge at the westernmost island of Ōhau/West Island (Ōhau) where they take their last look back to Aotearoa before proceeding to their ancestral home in Hawaiki.

Continued on next page

¹⁹ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0076/latest/DLM6055877.html

²⁰ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0077/latest/DLM6576303.html

- Manawatāwhi are of spiritual, cultural and customary significance. Manawatāwhi is the main island and known as an ancient island fortress and a significant offshore territorial marker. It is surrounded by a cluster of smaller islands and on a calm, clear day, the islands of Ōhau, Moekawa/South West Island (Moekawa) and Oromaki/North East Island (Oromaki) are clearly visible from Te Rerenga Wairua. Up until the mid-1800s, these islands were occupied by Te Mahoe, who moved to and from Manawatāwhi sporadically until making a final move to the mainland, where they stayed at Taki Whetu for a short time and then moved on to Takapaukura/Tom Bowling Bay (Takapaukura).
- Motuopao is an ancient urupā and a site of significance. The placement of the lighthouse on this island for navigational purposes was, and still is, inconsistent with cultural values for the site; however, the lighthouse structure and associated areas now form part of its heritage values.
- Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki contains numerous taonga species of importance that have played, and continue to play, an important role in the identity and culture of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi). This includes kaikōmako, pūtātara and elingamita (*Elingamita johnsonii*) on Manawatāwhi, and karetao kapa mangu, common diving petrel, ōi, takahikare, tītī and pakahā on Motuopao. On the Simmonds Islands, breeding rako, tara, pakahā, kororā, ōi, matakū moana, taranui, karetao kapa mangu and kāruhiruhi are present, and the coastal forest is dominated by tawāpou, with the occasional māhoe, houpara and karo, while the shrubland near the coastal edges is made up of tī kōuka, coprosma, macrocarpa, hangehange, harakeke and toetoe. Some of these taonga species are outlined in Appendix 14.

Issues

- Relationships between Te Papa Atawhai and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) require restoration and improvement.

Opportunities

- Increase the collaboration between Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the scientific community to better understand the biodiversity (marine and terrestrial) of Manawatāwhi.
-

5.3.2 NATURAL VALUES

Values

- Manawatāwhi, Terakautuhaka Island, Motu Puruhi Island and Motuopao Island are all priority ecosystem units and existing nature reserves.
- Manawatāwhi is home to three endemic species of plants: kaikōmako Manawatāwhi/Three Kings kaikōmako (*Pennantia baylisiana*), akapukaea (*Tecomathe speciosa*) and elingamita (*Elingamita johnsonii*). Kaikōmako Manawatāwhi/Three Kings kaikōmako (*Pennantia baylisiana*) is internationally recognised as the world's rarest and most endangered tree.

- The islands are home to a wide variety of sea and land bird species, including the northernmost population of Pacific albatross. The seabirds include fluttering shearwater (*Puffinus gavia*), ōi/grey faced petrel (*Pterodroma gouldii*), tarāpunga/red-billed gull (*Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus*) and toroa/Buller's mollymawk (*Thalassarche bulleri*), among others, each of the above being estimated to have tens of thousands of breeding pairs.
- Manawatāwhi is a stronghold for tākapu/Australasian gannet (*Morus serrator*), which also has breeding colonies on Moekawa. Karetai kapa mangu/black-winged petrel (*Pterodroma nigripennis*) are also common on the islands, with an estimated 5,000 nesting pairs on Manawatāwhi (Great Island) and smaller numbers on Oromaki, Moekawa and Ōhau. Over the summer and autumn months, flocks of grey ternlets containing up to 200 birds are commonly present on Manawatāwhi.
- Six species of mokomoko/lizards call Manawatāwhi home, including Falla's skink (*Oligosoma fallai*) and Pacific gecko (*Dactylocnemis pacificus*), both of which are endemic. Manawatāwhi (Great Island) has the largest number of mokomoko species (six species), followed by Oromaki and Moekawa (five species each), and then Ōhau (four species).
- Manawatāwhi are a sanctuary for invertebrates. Giant centipedes (*Cormocephalus rubriceps*) grow up to 240mm in length and are larger and more abundant on Manawatāwhi than on the mainland of Aotearoa. Additionally, 10 of the 38 species of land snails found on these islands are found nowhere else in the world, and the islands are also home to many species of stick insects, wētā and spiders.
- Native plants and animals on the mainland face a constant battle for survival against introduced pests, including mice, rats, stoats and ants, none of which are present on Manawatāwhi and Motuopao Island.
- Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) have cultural associations with many of the taonga species found in Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki, particularly common diving petrel.

Issues

- Historically, wild animals and pests have destroyed habitats and species, resulting in a declining environment.
- Some of the threats facing Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki are unauthorised landings, vessel visitation in the surrounding waters, potential pest plant and animal incursions, and fire risk.
- Regenerating trees are now shading the sole kaikōmako Manawatāwhi tree, which is struggling to flower each season.
- Due to the nature reserve status of the islands, all access other than by Te Papa Atawhai staff requires a permit, which restricts tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and their ability to exercise kaitiakitanga.
- Marine and coastal ecosystems are threatened by habitat loss and degradation from pest plant invasion.

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- Despite its importance from a biodiversity perspective, limited research has been undertaken in Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki, especially in the marine environment.
- Fishing (both recreational and commercial) is the most significant threat to coastal and offshore marine biodiversity.
- There is currently a limited understanding of the likely risks and effects of climate change, which is expected to bring more extreme weather, changing weather patterns and ocean acidification. These effects will lead to the erosion, contamination and sedimentation of coastal habitats, resulting in the loss of, or damage to, coastal ecosystems, important breeding habitats, and changes in feeding zones.
- The territorial sea around Manawatāwhi is not covered by any of the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Opportunities

- Work with and support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to carry out projects and programmes that enhance flora and fauna.
- Carry out and support more conservation research as it relates to Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki.
- Use cultural and customary resources (via customary materials plans within Treaty settlement legislation); however, this will need to be managed alongside the precautionary approach that seeks to limit visitation and human interaction outside management functions.
- Intervene to support the kaikōmako Manawatāwhi tree in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).
- Work collaboratively to gain better protection for the marine environment around Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki by exploring options and opportunities to expand the marine protected area network.

Policies

- 5.3.2.1** Work, with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to carry out conservation programmes and projects that enhance Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki.
- 5.3.2.2** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to carry out and support scientific research in Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki. This could include the potential effects of climate change, marine biodiversity, or further research into endemic and rare species.
- 5.3.2.3** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to advocate for marine protected areas in this Place.
- 5.3.2.4** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to educate the public, including people onboard vessels that visit the general area of Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki, about the potential effects associated with unauthorised landings and activities surrounding, and on, Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki.

- 5.3.2.5** Work with tangata whenua (whanau, hapū, iwi) to minimise and work towards eliminating unauthorised landings on islands protected within the Manawatāwhi/Three Kings Islands Nature Reserve.
- 5.3.2.6** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to carry out environmental wananga, workshops and projects to increase mātauranga and customary uses, protect taonga species, and increase the quality and quantity of flora and fauna.

5.3.3 HISTORIC VALUES

Values

- Manawatāwhi, Motuopao Island, Murimotu Island and the Simmonds Islands have several sites of significance owing to historic occupation and visitation by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).
- Protecting the sacredness of sites and objects of particular significance that have been dedicated, set aside or reserved for specific purposes (such as urupā) is an important cultural obligation for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).
- Motuopao includes a historical lighthouse developed in the 19th century that now forms part of the heritage landscape of the island. Management activities are undertaken to support this relic.

Issues

- Climate change presents a specific set of challenges for Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki given their coastal locations. Enhanced erosion, sea level rise and adverse weather-related events have the potential to affect the historic values and cultural heritage of the islands.
- Unauthorised landings on Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki and visitation to the surrounding areas have the potential to affect and desecrate historic values. These landings increase fire risk and have adverse effects on historic values.

Opportunities

- Enhance storytelling and the sharing of information associated with Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki to outline the historic and heritage values of Te Korowai lands and waters that are near or in sight of the islands.
- Formulate a Wāhi Tapu Framework and Wāhi Tapu Management Plan(s) to allow relevant iwi to actively manage and conserve these sites of significance, within the confines of their underlying reserve status.

Policies

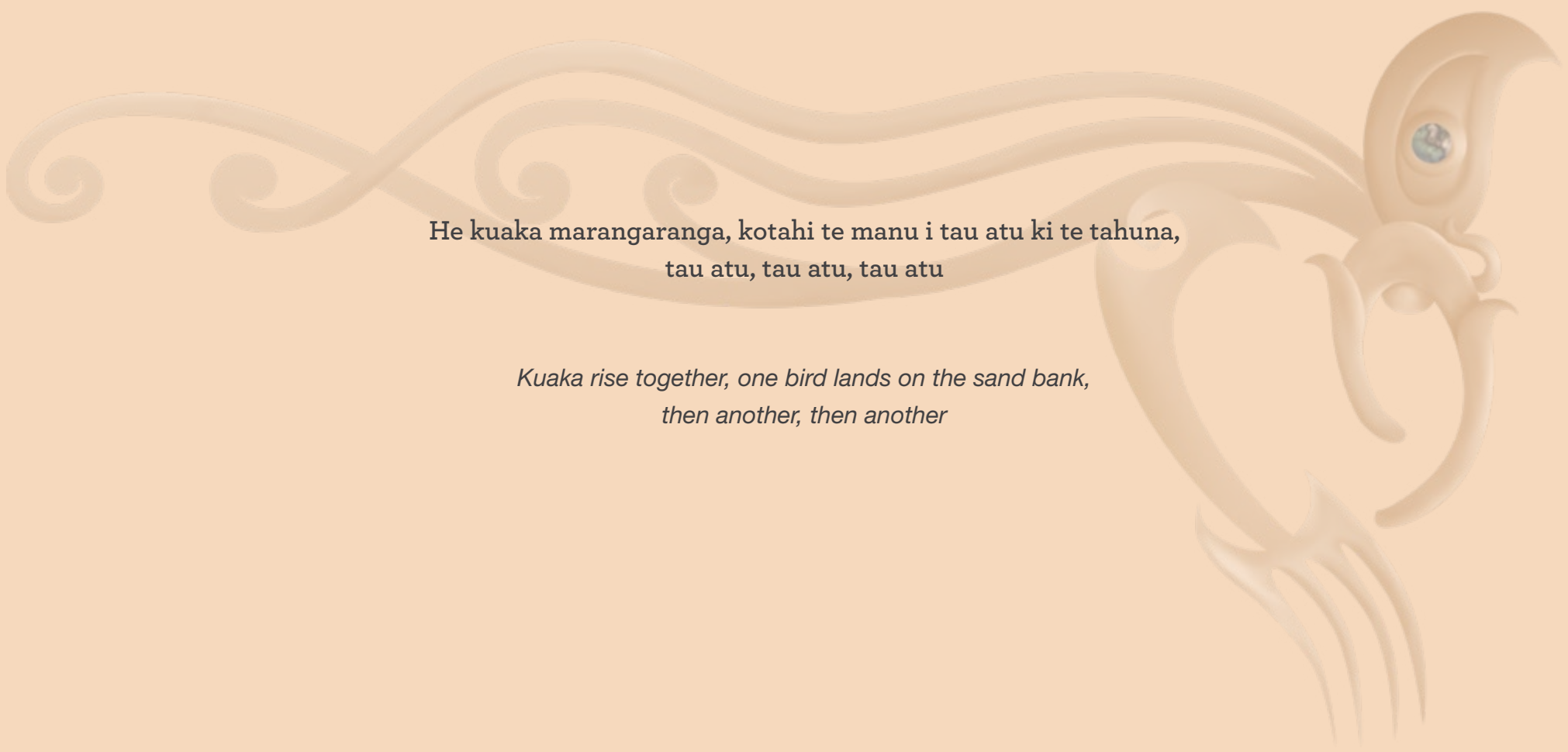
- 5.3.3.1** In collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), protect and tell ngā kōrero toku iho of the special historical and culturally significant sites on Te Korowai lands and waters within Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki, particularly those that are not currently well known, to further protect and enhance historic values.
 - 5.3.3.2** Work alongside tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) when undertaking management activities on Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki. Where possible, align management activities with any active management being undertaken or proposed under the Wāhi Tapu Framework or Wāhi Tapu Management Plan(s) by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).
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5.3.4 RECREATIONAL VALUES

Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are no recreational values because recreational visits to Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki will adversely affect natural, historic and cultural values.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unauthorised visitors to this Place and its surroundings present biosecurity risks that may negatively affect natural values, as well as affecting historic and cultural values.
Policies	<p>5.3.4.1 This Place has no recreational opportunities because it can only be visited for cultural activities by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in accordance with tikanga Māori and for Te Papa Atawhai management purposes in line with protecting the natural, historic and cultural values of the Place.</p> <p>5.3.4.2 Permits should not be granted for non-research purposes, to protect Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki and its cultural values, unique habitats and species, and to maintain them in an undeveloped, and essentially untouched, state.</p>

6. Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki The Dunes



He kuaka marangaranga, kotahi te manu i tau atu ki te tahuna,
tau atu, tau atu, tau atu

*Kuaka rise together, one bird lands on the sand bank,
then another, then another*

6.1 Tirohanga whanui

Overview

The Place extends from Te Rerenga Wairua in the northwest and Otou in the northeast down towards Rarawa Beach in the south, and includes Pārengarenga Harbour and a stretch of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, parts of which are managed by Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board. Te Paki Recreation Reserve, Mokaikai Scenic Reserve and Paxton Point Conservation Area are also all in this Place.

The history of this Place is strongly influenced by habitation by Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri and Ngāi Takoto. Its significance is embedded within many stories, and the opportunity for telling these stories is vast. There is an incredible number of recorded archaeological sites that contain evidence from the earliest periods of human occupation in Aotearoa but, despite this, Te Ramanuka Conservation Area is the only actively managed historic site.

Te Rerenga Wairua,²¹ with its solitary pōhutukawa, is a defining feature of this Place and a site of significance to Māori because, from here, the spirits of the dead travel on to Hawaiiki.²² The relationship that Te Hiku iwi have with Te Rerenga Wairua is acknowledged in Treaty settlement legislation, particularly the section titled 'Protection of spiritual and cultural integrity of Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve'²³ in Ngāti Kuri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Aupōuri claims settlement Acts in which a specific decision-making process is set out for the reserve.

This Place is rich in natural values and supports many rare ecosystems and habitats that are home to high numbers of endemic species, including an incredible diversity of nationally threatened species. Many of these species

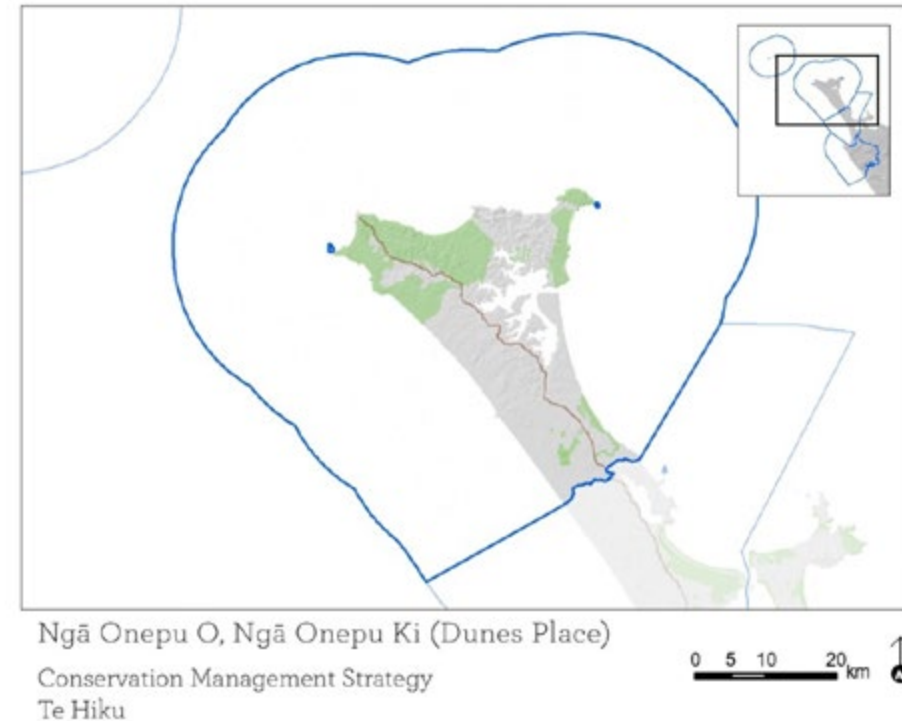


Figure 5: Location of Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki

²¹ On the peninsula within Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve.

²² Through both Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve and Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve.

²³ See: the Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 121, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0079/latest/DLM6577817.html; the Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 107, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0076/latest/DLM6056268.html; the Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 104, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0078/latest/DLM6578693.html; and the Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015, section 109, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0077/latest/DLM6576695.html

require intervention to bring their populations back to healthy levels, and this is a priority for this Place. Ongoing predator and pest control across Te Korowai lands and waters and cultural redress lands helps to ensure that these natural values are not diminished.

The drowned river valley of Pārengarenga Harbour forms one of the most pristine harbours in Aotearoa, with excellent water quality and high biodiversity levels. It is an outstanding habitat for national and international migratory wading birds, and the adjacent coast supports some of the largest concentrations of seabird species in Aotearoa, including kuaka/bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). The harbour is also known for its extensive karepō/eelgrass (*Zostera muelleri subsp. novazelandica*) beds and as an important breeding area for fish such as tāmure/snapper (*Pagrus auratus*), while green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) can be found using these waters as a transitional development ground. Some of the threats in the harbour include habitat modifications resulting from marine farming, sediment runoff from land-use practices and the spread of highly invasive species.

The Lighthouse Walk within Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve²⁴ is popular, and visitors are encouraged to stay on the track within the easement area. The sand dunes are particularly popular destinations for visitors, and many tourism and guiding concessions are active here. The decision-making processes in this area must, therefore, consider biodiversity and recreational needs alongside the cultural and natural values of this Place.

The recreational facilities in this area include Te Paki Coastal Track and the campgrounds at Tapotupotu Bay, Piwhane/Spirits Bay and Rarawa Beach. During the Christmas and summer periods, these campsites are busy because they are a favourite for locals and visitors to Te Hiku.

Due to the cultural significance and fragile ecosystems, aircraft cannot land here, but some recreational overflights do occur, with take-offs and landings being undertaken on private land.

²⁴ Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve is owned and managed by the trustees of Te Manawa O Ngāti Kuri Trust, and any commercial activities must have their consent.

6.2 Ngā putanga Outcomes

The following outcomes are being sought for this Place.

- 6.2.1** Te Rerenga Wairua continues to be revered as part of Te Ara Wairua, the spiritual pathway and the ancestral Māori homeland. Visitors appreciate the significance of the site to Māori and follow appropriate tikanga (cultural protocols) when visiting. Recreational opportunities and activities on Te Korowai lands and waters that are managed by Te Papa Atawhai and within the easement area on Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve do not diminish the cultural significance of this area.
- 6.2.2** The Place retains its remote, wild, windswept and dynamic characteristics. Visitors explore and experience, either independently or with a guide, the northernmost landscapes, ecosystems and spectacular beaches of Aotearoa while walking along the iconic, multi-day Te Paki Coastal Track and utilising the basic campsites at Paengarēhia/Twilight Beach and Whangākea/Pandora.
- 6.2.3** With its unique habitat, Hikurua/de Surville Cliffs at Otou continue to support the highest concentration of threatened and endemic species in Aotearoa, and Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders actively protect and manage these areas. These threatened species are secure in thriving ecosystems, especially where pest management is occurring.
- 6.2.4** The remaining reserves of eastern and western Te Paki, with their remnant forests, extensive secondary shrublands, regenerating forest, coastal dunelands and lagoons, and lush valley-floor wetlands are actively managed for protection and enhancement.

- 6.2.5** The campgrounds at Tapotupotu Bay and Kapowairua remain as starting points for a network of tracks that provide opportunities to experience the isolation and sheer undeveloped beauty of this part of *Te Korowai*.
- 6.2.6** Visitors are giving back to nature as well as actively enriching our communities and help protect and restore Te Korowai lands and waters cultural and historic values in this Place.
- 6.2.7** The priority ecosystem units are restored and improved. This is achieved through prioritised work at the assemblage of dunes and relic coastal pōhutukawa forest throughout the Place and the archaeological landscape and pā site at Te Ramanuka, with its clean dune lakes, lush wetlands and shrub-covered consolidated dunes.

- 6.2.8** The natural landscapes continue to dominate the spectacular sweep of Great Exhibition Bay (Tokerau), from the gleaming silica sands of Kōkota/The Sandspit to Wharekāpu/Paxton Point and Rarawa Beach. The dunelands, wetlands and dune lakes are being restored, and feature thriving populations of native plants and animals.
- 6.2.9** The numbers of wild animals, such as horses, dogs and cattle, that permeate Te Korowai lands and waters have been reduced through partnerships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders.
- 6.2.10** More cultural and historic sites on Te Korowai lands and waters are being actively managed in this Place.



6.3 Ngā uara, ngā a take, ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapa here mo Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki The Dunes: Values, issues, opportunities and policies

6.3.1 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI RELATIONSHIPS

Treaty settlement information
(see Appendix 1)

- Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.
- Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.
- NgāiTakoto Claims Settlement Act 2015.²⁵

Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki

- Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) with Treaty settlements within the Place include:
 - Ngāti Kuri;
 - Te Aupōuri; and
 - NgāiTakoto.
- The Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 vested Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve in Ngāti Kuri while continuing to provide managed public access to the lighthouse by way of an easement. The Te Aupōuri, NgāiTakoto and Ngāti Kuri claims settlement Acts provide for Te Aupōuri, NgāiTakoto, Ngāti Kuri and Te Papa Atawhai to have equal roles in decision making over Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve in matters outlined in that legislation. This includes providing the opportunity to create a conservation management plan for Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve.
- The Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015 recognises Paxton Point.
- Conservation Area (including Rarawa Beach Campsite, Kohuronaki Pā and North Cape Scientific Reserve) as a Statutory Acknowledgement Area (see Appendix 1).
- The NgāiTakoto Claims Settlement Act 2015 recognises Rarawa Beach Campsite as a Statutory Acknowledgement Area (see Appendix 1).

Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)
planning documents at Place

- Ngāti Kuri Pou Taiao Environmental Management Plan (2018).
- Toi Te Kupu Toi Te Mana Toi Te Whenua Te Iwi o NgāiTakoto Environmental Plan (2017).
- Ngā Tai e Rua o Te Aupōuri Environment Management Plan (2018).

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²⁵ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0078/latest/DLM6578301.html#DLM6578977

Values

- The significance of Te Rerenga Wairua is embedded in Māoridom. Te Ara Wairua forms part of the spiritual journey that leads north along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe on the west coast of the North Island to Te Rerenga Wairua, and it is acknowledged that this spiritual pathway is a link to the ancestral homeland Hawaiki.
- The relationship that the Te Hiku iwi have with Te Rerenga Wairua is acknowledged in Treaty settlement legislation, particularly in the section titled 'Protection of spiritual and cultural integrity of Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve' in each Settlement Act.
- The importance of Otou/North Cape Scientific Reserve stems from Māori traditional relationships, cultural practices, spiritual associations and significant historical events. Maintaining these associations is important in upholding Māori identity, connecting past and present generations, linking the people and the whenua together, and acknowledging inter-tribal relationships. The hills within the reserve are used as markers to assist in locating hāpuka/groper (*Polyprion oxygeneios*) fisheries. In the past, some of the hilltops have also served as lookout posts for locating whales, which migrated along the east coast of the peninsula.
- The Otou/North Cape Scientific Reserve is an area steeped in layers of history. From this area, Māori can trace links back to both their early Polynesian ancestors and the start of a radical change of life that developed from their first contact with European people, customs, language and technology.
- As tradition tells, the first pā was in Mahurangi, which was populated by those who migrated to Aotearoa on the *Kurahaupō* waka. The area the pā was located in had its own special microclimate, source of fresh water, fishing grounds, food gardens and urupā. Like all pā and kāinga noho, Mahurangi afforded a safe haven; a place where the people could work to ensure that preparations for seasonal changes were well in hand and that there were abundant supplies to see them through to the next harvesting season.
- The significance of Te Rerenga Wairua is embedded in Māoridom. Te Ara Wairua forms part of the spiritual journey that leads north along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe on the west coast to Te Rerenga Wairua, and it is acknowledged that this spiritual pathway is a link to the ancestral homeland Hawaiki.
- Wharekāpu (also known as Wharekāpua) features prominently in history. The association to this area began when Ruatamore landed his waka, *Taikoria*, near Wharekāpu on the southern end of Tokerau Beach at a location called Waitaha. According to history, Ruatamore Pā was strategically hidden and constructed so that, while inside it, one could only view the clouds above, hence the name Wharekāpu. The remnants of the pā remain to this day and, together with the surrounding lands, are a strategic kāinga of Ngati Kāha, the descendants from the *Kurahaupō* waka.

- Rarawa and Wharekāpu are also the names of the two hills located at either end of Rarawa Beach. Rarawa is at the southern end above Ngataki Stream and Wharekāpu is at the northern end between Rarawa Beach and Tokerau. A well-known whakataukī that refers to these hills is, ‘to ke Rarawa, to ke Wharekāpu’ (‘Rarawa stands alone and Wharekāpu stands alone’). This refers to the fact that the two hills will always be apart, and this expression is sometimes used to describe two people who will always be opposed to one another.
- Rarawa and Wharekāpu were significant kāinga and continue to be used seasonally to this day. These areas are valued for gathering seafood, with access to rocks and associated shellfish species such as kina (*Evechinus chloroticus*), koura/ crayfish (*Jasus edwardsii*) and pāua (*Haliotis* spp.) on the central peninsula. Depending on the weather, tide, wind, moon or season, people traditionally moved between the west coast, the east coast and the harbours in search of food and other resources.
- Wharekāpu is the coastal extreme of what was a larger traditional settlement that stretched inland along the banks of the Taoha Stream to the cultivations of Waimarama and the inland pā of Te Tomo a Tāwhana.
- This Place contains part of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, which is an area of cultural significance for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).
- The relationship between Te Aupōuri and kuaka is older than their relationship with Aotearoa itself, the whakataukī ‘he kahui waka ki te moana, he kahui atua ki te rangi’ (‘a fleet of waka on the ocean, a spiritual fleet in the sky’) acknowledges the sound of the spring flocks of kuaka migrating to Aotearoa that helped lead the waka here.

Policies

- 6.3.1.1** Have regard to any management plan for Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve when managing Te Paki Recreation Reserve and other Te Korowai lands and waters to ensure integrated management.
 - 6.3.1.2** Manage Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve, as shown on the map in Volume III, to protect the spiritual and cultural integrity of the area, with certain important decisions to be made jointly by Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Ngāi Takoto and the Crown, taking into account the views of the other kaitiaki iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui and in accordance with any management plan for this area.
 - 6.3.1.3** Manage the car park providing access to Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve and Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve (shown on the map in Volume III) in a manner that integrates with the management of Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve and Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve.
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6.3.2 NATURAL VALUES

Values

- This Place is made up of two prominent basaltic rocks that are covered by a thick layering of sand and are exposed to rigorous wind sweeps that cause the sand dunes to constantly shift.
- There are numerous priority management units within this Place, such as eastern and western Te Paki, Otou, Te Ramanuka, Kōkota, Hikurua and Tokerau. These areas have been chosen based on the endemic species and predominant ecosystem types that are present here, such as tarakoi/scrobic (*Paspalum orbiculare*) gumlands, tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), taraire (*Beilschmiedia tarairi*), pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), kauri (*Agathis australis*) and tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) forests.
- Threatened and at-risk fauna are present at multiple scattered localities in the Place. These species include pūpū harakeke/flax snails (*Basileostylus bollonsi*), various skinks and geckos, seabirds such as kuaka/bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), kōtuku/white heron (*Ardea alba*) and tara iti/fairy tern (*Sternula nereis*), and North Island brown kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*) among others.
- There are numerous significant geological features within this Place, such as Kōkota, Te Paki sand dunes and the Hikurua serpentine formations (see Appendix 9). These features provide a glimpse of the various processes that established this Place and supported the various endemic species that are found here. There are also numerous outstanding natural landscapes that engulf this Place, from Te Paki sand dunes through to Te Rerenga Wairua, around to Otou and back to Rarawa Beach.
- The varied land and seascapes provide for education and community awareness opportunities about freshwater, land conservation and coastal water management issues. Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders are committed to improving our understanding of the varied flora and fauna in this Place to enable these species to thrive.
- Numerous seabirds, such as kuaka, visit every year to exploit the rich feeding grounds and avoid the frozen lands of the Arctic. Pārengarenga Harbour supports kuaka and many other seabirds during their travels, and the coastal areas in the Place provide respite and refuge on their travels.
- Strandings of marine mammals, including whales and dolphins, happen infrequently at this Place. But when strandings do occur, they cause harm and grief to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and local communities. There is a strong process for managing marine mammal strandings between Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders.
- Part of this Place includes the northern component of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, which is often accessed from Te Paki Road Recreation Reserve. Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and its interface with Te Korowai lands and waters promotes the potential for a unique approach to management that considers both land- and beach-based issues.

Issues

- Various migratory seabirds visit this Place but, as in other countries, high-quality habitat is often at risk as a result of human interaction and, more recently, climate change, because rising sea levels will greatly reduce intertidal foraging habitat throughout the breeding cycle.
- Weed control and biosecurity threats remain a significant issue because the priority ecosystem units and reserves within this Place are unique but varied and cover a large geographical area, making management difficult. Therefore, collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders is critical to assist in these areas.
- Fires, both natural and human-induced, are a serious threat to the rare and endemic biodiversity in this Place.
- Fishing, both recreational and commercial, is the most significant threat to coastal and offshore marine biodiversity.
- Marine and coastal ecosystems face numerous threats: the dune ecosystems are threatened by habitat loss and degradation from grazing, vehicles, pest plant invasion and predation; the estuary and harbour ecosystems are threatened by activities within their catchments, such as land-use change, which can result in higher nutrient levels and sedimentation; and the tracks being used recreationally can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation, wildlife disturbance, increased pest plant encroachment, increased predation (eg from dogs and cats), and disruption of wildlife movement.
- The significance of this area as a recreational hub for visitors and tourists can have adverse effects on natural values.
- Wild dogs and other wild animals, such as horses and cattle, are present in this area and often cause closures of the tracks and other recreational opportunities throughout this Place. They also affect the flora and fauna through predation, grazing and the spread of pest plants and animals.

Opportunities


- Minimise disturbance to many migratory birds at high-tide roost sites by working with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders.
- Enable tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to use cultural and customary resources in this Place through customary materials plans within Treaty settlement legislation.
- Support research-led projects being undertaken by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to better understand the conservation issues and opportunities.
- Enhance landscape-wide predator and pest control programmes that permeate across Te Korowai lands and waters and the lands returned through Treaty settlement.
- Work with and across agencies to better manage wild animals such as dogs, horses and cattle.

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- Build upon the enhanced connections with natural areas and employment opportunities that Jobs for Nature has already created to generate more conservation work and enhance wellbeing.
- Enhance the integrated management at the interface of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Paki Recreation Reserve between Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board.

Policies

- 6.3.2.1** Control the numbers of pest species, including pigs, wild dogs, horses, cattle, possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) and rodents, in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to levels that allow native species and habitats within Te Paki Recreation Reserve, Mokaikai Scenic Reserve and Otou/North Cape Scientific Reserve to recover.
- 6.3.2.2** Advocate for responsible land-based rural activities that do not detrimentally affect the natural environments and ecosystems of Pārengarenga Harbour in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), conservation stakeholders, Northland Fish and Game Council, Northland Regional Council and Far North District Council.
- 6.3.2.3** Protect the natural and historic conservation values and recreational facilities by maintaining fire risk reduction measures in Te Paki Recreation Reserve.
- 6.3.2.4** Work alongside the local kāinga of Te Hāpua, Te Kao and Ngataki to align Te Papa Atawhai priorities with community conservation needs and priorities where practicable, and to ensure that there is active involvement of the community in the management of Te Rerenga Wairua.
- 6.3.2.5** Implement a high level of mainland biosecurity, and strongly advocate for the adoption of biosecurity measures to protect the priority ecosystems and threatened species of this Place.
- 6.3.2.6** The track systems and Rarawa and Kapowairua standard campsites are managed to enhance opportunities for visitors to appreciate the outstanding beauty and unique biodiversity of this Place. Management complements the wide array of natural values and promotes enhanced biosecurity measures in the area.
- 6.3.2.7** Work with local authorities, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to protect migratory native species, in particular kuaka. This includes advocating for natural quiet around breeding sites, such as Kōkota, during breeding seasons.
- 6.3.2.8** Should undertake activities associated with stranded marine mammals, in accordance with Te Hiku iwi marine mammal protocols.

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- 6.3.2.9** Work with local authorities, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to identify ways in which the water quality in the coastal environment can be improved by changing land management practices, with particular attention given to the:
- nutrient, sediment and contaminant runoff from farmland, forestry and industry;
 - animal effluent from stock access to coastal waterways; and
 - seepage from septic tanks in coastal townships into coastal waterways.
- 6.3.2.10** Apply the following principles to the restoration of indigenous biodiversity.
- The restoration of indigenous biodiversity is about restoring the relationship between tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and important sites and resources, including planning for customary use.
 - The interests and relationship of Māori with indigenous biodiversity and mahinga kai are recognised and provided for in pest management strategies by ensuring that tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and iwi are involved in setting priorities and designing operations.
 - The restoration of indigenous biodiversity is about re-establishing original and natural landscapes.
 - Mahinga kai objectives are incorporated, where appropriate, into restoration project planning and objectives.
 - Natural succession and staged replanting are used for restoration projects, rather than spraying and burning.
 - Seeds and plants that are appropriate to the area and locally sourced are used as much as possible for restoration projects.
- 6.3.2.11** Support and work with the groups, landowners and agencies that are working to protect, maintain, restore and enhance the indigenous biodiversity of this Place and are advocating for projects of interest and importance.
- 6.3.2.12** Advocate for the ongoing protection and preservation of all wetlands, puna/water springs and riparian areas in *Te Korowai* that provide important cultural and environmental benefits.

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6.3.3 HISTORIC VALUES

Values

- Several sites of significance are found on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place owing to the successive and ongoing occupation of land by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi). This includes sites of significance that are mapped under the district and regional plans and registered archaeological sites that are mapped by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Many sites are unlikely to be mapped to ensure the security of the knowledge of these sacred locations. The oral histories of some of these sites, if sought to be shared, can further enhance the character and experience of this Place.
- Following Treaty settlement, several sites of historic and cultural significance have been returned to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi). These landholdings are often adjacent to, or were once part of, Te Korowai lands and waters. There is a strong connection to the lands and waters, despite the management boundaries overlapping.
- Evidence of Māori occupation in the pre-historic and pre-European periods includes archaeological remains located and recorded by archaeologists and registered with the New Zealand Archaeological Association.

Issues

- Outside the iconic and nationally important heritage areas, Te Papa Atawhai knows little about the sites of significance to Māori and where they exist on Te Korowai lands and waters.
- With the return of lands following Treaty settlement, there are now issues with the ability for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to gain access to culturally significant sites on Te Korowai lands and waters.

Opportunities

- Ability to further assess and verify knowledge of the historic and cultural heritage on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place to tell the historic stories to the wider community and visitors.

Policies

- 6.3.3.1** Identify sites of cultural and historic importance on Te Korowai lands and waters in the Place by working with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), conservation stakeholders and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
- 6.3.3.2** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to provide access to historically and culturally significant sites on Te Korowai lands and waters in the Place.
- 6.3.3.3** Support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop wāhi tapu management plan(s) and promote the active management of wāhi tapu in the Place (where requested).
- 6.3.3.4** Improve the provision of information and interpretation materials relating to the historic and cultural heritage of the Place, in partnership with relevant tangata whenua (whānau, hapū iwi).

- 6.3.3.5** Consider equally the oral traditional histories and documented evidence when determining the nature, extent or significance of wāhi tapu or sites of cultural importance on Te Korowai lands and waters that are associated with a particular area.
- 6.3.3.6** Manage wāhi tapu sites and sites of cultural significance on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place in accordance with wāhi tapu plans (unless in emergency situations).

6.3.4 RECREATIONAL VALUES

Values

- The Place provides numerous recreational opportunities for most ages and fitness levels, and for both domestic and international visitors. These include walks such as Lighthouse Walk (Cape Reinga), Kapowairua to Pandora Track, Pandora to Tapotupotu Track, Rarawa Beach Track, Twilight/Te Werahi Loop Track and Te Paki Coastal Track. These opportunities allow visitors to see spectacular environments, including diverse land and seascapes, and to venture close to indigenous species and environments.
- Established, long-standing vehicle access is afforded between the end of Te Paki Stream Road and Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe via the bed of Te Paki Stream. The stream is the northernmost public access point to the beach and sees a high volume of traffic from a variety of users, ranging from cyclists on Tour Aotearoa to tour buses. The Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board's Beach Management Plan sets out the desired outcomes and objectives for the management of the beach, including the management of the area for recreational purposes.
- Many visitors experience Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe through this Place, visiting Te Paki sand dunes before heading via bus to their final destination. While there are many other access points, this Place provides numerous recreational opportunities along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
- This Place provides numerous camping and public facilities, including those at Rarawa Beach, Kapowairua and Tapotupotu. There are also basic facilities provided between Te Werahi Beach and Paengarēhia.

Issues

- Visitors, including vehicle and dog access, can damage sensitive dune vegetation, accelerate erosion, expose areas to pest plant invasion, and disturb vulnerable shorebird species and affect their breeding success, especially at important breeding, feeding and wintering sites. Therefore, vehicle access may need to be phased out in certain locations.
- There are concerns about the use of vehicles on Te Paki Road Recreation Reserve through to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. While vehicles are not banned from the beach, their effects on the beach are of concern to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board. The interface between Te Korowai lands and waters and access to these areas requires specific consideration.

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- If at any point in the future the managing bodies of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe close vehicle access along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, either temporarily or permanently, vehicle access along Te Paki Stream will need to be adjusted accordingly. Otherwise, Te Paki Stream would become a dead end and the dune system could become an unintended car park.
 - While visitor use of existing tracks, walks and camping facilities is encouraged, these must be managed in balance with the important cultural, spiritual and natural values that underpin the various sites within this Place.
 - Some of the tracks, walks and campsites in this Place are part of important cultural, spiritual and natural sites on Te Korowai lands and waters, which puts pressure on these sites and affects their intrinsic values. Visitors to these sites also pose a fire risk due to discarded cigarettes, plastic, glass, open campfires and vehicle exhaust.
 - Climate change may affect the viability of the existing coastal track and the networks and facilities of other walks in the area, so alternatives may be needed in the future.

Opportunities

- Create short walks from Pārengarenga Harbour through the forest to Kōkota and back to Te Arai to showcase different ecosystems, remnant forests, dunelands, wetlands and coastal habitats.
 - Collaborate with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to create Great Walks or short walk alternatives within this Place because there are currently none.
 - Work with others to increase advocacy and improve visitor awareness and behaviour. This will help to protect the sensitive, fragile coastal habitats and species from human disturbance, but managed access may be needed in some areas, as well as educating visitors to understand the need to behave responsibly and to protect taonga.
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Policies

- 6.3.4.1** Work with local authorities, relevant agencies, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the public and users of this Place to educate them on the fragility of the landscape and the threatened species they support so that these groups are aware of appropriate ways to enjoy recreation here, particularly in the use of vehicles.
- 6.3.4.2** Should allow vehicle access to:
- a. roads and formed tracks in accordance with policies 11.13.1.6–11.13.1.10 in Part Three of the CMS; and
 - b. Te Paki Stream in accordance with policies 11.13.1.6–11.13.1.10 in Part Three of the CMS.
- 6.3.4.3** Vehicle access to Te Paki Stream may be removed, either temporarily or permanently, in response to the closure of vehicle access along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
- 6.3.4.4** Work with local authorities, relevant agencies, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the public and users of this Place to understand the effects of climate change on existing tracks and facilities.
- 6.3.4.5** Work with local authorities, relevant agencies, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the public and users of this Place to remove the threat of wild dogs on recreational activities.
- 6.3.4.6** Work with Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board for concession activities that require access through Te Korowai lands and waters into Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. The matters for assessing vehicle authorisations are those found in Policy 11.13.1.5 in Part Three.
- 6.3.4.7** Work with Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board for concession activities that require access through Te Korowai lands and waters into Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. The matters for assessing vehicle authorisations are those found in Policy 11.13.1.5 in Part Three.
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7. Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki The Waters

He iti marangai, tu ana te pahukahuka,
he iti pioke no Rangaunu, he au tona

*Small although the dogfish shark may be, great is its wake,
as it traverses Rangaunu Harbour*

7.1 Tirohanga whanui Overview

Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki represents a diverse range of coastlines, harbours, wetlands, rivers and dune lakes. This Place includes Houhora Harbour, Rangaunu Harbour and a stretch of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe on its western boundary, parts of which are managed by Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board. It also includes the Sweetwater Dune Lakes Conservation Area, Lake Ngātu Recreation Reserve, Motutangi Scenic Reserve, Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve, Muiata Pā Historic Reserve and East Beach Conservation Area.

The waters in this Place provide an important food basket and harvest area for cultural materials such as kuta/tall spike sedge (*Eleocharis sphacelata*) for Te Hiku iwi. Like the other Places within *Te Korowai*, the culture and history of this Place are strongly influenced by early Māori habitation and later by Europeans seeking kauri resin. However, Muiata Pā is the only actively managed historic site within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki.

The dune lakes in this Place include Lake Ngātu, Split Lake, Lake Rotoroa and Wai Te Huahua/Lake Heather, each of which has a unique whakapapa. These ecosystems were formed thousands of years ago when the wind created hollows in between the dunes and the sand was cemented with iron and aluminium, leaching into the pan layer.

The water quality of these lakes is declining due to factors such as pest fish, land-use practices and water takes. Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and community efforts in conservation restoration projects around these dune lakes have been successful, resulting in the revitalisation of this Place, particularly at Lake Ngātu. Little is known about how water takes within the surrounding area to support the growth of the horticulture industry will affect this Place.

The coastal wetland habitats of Kaimaumau and Motutangi provide an unbroken area of transition between the sea and fresh water. These diverse habitats include sandy beaches, small dunes, estuarine peat bogs, semi-fertile

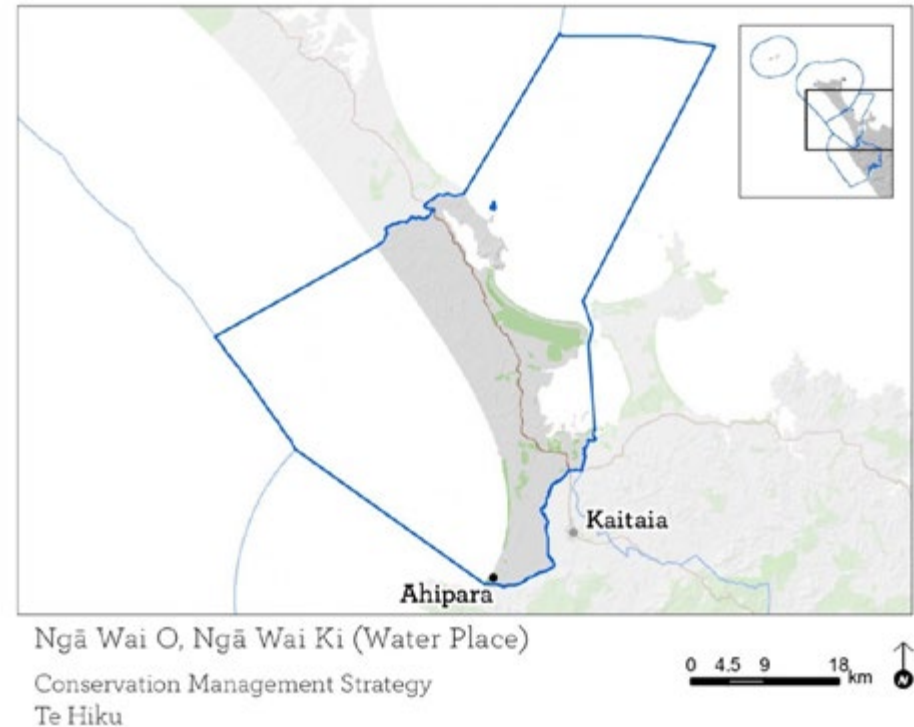


Figure 6: Location of Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki

swamps and stabilised dunes with native shrublands. These peat bogs and wetlands represent a depleted habitat type within Aotearoa owing to historical development and modifications. They provide important habitat for several threatened and regionally significant species, including weweia/New Zealand dabchick (*Poliiocephalus rufopectus*), matuku-hūrepo/Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), pūweto/spotless crake (*Zapornia tabuensis*), moho pererū/banded rail (*Gallirallus philippensis*), mātātā/fernbird (*Poodytes punctatus*) and waikaka/Northland mudfish (*Neochanna heleioides*). Unfortunately, however, the aspects that make these areas unique for biodiversity also make them particularly susceptible to hazards such as fire.

Houhora and Rangaunu harbours on the east coast provide habitats for a wide variety of seabirds. Rangaunu Harbour provides an outstanding habitat, with karepō/eelgrass (*Zostera muelleri*), saltmarshes and manawa/mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) forests. The dredging of this marine environment is a concern and presents an opportunity to work together with other agencies to advocate for improved practices.

The white sandy beaches of this Place and the easily accessible fishing spots on the coast are popular with both locals and visitors. The facilities and walking track at Lake Ngātu are particularly popular with locals and are well used by waka ama groups. Like other Places within *Te Korowai*, the opportunity for additional recreational opportunities exists across private land, cultural redress land and Te Korowai lands and waters. Working to identify these, particularly where they support the tourism-focused economic aspirations of Te Hiku iwi, is an exciting opportunity to be explored together.

7.2 Ngā putanga Outcomes

The following outcomes are being sought for this Place.

- 7.2.1 The community understands and values the importance of the significant wetlands and lakes that feature in this Place. These taonga are healthy, sustain improved populations of indigenous flora and fauna, and can provide materials for ongoing customary use.
- 7.2.2 The vast gumhole-pocketed wetland priority ecosystem units of Motutangi Swamp, Waihuahua Swamp and Kaimaumau wetland are being progressively restored, and fire management enables communities of orchids, wetland plant associations and birds to flourish. Restoration projects for the Kaimaumau wetland, following its devastation by fire, are in full force, and the natural environment is replenishing as a result of partnerships and relationships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders. The natural dune systems are being maintained at Ngārui-o-te-Marangai Beach (East Beach).
- 7.2.3 The health of Hokianga, Houhora, Pārengarenga, Rangaunu and Whangapē harbours and their catchments is being improved through the cooperative efforts of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), private landowners, communities, Te Papa Atawhai and other agencies. Cordgrass (*Spartina anglica*) is being eradicated from the harbours in collaboration with Northland Regional Council.
- 7.2.4 All dune lakes and lakes within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki have enhanced biodiversity and clean water, promoting increased customary activities and recreational opportunities.
- 7.2.5 Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki continues to offer water- and land-based recreational opportunities where these do not damage the natural and cultural values of this Place. The lakes are full of native flora and

fauna and provide active and passive recreational opportunities, which are enhanced through collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders.

7.2.6 Motorised boats are only used (in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki Place) for cultural activities by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in accordance with tikanga Māori and Te Papa Atawhai management purposes. Motorised vehicles can park and access the lakes via existing car parks and amenity areas, but these are limited to the outskirts of the lakes.

7.2.7 Aircraft landings and sightings (including drones) are infrequent in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki, and landings on the various lakes within this Place are not undertaken unless in emergency situations.

7.2.8 The numbers of wild game and animals, such as horses, dogs and cattle, that permeate Te Korowai lands and waters in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki are decreasing through partnerships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders.

7.2.9 The management of freshwater habitats is undertaken in an integrated and holistic manner – ki uta ki tai – from the mountains to the sea. Te Papa Atawhai works collaboratively with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders in improving water quality of freshwater habitats in this Place.

7.2.10 Sites of cultural and historic significance on Te Korowai lands and waters in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki are being recognised and valued in the community.

7.3 Ngā uara, ngā take, ngā kaupapa here mo Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki The Waters: Values, issues, opportunities and policies

7.3.1 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI RELATIONSHIPS

Treaty settlement information
(see Appendix 1)

- Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.
- NgāiTakoto Claims Settlement Act 2015.

Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)
in Ngā Wai O Ngā Wai Ki

- Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) with Treaty settlements within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki include:
 - Te Aupōuri; and
 - NgāiTakoto.
- The NgāiTakoto Claims Settlement Act 2015 recognises Lake Rotoroa, Wai Te Huahua, Lake Waikaramu, Kowhai Beach, the southern part of Waipapakauri Beach Conservation Area and Lake Ngātu Recreation Reserve as Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (see Appendix 1).

Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)
planning documents at Place

- Toi Te Kupu Toi Te Mana Toi Te Whenua Te Iwi o NgāiTakoto Environmental Plan (2017).
- Ngā Tai e Rua o Te Aupōuri Environment Management Plan (2018).

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Values

- Lake Waikaramu is a shallow inland lake that is named after the tūpuna Waikaramu. Like the person, it was named after the idea that ‘when you needed it, the lake was never around’. In the summer, this lake dried up at a time when the iwi required the water, and this behaviour was likened to the traits of the tūpuna Waikaramu, who also could not be found when needed. When the lake dried up, the iwi was forced to rely on a number of nearby puna/water springs that provided an alternative ongoing water supply through the year. An orchard was established near the lake and was sustained by its waters, providing fruit for those living at nearby settlements. Māori obtained fish from the lake, including species of mudfish and eels, as well as wild fowl.
- Lake Rotorua and Wai Te Huahua were important sources of tuna/eels (*Anguilla* spp.), other fish species and various birds. Kuta/tall spike sedge (*Eleocharis sphacelata*) was also collected from these lakes and used in weaving. In many instances, small whānau groups settled around the lakes and were sustained by them.
- Lake Ngātu, west of Waipapakauri, is a dune lake located at the northern end of Te Make. Lake Ngātu once provided fresh water, food-gathering opportunities and other resources to iwi as they travelled throughout this rohe, especially because it lay on the main route for iwi travelling to and from Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
- Various papakāinga were sustained by the resources of Lake Ngātu. Tuna, various other fish species and birds were collected from the other lakes in this area, but Lake Ngātu was renowned for the kuta that grew in its waters and was used to make cloaks. The association with clothes and the body also made it an appropriate place to wash and bathe.
- Kowhai Beach was a major kāinga located at Houhora on Rangaunu Harbour, and there were other settlements along the various access sites to the peninsula. These areas were occupied year-round, as well as seasonally, to take advantage of the substantial fishing resources within and outside Rangaunu Harbour that supported the settlements at Houhora.
- The Houhora Peninsula and its beaches, including Kowhai Beach, were used to access the traditional fishing grounds and as a launching point for sea-going waka that would carry out seasonal deep-sea fishing trips to catch whales, hāpuka and other kai moana. This included significant amounts of shellfish such as tuangi/New Zealand cockles (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*), korona/mussels and tio repe/rock oysters (*Saccostrea cucullata*), as well as many fish species that were caught using nets and hand lines with baited hooks and lures.
- Kai moana was also harvested in the inner Rangaunu Harbour during low tide, because the pipi (*Paphies australis*) beds in the middle of the harbour were substantial. Pāpahu/porpoises, hīra/seals, penguins and pakake/whales also came into the harbour during certain seasons and contributed to the local diet.

- The Waipapakauri ramp is acknowledged as an important papakāinga and access point into Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. Toheroa (*Paphies ventricosa*) and other shellfish from the beach were often harvested using hand lines and nets.
- The Waipapakauri ramp is part of an area known to some as Ngāpae, with Waipapakauri located further inland. When the ancestor Tōhē arrived at Ngāpae during his hīkoi along the beach to the south in search of his daughter, Raninikura, he found stranded whales and so named the location after that event.
- The origins of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe are found at Maungapiko, where Tōhe departed on his hīkoi to see his daughter, Raninikura, who had settled in the south. As he passed along the beach, he named areas and locations, and these names have been preserved through many generations and are still in use today.

7.3.2 NATURAL VALUES

Values

- Wetlands provide a number of important ecosystem services, including flood protection, nutrient filtering and sediment trapping. Freshwater wetlands are home to a variety of native flora and fauna and provide numerous customary resources and food.
- The marine habitats and ecosystems in this Place, including Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Houhora and Rangaunu harbours, are diverse and important (see Appendix 8).
- The priority ecosystem units of the Kaimaumau wetland and Motutangi Swamp include habitats such as mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) scrub, gumland and mingimīngi (*Leucopogon fasciculatus*) shrubland. The Kaimaumau–Motutangi priority ecosystem unit also contains the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve (955 ha) and is the only freshwater wetland in Northland that exceeds 1,000 ha.

Issues

- Freshwater ecosystems in this Place are affected by changes in the water cycle, drainage, pollution, sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, vegetation clearance and invasion by pests. These have had significant consequences for the freshwater biodiversity in the region, which is vulnerable to changes in water quality, water flows, predation, habitat loss and degradation.
- The vegetation within the Kaimaumau wetland has been repeatedly modified by fire. Fire-resistant woody and herbaceous weeds recolonise the wetland after fire, and their spread is accelerated with each successive fire, so that they are now more dominant than most native plants.
- Weed invasion of the wetland system in Kaimaumau is the most serious management problem, alongside fire risk. If nothing is done to curtail the spread of wattle (*Acacia longifolia*), hakea (*Hakea sericea*, *H. gibbosa*) and stiff bottlebrush (*Callistemon rigidus*) they will continue to dominate the old foredune and the ridges in between wetlands and lakes.

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- Changes to waterways, such as reduced fish passage, changes in flow, sedimentation and increased nutrients, can reduce ecosystem values by reducing habitat quality and inhibiting fish migration, threatening native species at various stages of their life cycles.
- Climate change presents significant risks to freshwater ecosystems by affecting the timing, amount and intensity of rainfall. Sea level rise could affect aquifers, and both the demand for, and availability of, water could shift because of climate change. Flood events are likely to increase and, conversely, drought events could become more common. Erosion, scouring and increased sedimentation resulting from changes in water flows can damage ecosystems.
- Fishing, both recreational and commercial, is the most significant threat to coastal and offshore marine biodiversity in this Place.
- There is currently limited understanding of the likely risks and effects of climate change, examples of which include: the loss of, or damage to, coastal ecosystems and important breeding habitats due to erosion; the contamination and sedimentation of coastal and estuarine habitats as a result of increased or changed stormwater flows; the loss of important breeding habitat; acidification of the oceans; and changes in feeding zones.
- The marine and coastal ecosystems in this Place face numerous threats: the dune ecosystems are threatened by habitat loss and degradation from grazing, vehicles, pest plant invasion and predation; the estuary and harbour ecosystems are threatened by activities within their catchments, such as land-use change, which can result in higher nutrient levels and sedimentation; and the tracks being used recreationally (eg by four-wheel drive (4WD) vehicles), can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation, wildlife disturbance, increased pest plant encroachment, increased predation (eg from dogs and cats), and the disruption of wildlife movement, particularly in dune and coastal forest ecosystems.

Opportunities

- Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to facilitate collaborative efforts to expand the marine protected areas network.
- Advocate through the Resource Management Act 1991 processes to ensure that any adverse effects of sedimentation resulting from activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement²⁶ and regional and district plans contain provisions to reduce sedimentation-causing effects in coastal areas, and the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater²⁷ also play a role in protecting and preserving the natural wetlands that are both inland and in the coastal marine area.

²⁶ See: www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/science-publications/conservation-publications/marine-and-coastal/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement-2010/

²⁷ See: <https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/regulations/national-environmental-standards-for-freshwater/>

- Support ongoing active management, planting and pest control at wetlands and waterways in this Place.
- Restore areas such as Kaimaumau following fire events to enhance natural values.
- Build upon the connections with natural areas and employment opportunities that Jobs for Nature has already created for the community in this Place to generate further conservation work that enhances wellbeing.
- Undertake wattle control trials to reduce and remove this plant from the Kaimaumau wetland.

Policies

- 7.3.2.1** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), regional councils, territorial authorities, private landowners, Fish & Game New Zealand, statutory agencies, primary industries and other conservation stakeholders to:
- minimise sediment and nutrient inputs into waterways;
 - protect hydrological processes, including water levels;
 - exclude stock from waterways;
 - control pest plants and animals and other aquatic pests;
 - support an increase in site-based restoration activities within priority freshwater catchments and high-priority wetlands; and
 - encourage community involvement in freshwater restoration initiatives.
- 7.3.2.2** Contribute to the multi-agency management of waterbodies and catchments, with a particular focus on improving water quality.
- 7.3.2.3** Advocate for, and support, the restoration and maintenance of ecological health in the Hokianga, Pārengarenga, Rangaunu, Whangapē, Herekino and Houhora harbours in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Northland Regional Council and the community.
- 7.3.2.4** Seek to increase the riparian planting of native species in priority areas both on Te Korowai lands and waters and on private land, including by:
- working with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), private landowners, regional councils, territorial authorities and other conservation stakeholders;
 - encouraging initiatives for riparian planting; and
 - advocating to relevant agencies to retire riparian areas from grazing.
- 7.3.2.5** Support the protection of a fully representative range of wetlands, dune lakes and waterways across *Te Korowai* in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), private landowners, regional councils, territorial authorities and other conservation stakeholders.

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- 7.3.2.6** Should continue to undertake maintenance and enhancement activities in wetlands within Te Korowai lands and waters for the purposes of protecting and restoring their ecosystem values.
- 7.3.2.7** Seek to maintain the ecological health of lakes, waterways and waterbodies on Te Korowai lands and waters by:
- a. undertaking periodic monitoring to detect new pest plant and pest fish populations; and
 - b. assessing the feasibility of eradicating existing or new pest plant and pest fish populations.
- 7.3.2.8** Continue to undertake, or support others to undertake, regular fauna surveys to improve and build on the current knowledge of freshwater populations.
- 7.3.2.9** Prioritise the ability of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to use Te Korowai lands and waters as areas where food and customary resources can be gathered.
- 7.3.2.10** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) alongside local kāinga such as Mahimaru, Kaimaumau, Waipapakauri, Waimanoni and Awanui, to align Te Papa Atahwai conservation priorities with community conservation needs and priorities where practicable and ensure that there is active involvement concerning the management of sites within this Place.
- 7.3.2.11** Undertake ecological assessments of all wetlands within Te Korowai lands and waters to understand environmental baselines.
- 7.3.2.12** Facilitate and/or support the establishment of programmes to restore and expand wetland habitats. These programmes should be developed and implemented to achieve a measurable increase in the quality of wetlands, and should ideally include, but not be limited to:
- a. restoring existing wetlands;
 - b. removing and/or controlling pest plants and animals;
 - c. using technology, such as constructed wetlands, where feasible;
 - d. expanding the size of those wetlands, where feasible;
 - e. re-establishing wetlands adjacent to lakes and rivers, where land is available and conditions remain suitable for wetlands; and
 - f. identifying and setting aside land for the purpose of wetland creation and enhancement.
- 7.3.2.13** Apply pest control tools in a manner that manages adverse effects on waterways and indigenous species.
- 7.3.2.14** Explore and investigate approaches to reduce and minimise the effects and growth of wattle in the Kaimaumau wetland.
- 7.3.2.15** Undertake approaches to reduce and minimise the effects and growth of wattle in the Kaimaumau wetland as outlined in Policy 7.3.2.14.

7.3.3 HISTORIC VALUES

Values

- This Place includes many mapped sites of significance to Māori, and there are clusters of archaeological sites located around its wetlands and waterways.
- Muiata Pā, which is located on low-lying farmland north of Rangaunu Bay near the east coast of the Aupōuri Peninsula, is the only actively managed historic site on Te Korowai lands and waters in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki. The values of this pā are in its cultural connections, its rarity as a previous wetland site and the fact that it was one of three pā located along what was once the Motutangi River. When considered together, Te Tomo a Tāwhana and Muiata Pā hold high potential for interpretation of an extremely rare archaeological landscape.

Issues

- Archaeological sites and sites of significance on Te Korowai lands and waters, such as Muiata Pā, are in areas that are subject to constant land-use pressures. Former agricultural land is being converted for horticultural use and there is pressure for conversions to lifestyle sections near Muiata Pā due to the land's outlook over Houhora and Rangaunu harbours.
- Outside Muiata Pā, little is known about the other sites of significance to Māori.

Opportunities

- Further assess and verify the knowledge of the historic and cultural heritage on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place and tell these historic stories to the wider community and visitors.

Policies

- 7.3.3.1** Should work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the public and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to identify sites of cultural and historic importance within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki.
- 7.3.3.2** Support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop wāhi tapu management plan(s) and promote the active management of wāhi tapu sites in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki (where requested).
- 7.3.3.3** Improve the availability of information and sharing of knowledge about the historic and cultural heritage in Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki.
- 7.3.3.4** Require that oral traditions and histories are considered equally alongside documented evidence when determining the nature, extent or significance of wāhi tapu or sites of cultural importance that are associated with a particular area.
- 7.3.3.5** Should not give access to wāhi tapu or sites of cultural significance that are identified as having restricted access in a wāhi tapu management plan without tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) approval (unless in an emergency situation).

Continued on next page

7.3.4 RECREATIONAL VALUES

Values

- Water-based activities, such as walking around the wetlands and lakes, waka ama, kayaking and canoeing, are present in this Place. Recreational opportunities are also present at both Houhora and Rangaunua harbours.
- Wildlife viewing and scenic views are highly valued by the community. There are opportunities for wildlife viewing in and around the harbours, various wetlands and lakes.
- The wetlands, lakes and waterways within these Places provide active and passive recreational pursuits.
- Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the local community value high-quality freshwater areas to swim in and to collect food and resources from.
- The education of all visitors, including the local community and tourists, is an important function within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki. The importance of wetlands and lakes is a focal point when considering the current and future state of the environment.

Issues

- There is a lack of understanding when tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) place rāhui on waterbodies following water-related deaths.
- Water quality affects the ability to enjoy Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki and collect kai and cultural resources in this Place.
- Dog access, both domestic and wild, has the potential to adversely affect the values of this Place.
- Connections between and across significant waterbodies often cross private and public lands.
- Fire risk is a major issue to many of the sites within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki.
- There is a need for ongoing management of the infrastructure in this area.

Opportunities

- Enhance storytelling to inform visitors and locals of the cultural importance and significance of sites and the reasons why rāhui are put in place.
 - Advocate to regional and local councils to promote rules and regulations that improve water quality.
 - Improve the enforcement and signage for domestic dogs and notify of the potential for wild dogs to be present.
 - Work with private landowners, councils and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to increase public access across and between waterbodies.
-

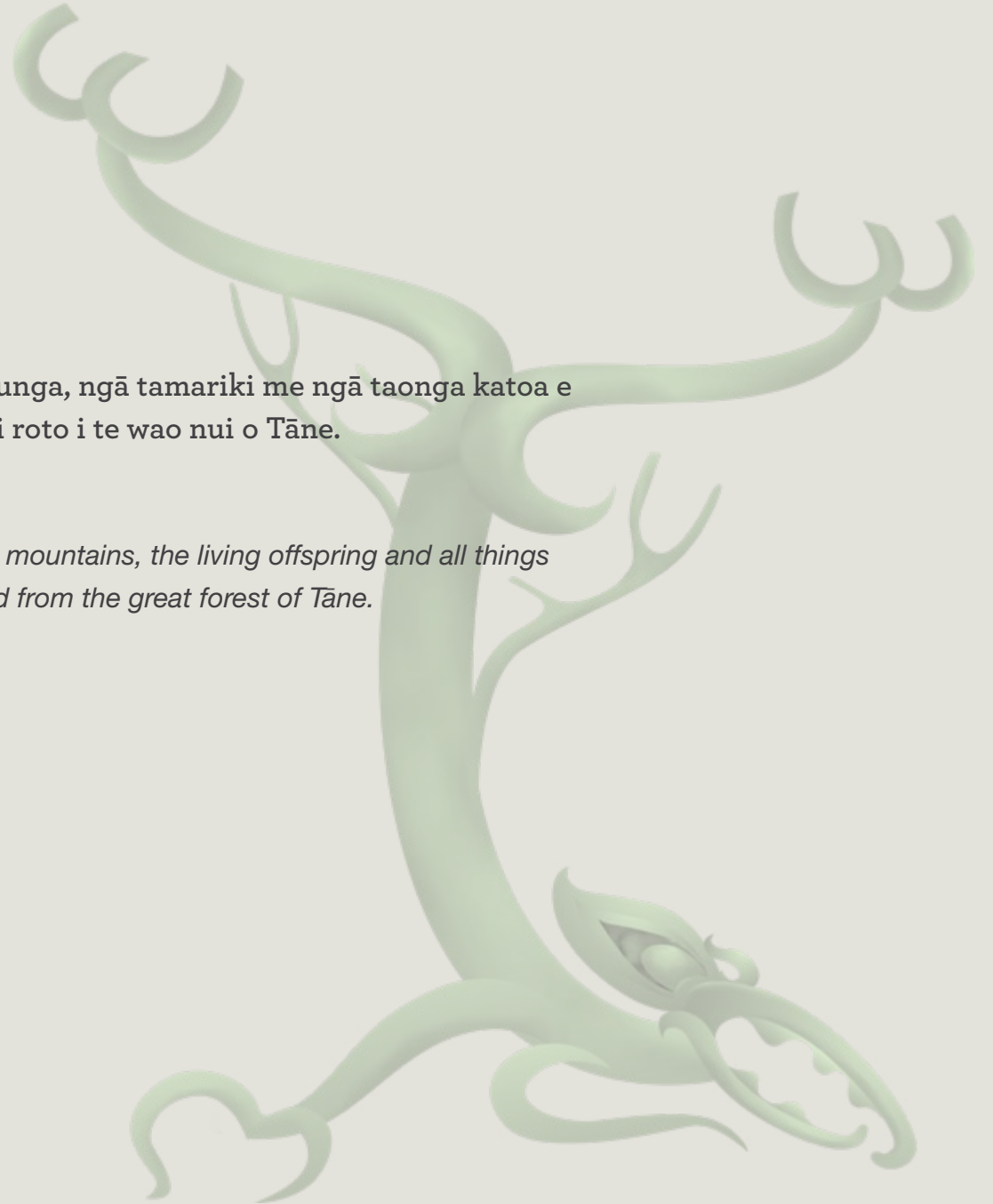
Policies

- 7.3.4.1** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), regional councils and territorial authorities to improve visitor awareness and understanding of Māori customs, protocols, beliefs and values as they relate to waterbodies.
- 7.3.4.2** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), private landowners, the Outdoor Access Commission Herenga ā Nuku Aotearoa, Northland Fish and Game Council, regional councils, territorial authorities and other conservation stakeholders to improve:
- a. public access to waterbodies within Te Korowai lands and waters by formalising workable access easements over private land to these sites (where required); and
 - b. interpretation of these waterbodies.
- 7.3.4.3** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), regional councils and territorial authorities to minimise the effects of dogs and other animals within this Place. See policies 11.15–11.16
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8. Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki The Forests

E whakaora ake te ngāhere, ngā maunga, ngā tamariki me ngā taonga katoa e whakaheke mai kei roto i te wao nui o Tāne.

To restore the health of our forest, the mountains, the living offspring and all things precious which descend from the great forest of Tāne.



8.1 Tirohanga whanui Overview

Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki extends from Hokianga Harbour in the south towards Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki in the north across to the Pairatahi River in the east and down towards Mangataipa Scenic Reserve, extending back to Hokianga Harbour, including Kohukohu and a range of coastal settlements on the northern part of Hokianga. The largest township in *Te Korowai*, Kaitaia, is located within this Place.

Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki includes some of the predominant forest areas within *Te Korowai*, including the Herekino Forest, Warawara Forest, Raetea Forest, the forested area of the Mangamuka Gorge Scenic Reserve and Maungataniwha Forest. These large bush areas make up a large, forested bridge that almost stretches from west to east. In addition to these large forests, this Place also contains some of the best examples of estuarine and coastal habitats in *Te Korowai*.

Recreation in this area reflects its two greatest assets: pristine, undeveloped coastal areas and dense, inland bush populated with a diversity of species. Despite this, backcountry tramping has been reduced over time owing to the effects of kauri disease²⁸ and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) concern over the adverse effects on flora and fauna in this Place. Pests and other threats also cause major concerns to the ongoing viability of ecosystems.

This Place contains only two actively managed historic sites on Te Korowai lands and waters – Tauroa Point and the old Kohukohu School – although the area is rich in archaeological sites, which is a testament to the ongoing tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) occupation of the area. Pā, terraces and middens are common in this Place, as are trenches, ditches, dams and sluices. There are also gumholes in this area, providing evidence of the strong gum-digging history at Tauroa Point. The southern and northern edges of this

²⁸ Kauri trees are under threat from a disease caused by the fungus-like pathogen *Phytophthora agathidicida* (PA).

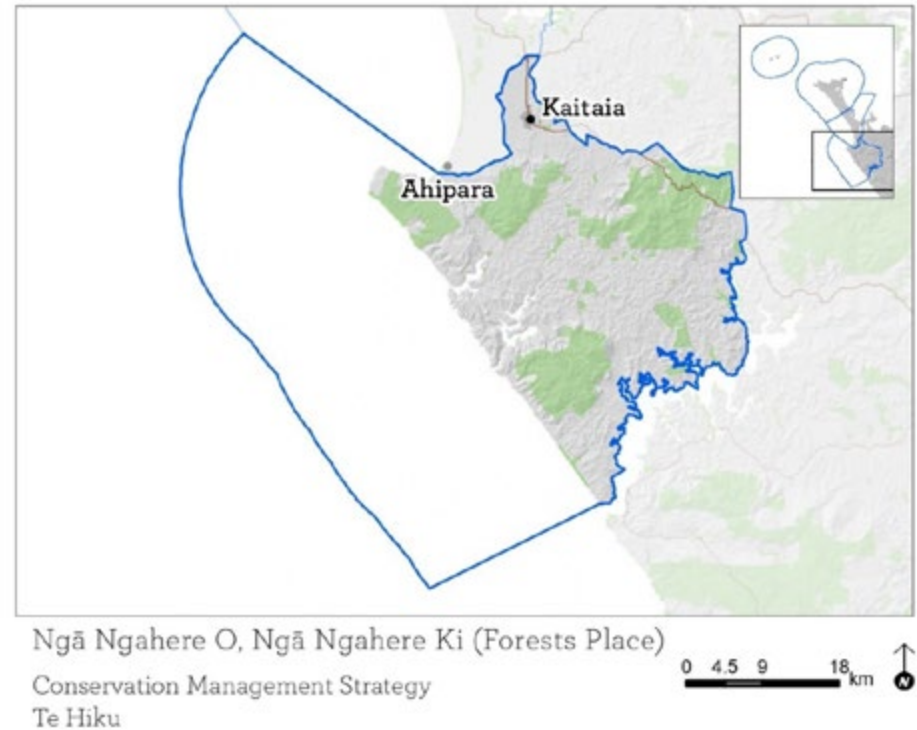


Figure 7: Location of Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki

Place are contrasting in nature, with large sand dunes and coastal settlements to the south and the rocky outcrops of Tauroa Point and rugged west coast of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē to the north.

The Warawara Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park) (68,857.59 ha) includes the areas formally known as Warawara Forest Sanctuary (823 ha) and Te Hura Ecological Area (990 ha) and is considered a significant conservation site.

Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki is a large contiguous area of outstanding diversity that comprises a virtual sequence from coastal through to high-altitude forest. The vegetation in this Place provides water and soil protection on very steep slopes. Several species of flora and fauna that are either threatened or of restricted distribution can be found here, including a surviving population of tītipounamu/rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris granti*); the only known population of this bird in Northland.

Many associated plant species that are found within the kauri forest in the Warawara are either absent or poorly represented elsewhere in the ecological district, including tawari (*Ixerba brexioides*), stumpy tree fern (*Dicksonia lanata*), neinei (*Dracophyllum latifolium*), akatea (*Metrosideros albiflora*) and fan fern (*Schizaea dichotoma*).

Both Te Rarawa and Ngāpuhi have strong cultural associations with the Hokianga Harbour. The two smaller harbours of Herekino and Whangapē are equally important to people in this Place, because access to kai moana and other customary materials provides daily sustenance for many.

8.2 Ngā putanga Outcomes

The following outcomes are being sought for this Place.

8.2.1 Native species are flourishing and abundant, and their populations are resilient to human-induced effects, such as climate change and the introduction of exotic species. The rare and threatened species in this Place are adequately protected and managed, and species

are able to move through the sites as they did historically due to the connected habitats.

8.2.2 Land uses are suited to the land available and are sustainable. Soils are nourished and replenished, and wetlands maintain their water-holding capacity. There is reduced sedimentation and erosion of natural habitats, and species are thriving.

8.2.3 The location and history of taonga tuku iho are known but, in some instances, remain as knowledge unshared; however, the cultural significance and importance of these taonga tuku iho are recognised by all. The cultural narratives that are told about unique sites and spaces are told from a tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) perspective, and all wāhi tapu are being mapped, located using the global positioning system (GPS) and identified, including the kōrero associated with them. There is a consistent process and plan for including more sites and assessing their management needs and priorities.

8.2.4 Waterways, springs and wetlands are protected from livestock and other uses, and discharges to these waters from activities are minimised. Water is the central point for all activities, and its use is governed by sensible and agreed limits.

8.2.5 The intricate, crumpled landscape of north Hokianga is dominated by the Warawara plateau and Maungataniwha, and contains priority ecosystem units. The community is actively involved in the restoration of natural and cultural heritage values.

8.2.6 Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and communities, especially young people, are involved in enhancing the natural and cultural values of this Place and provide sustainable opportunities for their own cultural, recreational and economic aspirations.

8.2.7 Te Papa Atawhai supports the kaitiaki of the Warawara Forest in meeting their obligations to protect and preserve the forest for future generations.

- 8.2.8** The Warawara Forest is managed under Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i Te Taiao and has resulted in: natural environments that are healthy and flourishing; pest populations and threats being controlled and monitored; ongoing monitoring and research occurring; kaitiakitanga, education, training and employment opportunities being maximised; integrated connectivity conservation being conducted; infrastructure being established and maintained; and resources being provided. As a result, the health of the forest, mountains, living offspring and all precious things that descend from the great forests of Tāne are being restored and maintained.
- 8.2.9** In the Warawara and Herekino forests, pekapeka/northern lesser short-tailed bat (*Mystacina tuberculata*) population numbers are increasing to a point where this species is no longer vulnerable or threatened.
- 8.2.10** The Manganuiowae catchment on the Maungataniwha Range is one of the northernmost high-forest tracts and is actively managed by Te Papa Atawhai with the support of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community. Collaboration with the surrounding landowners and the community leads to pest control in outlying parts of the Maungataniwha Range and, as a result, kūkupa/New Zealand pigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*) and kōmako/bellbird (*Anthis melanura*) soar overhead, the chorus of tūi (*Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*) is deafening and kiwi-nui/North Island brown kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*) can be heard calling at night.
- 8.2.11** At Ahipara and Tauroa Peninsula, the kaleidoscope of diverse shrubland, coastal forest remnants, relics of Dalmatian gum-digging history, dynamic dunelands and important archaeological sites on Te Korowai lands and waters is appreciated and respected by the local community and visitors.
- 8.2.12** Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and Te Papa Atawhai are actively managing historic sites on Te Korowai lands and waters, priority ecosystem units and threatened species in this Place.
- 8.2.13** Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), landcare groups and the Kaitaia community, supported by Te Papa Atawhai, raise awareness of the Herekino Forest and the natural values of the surrounding Te Korowai lands and waters and the need for their protection. These groups work towards eradicating introduced predators in the stands of mature and second-growth kauri and extensive areas of podocarp broadleaved forest.
- 8.2.14** Pest plants, such as wild ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*) and wandering willie (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), and animals, such as rats, possums, mustelids (stoats [*M. erminea*], weasels [*M. nivalis*] and ferrets [*M. putorius furo*]), cats, wild goats, cattle, pigs and mice, are being eradicated.
- 8.2.15** Aircraft and drones are rarely encountered at Ahipara, Warawara, Herekino and Raetea forests, except for management purposes.
- 8.2.16** Sites without kauri dieback disease remain disease-free, the effects of kauri disease are reduced within infected sites, and the spread of kauri disease is slowed in all kauri sites.
- 8.2.17** Re-routing options are explored where closed tracks cannot viably be reopened.
- 8.2.18** Wild game and pest animals are being reduced in the Ngāhere through continuous efforts and collaboration.
- 8.2.19** Kōmako have been successfully re-introduced to suitable ngāhere in this Place.
- 8.2.20** There are no unauthorised structures on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place.

8.3 Ngā uara, ngā take, ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapa here mo Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki The Forest: Values, issues, opportunities and policies

8.3.1 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI RELATIONSHIPS

Treaty settlement information
(see Appendix 1)

- Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015.²⁹
- Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.
- NgāiTakoto Claims Settlement Act 2015.

Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)
in Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki

- Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) with Treaty settlements within the Ngahere include:
 - Te Rarawa (including Ngāti Kuri and Ngāti Wairupe);
 - NgāiTakoto; and
 - Te Aupōuri.
- Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015 recognises Herekino Harbour, Whangapē Harbour, Hokianga Harbour, Awaroa River (Te Awaroa), Takahue River, Awanui River, Te Tai Hauāuru coastal marine area, Tauroa Peninsula and Wairoa Stream as Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (see Appendix 1).

Treaty settlement values

Herekino Harbour and Ōwhata

- The history and traditions of Māori are inextricably bound with Herekino Harbour and Ōwhata. Hapū, entwined by whakapapa and their history with the Ngāti Kuri rūa ko Ngāti Wairupe hapū, have exercised kaitiaki responsibilities over Herekino Harbour and Ōwhata for centuries, and these cultural, spiritual and historical associations reinforce tribal identity, connections and continuity over many generations, and confirm the importance of the harbour to the hapū.
- The harbour catchment includes the Manukau, Orowhana, Rawhitiroa, Rarotonga/Mount Smart, Ōwhata, Puhata and Te Uhiroa lands. There are several important sites beside the harbour, including the Ōwhata and Rangikohu marae, the nearby Manukau marae, and various pā, all of which relied on the harbour resources for sustenance. The pā beside the harbour are central to the hapū living here and their histories. The harbour is also important because it is the location of several papakāinga, wāhi tapu and urupā situated at important sites.

²⁹ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0079/latest/DLM6577203.html#DLM6577219

- Herekino Harbour and Ōwhata were important for people travelling from the north and south because they provided abundant food resources, including a wide variety of fish, kai moana and seaweed. The harbour was an important spawning area for tuna/eels and provided a departure point for a sandbar that was a 20-minute row from the harbour entrance, as well as a launch point for waka heading to numerous offshore fishing grounds. The sand and stone in the harbour were also used for various purposes. Throughout the years, hapū, alongside Ngāti Kuri and Ngāti Wairupe, have exercised kaitiakitanga over the harbour and controlled its resources.
- The mauri of the harbour is the life force that binds the physical and spiritual elements that generate and sustain life: all elements of the natural environment have mauri and all are connected. Mauri is a critical element of the relationship between hapū, Ōwhata and Herekino Harbour, and is fundamentally connected to the water quality and use of the adjoining lands.

Whangapē Harbour

- A pā was built beside Whangapē Harbour at the entrance to Te Awaroa around the early 1600s. The pā was given the name Rangiputa and became the gateway to abundant food supplies and other resources obtainable from the harbour. Te Awaroa flows into the harbour and provided quick access to the east coast via Takahue, which is situated at the head of the river. The Rotokakahi River also flows into Whangapē Harbour and links to the Paihia, Rotokakahi, Te Awaroa and Manganuiowae river catchments.
- There are a number of important sites on the harbour, including various pā that are central to Māori history. The harbour is also important because it is the location of several papakāinga and wāhi tapu situated at important sites.
- Whangapē Harbour is of great cultural and historical importance and has always been used as a transport route, being the main artery to Hokianga, the Muriwhenua Stream and into the hinterland. It also provided abundant food resources, including tuna, other species of fish and other kai moana, as well as access to hunting grounds for game birds and kiore (*Rattus exulans*). The harbour also provided sand and stone that were used for various purposes. Throughout the years, Te Rarawa hapū have exercised kaitiakitanga over the harbour and accessed its resources.

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Te Awaroa

Te Awaroa, named after its physical characteristics ('long river'), runs from Whangapē Harbour on the west coast to Takahue, which is situated inland. The traditional kaitiaki of Te Awaroa were the hapū of Tumoana iwi. The iwi of Te Rarawa evolved from Tumoana under the leadership of Tarutaru and continued to exercise kaitiakitanga over Te Awaroa. Ihutara, an infamous tūpuna and rangatira of Tumoana who lived in the 16th century, built the famous Rangiputa Pā at the Whangapē entrance of Te Awaroa. In more recent times, a second pā called Okakewai was built at the Takahue end of the river. These pā were heavily fortified to guard access to Te Awaroa, and Te Pā and his wife Ngamotu, who was the daughter of Tarutaru and mother of Poroa, occupied Okakewai Pā in the early part of the 19th century. Kahi, who was the son of Tarutaru and brother of Ngamotu, was killed at Okakewai Pā during his visit to his sister following the well-known battle Te Mutunga o Te Riri o Te Rarawa ki Hukatere. The body of Kahi was taken back to his papakāinga at Waireia by way of Te Awaroa. Later, a new papakāinga was established on Te Awaroa at Whangapē, which was called Okakewai in memory of the incident resulting in the death of Kahi.

Takahue and Awanui rivers

- The history and traditions of Māori are inextricably bound with the Takahue and Awanui rivers and their tributaries that join and flow from Takahue through Kaitaia, Lake Tangonge and Awanui to Rangaunu Harbour. The tributaries flow from Maungataniwha, Takahue, Okahu and other areas and converge at the Awanui River in Kaitaia, which traditionally fed into the Tangonge wetland system, through the river and on to Rangaunu Harbour. Māori living in these areas drew significant resources from the rivers. The river and wetland network link to underground waterways and once provided abundant food resources to those who built their kāinga beside the rivers and their tributaries and who managed part of the area as one of the largest swamp gardens in the country, covering an area of about 15 km².
- This area was used for aquatic and dry crops and had a wide range of waterfowl and a diverse freshwater fishery. In the past, large numbers of people were supported by this area, and the cultural, spiritual and historical associations of this Place reinforced the tribal identity, connections and continuity over many generations, confirming the importance of the awa and wetlands. The tūpuna Toakai, who was a descendant of Tūmoana, rangatira of the *Tinana* waka, also settled and established his descendants in the area of the waterways and wetlands, extending from Takahue through the Awanui River to Rangaunu Harbour.

- The Awanui River flows through Kaitaia to Rangaunu Harbour. The river was the main mode of transport historically and provided fresh water for people living in the various pā and papakāinga above and alongside it, especially Waimanoni and Māhimaru. It was also a source of food, including tuna, banded kōkopu (*Galaxias fasciatus*), īnanga (*Galaxias maculatus*) and kanae/flathead grey mullet (*Mugil cephalus*). The Awanui River is the junction between the east, west, north and south and provided access to the seasonal campsites both inland and on the coast. Māori travelled along the river inland to the Maungataniwha Range, Rangaunu Harbour and Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
- Historically, the Takahue River system provided a link from Whangapē across to the Muriwhenua Stream and Rangaunu Harbour on the east coast, along the Takahue River through Kaitaia, and on to the Awanui River and Awanui. The Takahue River flows through the Takahue valley, which was extremely rich in resources and teeming with birdlife, providing a seasonal source of certainty for the hunting and gathering communities that relied upon the river and its tributaries for survival.
- Several sites of importance to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) are located along the Takahue and Awanui rivers, including nohoanga, pā, battle sites, mahinga kai and wāhi tapu. The Tangonge carving was unearthed in 1920 from a stream in Pukepoto that fed into Lake Tangonge when the lake was drained for farming in a government scheme. The Tangonge carving has become established as the earliest example of East Polynesian style carving in Aotearoa, giving it international archaeological significance. The whole area is also part of a mahinga kai system that was among the largest in Polynesia.

Wairoa River

- There is a long history of association with the Wairoa River. Named by Kupe, the river is a confluence of a number of tributaries stemming from four separate catchments (Wainui Bay, Te Ngairi, Waiotehue and Roma). The river has been historically utilised as a mahinga kai, a means of waka travel, a geographical demarcation point and for domestic use, including bathing, recreation and the extraction of water. It is also a site of residence for a local taniwha Paraweta and, as such, there are aspects of the river that remain sacred.
- The river has been used as a source of kai for centuries. Numerous fresh and saltwater species of fish have been caught, including tuna, karawaka and īnanga, and watercress has also been harvested from these waters. The river remains a life source for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) of Ahipara.

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Te Tai Hauāuru and Tauroa Peninsula

- Te Tai Hauāuru coastal marine area starts at Hokianga Harbour and includes Whangapē and Ōwhata, extending up to Tauroa, Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Hukatere. Many awa drain into the harbours and a number flow directly to the coast. These include Waipuna Creek, Waihopai River, Wairoa Bay, Te Waka Stream, Waiparahoanga Stream, Matihetihe Stream, Taikarawa Stream, Waikare Stream, Ngatuna Stream, Waitaha Stream, Kokopurawaru Stream, Hauturu Stream, Puapua Stream, Waikiore Stream, Orongomai Stream, Taumotara Stream, Waiatua Stream, Waikeri Creek, Mōkau Bay, Hunahuna Stream, Hukatere Stream, Tanutanu Stream, Omatu Stream, Okura River, Whakataumai, Harihaia Stream, Pukerua Creek, Paripari Stream, Wairoa Stream, Honuhonu, Waingawha Creek, Te Karaka Creek and Waihi Creek.
- Te Tai Hauāuru is of great cultural, physical and historical importance. It has always been a source of sustenance and a pathway for those living in all parts of the rohe. It is considered a taonga and a vast resource with an abundance of fish, seafood, sand, stone, seaweed and other resources. The food-gathering practices in this area are determined by astronomical and lunar calendars that have been enhanced by many generations of use. The food obtained along the coast is a part of the staple diet of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and, throughout the years, hapū have exercised kaitiakitanga over Te Tai Hauāuru and have used rāhui to control its resources.
- The name Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe is more than just a generic name for the entirety of the northernmost beach that is part of Te Tai Hauāuru; it refers to the epic journey of Tōhē, an eponymous ancestor of the people of Te Hiku whose ancestry traces to the Kurahaupō waka and to the original inhabitants of Murimotu on the far north peninsula. Tōhē travelled to see his daughter, Raninikura, in the Kaipara District one last time before his death. This journey from Kapowairua/Spirits Bay along Te Tai Hauāuru occurred nearly 30 generations ago and resulted in the naming of many locations. Tauroa Peninsula is a well-known icon in history, its occupation and use date back to before the time of Kupe, who in his time named numerous areas and geographical land features. The Tinana waka landed at what was known at the time as Mōria over 20 generations ago, under the leadership of Tumoana. It was later named Tauroa by Kahutianui, the daughter of Tumoana, to indicate the long wait she had before she received the tohu that he had safely returned to Hawaiki. There is an extensive reef adjoining the Tauroa foreshore and this is one of the most important kai moana gathering sites.

Warawara Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park)

- The Warawara Forest comprises the historic land known as Te Kauae-o-Ruru-Wahine and a number of smaller areas that were acquired by the Crown over a period of years beginning in 1875. This area was originally 18,270 acres and includes all of Te Takanga and parts of Lower Waihou, Ōtataroa Forest, Ototope, Taikarawa Stream, Whakarapa Stream, Paihia, Rotokakahi and Waireia.
- Tikanga reinforces that all land has inherent tapu, out of which comes mana, and mana whenua is derived from mana tūpuna and ahikāroa. The Warawara Forest is of paramount importance to the mana whenua and hapū of this area. Within the traditional classification of whenua ngahere, customary values and practices were in place over the whole area. Where the mana whenua of more than one hapū converged, these values and practices gained more mana and became historically entrenched with layer upon layer of occupation and use. This phenomenon embodies the concept of binding together hapū interests to create whakapapa relationships around kāinga noho and a sharing of resources.
- The Warawara Forest contains many ancestral maunga, including Papata, Moumoukai, Weka, Te Reinga, Te Rau-o-te-Aute, Tauwhare, Paparata, Poare, Tarakeha, Umawera, Ototope and Opango. It is the source of waiora, or life-giving water, that has sustained communities since they were established centuries ago by Kupe and others. It contains the springs and catchments of awa, including Moetangi Stream, Taikarawa Stream, Waikare Stream, Waitaha, Hauturu Stream, Puapua Stream, Wharerimu Stream, Whakarapa Stream, Kawaka Stream, Ōtataroa Stream, Waihou River and Paharakeke Stream.
- Historically, the Warawara Forest was one of the first areas to be occupied by Māori, and there are still numerous signs of this ancient occupation. The higher areas of the Warawara Forest were generally not occupied on a permanent basis, but many sites were set aside as tōrere, where human remains were placed, and ana or burial caves, which were used for a similar purpose. This area was also used for hunting and other food gathering, the taking of timber and other resources such as kiekie (*Freycinetia banksii*) and nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), and the collection of rongōa. The Warawara Forest includes a network of sites of historical, environmental, political and cultural significance, including wāhi tapu, wāhi pakanga, wāhi whakahirahira and pā.

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8.3.2 NATURAL VALUES

Values

- This Place has a unique geography in Te Hiku. It encompasses the southern extremities of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, the mouths of Herekino and Whangapē harbours, and several high, dissected plateaus that are dominated by kauri. The contrast of landscapes is dramatic, ranging from the huge golden dunes of Tauroa Point and the low windswept plateau of the Ahipara Gumfields through to the volcanic massifs of the Warawara and Herekino forests with their escarpments, bluffs and waterfalls.
- The vegetation and wildlife of these areas is also significant. The Herekino Forest contains the northernmost mature kauri and, together with the Warawara Forest, one of the larger areas of mature kauri forest outside the Waipoua Forest. The gumfields at Ahipara are the best remaining example of their type: a vegetation association that has been converted to farmland elsewhere in Aotearoa.
- Dunelands, along with small remnant wetlands, are similarly significant because of the combination of plant and animal species present. Despite its very long human history, which reaches back to the earliest occupation of Aotearoa, this Place retains a high degree of naturalness.
- The Warawara Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park), which includes the Warawara Forest Sanctuary Area and Te Hura Ecological Area, is a significant conservation site. It is a large contiguous area of outstanding diversity comprising a virtual sequence from coastal through to high-altitude forest, as well as vegetation that provides a water and soil protection function on very steep slopes. Several species of flora and fauna that are either threatened or of restricted distribution can be found here, including a surviving population of tītīpounamu / rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris granti*); the only known population in Northland. Many associated plant species found within the kauri forest are either absent or poorly represented elsewhere in the ecological district, including tawari (*Ixerba brexioides*), stumpy tree fern (*Dicksonia lanata*), neinei (*Dracophyllum latifolium*), akatea (*Metrosideros albiflora*) and fan fern (*Schizaea dichotoma*). The vegetation type on the summit of Ongaru is unusual for this area, and the associations of karaka and kānuka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus* and *Kunzea* spp.), towai and puriri (*Pterophylla sylvicola* and *Vitex lucens*), mamaku (*Sphaeropteris medullaris*) and harakeke and hebe (*Phormium tenax* and *Veronica* spp.) are the only examples of their type in the ecological district. It is also a nationally important soil site, being a very large area containing a moderate range of brown granular clays (Te-Kie Tutamoe Awapuku) under indigenous vegetation.

- The Ahipara plateau is a perched wetland, extending from the southern end of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe to the mouth of Herekino Harbour, and reflects a history of fire, logging and gum-digging. This area is particularly rich in archaeological sites, including pā, terraces and middens, which span the entire period of Māori settlement. The trenches, ditches, dams, sluices and gumholes provide rich evidence of the gum-digging history of this Place. Successions of low mānuka gumland, shrubland and small wetland areas cover the windswept plateau, while remnants of mixed coastal broadleaf-kauri forest linger in the gullies and valleys. This area is notable for its high number of threatened plants, diverse orchid communities, and variety of coastal and forest birds. Large, mobile and partly consolidated sand dunes have accumulated against the steep bluffs along the plateau edges and extend around the whole coastline, and extensive rocky reefs are a feature of Tauroa Point.

Issues

- Ecosystems in this Place are affected by changes in the water cycle, drainage, pollution, sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, vegetation clearance, fire and invasion by pests. These effects have had significant consequences for biodiversity.
- Ecosystems in this Place face numerous threats, such as habitat loss and degradation from grazing, vehicles, pest plant invasion, land uses such as forestry, and predation. Estuary and harbour ecosystems are threatened by activities within their catchments, such as land-use change, which can result in higher nutrient levels and sedimentation. Subdivision and the development of tracks for recreation can also lead to habitat loss and fragmentation, wildlife disturbance, increased pest plant encroachment, increased predation (eg from dogs and cats), and the disruption of wildlife movement.
- Vehicle use in certain areas continues to affect indigenous flora and fauna, as well as tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and community attempts to restore conservation areas.
- Kauri disease presents a significant threat to the health of kauri forest and its habitat for biodiversity.

Opportunities

- Prevent the further establishment and spread of kauri disease to mitigate the damage to kauri trees and the habitat they provide. Many tracks are closed to limit the spread of the soil-borne pathogen that causes this disease in this Place.
- Build on the success of pest management in the Warawara Forest by trialling the use of new techniques and tools to combat pest plants and animals.
- Phase out the use of vehicles in certain areas, especially in and around Tauroa Point where not used for management purposes.
- Build on the connections with natural areas and employment opportunities that Jobs for Nature has already created for the community in this Place to generate more conservation work and enhance wellbeing.

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- Use management measures that protect kauri and allow closed tracks and routes to be reopened, where viable. Re-routing options are explored where closed tracks cannot viably be reopened.

Policies

- 8.3.2.1** In collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders, control invasive pest plants and the numbers of animal pests, including pigs, horses, cattle, possums and rodents, to levels that allow native species and habitats to recover in this Place.
- 8.3.2.2** Advocate for responsible land-based rural activities that do not detrimentally affect the natural environments and ecosystems of Whangapē and Hokianga harbours in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), conservation stakeholders, Northland Fish and Game Council, Northland Regional Council and Far North District Council.
- 8.3.2.3** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), regional councils, territorial authorities, private landowners, Fish & Game New Zealand, statutory agencies, primary industries and other conservation stakeholders to:
- minimise sediment and nutrient inputs into waterways;
 - protect hydrological processes, including water levels;
 - exclude stock from waterways;
 - control pest plants and animals;
 - support an increase in site-based restoration activities within priority freshwater catchments and high-priority wetlands; and
 - encourage tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and community involvement in freshwater restoration initiatives.
- 8.3.2.4** Should allow vehicles within Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki, in accordance with the vehicle policies in Part Three.
- 8.3.2.5** Seek to increase the riparian planting of native species in priority areas, both on Te Korowai lands and waters and private land, by:
- working with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), private landowners, regional councils, territorial authorities and other conservation stakeholders;
 - encouraging initiatives for riparian planting; and
 - advocating to relevant agencies to retire riparian areas from grazing.

- 8.3.2.6** Base the restoration of indigenous biodiversity in this Place on the principles that are about restoring:
- a. original and natural landscapes and, therefore, the mauri of the land; and
 - b. the relationships of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and conservation stakeholders with important sites and resources.
- 8.3.2.7** Partner with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community to successfully reintroduce kōmako to suitable ngahere in this Place.

8.3.3 HISTORIC VALUES

Values

- Archaeological sites are present throughout this Place owing to successive generations of occupation and use. Many of these sites are in Te Korowai lands and waters.
- Two actively managed historic sites, the Tauroa Point dune middens and Kohukohu School, are on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place (see Appendix 12).
- Tauroa Point contains a series of middens and archaeological sites as identified in a 2012 survey.
- There is a rich cultural history within this Place, including papakāinga, pā, food-gathering areas, and areas associated with travel, recreation and battles.

Issues

- There are only a few identified cultural and historic sites on Te Korowai lands and waters within this Place, despite the cultural narrative and importance of the area.
- Climate change, unauthorised access and inappropriate behaviour at archaeological sites and middens can cause damage.
- There is minimal interpretation and little information available to understand the importance of certain areas.

Opportunities

- Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to carry out more formal monitoring of critical sites and record new exposures as they are identified.
- Carry out an intensive site survey for Tauroa Point because the last survey was undertaken in 2012.
- Support fencing efforts of local kaitiaki because 4WD vehicles have the greatest effect in this Place.

Policies

- 8.3.3.1** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), private landowners, regional councils, territorial authorities and other conservation stakeholders to formally map the sites of significance with heritage values (on request). If they are formally mapped and adopted as actively managed historic sites, carry out formal monitoring of these critical sites and record new exposures when identified.

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- 8.3.3.2** Work with and support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to carry out an intensive archaeological site survey for Tauroa Point.
- 8.3.3.3** Work with and support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to carry out fencing and vehicle access management at Tauroa Point to prevent unauthorised vehicle access.
- 8.3.3.4** Identify sites of cultural and historic importance on Te Korowai lands and waters within this Place by working with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) (at their request), Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the public.
- 8.3.3.5** Support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop wāhi tapu management plan(s) and promote the active management of wāhi tapu in this Place (where requested).
- 8.3.3.6** Improve the availability of information and sharing of knowledge about historic and cultural heritage on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place, including partnering with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to tell ngā kōrero tuku iho.
- 8.3.3.7** Require that oral traditions and histories are considered equally alongside documented evidence, when determining the nature, extent or significance of wāhi tapu or sites of cultural importance on Te Korowai lands and waters that are associated with a particular area.
- 8.3.3.8** Manage all landings on wāhi tapu sites and sites of cultural significance on Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place, in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and in accordance with wāhi tapu plans (unless in emergency situations).

8.3.4 RECREATIONAL VALUES

Values

- The recreational focus in this Place reflects its two greatest assets: pristine, undeveloped coastal areas and dense, inland bush that is populated with a diversity of rare species. Backcountry tramping has been well catered for, with opportunities for both independent and guided walking on the Herekino Forest Track, which is part of Te Araroa – New Zealand’s Trail; the Kaitaia Walkway, which allows for a shorter walk; the Mangamuka Tramping Track; and the Warawara (Mitimiti–Pawarenga track), that provides a good backcountry challenge in the form of a 2-day tramp through the Warawara Forest.
 - This area also caters for camping, with a basic campsite at Raetea that is popular with local families, picnickers and day visitors owing to its sheltered nature and pristine stream.
 - Hunting is still allowed in these areas, but permits are needed and there are limited access opportunities available due to the closure of many tracks.
-

Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owing to kauri disease and recent weather events, many of the existing recreational opportunities in this Place have been formally closed. This presents challenges for providing appropriate activities for recreation and puts pressure on recreational opportunities in other Places.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The closure of many recreational activities in this area for various reasons provides a temporary respite for natural values to flourish, provided that active management is occurring in these areas. • Other opportunities may arise for recreational activities outside Te Korowai lands and waters (eg on private lands and Treaty settlement lands).
Policies	<p>8.3.4.1 Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and conservation stakeholders to continue to actively manage biosecurity threats and risks, such as kauri disease.</p> <p>8.3.4.2 In partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), landowners and other conservation stakeholders, actively consider re-routing options where tracks are closed due to the effects of kauri disease or climate change, such as storm damage or fires, and cannot be viably reopened.</p> <p>8.3.4.3 Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and conservation stakeholders to explore and investigate the potential recreational opportunities outside Te Korowai lands and waters that Te Papa Atawhai can support, consistent with policy 10.3.2.1.</p> <p>8.3.4.4 Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community, conservation stakeholders and Waka Kotahi (NZ Transport Agency) to understand the future state of access to the Mangamuka Gorge and whether this will continue to affect the tracks and connections through and across it.</p> <p>8.3.4.5 Ensure that all unauthorised structures are removed from Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place.</p>

9. Ngā tohutohu mo ia wahi

Combined milestones for each place

Please note: These milestones should be read in conjunction with the region-wide milestones in section 10.5.

9.1 MILESTONES FOR NGĀ MOUTERE O, NGĀ MOUTERE KI PLACE

Natural values	9.1.1	Developed a plan for the ongoing protection and restoration of the threatened endemic pūtātara (<i>Tecomanthe speciosa</i>) and kaikōmako Manawatāwhi/Three Kings kaikōmako (<i>Pennantia baylisiana</i>) populations on Manawatāwhi. (Year 3)
	9.1.2	Developed and begun implementation of a public education programme on the importance of not landing on protected islands. (Year 2)
	9.1.3	Halved the number of estimated annual unauthorised landing incidents on protected islands from an established baseline average. (Year 7)
	9.1.4	There are no unauthorised landing incidents on protected islands. (Year 10)
	9.1.5	Avoided further decline of the kōmako/bellbird population stronghold on the motu. (Years 1, 3, 5 and 10)
	9.1.6	Plant and animal pest populations are being successfully controlled or have been eliminated as evidenced by records taken on pest-free island checks. (Years 1, 3, 5 and 10)
	9.1.7	Marine biodiversity values of the Ngā Motu O, Ngā Motu Ki Place have been identified and are being recognised in the decision making of Te Papa Atawhai. (Year 1)
	9.1.8	Marine biodiversity values of the Ngā Motu O, Ngā Motu Ki Place are being protected in the decision making of Te Papa Atawhai. (Year 5)
Historic values	9.1.9	In partnership with Te Hiku iwi, identified all wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga. (Year 1)
	9.1.10	Measures have been introduced in partnership with Te Hiku iwi, to protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga in line with wāhi tapu plans. (Year 5)
	9.1.11	In partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), developed and shared knowledge that tells ngā kōrero tuku iho of Ngā Motuere O, Ngā Moutere Ki at sites with views to the relevant islands. (Year 5)
Recreational values	9.1.12	Increased recreational users' awareness of and compliance with access restrictions. (Year 2)

9.2 MILESTONES FOR NGĀ ONEPU O, NGĀ ONEPU KI PLACE

Natural values	9.2.1	Partnered with relevant tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to protect and enhance populations of nationally threatened species that are endemic to Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki. (Year 1)
	9.2.2	Contributed to a multi-agency plan for the management of wild horses, ungulates, dogs and other wild animals. (Year 2)
	9.2.3	Contributed to the enhancement of water quality in the coastal environment by working with conservation stakeholders and landowners to change land management practices. (Years 1, 5 and 10)
	9.2.4	Partnered with relevant tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to actively recount their kōrero tuku iho along Te Ara Wairua ki Te Rerenga Wairua, Tanutanu, Ngā Tai o Tokerau. (Year 4)
Historic values	9.2.5	By Year 4, partnered with relevant tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to increase the number of: a. sites identified as being of cultural and historic importance (Years 2, 5 and 10); and b. actively conserved historic sites. (Year 4)
	9.2.6	By Year 4, wāhi tapu plans have been created in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi). (Year 4)
Recreational values	9.2.7	A plan identifying recreational opportunities has been created in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and supported by other relevant agencies and stakeholders. (Year 5)
	9.2.8	Implemented plan identifying recreational opportunities in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi). (Years 5 and 10)

9.3 MILESTONES FOR NGĀ WAI O, NGĀ WAI KI PLACE

Natural values	9.3.1	Supported an integrated plan to restore and maintain the ecological health of the Hokianga, Rangaunu, Houhora, Pārengarenga and Whangapē harbours, in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Northland Regional Council and the community. (Years 1, 4, 7 and 10)
	9.3.2	Undertaken ecological assessments of Ngā Repo O, Ngā Repo Ki on Te Korowai lands and waters (including Motutangi Swamp, Waihuahua Swamp and Kaimaumau Wetlands). (Year 10)
	9.3.3	Supported the regeneration of priority ecosystem units in Ngā Repo O, Ngā Repo Ki (the Motutangi Swamp, Waihuahua Swamp and Kaimaumau Wetlands). (Years 1, 4, 7 and 10)
	9.3.4	Supported tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in developing their customary materials plans for Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki me Ngā Repo O, Ngā Repo Ki. (Year 3)

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Historic values	9.3.5	Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to identify and assess sites of cultural and historic significance within Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki me Ngā Repo O, Ngā Repo Ki on Te Korowai lands and waters. (Year 3)
	9.3.6	Supported tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in developing their wāhi tapu plan. (Year 3)
Recreational values	9.3.7	Identified, with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), opportunities to increase visitor awareness and understanding of Māori customs, protocols, beliefs and values as they relate to water bodies. (Year 3)
9.4 MILESTONES FOR NGĀ NGAHERE O, NGĀ NGAHERE KI PLACE		
Natural values	9.4.1	Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), conservation partners and the community to monitor and manage closed recreational facilities in the Place for potential kauri dieback protection upgrades. (Years 1, 4, 7 and 10)
	9.4.2	Contributed to landscape-scale pest control at Warawawa, Herekino, Raetea and Maungataniwha forests. (Year 1, 5 and 10)
	9.4.3	Contributed to resourcing the efforts of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community to protect and enhance populations of nationally threatened species and taonga species. (Years 5 and 10)
	9.4.4	Investigated and resourced a project(s), in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community, which has assisted in bringing back kōmako to ngahere. (Years 5 and 10)
Historic values	9.4.5	Supported protection efforts (eg fencing) and 4WD management at Tauroa Point, in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi). (Years 1, 4, 7 and 10)
	9.4.6	Partnered with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to actively tell ngā kōrero tuku iho at Tauroa Point. (Year 4)
	9.4.7	Assisted tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in developing their wāhi tapu plans for the ngahere. (Year 3)
Recreational values	9.4.8	Investigated opportunities to open up closed tracks and routes and alternative routes presented by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation partners. (Years 1, 4, 7 and 10)
	9.4.9	Removed unauthorised structures from Te Korowai lands and waters in this Place. (Year 1)



WAHANGA TUATORU

He tirohanga whanui a rohe

PART THREE

Regional overview

10. Ngā whaingā, ngā kaupapahere me ngā tohtuhu a motu, a rohe

National and regional objectives, policies and milestones

The intermediate outcomes for Te Papa Atawhai are reflected in the sections below, as well as the national objectives and policies, which provide for integrated conservation management across Aotearoa.

The regional policies address the issues and opportunities across *Te Korowai* and enable local issues, aspirations and values to be documented. The regional perspective is important and provides a balance between integrated management across the country, while also realising the diversity of natural resources, people and areas.

This section is where Te Hiku iwi, and the things that make this area so unique, can be given genuine attention. The regional milestones, or the things that Te Papa Atawhai will do within the 10-year strategy timeframe, are also outlined below.

The national and regional policy requirements in this section give more detailed policy information for specific activities across the whole region.

10.1 Ngā uara rawa taiao

Natural values

The taiao is the local laboratory, library, pharmacy and school, and enhanced access to Te Korowai lands and waters is likely to result in enhanced wellbeing.

Natural values in *Te Korowai* are influenced by the wide range of geological and landscape features that are present, for example, the jagged and steep volcanic mountain ranges found in Te Pahi through to Otou, where a section

of the continental crust and sea floor has been folded and uplifted. These and other significant geological features are listed in Appendix 9.

These geological and landscape features influence the habitats and ecosystem types in *Te Korowai*. Many important ecosystems and habitats are present within this region, as outlined in Appendix 3. Some areas, such as Otou, are recognised nationally as supporting a diverse range of threatened and at-risk species, including Bartlett's rātā (*Metrosideros bartlettii*) and kamu/Surville Cliffs bastard grass (*Carex perplexa*) (both Nationally Critical).

Careful consideration needs to be given to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the wide range of natural values in this area, and the factors that affect them. Many habitats and ecosystems are in serious decline due to a number of influences, including habitat loss, fragmentation, land-use change, pest species, wild animals, biosecurity risks from diseases, such as kauri disease and myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*), and climate change. Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) is responsible for managing fires nationally, under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017,³⁰ and Te Papa Atawhai works with and supports FENZ to minimise and mitigate the threat of fires on Te Korowai lands and waters. This aspect is particularly important in Te Hiku, because fires often ravage important sites and landscapes. The threats, pests and wild animals present in *Te Korowai* are listed in Appendix 6.

Priority ecosystem units have been established and help to focus Te Papa Atawhai efforts by identifying the sites where conservation work will most effectively contribute to protecting the full range of ecosystems and the nationally threatened and at-risk species identified within them. A list of these units is provided in Appendix 5.

³⁰ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2017/0017/latest/DLM6712701.html

From a marine perspective, there are huge gaps in our knowledge, despite the known importance and values associated with offshore islands such as Manawatāwhi, Motuopao Island and the Simmonds Islands. The known marine habitats and ecosystems within *Te Korowai* are listed in Appendix 8, but ongoing research and partnerships are needed to fully understand the conservation issues on these islands.

A range of conservation programmes and projects has been established in *Te Korowai*, and continued support for these programmes is required to build the capacity and capability of people and ensure the ongoing contribution to natural values.

Te Papa Atawhai is committed to working with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) on collaborative projects that benefit the whole community by improving shared learning and the integration of Māori values and knowledge. These projects were started as a result of the Jobs for Nature programme and the funding that was given to many iwi and hapū groups. The application of mātauranga is a valuable contribution of knowledge and skills, not only to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) but also to the wider community, and this world view and approach is specifically supported through the Te Hiku CMS.

Ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapahere mo ngā rawa taiao

Objectives and policies for natural values

10.1.1 OBJECTIVES	10.1.2 POLICIES
<p>10.1.1.1 The diversity of the natural values of Aotearoa is maintained and restored, with priority given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. conserving a full range of the ecosystems in Aotearoa to a healthy functioning state, with an emphasis on the priority ecosystems listed in appendices 5 and 8; b. conserving threatened species to ensure their persistence, with an emphasis on the threatened and at-risk species of flora and fauna in Appendix 7; c. supporting the work of others to maintain and restore locally treasured natural values, including a selection of the ecosystem types and species listed in Appendix 7; d. conserving significant geological features, landforms and landscapes, including those identified in Appendix 9, when these are within <i>Te Korowai</i>; and e. adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. 	<p>National</p> <p>10.1.2.1 Advocate for the protection of natural values that are at risk of permanent degradation, such as the important ecosystems and habitats, priority ecosystem units and threatened species identified in appendices 3, 5 and 7, and the significant geological features, landforms and landscapes identified in Appendix 9.</p> <p>10.1.2.2 Contain or control the pest plants and animals and wild animals identified in Appendix 6 through a targeted strategic and sustainable multi-threat management approach.</p> <p>10.1.2.3 Foster management action to control pest plants and animals and wild animals with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>10.1.2.4 Support relevant agencies in the implementation of pest management plans (subject to any good neighbour rules) and pathway management plans.</p> <p>10.1.2.5 Work cooperatively with FENZ to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. increase awareness of, assess and, where necessary, reduce vegetation fire risks relating to land in Te Hiku where Te Papa Atwhai has fire reduction, response or other obligations as set out in the Department of Conservation and Fire and Emergency Operational Services Agreement, including those resulting from Treaty settlement legislation, Te Korowai lands and waters and Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata; b. provide information to visitors about how to mitigate fire risks and identify escape routes or safe areas if a fire occurs; and c. restrict or prohibit the lighting of fires in open air on peatlands or wetlands other than for management purposes. <p>10.1.2.6 Prioritise statutory advocacy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safeguard, preserve and protect coastal habitats, including through the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and regional coastal plan processes; and b. conserve marine species and significant marine habitats and ecosystems.

- 10.1.2.7** Continue to grow and develop the marine mammal stranding response of Te Papa Atawhai by:
- a. implementing iwi whale-stranding protocols to increase active involvement by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi);
 - b. supporting the involvement of scientific researchers and other interested parties when strandings occur; and
 - c. promoting cultural practices, including access to cultural materials.

- 10.1.2.8** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to increase the protection and enhancement of coastal and inland dune habitats, estuaries and harbours from the adverse effects of development, the spread of pest plants and animals, vehicle use and stock incursions by:
- a. actively managing Te Korowai lands and waters;
 - b. supporting the work of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders; and
 - c. raising public awareness of the vulnerability of these habitats.

Te Korowai

- 10.1.2.9** Undertake effective pest plant and animal control (as measured by the retention or enhancement of indigenous flora and fauna) in all areas of vegetation that are regionally, culturally and/or spiritually significant, including those habitats occupied by taonga or threatened species.
- 10.1.2.10** Monitor appropriately the effectiveness of pest management, control and eradication operations in protecting priority ecosystems, increasing the extent and abundance of taonga species, and achieving improvements in the ecological health of terrestrial indigenous habitats, rivers, lakes, wetlands and coastal areas.
- 10.1.2.11** Establish new, and expand existing, collaborations with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders in landscape-scale predator control.
- 10.1.2.12** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and other conservation stakeholders to:
- a. prioritise the protection of and management of threats to the threatened and at-risk species identified in Appendix 7;
 - b. monitor ecosystems and their indigenous species to inform how they are maintained and restored, including identifying opportunities for input by citizen science; and
 - c. undertake pest control.

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- 10.1.2.13** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and research concessionaires to provide educational opportunities that foster appreciation and generate interest in conserving natural heritage values in *Te Korowai*.
- 10.1.2.14** Work collaboratively with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other agencies to identify opportunities to improve freshwater quality and quantity.
- 10.1.2.15** Work collaboratively with conservation stakeholders and other agencies to develop and implement biosecurity strategies that prevent incursions of species, including the pathogen that causes kauri disease and myrtle rust fungus, and marine invasive species, such as those listed in Appendix 6.
- 10.1.2.16** Continue to collaborate with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Northland Regional Council to deliver better protection of the indigenous ecosystems and species in *Te Korowai* in an efficient way by conducting interagency projects to achieve integrated conservation management across management jurisdictions.
- 10.1.2.17** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Northland Regional Council and conservation stakeholders to protect and improve the state of biodiversity at identified shared regional ecological priority sites, such as those outlined in Appendix 5 (priority ecosystem units).
- 10.1.2.18** Develop and implement mutually agreed processes with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) for identifying indigenous taonga species and developing opportunities for recovery programmes for these species.
- 10.1.2.19** Support tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) on projects that connect access to Te Korowai lands and waters and enhance biodiversity, water quality and ecological functioning within their rohe.
- 10.1.2.20** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to give effect to the Korowai for Enhanced Conservation Relationship Agreement.
- 10.1.2.21** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop customary materials plans that are consistent with Treaty settlement legislation.
- 10.1.2.22** Undertake research in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the community and conservation stakeholders to better understand the species within marine environments and ecosystems and whether further intervention is required.
- 10.1.2.23** Continue to grow and develop Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders' natural hazard and fire responses by:
 - a. continuing to increase active involvement by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders; and
 - b. supporting the involvement of the community and FENZ.

- 10.1.2.24** Prioritise increasing the health of our ecosystems on Te Korowai lands and waters to enable tangata whenua to sustainably gather customary resources. Apply this policy in conjunction with Policy 4.2.2.3 for setting shared conservation goals.
- 10.1.2.25** Continue to advocate for land-use management that does not adversely affect natural environments and ecosystems, in collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other conservation stakeholders.
- 10.1.2.26** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), regional councils, territorial authorities, private landowners, Northland Fish and Game Council, statutory agencies, primary industries and other conservation stakeholders to:
- a. minimise sediment and nutrient inputs into waterways;
 - b. protect hydrological processes, including water levels;
 - c. exclude stock from waterways;
 - d. control pest plants and animals;
 - e. support an increase in site-based restoration activities within priority freshwater catchments and high-priority wetlands; and
 - f. encourage tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and community involvement in freshwater restoration initiatives.
- 10.1.2.27** The decision maker is to ensure collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders is undertaken when considering all available options to establish the most suitable and effective pest animal control methods for Te Korowai lands and waters. The aim of any pest animal control operations is to maximise successful outcomes for ecosystems, recovering and threatened species, and people, including by using the following criteria.
- a. Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders are involved in setting priorities and designing the operations, including monitoring.
 - b. Consideration is given to the best options to use around wāhi tapu and places of cultural importance, including mahinga kai sites and resources, puna/water springs and urupā.
 - c. The timing and design reflect local conditions.
 - d. Whether different methods can be used together.
 - e. Potential non-target effects are clearly identified, including for those values identified by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), and assessed transparently using available evidence.

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- 10.1.2.28** Actively recognise and provide for the relationship between tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems, and recognise the interest of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in biodiversity protection, management and restoration, including:
- a. the importance of indigenous biodiversity, particularly with regard to mahinga kai, taonga species, customary use and valuable ecosystem services;
 - b. the special features of indigenous biodiversity that have significant cultural heritage;
 - c. the connection between the protection and restoration of indigenous biodiversity and cultural wellbeing;
 - d. the role of mātauranga held collectively in biodiversity management; and
 - e. the role of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in projects to restore indigenous biodiversity.
- 10.1.2.29** Advocate for the establishment of biodiversity corridors in Te Hiku, ki uta ki tai, as a means of connecting areas and sites of high indigenous biodiversity value. These may be located both inside and outside Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 10.1.2.30** Recognise and support private landowners and conservation groups that are undertaking pest control efforts.
- 10.1.2.31** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), conservation stakeholders and local and regional councils to advocate for appropriate water quality and quantity provisions in district and regional plans.
- 10.1.2.32** Support the enhanced protection of all wetlands, puna/water springs and riparian areas on Te Korowai lands and waters as sites that provide important cultural and environmental benefits, including but not limited to:
- a. mahinga kai habitats;
 - b. the provision of resources for cultural use;
 - c. cultural wellbeing;
 - d. the maintenance and improvement of water quality, including water courses that feed into them; and
 - e. natural flood and drought protection.
-

10.2 Ngā uara o mua Historic values

Te Korowai has a rich Māori heritage spanning hundreds of years, and a variety of heritage stories exist from early Māori settlement through to the arrival of Europeans. For Māori, the coastal landscape of this area provided an important source of kai moana and travel for trading, which has resulted in more than 25% of the archaeological sites in Aotearoa that are associated with Māori occupation being found here.

To date, Te Papa Atawhai has predominantly focused on European settlement when considering the heritage values of this area. Te Papa Atawhai acknowledges the need to work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to rectify this and, through Treaty settlement, there are measures that will appropriately provide for the integration of Māori stories about people and sites and the active management of the wāhi tapu on Te Korowai lands and waters. The current list of actively managed historic sites on Te Korowai lands and waters is provided in Appendix 12.

Given the many underlying facets of history and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) within *Te Korowai*, there is a need to appreciate the many different stories that should be told. There are opportunities to create additional experiences for manuhiri (visitors) to better articulate the unique history of the area. Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) are integral to identifying where it is appropriate to tell their stories and where existing interpretation needs to be improved. Through Treaty settlement, a range of sites of significance and wāhi tapu are known, and active management of these areas may be a focal point for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).

Te Papa Atawhai also manages many other lesser-known historic sites that are highly valued by local communities. However, it is not possible for Te Papa Atawhai to manage all recorded archaeological and historic sites located within *Te Korowai* due to the sheer number of them. Therefore, the relationships between Te Papa Atawhai and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), the public and other parties who are interested in the restoration and maintenance of historic sites in the region are important in terms of the management of these areas.

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014,³¹ it is an offence to destroy or modify an archaeological site without first obtaining an archaeological authority. Te Papa Atawhai works with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to ensure compliance with these requirements.



³¹ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0026/latest/DLM4005414.html

Ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapahere mo ngā uara o mua

Objectives and policies for historic values

10.2.1 OBJECTIVES	10.2.2 POLICIES
<p>10.2.1.1 The history of Aotearoa is brought to life, protected and conserved for future generations.</p>	<p>National</p> <p>10.2.2.1 Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and conservation stakeholders to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify the locations, values, significance and conditions of historic sites and wāhi tapu within Te Korowai lands and waters; b. ensure that records of the locations, values, significance and conditions of these sites are kept up to date; and c. consult and share relevant information before any significant earthworks or development occurs that could affect the value, significance or condition of a historic site or wāhi tapu within <i>Te Korowai</i>. <p>10.2.2.2 Add new sites or remove sites from the managed historic sites listed in Appendix 12, based on their:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical, cultural and physical significance; b. value to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders; and c. conservation requirements. <p>10.2.2.3 Profile historic sites of significance and a selection of the managed sites listed in Appendix 12 through quality interpretation, both on and off site, to enable visitors to identify with the sites and their stories.</p> <p>10.2.2.4 Collaborate with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders regarding the conservation and management of historic sites within <i>Te Korowai</i>.</p> <p>10.2.2.5 In partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other heritage stakeholders, undertake conservation work (repair and maintenance) at managed historic sites listed in Appendix 12, having regard to any heritage assessments and conservation plans, national and international best practices, and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) New Zealand Charter.³²</p>

³² See: <https://icomos.org.nz/charters/>

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- 10.2.2.6** Must work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop a wāhi tapu management framework and wāhi tapu management plan(s), and support the implementation of these if, and when, requested.
- 10.2.2.7** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and others to utilise expertise and shared interests to:
- a. conserve and protect the historic sites and wāhi tapu within *Te Korowai*;
 - b. tell the stories of the historic sites and wāhi tapu within *Te Korowai*; and
 - c. integrate and enhance visitor experiences where heritage values will not be compromised, including investigating the potential for Tohu Whenua sites within *Te Korowai*.
- 10.2.2.8** Work with local and regional authorities to support the identification and protection of historic heritage and wāhi tapu outside Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 10.2.2.9** Support and work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to improve capability and capacity to effectively manage historic sites.
- 10.2.2.10** Ensure that decision-making processes consider the wāhi tapu framework and wāhi tapu management plan(s) where available. Where these are not available, engage with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to confirm whether such heritage values exist and whether the proposal will adversely affect these values.
- 10.2.2.11** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to co-design story telling across *Te Korowai* to ensure that both European and Māori historical narratives are captured and that stories of people's connections with areas are told.
- 10.2.2.12** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other agencies, such as local and regional councils and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, to identify sites at risk of imminent loss due to effects such as climate change and identify priority sites for protection and preservation.
- 10.2.2.13** Should collaborate with tangata whenua, prior to assessing concessions relating to use of information reflecting Māori heritage values, regarding appropriateness, accuracy and sensitivity of the proposal.
-

10.3 Ngā uara papa rehia Recreational values

Te Korowai supports a range of recreational activities that are shaped by its coastline, native forests, unique biodiversity and rich cultural heritage.

The trip along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe or State Highway 1 to Te Rerenga Wairua brings the physical and spiritual realms of Aotearoa together at the tip of the country. As one of the most iconic destinations in Aotearoa, Te Rerenga Wairua provides the backbone to the visitor experience in *Te Korowai* and is a significant destination for both domestic and international tourists.

There is capacity for visitor growth in *Te Korowai*, and several opportunities exist to enhance the connectivity between locations, which will improve the length of stay within the region. These include improvements to Te Araroa Trail and private or tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) -based opportunities. However, increasing the numbers of visitors and concessions needs to be carefully managed against ecological, cultural and spiritual considerations.

The campgrounds along Te Paki Coastal Track and Rarawa Beach experience recreational pressures that are caused predominantly by seasonal influxes of visitors. These bring with them an increased risk of biosecurity threats, such as kauri disease, myrtle rust and Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*), as well as challenges in terms of managing waste and litter. Little recreational monitoring data exists for *Te Korowai*. Looking to the future, this requires improvement to ensure that the management and prioritisation of recreational opportunities can be given careful consideration.

The effects of climate change, specifically the increased risk of fire, coastal hazards and water security, particularly at visitor facilities, also need to be considered to ensure that these facilities and recreational opportunities remain resilient into the future.

Working with and supporting tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to identify and plan recreational opportunities is crucial to achieving a balance between enhanced recreation and the preservation of taonga.

Te Papa Atawhai uses a combination of approaches to manage recreation and activities on Te Korowai lands and waters, including visitor management zones and management prescriptions (see Appendix 11), which are defined as follows.

- **Visitor management zones** are used to help identify and plan for a range of recreational opportunities. The zone characteristics (prescriptions) guide Te Papa Atawhai in its decision making, including the provision of facilities and the assessment of concession application opportunities.
- **Management prescriptions** are used to increase recreational use on public conservation lands and waters. This is a holistic approach that considers the marketing and contribution of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), communities and businesses to the visitor experience. The focus is on the predominant visitor groups accessing different destinations.



Discussion box 1: Future visitor network

Te Papa Atawahi is currently exploring the best way to manage recreational opportunities across Aotearoa in the future. We manage an extensive range of visitor experiences that enrich the lives of many New Zealanders and support our international tourism brand. Circumstances over recent years have also made it harder for us to service and maintain the recreation network and meet all visitors' needs.

The past 3 years have seen significant changes in how visitors interact with Te Korowai lands and waters, something that would have been hard to predict a decade ago. Alongside the physical threats like fires, floods and storm damage, we have also experienced rapid changes in the types of recreational opportunities being used or sought, as well as the number and types of visitors due to the world being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To help prepare for the future needs of our biodiversity, communities and visitors, we have recognised that the classic tourism and visitor management model, where visitors take more from the experience than they give back to the site and surrounding community, is not sustainable. It is time we move towards a regenerative system,

where those undertaking recreation activities are enriched by what they do while also giving back to our whenua and hapori whānui.

We have started working on what the future visitor network needs to look like so we can be more targeted with investment. This will consider what sort of visitor experiences people want, while considering changes in visitor demand, climate resilience and affordability.

No big decisions have been made on prioritising visitor assets yet. We will be engaging with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the public.

The draft Te Hiku Conservation Management Strategy recreation policies reflect our movement towards more regenerative tourism but also current recreation management. We are keen to hear your thoughts and have the following questions.

- What do you think about this as a way forward?
- Will the proposed CMS meet future visitor needs?
- How might visitors contribute to a regenerative tourism approach in Te Korowai lands and waters?

Ngā whaingā me ngā kaupapahere mo ngā uara papa rehia

Objectives and policies for recreational values

10.3.1 OBJECTIVES	10.3.2 POLICIES
<p>10.3.1.1 The outdoor experiences of New Zealanders and visitors are enriched, with an emphasis on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. supporting a range of sustainable recreational experiences encouraging people to enjoy the outdoors; and b. supporting people to care of and take action to preserve our special places. 	<p>National</p> <p>10.3.2.1 Identify, provide and maintain a range of outdoor recreational opportunities within Te Korowai lands and waters, where these are consistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the protection of natural, historic and cultural values; b. the purposes for which the lands and waters concerned are held; c. the outcomes and policies for the relevant Places; d. the visitor management zones identified in Appendix 11; e. present and future demand, and the level of demand is expected to be maintained; f. the effects of climate change having been considered; and g. biosecurity threat considerations. <p>10.3.2.2 Contribute to a national network of visitor opportunities by promoting the Icon destinations identified in Appendix 10 as strategic attractions within the network of opportunities offered in <i>Te Korowai</i>.</p> <p>10.3.2.3 Contribute to a national network of visitor opportunities by promoting Local treasures (see Appendix 10) as locally important locations and more challenging attractions, respectively, within the network of opportunities offered in the region.</p> <p>10.3.2.4 Work with Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), Outdoor Access Commission Herenga ā Nuku Aotearoa, regional councils, territorial authorities, Northland Fish and Game Council, other agencies and landowners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. progressively enhance connectivity and public access to and between Te Korowai lands and waters and other public open spaces, road and rail corridors, and regional and local trail networks; and b. achieve improved access to Te Korowai lands and waters for recreation and enhanced public access to the coastal margin, lakes and rivers.

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- 10.3.2.5** Should work with appropriate tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to provide information to visitors and the community explaining the whakapapa and cultural heritage of the natural environment they are visiting.
- 10.3.2.6** Work with Te Araroa Trust and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop trail experiences, including the provision of visitor facilities, and share information in *Te Korowai*, consistent with Policy 10.3.2.1.
- 10.3.2.7** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Outdoor Access Commission Herenga ā Nuku Aotearoa, Northland Regional Council, Far North District Council and other conservation stakeholders to:
- a. monitor the effects of recreational use on natural, historic and cultural values, and tracks and other facilities;
 - b. understand the needs and preferences of visitors; and
 - c. understand the contribution recreational opportunities within *Te Korowai* are making to the region.
- 10.3.2.8** Collaborate with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders to identify and develop new recreational opportunities on Te Korowai lands and waters, consistent with Policy 10.3.2.1.
- 10.3.2.9** Promote kaitiaki values to visitors to *Te Korowai* through education, information and advocacy, including joint initiatives with other stakeholder to manage pressures at high-use sites.
-

10.4 Huringa ahuarangi Climate change

There is no longer any doubt that the natural environment is changing. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges Aotearoa and *Te Korowai* will face, posing a threat to the country's culture, natural environment and economy.

Numerous tohu (signs) of climate change can be seen. More intense rainfall and storm events, representative of the tears of Ranginui, are seen as a sign of aroha for Papatūānuku and an attempt to not only cool her down but flush her of impurities.

Our natural environment that sustains us with kai, water and clean air, and provides us with taonga species that make up our unique indigenous biodiversity, will come under increasing pressure. Sacred coastal sites may become damaged or lost, and recreational areas may change or become unusable. Places that were once visited for their prestige, mana and beauty may also disappear over time. These threats, brought about by climate change, force us to recognise the effect people are having on the environment as well as the effect the changing environment is having on people, in turn.

We understand the effects of climate change in *Te Korowai* include increased annual average temperatures and an increase in drought frequency, duration and intensity, with up to 10% less spring rainfall. These droughts are also likely to result in increased fire risk, which is a concerning issue given the large expanses of ngāhere and peat wetlands within the rohe.

More intense storms and rainfall events will be coupled with rising sea levels and effects on the coasts and waterways. The spread of existing pests and potential new pests, especially plant, insect and marine, may also gain a foothold in *Te Korowai*.

Protection of te taiao and a more stable climate cannot be achieved without a combined community effort with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) at the forefront of climate action and solutions. Communities in *Te Korowai*

have been kaitiaki for generations, with rights over wāhi tapu and the natural environments and landscapes. Tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) involvement and leadership are required to challenge the confronting issue of climate change.

On *Te Korowai* lands and waters, we propose to start these efforts immediately to ensure future generations are left with a healthy and stable environment. Mitigation and adaptation methods are needed to ensure we plan for a changing climate.

Adaptation means anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage they can cause, or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise. This includes the protection of our taonga species, places and people.

For the *Te Hiku* CMS, protection in this context is wide ranging based on the inherited values of kaitiakitanga, pūkengatanga and mana, and is not limited to the physical protection of a site. An example of this protection is working together with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to identify wāhi tapu sites at risk of being lost due to climate change, understanding the site's history and values and then deciding best methods to use to preserve those values for future generations.

Mitigation means making the effects of climate change less severe by preventing or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

This three-tiered approach ensures we can relieve pressure on certain species and sites, outlines what we can do to prepare and change in the way we are doing things, and outlines the things we can do to limit climate change effects.

Ngā whainganga me ngā kaupapahere mo ngā huringa ahuarangi

Objectives and policies for climate change

10.4.1 OBJECTIVES	10.4.2 POLICIES
<p>10.4.1.1 The effects of climate change in <i>Te Korowai</i> are considered through both a te ao Māori/mātauranga Māori and Western science lens to promote adaptation and mitigation measures to increase the resilience of our cultural, natural, historic and recreational values.</p>	<p>10.4.2.1 Increase the resilience of taonga species, places and people to climate change on Te Korowai lands and waters by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protecting, where possible, the natural values of the region and specific priority areas as outlined in policies 10.1.2.1–10.1.2.8 (Appendix 5 and Appendix 7); b. collaborating with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other agencies to identify sites at risk of imminent loss and identifying priority sites for preservation, as outlined in Policy 10.2.2.12; c. identifying outdoor recreational opportunities on Te Korowai lands and waters in accordance with Policy 10.3.2.1 that are compatible with the predicted effects of climate change; and d. collaborating with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to take into consideration te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori, and the specific relationship requirements in the Te Hiku Treaty settlements. <p>10.4.2.2 Mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. requiring applicants for authorisations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. assess the effects of climate change on, and the estimated carbon emissions of, their proposed activity; and ii. identify how they will mitigate or adapt to the above, to reduce overall effects; b. enabling regular opportunities, as part of Te Papa Atawhai monitoring, for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the community to share feedback, monitoring data and anecdotal evidence of climate change effects and, where possible, supplement this with further research to understand localised effects; c. advocating for priority to be given to adaptation measures, then mitigation measures, including off-sets, such as native tree planting, to support region wide climate change initiatives and goals. This could include collaboration with FENZ, local councils, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and community groups; and d. reducing overall carbon emissions from Te Papa Atawhai operations, while ensuring Te Hiku CMS values are protected. <p>10.4.2.3 Improve the resilience of conservation resources within <i>Te Korowai</i> to climate change-related effects through adaptive planning and actions based on the best scientific information available.</p>

10.5 Ngā tohutohu a rohe Regional milestones

The milestones presented below give effect to the objectives and policies in Part Three of Te Hiku CMS. Milestones that relate to all priorities are listed first, and the regional milestones need to be read in conjunction with the more specific milestones for Places set out in Part Two.

CATEGORY	MILESTONES
Te Tiriti o Waitangi relationships	<p><i>Relationships with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)</i></p> <p>10.5.1 Co-designed a strategic process to implement Treaty principles and the Korowai for Enhanced Conservation Relationship Agreement for Te Papa Atawhai. This strategic approach should specifically identify the opportunities for shared capability and capacity, enhancing opportunities between tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Te Papa Atawhai. (Year 1)</p> <p>10.5.2 Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to meet all commitments to true engagement and co-governance with Te Hiku iwi on conservation matters, as outlined in the Te Hiku Treaty settlement legislation. (Years 1, 5 and 10)</p> <p>10.5.3 Assisted tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop a decision-making schedule in accordance with Te Hiku Treaty settlement legislation and create a process for implementing the schedule. (Year 3)</p> <p>10.5.4 Updated all public and internal facing information sources (eg websites and brochures) to remove references to cultural redress land as Te Korowai lands and waters. (Year 1)</p> <p>10.5.5 Annually reviewed and monitored the Relationship Agreements. (Year 1)</p> <p>10.5.6 Put in place measures to protect, encourage respect for, and provide for active involvement of Te Hiku iwi in the management of sites and species of significance to Te Hiku iwi. (Year 3)</p> <p><i>Cultural materials plan</i></p> <p>10.5.7 Supported and worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) (as requested) to develop a cultural materials plan for customary practices and the use of traditional materials and indigenous species on Te Korowai lands and waters. (Year 5)</p>

Wāhi tapu plan

- 10.5.8** Supported and worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) (as requested) to develop a wāhi tapu framework and management plan(s) on Te Korowai lands and waters. (Year 5)
- 10.5.9** Supported and worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) (as requested) to undertake further heritage assessments in relation to the management areas where significant historic heritage is located, within the areas subject to a wāhi tapu management plan. (Year 10)

Strategic projects

- 10.5.10** Identified and prioritised the projects of significance to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) on Te Korowai lands and waters and cultural redress land (where it is adjoining and requested by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi)). (Year 3)
- 10.5.11** Implemented at least one project of significance for each Te Hiku iwi from those identified in Milestone 10.5.10. (Year 5)
- 10.5.12** Adapted the operation and business planning functions of the Kaitaia District Office by setting up specific teams to respond to the unique needs of each Place. (Year 1)
- 10.5.13** Developed interpretation plan(s) with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) that identify areas where further cultural narratives and stories within *Te Korowai* area should be shared with visitors. (Year 3)
- 10.5.14** Supported tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to develop cultural narratives and stories, and to implement interpretation plans for at least one site within Te Korowai lands and waters for each Te Hiku iwi. (Year 3)

Climate change

Climate change mitigation

- 10.5.15** Identified the scope of carbon emissions related to Te Korowai lands and waters. (Year 1)
- 10.5.16** Undertaken an assessment of carbon emissions for Te Korowai lands and waters and established a base line. (Year 3)
- 10.5.17** Established carbon emission reduction targets for the next 10 years. (Year 5)

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Climate change adaptation

- 10.5.18** Worked with other agencies and tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to undertake a desktop assessment of the vulnerability of historic sites to climate change effects within *Te Korowai*. (Year 3)
- 10.5.19** Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other agencies to prioritise and ground truth the sites identified in Milestone 10.5.18 as being vulnerable to climate change. (Year 5)
- 10.5.20** Developed and implemented an operational plan for managing the prioritised sites identified in Milestone 10.5.19 that will potentially be affected by climate change. (Year 7)

Natural values

Ecosystems

- 10.5.21** Undertaken work in the priority ecosystem units listed in Appendix 5, which has maintained or improved the ecological functioning of these units. (Year 10)

Community involvement and partnership

- 10.5.22** Identified opportunities for citizen science input into monitoring and educational opportunities. (Year 3)

Taonga species

- 10.5.23** Developed mutually agreed processes for identifying taonga species and included these as criteria for identifying priority ecosystem units. (Year 3)

Capacity building and education

- 10.5.24** Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and education providers to develop a process that identifies opportunities for research concessionaires to provide educational opportunities to schools within *Te Korowai*. (Year 3)

Marine

- 10.5.25** Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to identify priority marine environments and species for further research and developed a research implementation programme. (Year 5)

Pests, threats and wild animals

- 10.5.26** Worked with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and Northland Regional Council to prioritise and align annual plant and animal pest management programmes to ensure an integrated approach. (Year 3)

- 10.5.27** Contributed to the enhancement of landscape-wide predator, pest animal and weed control programmes resulting in 100% reduction on the previous tally of all pests. (Year 10)

Fire management

- 10.5.28** Created a fire management plan for Te Hiku in partnership with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and FENZ. (Year 2)

Historic values

Bringing history to life

- 10.5.29** Investigated the potential for Tohu Whenua sites within *Te Korowai*. (Year 5)

Managed historic sites

- 10.5.30** Developed criteria for tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to determine how sites of cultural relevance are given appropriate recognition within *Te Korowai*. (Year 3)
- 10.5.31** Undertaken a review of existing actively managed historic sites to identify sites on the list that do not require active management. (Year 1)
- 10.5.32** Have investigated known historic sites to identify those that require active management. (Year 5)
- 10.5.33** Reviewed existing heritage assessments that have been prepared for actively managed historic sites to better reflect cultural narratives and stories, and developed heritage assessments for any newly identified sites. (Year 10)
- 10.5.34** Undertaken an extensive survey of the midden sites within the coastal area (including Tauroa Point dunes) to re-record known sites, identify recently exposed sites, make management recommendations and identify sites for further investigation. (Year 1 and 3)

Capability building

- 10.5.35** Developed and implemented a programme for capacity building to enable tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) to actively manage historic sites. (Year 5)

Continued on next page

Recreational values***Protecting natural values***

10.5.36 Identified sites that need to be closed for protection purposes due to risk from kauri disease or other pests and threats, and implemented additional management measures. (Year 1)

Monitoring

10.5.37 In collaboration with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), identified amendments to visitor management and destination management zones using baseline data from priority recreation sites. (Year 5)

Increased recreation

10.5.38 Supported tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) economic aspirations by investigating the development of alternative routes and connections for recreational opportunities on land, including potential alternative routes for Te Araroa, in collaboration with the Te Araroa Trust and Herenga ā Nuku Aotearoa. (Year 5)

11. Ngā whakiritenga kaupapa here a rohe Regional policy requirements

The policies included in this section apply across Te Korowai lands and waters, and various activities will require authorisation. The most common authorisations are for concessions (for a trade, occupation or business) and permits.

Treaty settlement legislation has established a decision-making framework that applies conservation decisions within *Te Korowai*, and the transfer of decision-making and review functions for activities relating to customary materials and wāhi tapu within *Te Korowai* and decisions relating to Te Rerenga Wairua Historic Reserve and the Warawara Forest. These are outlined in Appendix 1.

At the time of drafting, not all of the elements required to enable the agreed framework have been developed. In the interim, it is recommended that decision-makers consider reduced terms for all authorisations. The intent behind this is to provide the time for these elements to be created, while ensuring that Te Hiku iwi are not left with a legacy of concessions and permits that they had little to no input in.

11.1 Ngā kaupapa here whanui a rohe General regional policies

A range of activities is provided for where they are consistent with legislation, Conservation General Policy (2005), and the outcomes and policies included in Part Two – Places.

All applications for authorisations are assessed against the policies in this section, in addition to any activity-specific policies contained in Part Three. Policies in this section also apply to Te Papa Atawhai when undertaking work in this area.

11.1 POLICIES (NGĀ KAUPAPA HERE WHANUI A ROHE | GENERAL REGIONAL POLICIES)

- 11.1.1** Must give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles when making statutory decisions on all authorisations and determine how each principle is applied on a case-by-case basis, considering the facts and interests at each relevant Place.
- 11.1.2** Should not grant authorisations where they are inconsistent with the:
- a. Conservation General Policy (2005) including any amendments to these policies;
 - b. outcomes, objectives and policies for the Te Hiku CMS;
 - c. purposes for which the Te Korowai lands and waters concerned are held;
 - d. visitor management zones, as shown in the maps in Volume III and described in Appendix 11, except in accordance with policies 11.2.1–11.2.7 for aircraft use;
 - e. Kaupapa Tuku Iho (see Part One, section 1.1);
 - f. Warawara Whenua Ngāhere I te Taiao;
 - g. Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan; and
 - h. Te Rerenga Wairua Conservation Management Plan, if developed.
- 11.1.3** Must apply the ‘Decision-making framework’ and ‘Transfer of decision-making and review functions’ when making statutory decisions on all authorisations relating to the ‘Customary materials plan’, ‘Wāhi tapu framework’ and ‘Protection of spiritual and cultural integrity of Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve’, as set out in Treaty settlement legislation. Where elements of the decision-making framework have not been established decision-makers should consider a reduced term for concessions and permits.
- 11.1.4** Should allow for access to Te Korowai lands and waters to be restricted or closed, following engagement with stakeholders, for reasons of public safety or emergency, or to:
- a. protect natural, historic or cultural values;
 - b. control biosecurity risks;
 - c. enable the control or eradication of pests using aerial bait operations;
 - d. allow military exercise operations; and
 - e. allow tree felling.
- 11.1.5** When undertaking any work or activities, determine whether these are covered by Appendix 2 and, therefore, meet the requirements of section 4(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 for exemption from land-use consents.

- 11.1.6** Should encourage people and require concessionaires undertaking activities on Te Korowai lands and waters to comply with activity-specific minimum impact codes (care codes) as notified from time to time on the Te Papa Atawhai website.³³
- 11.1.7** Work with LINZ, Outdoor Access Commission Herenga ā Nuku Aotearoa, local authorities, the Northland Fish and Game Council, adjoining landowners, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), other agencies and the public to achieve the integrated management of legal roads adjoining Te Korowai lands and waters where actual or potential activity on or near these roads creates difficulties, by:
- seeking that the public voluntarily manage their use of these roads in a way that is consistent with the management of adjoining Te Korowai lands and waters;
 - enabling Te Papa Atawhai to manage and facilitate recreation on these roads in a way that is consistent with the management of adjoining Te Korowai lands and waters;
 - seeking the active management and facilitation of recreation on these roads by local authorities in a way that is consistent with the management of adjoining Te Korowai lands and waters; and
 - stopping or resuming use of these roads and adding them to or removing them from the adjoining Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 11.1.8** Work cooperatively with FENZ to increase awareness of and reduce fire risks relating to Te Korowai lands and waters, Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata, and Treaty settlement lands, and inform visitors about how to mitigate any risks.
- 11.1.9** Require research and collection permit holders, including those contracted by Te Papa Atawhai, to work in partnership, participate in the capability and capacity building of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) by making educational opportunities available, and ensure that the research is shared with relevant whānau, hapū and iwi (where requested) through the consultation process.
- 11.1.10** Should collaborate with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) on any applications for research or bio-prospecting of species of cultural importance.
- 11.1.12** May request one or more of the following when considering applications for authorisations:
- an assessment of the activity's expected carbon emissions;
 - an assessment of natural hazards the activity could be subject to and whether the frequency of those hazards is likely to increase due to climate change;
 - identification of climate change adaptation or mitigation measures that could be applied to respond to the assessments undertaken in (a) and (b) above;
 - where climate change adaptation or mitigation measures conflict with conservation outcomes, identification of other solutions that could be applied to minimise the overall climate change effects of the activity;
 - an assessment of whether the proposed activity increases or decreases the overall vulnerability of taonga species, places and people to climate change.

33 www.doc.govt.nz

Discussion box 2: Preferential allocation of concessions to Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi

Te Hiku claims settlement Acts require a decision-maker to give a reasonable degree of preference to the interests of Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi if a relevant Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi interest is identified and the circumstances justify doing so (eg see Schedule 4, clause 10(2) of Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015). This includes decision-makers with statutory responsibility for making decisions on authorisations such as concessions under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987.

In 2018, the Supreme Court decision in the Ngāi Tai case,³⁴ relating to section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987,³⁵ confirmed that the Minister of Conservation can include economic benefit as a relevant consideration when determining whether a reasonable degree of preference should be given to iwi when making decisions on concession applications.

This does not mean that Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi have exclusive rights to or that non-iwi-affiliated applicants cannot apply for authorisations. However, it does mean that, in certain circumstances, iwi-affiliated applications may be given greater weight where demand exceeds supply. These limited supply scenarios generally occur where either:

- a. there is a limit to the volume of an activity to manage effects (eg the number of aircraft landings in an area); or
- b. it is a lease for exclusive use of an area, meaning that only one party can be given the concession.

Given these requirements, we intend to include policies in the Te Hiku Conservation Management Strategy to support decision-makers when considering whether the circumstances justify a reasonable degree of preference for Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi in the allocation of authorisations. This includes considering whether iwi hold mana o te whenua and whether there is a strong connection to the activity and/or place. These factors will also support decision-makers in determining who authorisations are allocated to when there are multiple applicants that affiliate to Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi.

There are also other considerations that decision-makers should take into account, alongside preference for Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi, when allocating authorisations where there is limited supply. The draft policies identify some of these significant considerations to support applicants preparing applications and the decision-makers considering those applications.

Where there are multiple interested parties, allocation methods include but are not limited to:

- a. inviting expressions of interest or applications (not activity specific);
- b. requesting a proposal or tender (for a specific activity); and
- c. running an auction (for a specific activity, with pre-determined terms and conditions).

We seek your feedback on these policies.

³⁴ *Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust v Minister of Conservation* [2018] NZSC 122

³⁵ The Conservation Act 1987 'shall be so interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi'.

Preference policies

Preference Policy 1 – Must give a reasonable degree of preference to applicants affiliated with Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi where the amount of an activity that can be authorised is limited for whatever reason or the authorisation is a lease (and therefore provides exclusive use), if the circumstances justify doing so.

Preference Policy 2 – Should consider the following when determining whether the circumstances justify giving Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi-affiliated applicants a degree of preference and, if so, what degree of preference is reasonable:

- a. the strength of association of the specific Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi to the relevant Te Korowai lands and waters;
- b. whether the activity would be undertaken by a collectively owned tribal entity, rather than individual members, with greater preference given to tribal collectives;
- c. the extent to which each application would give effect to and promote the values outlined in Kaupapa Tuku Iho (see section 1.1);
- d. whether active protection regarding taonga katoa or the subject of tino rangatiratanga is required;
- e. whether Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi are pioneers of the activity and have extended energy and capital to initiate it.

Preference Policy 3 – Should consider the following for all applications;

- a. each applicant's experience in undertaking the activity;
- b. each applicant's compliance record with conservation authorisations;
- c. existing concessionaire(s), or other authorised parties, and any infrastructure owned by them.

- d. mechanisms to avoid adverse effects on visitor experiences and *Te Korowai* conservation values;
- e. the extent to which each application would enhance visitor experiences and *Te Korowai* values;
- f. the amount of any rental or royalty to be paid for undertaking the activity;
- g. the need to avoid the creation of monopolies where practical.

Preference Policy 4 – Should determine the most relevant allocation method to gauge interest in the activity and consider the matters above when determining who is granted an authorisation. Allocation methods include but are not limited to:

- a. inviting expressions of interest or applications;
- b. requesting a proposal or tender;
- c. running an auction; and
- d. making a direct offer.

Preference Policy 5 – May grant an authorisation directly if satisfied that:

- a. there is no interest from Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi-affiliated parties; or
- b. the circumstances would not justify a degree of preference; or
- c. granting the authorisation would not practically limit the ability of others to apply for an equivalent authorisation because there is sufficient carrying capacity for additional authorisations.

11.2 Manurere Aircraft

All aircraft, including remotely piloted aircraft (drones³⁶), require a concession to land on, take off from or hover over (collectively referred to as 'landings' on) Te Korowai lands and waters, other than for certain activities, such as:

- search and rescue;
- Te Papa Atawhai management purposes;
- emergency situations;
- maritime navigational aid management;
- land survey work;
- aircraft operated by the New Zealand Defence Force or Civil Aviation Authority; and
- any mining activity authorised under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.³⁷

There are four nationally consistent aircraft access zones, designed to reflect the different management methodologies required and the likelihood of granting concessions for aircraft landings in different locations. The zones are outlined in Appendix 13 and can be summarised as follows.

- Red Zones are areas where a concession application to land an aircraft should be declined (with some exceptions).
- Yellow Zones are areas where a concession application to land an aircraft should be granted where it meets the nationally consistent limits for this zone.
- Orange Zones are areas where there are complex issues to be managed that require limits and/or other criteria to guide whether concessions for aircraft landings can be granted.
- Green Zones are areas where a concession application to land an aircraft is likely to be granted, subject to any relevant outcome and/or criteria in the policies.

Only Red and Green Zones have been used to manage aircraft landing zones on Te Korowai lands and waters. The areas they apply to are shown in the maps in Volume III.

³⁶ Drones are considered an aircraft. Their use on or over Te Korowai lands and waters is controlled by Te Papa Atawhai under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Civil Aviation Authority under the Civil Aviation Act 1990 (www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1990/0098/latest/DLM214687.html), while their use over other areas is controlled by the Ministry of Transport's Civil Aviation Rules Parts 101 and 102 (www.aviation.govt.nz/rules/).

³⁷ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0070/latest/DLM242536.html

11.2 POLICIES (MANURERE | AIRCRAFT)

- 11.2.1** May require in concessions for aircraft landings conditions for the:
- prohibition of landings near specified tracks, huts, camps or car parks;
 - use of GPS and other technologies for monitoring purposes;
 - holding of, and compliance with, certification in a noise management scheme approved by Te Papa Atawhai in specified locations; and
 - compliance with best practice protocols for managing the spread of biosecurity risks and invasive species, including kauri disease, Argentine ants, myrtle rust and plague skinks (*Lampropholis delicata*).
- 11.2.2** Should not grant concessions for aircraft landings in the Red Zone, as shown in the maps in Volume III and outlined in Appendix 13, except:
- for the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (eg meteorological, seismic) or utilities (eg communication systems, transmission lines) authorised by Te Papa Atawhai;
 - for wild animal control activities³⁸ in accordance with policies 11.15.1 and 11.15.2; and
 - to support research, monitoring or the collection of material authorised by Te Papa Atawhai.
- 11.2.3** Should grant concessions for aircraft landings in the Green Zone, as shown in the maps in Volume III and outlined in Appendix 13, subject to approval of relevant iwi.
- 11.2.4** May grant concessions for aircraft landings associated with commercial filming and photography or sporting and other competitive events where these do not meet the limits and/or criteria in the Green Zone, as shown in the maps in Volume III and outlined in Appendix 13, and mechanisms are used to address any adverse effects, including:
- the use of a remotely piloted aircraft; and
 - low-level flying (ie hovering), but no actual landing on the ground.
- 11.2.5** May grant concessions for aircraft landings where these do not meet the limits and/or criteria in the Green Zone, as shown in the maps in Volume III and outlined in Appendix 13, for:
- the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (eg meteorological, seismic) or utilities (eg communication systems, transmission lines) authorised by Te Papa Atawhai; and
 - wild animal control activities in accordance with policies 11.15.1 and 11.15.2.
- 11.2.6** Advocate to aviation controllers and aircraft operators to manage flight paths to avoid adverse effects on Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 11.2.7** Work with aircraft operators overflying Te Korowai lands and waters to establish voluntary codes of conduct that reflect the requirements of visitor management zones for those lands and waters.

³⁸ These activities assist Te Papa Atawhai in effectively controlling (via concerted action) wild animals. Te Korowai lands and waters are available for commercial hunting unless consideration of the statutory provisions establishes reasons for restrictions or closures (see the Conservation General Policy (2005), sections 4.2(e) and (f)).

Discussion box 3: Non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft

Your feedback is sought on the use of non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft within Te Korowai to help us understand the effects of these activities and develop an appropriate policy approach for managing their use through this Conservation Management Strategy.

What are non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft?

Non-powered aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft are defined under the Civil Aviation Act 1990 (see Glossary).

In practical terms, they include but are not limited to:

- gliders, hang gliders, parachutes and weather balloons (non-powered aircraft); and
- radio-controlled model aircraft and drones (remotely piloted aircraft).

Why does the CMS need to address their use?

Under the Conservation Act 1987, all aircraft, including non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft, require a concession to land on, take off from or hover above (collectively referred to as 'landings on') Te Korowai lands and waters, other than for a specified number of operational or emergency purposes.

Conservation General Policy (2005) requires the CMS to identify where aircraft may be used and establish conditions for use. This approach provides transparency to concession applicants as to what criteria will be used to assess and make a decision on their application.

Current use

Currently, there are only two concessions specifically for non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft within *Te Korowai*, both of which are for drones. Use of these aircraft may also be authorised as part of wider activities such as sporting events, filming and photography. Although

anecdotal evidence suggests that their use is low, it is likely that these records under-represent current use.

Proposed policy approach (section 11.2)

Currently, the aircraft management zones and policies provided in section 11.2 would apply by default to non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft and would be used to assess concession applications for their use. However, we are open to exploring alternative approaches for managing non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft.

In evaluating alternative approaches, we need to consider matters such as:

- current and projected levels of use;
- effects of use on values and interests of tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi);
- effects of use on conservation values, including natural resources, biodiversity values, historic values and the experiences of other people;
- how the use would contribute to recreation opportunities within *Te Korowai*;
- how compatible the use would be with other recreation opportunities; and
- how compatible the use would be with the purpose for which the land is held.

Your feedback

To enable us to explore alternative approaches for managing the use of non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft, we are keen to hear your thoughts on the following.

Use:

- Are you aware of non-powered and/or remotely piloted aircraft being used?
- If so, where?
- What types of aircraft are being used (eg gliders, hang gliders, parachutes, balloons, radio-controlled model aircraft, drones)?
- Do you think this use will increase, stay about the same or decrease in the future?

Effects:

- What do you see as being the effects of using non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft?
- Do you consider the effects of all forms of non-powered and remotely piloted aircraft to be the same? *(Please provide reasons for your position.)*

Conditions:

- What are your thoughts on applying the full suite of aircraft policies set out in section 11.2 to non-powered and/or remotely piloted aircraft? *(Please provide reasons for your position.)*
- Do you think non-powered and/or remotely piloted aircraft should be allowed to be used in any red-zoned areas? If so, please describe or identify those areas.
- Do you think that the use of non-powered and/or remotely piloted aircraft should be excluded from any green-zoned areas? If so, please describe or identify those areas.
- Are there any conditions that you think should be applied to the use of non-powered and/or remotely piloted aircraft?

11.3 Pouaka pī Beehives

A concession is required to place beehives on Te Korowai lands and waters. Bees are known to have a range of potential effects on sensitive ecosystems, knowledge of the extent of which is developing and will be further improved through monitoring.

11.3 POLICIES (POUAKA PI | BEEHIVES)

- 11.3.1** May grant concessions for the placement of beehives on Te Korowai lands and waters, if the proposal:
- a. avoids conflicts with other users, including requiring a buffer between beehive sites, facilities and structures used by Te Papa Atawhai staff and the public, wāhi tapu sites and sites used to collect customary materials;
 - b. places beehives only in areas with natural clearings where vegetation clearance is not required;
 - c. avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse effects on indigenous species, including by requiring compliance with best management practices to ensure that pest species are not translocated; and
 - d. places beehives only in areas where access does not require earthworks to be undertaken.
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11.4 Kiriata tauhokohoko Commercial filming, photography, and sporting and other competitive events

Concessions are required for any filming and photography (filming activities) undertaken for gain or reward within Te Korowai lands and waters. Filming activities can include crew, film equipment, vehicles, aircraft, animals, sets and/or special effects.

The Conservation General Policy (2005) states that filming should be subject to the same assessment procedures and conditions as other users, and that particular care should be taken to ensure that filming activities do not

adversely affect the values of sites of significance, including those of significance to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).

Sporting and other competitive events, including endurance races, multi-sport or orienteering events, require a concession. These events are part of a spectrum of recreational opportunities that may be suited to particular areas on Te Korowai lands and waters.

11.4 POLICIES (KIRIATA TAUHOKOHOKO | COMMERCIAL FILMING, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND SPORTING AND OTHER COMPETITIVE EVENTS)

General	11.4.1	May grant authorisations for commercial filming and photography, or sporting and other competitive events where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. these are not in accordance with policies 11.2.1–11.2.7 for aircraft use, or the visitor management zones as shown in the maps in Volume III and described in Appendix 11; andb. mechanisms are used to address any adverse effects, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. kauri disease mitigation;ii. natural hazard management;iii. visitor risk management plans;iv. informing neighbours and potential visitors to the site that the event or activity is to occur or is occurring;v. avoiding peak visitor times; andvi. avoiding or protecting sites with high natural, historic or cultural values.
Commercial filming and photography	11.4.2	Should grant concessions for commercial filming and photography within Te Korowai lands and waters (except for the Warawara Forest) only where conflicts between recreational values, cultural values (including wāhi tapu and sites of significance), natural values, tourism uses and the filming activity have been assessed. For cultural values (if relevant), this includes a cultural impact assessment or agreement undertaken in conjunction with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi).
	11.4.3	Should require compliance with the latest version of the Code of Practice: Filming on Public Conservation Lands (2009) ³⁹ in all concessions for filming activities.
	11.4.4	Should require the authorised person to give tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) the opportunity to review and comment on the film or photographic content prior to release where the area contains cultural values, including wāhi tapu, sites of significance or taonga species.

Continued on next page

³⁹ See: www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/about-doc/concessions-and-permits/concessions/code-of-practice-filming-on-public-conservation-lands.pdf

Sporting and other competitive events	<p>11.4.5 May grant authorisations for organised sporting or other competitive events, providing adequate public notification of the event can occur before the event, and policies within each Place allow for such an event.</p> <p>11.4.6 May waive or reduce the requirement for public notification in circumstances where details of a sporting or other competitive event are not disclosed to participants in advance, if satisfied that the adverse effects will be minimal and following confidential consultation with the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board.</p> <p>11.4.7 May require the authorisation holder to ensure that participants in a sporting or other competitive event comply with a management plan developed with the authorisation holder for the specific activity.</p> <p>11.4.8 In all authorisations for sporting and other competitive events, should require:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. fire safety contingencies in high fire risk areas, including events being cancelled at short notice; and b. participants to be provided with information on conservation values, including cultural values, in consultation with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and must include opportunities for involvement in conservation programmes.
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11.5 Hi ika me whakangangahu manu Fishing and game bird hunting

Te Papa Atawhai is responsible for protecting and preserving freshwater fisheries (including tuna/eel fisheries) and freshwater fish habitats within Te Korowai lands and waters. The Ministry for Primary Industries manages commercial eeling under the Fisheries Act 1996,⁴⁰ the Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001⁴¹ and other associated regulations.

Commercial eel fishers require a concession to access Te Korowai lands and waters, and concessions can be limited within areas administered by Te Papa Atawhai in order to protect natural resources, including tuna. The recreational and commercial take of indigenous fauna, such as tuna and whitebait, from

reserves administered under the Reserves Act 1977⁴² is also subject to section 50(1) of that Act ('Taking or killing of fauna')⁴³ and section 26ZHB of the Conservation Act 1987 ('Prohibitions and restrictions on taking of indigenous freshwater fish').⁴⁴

Te Papa Atawhai and regional Fish & Game councils work together to manage sports fishes and fishing within Te Korowai lands and waters, including preventing the introduction of salmonid fishes to waters where they are not legally present in order to protect habitat values.

40 See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM394192.html

41 See: www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html

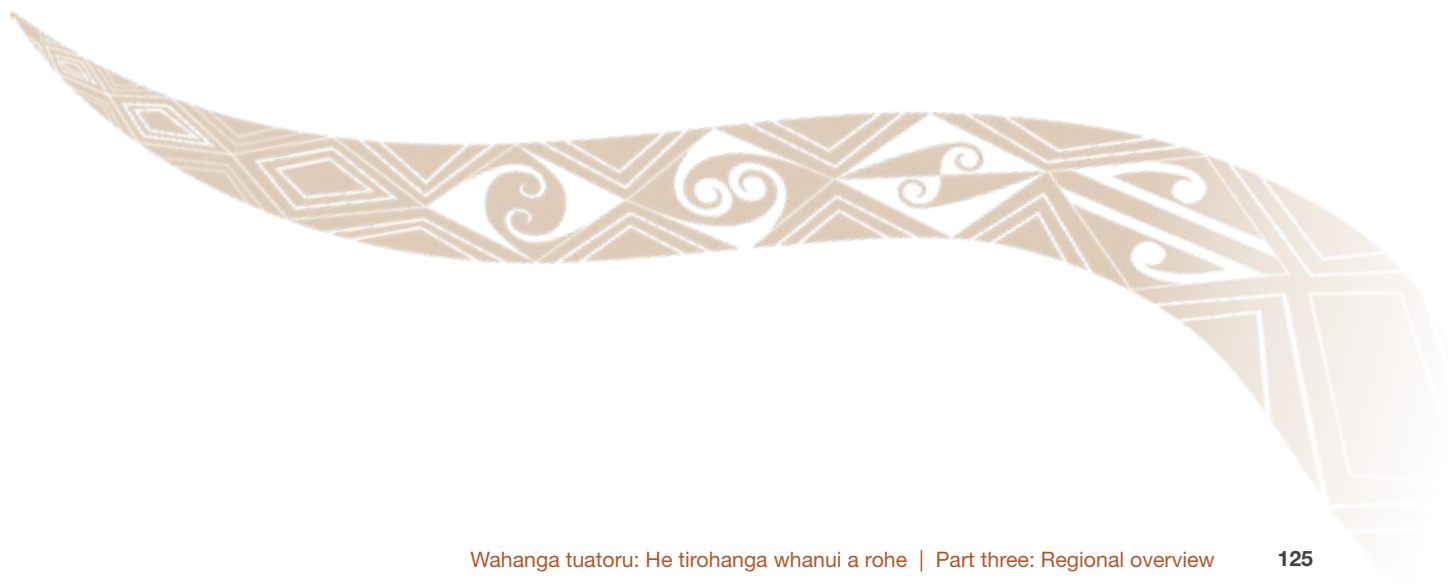
42 See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/DLM444305.html

43 See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/DLM444707.html

44 See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/LMS268910.html

11.5 POLICIES (HI IKA ME WHAKANGANGAHU MANU | FISHING AND GAME BIRD HUNTING)

Commercial eeling	11.5.1	Should not grant concessions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. commercial eeling within Te Korowai lands and waters; andb. access over Te Korowai lands and waters where this is required to reach a proposed commercial eeling site, to ensure the preservation of tuna species.
	11.5.2	Should work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), Ministry for Primary Industries, commercial eelers and the community to protect indigenous tuna populations and their habitats on and adjacent to Te Korowai lands and waters.
Recreational whitebaiting and eeling	11.5.3	Will only grant authorisations for recreational whitebaiting and eeling where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the effects of the fishing are understood; andb. the effects on indigenous species or ecosystems within those waters have been assessed.
Sports fishing and game bird hunting	11.5.4	Should not approve the introduction of salmonid fishes to waters where they are not already present.
	11.5.5	Should work with the Northland Fish and Game Council and others to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. preserve indigenous freshwater fisheries;b. protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats that are at risk of loss or decline;c. manage fishing and game bird hunting within Te Korowai lands and waters; andd. protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats from invasive species and biosecurity threats.



11.6 Mau punga

Fixed anchors

Fixed anchors are placed into rock for rope-access activities such as rock climbing, abseiling, caving and canyoning. These anchor points are usually drilled, bolted or glued in place and remain permanently in the rock face.

Te Papa Atawhai works with the New Zealand Alpine Club (NZAC), a representative advocate for climbers, and liaises with other recreation groups on these issues. NZAC has developed a Rock Climbing Access Framework (2017),⁴⁵ Landowner Guidelines (2017),⁴⁶ Bolting Philosophy and Standards (for Route Developers) (2017),⁴⁷ and Code of Conduct for Rock Climbers (2017),⁴⁸ to help ensure safe and consistent bolting and environmental responsibility.

The natural environment can have inherent risks and people are responsible for making their own decisions about the risks they are prepared to take within Te Korowai lands and waters. The use of fixed anchors has inherent risks to users that are known and accepted by those users. Rock climbing is not currently a popular recreational activity in *Te Korowai*, though this may change over the life of the Te Hiku CMS and, as such, a precautionary approach has been taken by including the policies below.

11.6 POLICIES (MAU PUNGA | FIXED ANCHORS)

- 11.6.1** Should work with NZAC, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other recreation groups to identify unauthorised fixed anchors in Te Korowai lands and waters and remove any that are unsafe.
- 11.6.2** Must work with NZAC, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and other recreation groups to identify areas that are suitable for the placement of fixed anchors in Te Korowai lands and waters through:
 - a. avoiding adverse effects on priority ecosystem units, threatened or at-risk species, and significant geological features, landforms and landscapes;
 - b. avoiding adverse effects on wāhi tapu and sites of significance to tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi); and
 - c. addressing public safety issues.

⁴⁵ See: https://alpineclub.org.nz/sites/default/files/2021-01/NZAC-1.-Access-Framework_Dec-2017.pdf

⁴⁶ See: https://alpineclub.org.nz/sites/default/files/2021-01/NZAC-2.-Landowner-Guidelines_Dec-2017.pdf

⁴⁷ See: https://alpineclub.org.nz/sites/default/files/2021-01/NZAC-3.-Bolting-Standards_Dec-2017.pdf

⁴⁸ See: <https://alpineclub.org.nz/sites/default/files/2021-01/NZAC-4.-Code-of-Conduct-for-Rock-Climbers-Dec-2017.pdf>

- 11.6.3** May authorise the placement of fixed anchors in Te Korowai lands and waters where:
- consultation with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), NZAC, other recreation groups and stakeholders has been undertaken; and
 - the activity is in accordance with NZAC's Rock Climbing Access Framework (2017), Landowner Guidelines (2017), Bolting Philosophy and Standards (for Route Developers) (2017), Code of Conduct for Rock Climbers (2017) and any other updated guidance.
- 11.6.4** Should encourage and support NZAC to take the lead on fixed anchor management:
- in accordance with NZAC's Rock Climbing Access Framework (2017), Landowner Guidelines (2017), Bolting Philosophy and Standards (for Route Developers) (2017), Code of Conduct for Rock Climbers (2017) and any other updated guidance; and
 - in consultation with Te Papa Atawhai, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and the local climbing community.
-

11.7 Whangai kai me te ahuwhehua Grazing and farming

Grazing concessions, or management agreements for exotic vegetation control, must be consistent with Policy 11.2 of the Conservation General Policy (2005), in addition to the policy below.

11.7 POLICIES (WHANGAI KAI ME TE AHUWHENUA | GRAZING AND FARMING)

- 11.7.1** Should authorise grazing and farming within Te Korowai lands and waters only where:
- the land is suitable for grazing and farming;
 - the catchment is not sensitive to increased sediments or nutrients;
 - there is no increased flooding risk;
 - livestock are kept out of the waterways;
 - waterway protection measures included in the Northland Regional Plan,⁴⁹ the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020),⁵⁰ and any other updated plan and national regulations are complied with; and
 - the activity provides additional benefits in terms of pest plant and animal control and general maintenance of otherwise unused Te Korowai lands and waters.
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⁴⁹ See: www.nrc.govt.nz/media/lnqhzibe/proposed-regional-plan-updated-appeals-version-june-2023.pdf. Please note that the Northland Regional Plan (Proposed at June 2023) is subject to appeal before the Environment Court and therefore may be subject to change.

⁵⁰ See: <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Policy-Statement-for-Freshwater-Management-2020.pdf>

11.8 Matakitaki whakangote moana Marine mammal viewing

Marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978⁵¹ and the Marine Mammals Protection Regulations 1992,⁵² and the commercial viewing of marine mammals must be authorised by the Director-General of Te Papa Atawhai.

A marine mammal sanctuary in Pēwhairangi/the Bay of Islands has been gazetted, which will further restrict the way in which existing tourism operators with permits, commercial maritime operators and recreational vessels are able

to interact with marine mammals. While Pēwhairangi is not within *Te Korowai*, this marine mammal sanctuary may have flow-on effects on *Te Korowai*, given its proximity. However, these effects are currently unknown, particularly in terms of the establishment of similar commercial activities. Such permit holders may still seek to carry out marine mammal viewing activities in *Te Korowai*, so a precautionary approach has been adopted by including the policies below.

11.8 POLICIES (MATAKITAKI WHAKANGOTE MOANA | MARINE MAMMAL VIEWING)

11.8.1 Should grant marine mammal viewing permits only where:

- a. a precautionary approach is taken to the viewing effort of commercial operators that are involved in marine mammal operations in the area, including a consideration of reduced permit terms;
- b. a high standard of interpretation is provided to the clients;
- c. breeding and nursing areas and seasons for the threatened marine mammals listed in Appendix 8 are avoided;
- d. regard is given to any existing marine mammal stranding protocols; and
- e. cultural values that are associated with the proposed viewing area and marine mammal(s) have been appropriately considered and assessed through a cultural impact assessment, with recommendations carried out.

11.8.2 Should encourage passive, land-based marine mammal viewing operations in the first instance.

11.8.3 Should support research by others into the effects of human interactions with marine mammals.

⁵¹ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1978/0080/latest/DLM25111.html

⁵² See: www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/1992/0322/latest/DLM168286.html

11.9 Maina Mining

The prospecting, exploration and mining of Crown-owned mineral deposits is managed by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in accordance with the Crown Minerals Act 1991. Under that Act, the Minister of Conservation's role is limited to approving access arrangements over Te Korowai lands and waters. (Referred to nationally as public conservation lands and waters.) Access arrangements cannot be granted for any land included in Schedule 4 of the Act (which includes all national parks, wilderness areas, nature reserves, scientific reserves and marine reserves), except in limited circumstances, as set out in the Act.

11.9 POLICIES (MAINA | MINING)

- 10.9.1** Should not enter into access arrangements where there is the potential to adversely affect the threatened or at-risk species identified in Appendix 7 or the priority historic, cultural, natural or recreation sites identified in the maps in Volume III.
 - 10.9.2** May include specific conditions (which may be a bond) in access arrangements to require:
 - a. Te Korowai lands and waters to be restored to as natural a condition as possible; and
 - b. off-site mitigation and offsetting.
-

11.10 Whare noho motuhake Private accommodation

The existing structures within Te Korowai lands and waters include some private accommodation and related facilities that are not available for use by the public. Under the Conservation General Policy (2005), the use of private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, solely for private purposes is to be phased out, except where specifically provided for or allowed in legislation.

11.10 POLICIES (WHARE NOHO MOTUHAKE | PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION)

- 11.10.1** Should not authorise new private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, within Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 11.10.2** Should phase out all existing private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, on public conservation lands and waters that are not otherwise specifically provided for or allowed in legislation by either:
 - a. phasing in public use of the building(s); or
 - b. removing the building(s), unless retained by Te Papa Atawhai.

- 11.10.3** Should consult with the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board when assessing a concession application for existing unauthorised private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, to determine whether an authorisation for a temporary arrangement may be granted and how the phase-out Policy 11.10.2 should be applied.
- 11.10.4** Should specify the following conditions if accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, are authorised in accordance with Policy 11.10.2.
- a. In the case of Policy 11.10.2(a), the building(s) are to be made available for use by the public with specific conditions on how this is enabled, including the requirement for any costs charged to the public to be reasonable.
 - b. In the case of Policy 11.10.2(b), the building(s) are to be removed, remove the building(s) within 18 months of the death of the person named on the authorisation as at 30 July 2023 or within 18 months of approval of this CMS, whichever occurs first.
- 11.10.5** Should specify the following conditions if accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, are authorised in accordance with Policy 11.10.2.
- a. The style and character of all buildings are to remain essentially unmodified.
 - b. The floor area and footprint of all buildings are not to increase beyond those existing at the time of granting of the authorisation.
 - c. All buildings must comply with the Building Act 2004,⁵³ Building Code and local authority requirements.
 - d. Transfer and/or assignment of the authorisation to another party should not be authorised.
 - e. The concessionaire must indemnify Te Papa Atawhai against any loss resulting from the use of the buildings or the cost of removing the buildings.
 - f. A standard clause covering public liability implications, including adequate insurance and/or bonds to cover the indemnity.
- 11.10.6** Should, where an existing authorisation contains a right of renewal, grant (subject to the terms of the existing authorisation) the renewal of authorisations for private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, on Te Korowai lands and waters only to the existing authorisation holder, if:
- a. the right of renewal is exercised by the authorisation holder before the existing authority expires; and
 - b. the person holding the authorisation has complied with all of the terms and conditions of the authorisation.
- 11.10.7** Should not authorise the substantial repair or replacement of private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, if:
- a. a building falls into substantial disrepair and needs work requiring a building consent under the Building Act 2004; or
 - b. a building is destroyed or so damaged by an event (eg fire, flood) as to render it untenable.
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⁵³ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2004/0072/latest/DLM306036.html

11.11 Unuhia kirikiri Sand, shingle and gravel extraction

Sand, shingle and gravel extraction from riverbeds or coastal areas is managed and allocated by regional councils under the Resource Management Act 1991; however, any person wanting to undertake this activity within Te Korowai lands and waters will also require separate authorisation from Te Papa Atawhai.

11.11 POLICIES (UNUHIA KIRIKIRI | SAND, SHINGLE AND GRAVEL EXTRACTION)

- 11.11.1** Should authorise the removal of sand, shingle and gravel from Te Korowai lands and waters only where adverse effects have been assessed and conditions are included requiring management measures for the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and waterways.
 - 11.11.2** May include a condition in authorisations granted under Policy 11.11.1 requiring mitigation actions to assist in indigenous ecosystem management.
 - 11.11.3** Work with regional authorities to achieve integrated management of the extraction of sand, shingle and gravel on land adjacent to Te Korowai lands and waters.
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11.12 Ngā hangahanga me ngā whaipanga Structures, utilities and facilities

Most structures within Te Korowai lands and waters have a purpose related to:

- the operational requirements of Te Papa Atawhai and its partner;
- utilities that provide essential public services, such as telecommunications, energy generation and transmission, sewerage, water supply, flood control, oil and gas transmission, roads and airstrips, hydrological and weather stations, and seismic monitoring; and
- facilities, such as huts and tracks, that enable the public's appreciation and enjoyment of the intrinsic natural, historic and cultural values that are consistent with the purposes for which the land concerned is held.

11.12 POLICIES (NGĀ HANGAHANGA ME NGĀ WHAIPAINGA | STRUCTURES, UTILITIES AND FACILITIES)

- 11.12.1** Should only authorise the erection or retention of structures, utilities and facilities or the adaptive reuse of existing structures, utilities and facilities on Te Korowai lands and waters where the activity is in accordance with Policy 11.12.2 and, where relevant, promotes or enhances the retention of a historic structure, utility or facility.
 - 11.12.2** Should authorise the erection of new structures within Te Korowai lands and waters only where:
 - a. the activity promotes a connection to cultural values, including enabling kaitiakitanga practices (eg pou); and
 - b. consideration has been given to the sustainability of the materials to be used and on-site servicing, while ensuring that the method of construction is suitable for the location.
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11.13 Ngā waka me era atu waka Vehicles and other means of transport

A ‘vehicle’ includes powered land vehicles, such as cars, 4WD vehicles, motorcycles and electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes), as well as non-powered vehicles, such as mountain bikes. Vehicles are only allowed within Te Korowai lands and waters in locations identified in Table 11.13.1, except where necessary for cultural activities by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in accordance with tikanga Māori and for Te Papa Atawhai management purposes.

Vehicle use can adversely affect natural, cultural and recreational values, so the locations that are considered suitable for vehicle use were identified having regard to the protection of these values; however, in some circumstances,

additional restrictions and conditions are necessary. Any decision making associated with vehicle use on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe must give consideration to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan.

These policies apply to watercraft use on and in freshwater bodies and estuarine areas within Te Korowai lands and waters. They also apply where a watercraft is transported across Te Korowai lands and waters. Outside Te Korowai lands and waters, regional councils and territorial authorities control watercraft through navigation and safety bylaws and surface water activity rules.

11.13 POLICIES (NGĀ WAKA ME ERA ATU WAKA | VEHICLES AND OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORT)

General	11.13.1	Liaise with vehicle and watercraft users to identify opportunities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. be involved in conservation programmes; andb. maintain the roads, tracks, routes or waterways that they are permitted to use.
	11.13.2	Review vehicle and watercraft use where evidence shows that adverse effects are occurring, in consultation with relevant user groups and the community.
	11.13.3	Identify on the Te Papa Atawhai website, signs and other information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. where people are permitted to take vehicles and watercraft onto Te Korowai lands and waters; andb. what conditions apply to the taking of such vehicles and watercraft, including where vehicles are restricted to identified tracks or roads, and the requirement to remain on the track or road formation at all times.
	11.13.4	Consult tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), user groups, adjoining landowners, tramping clubs, other interested parties and the public when considering new opportunities for the use of vehicles and watercraft within Te Korowai lands and waters.

- 11.13.5** When considering new opportunities for the use of vehicles and watercraft within Te Korowai lands and waters, confirm that:
- a. the opportunity is consistent with the outcome and policies for each Place in which the road, track or site is, or is proposed to be, located;
 - b. the opportunity is consistent with the visitor management zones shown in the maps in Volume III and described in Appendix 11;
 - c. adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on the road, track or site and on natural, historic or cultural values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 - d. adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects and conflicts) on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 - e. measures, such as trial periods, restricted seasons, daylight use only limitations, number limits and one-way flow, can be applied, if necessary;
 - f. facilities, including those associated with overnight use, can be provided, if necessary;
 - g. fire and biosecurity risks (including the introduction or spread of pest plants and pathogens) can be avoided or otherwise carefully managed; and
 - h. the ongoing management implications of providing vehicle and watercraft access (eg in terms of ongoing maintenance costs) are taken into account.

Motor vehicles

- 11.13.6** Should allow motor vehicles only on the roads (including designated parking areas) within Te Korowai lands and waters as identified in Table 11.13.1.
- 11.13.7** Consider provision for use of motorised vehicles outside areas provided for by Policy 11.13.1.6 only where such use is identified at sites listed in Table 11.13.1 and subject to Policy 11.13.1.5.
- 11.13.8** May allow motorised vehicles within Te Korowai lands and waters outside the areas provided for in policies 11.13.1.6 and 11.13.1.7 only for authorised farming operations, restoration activities, and the construction, operation and/or maintenance of authorised utilities.

Continued on next page

- 11.13.1.9** May restrict motorised vehicle access at any time when:
 - a. there is a health and safety risk;
 - b. there is a fire risk;
 - c. adverse effects are evident or likely;
 - d. priorities change for the provision of the road; or
 - e. damage to the structure of the road is evident or likely.
- 11.13.1.10** Work with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), local authorities, Waka Kotahi, the New Zealand Police, Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Board and other relevant agencies to manage motor vehicle use on beaches, dunes, lake shores and riverbeds to protect conservation values.

Bikes

- 11.13.1.11** Should develop bylaws and regulations to manage the use of bikes on Te Korowai lands and waters.
- 11.13.1.12** Should not allow independent biking or grant concessions for guided biking or bike events on tracks, roads or other areas:
 - a. within a nature reserve, scenic reserve, scientific reserve, historic reserve or wāhi tapu site;
 - b. within any ngahere sites;
 - c. where it is likely to spread pest plants or pathogens;
 - d. where ground-dwelling native birds nest during their breeding seasons;
 - e. where the effects of climate change cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated; or
 - f. unless otherwise stated in Part two – Places.
- 11.13.1.13** Should allow independent biking (including e-bikes not exceeding 300 watts), and may grant concessions for guided biking or bike events, only:
 - a. on the tracks, roads or other areas identified in Table 11.13.1 and Table 11.13.2;
 - b. where vehicle access is stated in Part Two – Places; and
 - c. on tracks, roads or other areas identified as being suitable through the investigation process in Policy 11.13.1.12 subject to the particular track, road or other area being listed on the Te Papa Atahwai website as being a site where biking is allowed and as reflected in signage at the site.

- 11.13.1.14** May consider allowing for the development of biking access in new areas where ongoing demand, feasibility and financial viability have been proven while taking into account the:
- a. need for consultation with the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board, tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), user groups and other conservation stakeholders;
 - b. adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on the road, track or site, how biking affects the natural, historic or cultural values of the area, and how these effects will be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 - c. adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects and conflicts) on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users, and how these effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 - d. restriction(s) on the tracks, such as trial periods, restricted seasons, daylight use only limitations, number limits and one-way flow;
 - e. risks to biosecurity (including the introduction or spread of pest plants and pathogens) and how these will be remedied or mitigated;
 - f. ongoing management implications of providing bike access (eg in terms of ongoing maintenance costs); and
 - g. resolution of any access arrangements with landowners (where applicable).

Watercraft

- 11.13.1.15** Should not allow the use of motorised watercraft on Te Korowai lands and waters except for cultural activities by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in accordance with tikanga Māori and for Te Papa Atawhai management purposes.
- 11.13.1.16** May restrict non-powered watercraft use on and in Te Korowai lands and waters where watercraft use could cause adverse effects to Te Korowai lands and waters or wildlife.
- 11.13.1.17** May restrict access across Te Korowai lands and waters for watercraft where adverse effects associated with the watercraft use may occur to Te Korowai lands and waters or wildlife.
- 11.13.1.18** Work with local authorities to manage watercraft use on and in waters adjacent to Te Korowai lands and waters in an integrated manner, consistent with Kaupapa Tuku Iho.
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Table 11.13.1: Motor vehicle and bike access on roads

Place	Conservation unit	Road	Motorised vehicles	Bikes	Criteria
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Cape Reinga Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Tapotupotu Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Pandora Road (SH 1 to Pandora)	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Spirits Bay Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Kapowairua (Spirits Bay) Campground Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	North Cape Scientific Reserve	North Cape Road	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Mokaikai Scenic Reserve	North Cape Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Mokaikai Scenic Reserve	Hauptototo Bush Road (restricted access)	Yes	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Te Paki Stream Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki	Lake Ngātu Recreation Reserve	Lake Ngātu Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Herekino Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Area)	Herekino Forest Road (restricted access)	No	No	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Ahipara Conservation Area	Gumfields Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Ahipara Conservation Area	Ahipara Gumfields Reserve Road	Yes	Yes	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Warawara Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park)	Warawara Forest Road	No	No	Managed in accordance with Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao

Table 11.13.2: Motor vehicle and bike access on tracks

Place	Conservation unit	Track	Motorised vehicles	Bikes	Criteria
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Tapotupotu to Cape Reinga Track (Icon)	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Te Werahi Beach Track (Icon)	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Twilight to Scott's Point Track (Icon)	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Kapowairua to Tapotupotu Track (Icon)	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Kohuroanaki Skyline Track	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Kohuroanaki Loop Track	No	No	
Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki	Te Paki Recreation Reserve	Lighthouse Track (Cape Reinga)	No	No	
Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki	Lake Ngātu Recreation Reserve	Lake Ngātu Track	No	Yes	
Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki	Sweetwater Scenic Reserve	Sweetwater's Access Track	No	No	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Herekino Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park)	Kaitaia Walkway/Diggers Valley Road Track	No	No	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Raetea Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park)	Mangamuka Track (Tat)	No	No	
Ngahere O, Ngahere Ki	Raetea Forest (Pt Northland Conservation Park) Mangamuka Gorge Scenic Reserve	Mangamuka Summit Track	No	No	

11.14 Ngā kararehe Animals

Animals (excluding dogs) cannot be taken onto public conservation lands and waters unless this is consistent with legislation and provided for in a CMS or conservation management plan.

Taking a dog or other animal onto public conservation lands and waters requires a permit, except in some limited circumstances. Te Papa Atawhai works with dog and other animal owners and others to encourage dog and animal use and behaviour that protect conservation values and reduce the potential for dogs and animals to adversely affect the enjoyment of other visitors. Therefore, these permits may contain conditions to protect conservation values.

New Zealand Gazette Issue No. 169 Controlled Dog Areas and Open Dog Areas for the Northland Conservancy (2004),⁵⁴ pursuant to section 26ZS of the Conservation Act 1987, was established to protect wildlife that is considered

vulnerable to attack or disturbance by dogs. A secondary aim was to minimise potential conflicts between dogs and other users of the land. Most lands and waters administrated in full or in part by Te Papa Atawhai in Northland are subject to this Gazette notice, including Te Korowai lands and waters. The four dog control settings outlined in the notice were:

- controlled dog areas – no access;
- controlled dog areas – entry by permit only for management and/or recreational hunting subject to conditions;
- open dog areas – entry on a lead subject to conditions; and
- and open dog areas – entry free subject to conditions.

The dog control areas in the Gazette notice are to be updated to reflect the policies outlined in this CMS.

⁵⁴ See: [www.dia.govt.nz//Pubforms.nsf/NZGZT/DOGNthInd169Dec04.pdf/\\$file/DOGNthInd169Dec04.pdf](http://www.dia.govt.nz//Pubforms.nsf/NZGZT/DOGNthInd169Dec04.pdf/$file/DOGNthInd169Dec04.pdf)

11.14 POLICIES (NGĀ KARAREHE | ANIMALS)

General	11.14.1	Liaise with dog owners and horse riders to identify opportunities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. be involved in conservation programmes; andb. maintain the roads, tracks, routes or waterways that they are permitted to use.
	11.14.2	Review dog, horse and pack animal use, where evidence shows that adverse effects are occurring, in consultation with relevant user groups and the community.
	11.14.3	Identify on the Te Papa Atawhai website, signs and other information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. where dogs, horses and pack animals are permitted within Te Korowai lands and waters; andb. what conditions apply to animal access, including whether animals are restricted to particular tracks or roads and are required to remain on the track or road formation at all times.
	11.14.4	Undertake consultation with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi), user groups, adjoining landowners, tramping clubs, other interested parties and the public when considering new opportunities for the use of dogs, horses and pack animals within Te Korowai lands and waters.
	11.14.5	Apply the following criteria when considering new opportunities for the use of dogs, horses and pack animals on Te Korowai lands and waters. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The new opportunity is consistent with the outcome and policies for the Place where the road, track or site is, or is proposed to be, located.b. The new opportunity is consistent with the visitor management zones in the maps in Volume III and as described in Appendix 11.c. Adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on the road, track or site and on the natural, historic or cultural values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.d. Adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects and conflicts) on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.e. Measures, such as trial periods, restricted seasons, daylight use only limitations, number limits and one-way flow, can be applied if necessary.f. Facilities, including those associated with overnight use, can be provided if necessary.g. Fire and biosecurity risks (including the introduction or spread of pest plants and pathogens) can be avoided or otherwise carefully managed.h. The ongoing management implications of providing dog, horse or pack animal access (eg in terms of ongoing maintenance costs) are considered.

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Dogs	11.14.6	Should not allow dogs to be taken onto Te Korowai lands and waters without a permit, except if provided for in policies 11.14.7 and 11.14.8.
	11.14.7	Should allow dogs to be taken onto Te Korowai lands and waters without a permit where the person taking the dog is undertaking official activities in the capacity of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a Police employee; b. a warranted officer; c. an officer or employee of Te Papa Atawhai; d. a customs officer; or e. search and rescue.
	11.14.8	Should allow disability assistance dogs to be taken onto Te Korowai lands and waters without a permit, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the person the dog is accompanying, including a trainer, keeps the dog under control at all times; and b. the dog is currently certified with, and wears a disability assist dog identification tag from a relevant disability assist dog organisation.
	11.14.9	Should ensure, if a permit is required to take a dog onto Te Korowai lands and waters, that the permit contains conditions to protect the values for which those lands and waters are held, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. owners or handlers must keep dogs under control at all times; b. dogs must not go into, or be under, public buildings, including huts; c. dogs must be certified by an approved avian aversion trainer where there are ground-dwelling or ground-nesting birds; d. dogs must be micro-chipped; e. owners or handlers must be compliant with any identified access arrangements between the adjoining landowners; and f. owners or handlers must follow kauri disease best practice by ensuring that any soil is removed before entering and when leaving forests containing kauri.
	11.14.10	Should not allow dogs onto the following Te Korowai lands and waters listed below due to the likely adverse effects on the natural values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. nature reserves; b. scientific reserves; c. wildlife sanctuaries; and d. wāhi tapu sites.

- 11.14.11** Educate the community about the threats that dogs can pose to conservation values.
- 11.14.12** Work with local authorities to ensure consistency in dog control in areas containing protected wildlife and important wildlife habitats.
- 11.14.13** Work with hunting clubs and Northland Fish and Game Council to encourage responsible hunting by:
 - a. promoting the use of high-quality hunting dogs;
 - b. promoting the use of tracking collars on pig hunting dogs;
 - c. offering avian aversion training for dogs; and
 - d. targeting the control of pest and wild animals at the priority sites identified in Appendix 5 (priority ecosystem units).

Horses and other animals	<p>11.14.14 Should not allow the use of horses (or pack animals) on Te Korowai lands and waters except for cultural activities by tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) in accordance with tikanga Māori and for Te Papa Atawhai management purposes.</p> <p>11.14.15 Should not permit livestock, other than horses and pack animals in accordance with Policy 11.14.14, within Te Korowai lands and waters, unless under a grazing and farming concession or management agreement.</p> <p>11.14.16 Should not permit any other types of animals (including pets), other than dogs in accordance with policies 11.14.6–11.14.13, on Te Korowai lands and waters.</p>
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Discussion box 4: Hunting on Te Korowai lands and waters

To help us draft policies that will work for Te Korowai lands and waters, we would like you to tell us more about your experience with hunting in this area. The current approach requires that hunters obtain a permit for hunting; however, many hunters do not engage with this process.

We are keen to understand the barriers around this process, and any other approaches that may be useful. While we understand the recreational intent of hunting, this needs to be balanced against the potential effects on the native wildlife in this area.

11.15 Ngā kararehe mohao me te kēmu

Wild and game animals

Wild animals are goats, deer and pigs that are not in captivity, including the whole or any part of the carcass. They are managed under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977⁵⁵ and the Minister of Conservation has responsibility for the granting of:

- concessions for commercial wild animal recovery operations involving aircraft (issued under the Conservation Act 1987);
- permits for commercial and recreational hunting;
- permits for holding wild animals in captivity, safari parks or deer farms.

The Minister must consider this CMS when deciding on applications for commercial wild animal recovery activities. Any requirements or regulations promulgated under the Game Animal Council Act 2013⁵⁶ are also relevant, and other concessions may also be required under the Conservation Act 1987 (eg aircraft access for recreational hunting).

Game animals are deer and wild pigs, including the whole or any part of the carcass, and are managed under the Game Animal Council Act 2013.

Under that Act, the Minister may designate any species of game animal in a specified area on public conservation land to be a 'herd of special interest' if the required criteria are met. A herd management plan is developed for each herd of special interest, setting out the objectives and strategies for the management of the herd to achieve the expected benefits that will be gained from managing the animals for hunting purposes.

As at the time of drafting, no herds of special interest were gazetted within *Te Korowai*. The New Zealand Game Animal Council has a range of functions that are associated with the hunting of game animals, and Te Papa Atawhai works with the Council to effectively manage game animals on public conservation lands and waters.

11.15 NGĀ KARAREHE MOHOAO ME TE KĒMU POLICIES (WILD AND GAME ANIMALS)

11.15.1 Should grant concessions for deer, pig and goat carcass recovery and deer live capture on Te Korowai lands and waters only:

- a. in accordance with the Wild Animal Control Act 1977; and
- b. where the frequency, timing and location of the activity can be managed.

11.15.2 Work with the New Zealand Game Animal Council and others to facilitate the hunting of game animals on Te Korowai lands and waters.

⁵⁵ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0111/latest/DLM16623.html

⁵⁶ See: www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2013/0098/latest/DLM4105024.html

11.16 Ngā hōiho mohaoa me ngā kau Wild horses and cattle

Te Korowai has a history of horses and cattle being released into the wild. Over time, these animals have formed herds that wander and graze the land. If these animals get into *Te Korowai* lands, they can do significant damage to the natural values by eating protected flora and spreading weeds. To prevent

this damage, *Te Papa Atawhai* and *tangata whenua* (*whānau*, *hapū*, *iwi*) need to work together to help the community understand the importance of protecting *Te Korowai* lands and waters from these animal.

11.16 POLICIES (NGĀ HŌIHO MOHOAO ME NGĀ KAU | WILD HORSES AND CATTLE)

11.16.1 Work with *tangata whenua* (*whānau*, *hapū*, *iwi*), user groups and adjoining landowners to remove wild horses and wild cattle from *Te Korowai* lands and waters and prevent reincursions.

Discussion box 5: Management of wild horses and cattle

Wild horses and cattle can do a lot of damage to native species and their ecosystems, however, we know that there the herds of wild horses and cattle have been around for a long time and may hold significance for *tangata whenua* (*whānau*, *hapū*, *iwi*) and the community. We have options for the management of the wild horse and cattle, such as

removing them, managing the populations so the damage they do is restricted, or leaving them as they are. Please tell us what the wild horses and wild cattle mean to you, and your thoughts on how we should manage them and why.

11.17 Te whakatinana me te aroturuki Implementation, monitoring and reporting

This section provides a framework that allows Te Papa Atawhai and Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board (the Board) to review the progress being made towards achieving the desired outcomes and objectives of the Te Hiku CMS.

The Te Hiku CMS is implemented by:

- applying business planning processes where decisions are made about priorities and resourcing for Te Papa Atawhai activities;
- making decisions on concessions and other authorisations;
- working with the Board;
- working with others; and
- advocating for conservation outcomes.

Te Papa Atawhai reports to the Board regularly on priorities for implementing the Te Hiku CMS and annually on the progress being made towards achieving the milestones and outcomes. The Board, in turn, reports annually to the New Zealand Conservation Authority, and additional monitoring is identified in Te Papa Atawhai Statements of Intent and annual reports. This reporting focuses particularly on matters related to Te Papa Atawhai intermediate outcomes, which form the basis for the policy direction included in the Te Hiku CMS.

Te Papa Atawhai will also use the Te Hiku CMS to inform *Te Korowai* annual business planning, which is used to plan ahead for the work Te Papa Atawhai and others will do at a local level. It sets the priorities for actions for the next financial year in order to achieve the milestones and long-term outcomes in the Te Hiku CMS.

The framework included in this section should be read alongside the Conservation General Policy (2005) and the Conservation Act 1987, which provide direction on the monitoring, reporting and review of CMSs. The Conservation General Policy (2005) requires the Te Hiku CMS to include ‘major milestones towards planned outcomes’, and Te Papa Atawhai and the Board may expand this monitoring and reporting framework during the life of the Te Hiku CMS, in conjunction with tangata whenua (whānau, hapū, iwi) and conservation stakeholders.

The Te Hiku CMS will have effect from the time of its approval by the New Zealand Conservation Authority, until such time as it is formally amended or reviewed in full or in part under section 17H or 17I of the Conservation Act 1987.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ See Conservation Act 1987: section 17H, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM104613.html; and section 17I, www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM104615.html.

11.17 POLICIES (TE WHAKATINANA ME TE AROTURUKI | IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING)

- 11.17.1** Report, at least annually, to the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board on progress in achieving the Place-based milestones, regional milestones and outcomes in this CMS.
- 11.17.2** May, with the agreement of the Te Hiku iwi and Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board, expand the monitoring and reporting framework in Policy 11.17.1 to include:
- a. additional milestones or monitoring indicators;
 - b. reasons for delays or failures in implementation or achievement;
 - c. the nature and level of compliance/non-compliance with the provisions of this CMS;
 - d. an analysis of concession and statutory approval activity and activity monitoring;
 - e. recommendations for improving the management of Te Korowai lands and waters; and
 - f. use of mātauranga Māori in the monitoring and reporting process.
- 11.17.3** Seek the agreement of the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board when Te Hiku iwi and Te Papa Atawhai consider that an amendment or review of this CMS is necessary.
- 11.17.4** Report, at least annually, to the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board on any changes to the Te Hiku CMS page on the Te Papa Atawhai website.
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Kuputaka Glossary

Te Aka Māori Dictionary (Te Aka) is used as a reference for the interpretation of Te Hiku Conservation Management Strategy (the Te Hiku CMS). Te Aka has encyclopaedic entries, including the names of plants and animals (especially native and endemic species), stars, planets and heavenly bodies, important Māori people, key ancestors of traditional narratives, tribal groups and ancestral canoes. Māori names for institutions, country names, place names and other proper names are also provided.

ahikāroa	Continuing use and occupation.
ana	Burial cave.
Aotearoa	New Zealand.
aroaha	Love.
atua	Gods.
awa	River, stream.
ea	To be satisfied, settled, repaid.
hapū	Kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe.
hāpori whānui	Public, wider community.
hiko	Step, march, hike, trek, tramp, trip, journey.
iwi	Extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race.
kai	Food, meal.
kāinga	Home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling.
kāinga noho	Address, place where one lives.
kaitiaki	Trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, caregiver, keeper, steward.

kaitiakitanga	Exercising guardianship, deriving from mana whenua, over natural resources, inherited taonga and other forms of wealth, and communities, including Māori and other distinctive cultural groups.
kaupapa tuku iho	Inherited values.
kawenata	Covenants.
ki uta ki tai	From the mountains to the sea.
kiore	<i>Rattus exulans</i> – also used for the larger brown Norway rat or pouhawaiki (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>), the black ship rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>) and the house mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>).
kotahitanga	Pursuing a unity of purpose and direction where all are able and encouraged to contribute.
kōrero	Speech, narrative, story, news, account, discussion, conversation, discourse, statement, information.
mahinga kai	Garden, cultivation, food-gathering place.
mana	Acknowledging the mana and autonomy of each iwi to operate within their respective rohe in accordance with mana whenua, mana tūpuna, mana moana and manaakitanga. Iwi authorities show commitment to developing strategies regarding shared interests.
mana moana	Authority over the sea and lakes.
mana tūpuna	Authority through descent.
mana whenua / mana o te whenua	Territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory.
manaakitanga	Demonstrating behaviour and activities that are mana enhancing towards others, including generosity, care, respect and reciprocity.
manu	Bird – any winged creature including bats, cicadas, butterflies, etc.

manuhiri	Visitor, guest.	pūkengatanga	Processing knowledge creation, dissemination and maintenance that leads to scholarship and contributes to the mātauranga continuum of Te Kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea.
marae	The open area in front of the whareniui, where formal greetings and discussions take place – often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae.	puna	Spring (of water), well, pool.
mātauranga	Knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill.	rāua	They, them (two people).
mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge – the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity and cultural practices.	rāhui	To put in place a temporary ritual prohibition, closed season, ban, reserve – traditionally, a rāhui was placed on an area, resource or stretch of water as a conservation measure or as a means of social and political control for a variety of reasons.
maunga	Mountain, mount, peak.	rangatira	Chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess, master, mistress, boss, supervisor, employer, landlord, owner, proprietor.
mauri	Life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature.	rangatiratanga	Reflecting chiefly roles and attributes, seen as ‘walking the talk’ and showing integrity, humility and honesty.
moana	Sea, ocean, large lake.	rohe	Boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land).
mokopuna	Descendant.	rongōa	Remedy, medicine.
motu	Island.	rōpū tuku iho	Inherited whānau, hapū and iwi groupings.
ngā kōrero tuku iho	History, stories of the past, traditions, oral tradition.	rūnanga	Council, tribal council, assembly, board, boardroom, iwi authority – assemblies called to discuss issues of concern to iwi or the community.
Ngā Whenua Rāhui	The protection of all indigenous natural areas.	taiao	World, Earth, natural world, environment, nature, country.
ngahere	Bush, forest.	taitamariki	Youth, teenagers, young person (of either sex), adolescent.
noa	To be free from the extensions of tapu, ordinary, unrestricted, void.	tamariki	Children – normally used only in the plural.
nohoanga	Dwelling place, abode, encampment.	tangata	People, men, persons, human beings.
pā	Fortified village, fort, stockade.		
papakāinga	Original home, home base, village, communal Māori land.		
Papatūānuku	Earth, Earth mother and wife of Ranginui – all living things originate from them.		
pou	Pole, pillar.		
pōwhiri	Formal welcoming ceremony on a marae.		

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<i>tangata whenua – whānau, hapū, iwi</i>	Local people, hosts, indigenous people – people born of the whenua. When used in objectives, outcomes, policy or milestones it means the representatives of the iwi that hold mana whenua for the whenua in question. The appropriate people to work with Te Papa Atawhai in a particular situation is defined by the tikanga of each iwi.
<i>taniwha</i>	Water spirit, monster, dangerous water creature, powerful creature, chief, powerful leader – taniwha take many forms from logs to reptiles and whales and often live in lakes, rivers or the sea. They are often regarded as guardians by the people who live in their territory, but may also have a malign influence on human beings.
<i>taonga</i>	Treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered to be of value, including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques.
<i>Taonga katoa</i>	All treasures.
<i>taonga tuku iho</i>	Heirloom, something handed down, cultural property, heritage.
<i>tapu</i>	Restriction, prohibition – a supernatural condition; a person, place or thing is dedicated to an atua and is thus removed from the sphere of the profane and put into the sphere of the sacred; it is untouchable, no longer to be put to common use.

<i>tātai hono</i>	Analysing and synthesising fundamental connectivity (as in genealogy) that highlights the balancing of inter-relationships between people, their heritage and the world around them. Acknowledging the element of whakautu and the reciprocal responsibilities that evolve from it.
<i>te ao Māori</i>	The Māori world view.
<i>Te Ara Wairua</i>	The spirits' pathway.
<i>te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiatea</i>	I am a seed sown from Rangiatea – this metaphorical 'seed' represents growth, development, and self-realisation; this growth and development is founded in the attainment of higher learning.
<i>Te Papa Atawhai</i>	The Department of Conservation.
<i>te reo</i>	The Māori language.
<i>Te Reo Māori</i>	Using te reo to articulate Māori understanding of the world, just as other cultural groups use their languages to do this. This inherited taonga is essential to the identity and survival of Māori as a people and comes from both the whenua and te taiao.
<i>te taiao</i>	The environment.
<i>Te Tiriti o Waitangi</i>	The Treaty of Waitangi.
<i>tikanga</i>	Customary values and practices.
<i>tino rangatiratanga</i>	Self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, domination, rule, control, power.
<i>tohu</i> also <i>tohotohu</i>	Sign, mark, symbol, emblem, token, qualification, cue, symptom, proof, directions, company, landmark, distinguishing feature, signature.
<i>Tohu Whenua</i>	Landmark.

tōreere	Darling, beloved, true love, loved one. In this context 'a place set aside for deceased loved ones'.	whakapapa	Genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent – reciting whakapapa was, and is, an important skill and reflected the importance of genealogies in Māori society in terms of leadership, land and fishing rights, kinship and status.
tūpuna	Ancestral rights.	whakapuakitanga	Expression, statement, declaration, pronouncement.
ūkaipōtanga	Caring and nurturing, a context where Māori and others can contribute in ways that strengthen a sense of fulfilment and stimulation.	whakatauki	Proverb, significant saying, formulaic saying, cryptic saying, aphorism.
urupā	Burial grounds.	whakautu	Answer, response, reply, riposte.
utu	To repay, pay, respond, avenge, reply, answer.	wharenuī	Meeting house, large house – main building of a marae.
wāhi pakanga	Battle sites.	whānau	Extended family, family group; a familiar term of address to several people – the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society.
wāhi taonga	Sites of significance.	whānaungatanga	Expressing relationships that are built on common ancestry and feature interdependence and reciprocal obligations. These relationships provide support and guidance to rōpū tuku iho (whānau, hapū and iwi) as well as other groups of people by whom genealogy is highly regarded.
wāhi tapu	Sacred place, sacred site – a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, eg a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.	whenua	Land – often used in the plural; country, nation, state, ground, territory or domain.
wāhi waka	Landing places.	whenua ngahere	Intended to give effect to a new relationship between Te Iwi o Te Rarawa, the Minister and the Department of Conservation by acknowledging that the mana whenua hapū and iwi of Te Rarawa. Also, forested lands.
wāhi whakahirahira	A place of grandeur, influence, prominence, greatness, importance, reputation, standing, eminence, significance.	whenua rāhui	Reserve, reserve land.
waiora	Health, soundness.		
wairua	Spirit, soul.		
wairuatanga	Acknowledging and understanding the existence of mauri and a spiritual dimension to life that requires regular attention and nourishment.		
waka	Canoe.		
waka ama	Outrigger canoeing.		
wananga	Seminar, conference, forum, educational seminar.		
whaikorero	Oratory, oration, formal speech-making, address, speech – formal speeches usually made by men during a pōwhiri and other gatherings.		

Glossary – interpretation

Any definitions from legislation or the Conservation General Policy (2005) are referenced in grey below and not repeated in full.

All Acts are available online at www.legislation.govt.nz.

<i>actively conserved historic site</i>	A historically significant site that is managed by Te Papa Atawhai to preserve and maintain its historic features.
<i>activity</i> (Conservation Act 1987: section 2) <i>aircraft</i> (Civil Aviation Act 1990: section 2)	Includes, but is not limited to, the following types of aircraft: powered and non-powered; recreational and commercial; fixed-wing and rotary-wing; manned aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft systems; and any other aircraft that may become regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time. See also <i>aircraft, non-powered and aircraft, remotely piloted</i> .
<i>aircraft, remotely piloted</i>	An unmanned aircraft that is piloted from a remote station, which: a. includes a radio-controlled model aircraft; but b. does not include a control line model aircraft or a free-flight model aircraft; or as regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.
<i>airstrip</i>	Any specified area of public conservation land that is specifically maintained for the landing and take-off of fixed-wing aircraft and may also be used by rotary-wing aircraft. It does not include a certified aerodrome as defined by the Conservation Act 1987 or an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966.
<i>animal</i> (Reserves Act 1977: section 2; National Parks Act 1980: section 2; Conservation Act 1987: section 2)	
<i>archaeological site</i> (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: section 6)	
<i>at risk (species)</i>	Taxa that do not meet the criteria for any of the ‘threatened’ species categories but are declining (although buffered by a large total population size and/or a slow decline rate), biologically scarce, recovering from a previously threatened status or survive only in relict populations. (New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual [2008]). ⁵⁸
<i>authorisation</i> (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
<i>authorised</i>	Approved in a statutory process.

⁵⁸ See: www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/science-and-technical/sap244.pdf

Backcountry destination	Destination that provides for more challenging adventures, including popular walks and tramps, within the body of a large-scale natural setting.
Bioregion	A biogeographic region, an area constituting a natural ecological community with characteristic flora, fauna, and environmental conditions and bounded by natural rather than artificial borders.
biodiversity (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
biodiversity corridor	An area of vegetation that provides a connection and potentially allows the movement of plants and animals between two habitats. Ecological corridors do not have to be linear and/or physically connected, just close enough so that plants and animals can disperse along them.
biosecurity (Conservation General Policy 2005)	Te Papa Atawhai has functions that it performs under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
building (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
bylaw	A rule made by the Minister of Conservation under section 56 of the National Parks Act 1980 or section 106 of the Reserves Act 1977. Bylaws may apply to national parks and reserves, whereas regulations may apply to reserves and conservation areas.
climate change	A change in climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity altering the composition of the global atmosphere (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Article 1). ⁵⁹
commercial hunting (General Policy for National Parks 2005)	

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⁵⁹ See: <https://unfccc.int/resource/ccsites/zimbab/conven/text/art01.htm>

co-governance

(The following definition applies to this CMS and will evolve over time as our enduring relationships evolve). Co-governance in the eyes of Te Hiku iwi is:

A spectrum, the foundation of which is a collaborative process of decision making and problem solving, involving representatives of each iwi and Te Papa Atawhai in the management and governance of Te Korowai lands and waters in accordance with this CMS.

Examples of co-governance arrangements identified as Korowai redress in Te Hiku claims settlement Acts include the:

- establishment of Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board with an equal number of members representing Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui iwi and the community;
- development of this CMS by representatives of Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, NgāiTakoto, Te Rarawa and the Crown, guided by the relationship agreement and conservation principles;
- development and implementation of the customary materials plan, wāhi tapu framework and relationship agreement;
- joint decision making in Te Rerenga Wairua Reserve (Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, NgāiTakoto);
- Warawara Whenua Ngāhere i te Taiao agreement (Te Rarawa hapū); and
- decision-making framework.

collaborate

Work together to determine the issues and problems and develop solutions together that are reflected in proposal.

concession

A lease, licence, permit or easement that is granted under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987, section 49 of the National Parks Act 1980, section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977, section 22 of the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 or section 14AA of the Wildlife Act 1953, or any activity authorised by the concession document.

concessionaire

A person granted a concession by the Minister for Conservation for a lease, licence, permit or easement.

conservation (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)

conservation board	Conservation boards are established under section 6L of the Conservation Act 1987. Their primary functions and powers are set out in sections 6M and 6N of the Conservation Act 1987 and section 30 of the National Parks Act 1980. Their functions include overseeing the preparation of CMSs and national park management plans for their areas, approving conservation management plans (eg for conservation parks), and advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority and Director-General of Conservation on conservation matters of importance in their area. They also have an important conservation advocacy role. The relevant conservation board for this CMS is the Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board.
Conservation General Policy	A policy prepared under section 17C of the Conservation Act 1987 to provide unified policy for the implementation of the Conservation Act 1987, Wildlife Act 1953, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Reserves Act 1977, Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978. It provides guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters and all natural and historic resources managed for the purposes of those Acts, excluding reserves administered by other agencies under the Reserves Act 1977. It also provides guidance for consistent management planning for the wide range of places and resources administered or managed by Te Papa Atawhai, including the preparation of CMSs, conservation management plans and sports fish management plans.
conservation legislation	A collective term that applies to the statutes administered by Te Papa Atawhai, including the Conservation Act 1987 (and the legislation listed in Schedule 1 of that Act), the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971 and the National Parks Act 1980.
conservation management	Any activity that is carried out by the Minister or Director-General of Conservation (and their contractors and authorised agents) in the exercising of his or her functions, duties or powers under conservation legislation.
conservation management plan (Conservation Act 1987: section 17E)	
conservation management strategy (CMS) (Conservation Act 1987: section 17D)	
conservation stakeholders	For the purposes of this CMS, includes regional councils, territorial authorities, private landowners, community groups and the public.
cultural (General Policy for National Parks 2005)	

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customary materials plan	<p>A plan prepared under the Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui Treaty claims settlement Acts that covers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the customary taking of plant material from Te Korowai lands and waters; and the possession of dead protected animals found within <i>Te Korowai</i>. <p>The content and development of this plan is outlined within the settlement legislation.⁶⁰</p>
customary use (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
Department, the	The Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai.
destination management	<p>A programme aimed at increasing the number of people enjoying public conservation lands and waters. It focuses Te Papa Atawhai on five main areas for success: understanding what people want; delivering quality experiences; optimising resources; working with others; and improving marketing and promotion.</p> <p>Destinations are geographical areas and/or groups of facilities that are the focus of a single typical visitor trip and are categorised into Icon, Gateway, Local treasure and Backcountry destinations. Destination management is the coordinated management of all the elements that make up a destination, including its values, attractions, people, infrastructure, access and how it is marketed.</p>
Director-General	The Director-General of Conservation.
disability assist dog (Dog Control Act 1996: section 2)	
ecosystem (Conservation General Policy 2005)	An 'indigenous ecosystem' is composed of indigenous species.
ecosystem services (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
effect (Conservation Act 1987: section 2 and Resource Management Act 1991: section 3)	
electric power-assisted pedal cycle (e-bike)	A pedal cycle to which one or more auxiliary electric propulsion motors are attached with a combined maximum power output of 300 W or less.
encampment (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
endemic (General Policy for National Parks 2005)	

⁶⁰ Set out in section 119 and Part 3, Schedule 4 of the Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015; section 105 and Part 3, Schedule 3 of the Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015; section 102 and Part 3, Schedule 3 of the Ngāi Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2016; and section 107 and Part 3, Schedule 3 of the Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015.

exceptional circumstances	Circumstances well outside the normal range. They do not have to be unique or rare, but they do need to be truly an exception rather than circumstances that are regularly or often encountered.
facilities (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
fish (Fisheries Act 1996: section 2)	
Fish & Game Council (Conservation Act 1987: section 26Q(1))	
fishery (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)	
fixed anchor	A device, such as a bolt or piton, placed permanently into rock to facilitate climbing and caving activities.
freshwater fish (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)	
game (Wildlife Act 1953: section 2)	
game animal (Game Animal Council Act 2013: section 4)	
Gateway destination	A destination that helps introduce New Zealanders to the outdoors and allows them to learn about conservation. These destinations may provide for a diverse range of activities and include many traditional camping and tramping destinations.
General Policy for National Parks	A policy prepared under section 44 of the National Parks Act 1980 to provide unified policy for the implementation of that Act.
habitat (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
historic and cultural heritage (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
historic place (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: section 6)	
hover	Aircraft flight at a constant height and position over a surface.
Icon destination	A high-profile, popular destination that underpins national and international tourism and provides memorable visitor experiences in Aotearoa.
indigenous (species)	Plants and animals that have established in Aotearoa without the assistance of human beings, vehicles or aircraft. This includes species that are unique to Aotearoa, as well as those that may be found elsewhere in the world. The words 'indigenous' and 'native' have the same meaning in this CMS.

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integrated conservation management
(Conservation General Policy 2005)

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)⁶¹

An international, non-governmental organisation of heritage professionals who are engaged in the conservation of places of cultural heritage value and dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites. ICOMOS acts as an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee.

International Council on Monuments and Sites New Zealand Charter, Te Pūmanawa o ICOMOS o Aotearoa Hei Tiaki i Ngā Taonga Whenua Heke Iho o Nehe

A set of guidelines on cultural heritage conservation produced by ICOMOS New Zealand. The New Zealand Charter is widely used in the Aotearoa heritage sector and forms a recognised benchmark for conservation standards and practice. It is used by central government ministries and departments, by local bodies in district plans and heritage management, and by practitioners as guiding principles.

interpretation

Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of natural, historic or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media in a way that stimulates interest in, an increased understanding of and support for conservation.

intrinsic value (Conservation General Policy 2005)

landscape-scale

A term commonly used to refer to action that covers a large spatial scale, usually addressing a range of ecosystem processes, conservation objectives and land uses.

livestock (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)

Local treasure destination

A locally important, vehicle-accessible location that provides recreation opportunities for, and grows connections with, nearby communities.

marine mammal (Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978: section 2)

marine protected area (Conservation General Policy 2005)

Includes marine reserves.

marine reserve (Conservation General Policy 2005)

milestone

A specific action that is a measurable step towards achieving an objective or outcome.

mining (Crown Minerals Act 1991: section 2)

⁶¹ See: <https://icomos.org.nz>

motorised watercraft	A vessel or other watercraft that: a. is used on or in water; and b. is not powered solely by hand, sail or a combination of hand and sail.
motor vehicle (includes motorised vehicle) (Land Transport Act 1998: section 2)	Does not include any electric power-assisted pedal cycle. Note: Any motor vehicle (which includes trail and quad bikes) taken onto public conservation lands and waters must be registered and/or licensed where it is required to be registered and/or licensed under the Land Transport Act 1998.
mountain bike	A non-powered bicycle that can be used off formed roads.
native (species)	See indigenous (species).
natural (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
natural resources (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)	
non-motorised watercraft	A vessel or other watercraft that: a. is used on or in water; and b. is powered solely by hand, sail or a combination of hand and sail.
outcome (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
participation (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
partnership (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
pest (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
Place (Conservation General Policy 2005)	For the purposes of this CMS, Places include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngā Moutere O, Ngā Moutere Ki; • Ngā Onepu O, Ngā Onepu Ki; • Ngā Wai O, Ngā Wai Ki; and • Ngā Ngahere O, Ngā Ngahere Ki.
Post-settlement governance entity	A post-settlement governance entity needs to be set up before a Treaty settlement becomes final and is made law. The group will represent the claimant group after the settlement is complete and will decide how to manage the redress package for the benefit of everyone.

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preservation (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)

priority ecosystem unit

An ecosystem unit that has been identified through Te Papa Atawhai natural heritage prioritisation processes as being one of the most effective locations to work in to ensure that a representative range of ecosystems is protected.

private accommodation (Conservation General Policy 2005)

protected area (Conservation General Policy 2005)

protection (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)

public conservation lands and waters

Lands and waters administered by Te Papa Atawhai for their respective legislative purpose, including the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources of those areas covered by this CMS. Reserves administered by other agencies are not included in this definition.

regional council

(Local Government Act 2002: section 5(1))

The regional council for Te Hiku o Te Ika-a-Māui is Northland Regional Council.

regulation (conservation)

A rule made by the Governor-General, by Order in Council, under the relevant section of the conservation legislation.

related facilities

Any structure or piece of equipment that is used in conjunction or association with accommodation. Examples include garages, outhouses and outdoor showers.

Relationship Agreement (Conservation)

An agreement that outlines how Te Papa Atawhai will work and engage with a post-settlement governance entity.

remotely piloted aircraft

See *aircraft, remotely piloted*.

reserve

(Reserves Act 1977: section 2)

Includes recreation, historic, scenic, nature, scientific, government purpose and local purpose reserves.

restoration (Conservation General Policy 2005)

road

(Conservation General Policy 2005)

A road may or may not pass over a defined legal road.

site (Conservation General Policy 2005)

species (Conservation General Policy 2005)

sports fish (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
Statement of Intent	A document that sets out a rolling 4-year direction for a government department. Its primary purpose is to enable Ministers, select committees, and the central and audit agencies that support them to assess the performance of government departments.
structure (Resource Management Act 1991: section 2)	
territorial authority (Local Government Act 2002: section 5(1))	A territorial authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2002 as a city, council or district council. The territorial authority in <i>Te Korowai</i> is Far North District Council.
threatened (species)	Includes all taxa categorised as ‘Nationally Critical’, ‘Nationally Endangered’ or ‘Nationally Vulnerable’ under the New Zealand Threat Classification System (2008).
under control (dogs)	<p>a. Not causing a nuisance or danger to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. people; or ii. any indigenous fauna; and <p>b. able to respond immediately and appropriately to controls including a leash, voice commands, hand signals or whistles.</p>
utilities	Structures and infrastructure that provide an essential public service including, but not limited to, telecommunications; energy generation and transmission; sewerage; water supply and flood control; oil and gas; roads and airstrips; and hydrological and weather stations.
vehicle (Land Transport Act 1998: section 2)	
visitor	For the purpose of this CMS, visitors are people using areas and facilities managed by Te Papa Atawhai. They include adults and children from both Aotearoa and overseas, and they may arrange their own visit or use the services of a concessionaire.
warranted officer (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)	
wetland (Conservation General Policy 2005)	
wild animal (Wild Animal Control Act 1977: section 2)	
wildlife (Wildlife Act 1953: section 2)	

List of other appendices

APPENDIX NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
1	Te Tiriti o Waitangi relationships in <i>Te Korowai</i>
2	Work or activities of the Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) that may meet the requirements of section 4(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 for exemptions from land-use consents
3	Important ecosystems and habitats within <i>Te Korowai</i>
4	Islands over 1 ha administered by the Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai in <i>Te Korowai</i>
5	Priority ecosystem units on Te Korowai lands and waters
6	Threats, pests and wild animals within <i>Te Korowai</i>
7	Threatened and at-risk indigenous flora and fauna in <i>Te Korowai</i>
8	Marine habitats and ecosystems in <i>Te Korowai</i>
9	Significant geological features and landforms in <i>Te Korowai</i>
10	Recreation destinations in Te Korowai
11	Prescriptions for management of visitor management zones
12	Historic sites managed by the Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) on Te Korowai lands and waters
13	Aircraft use zones
14	Taonga species in <i>Te Korowai</i>
15	The Korowai redress features

