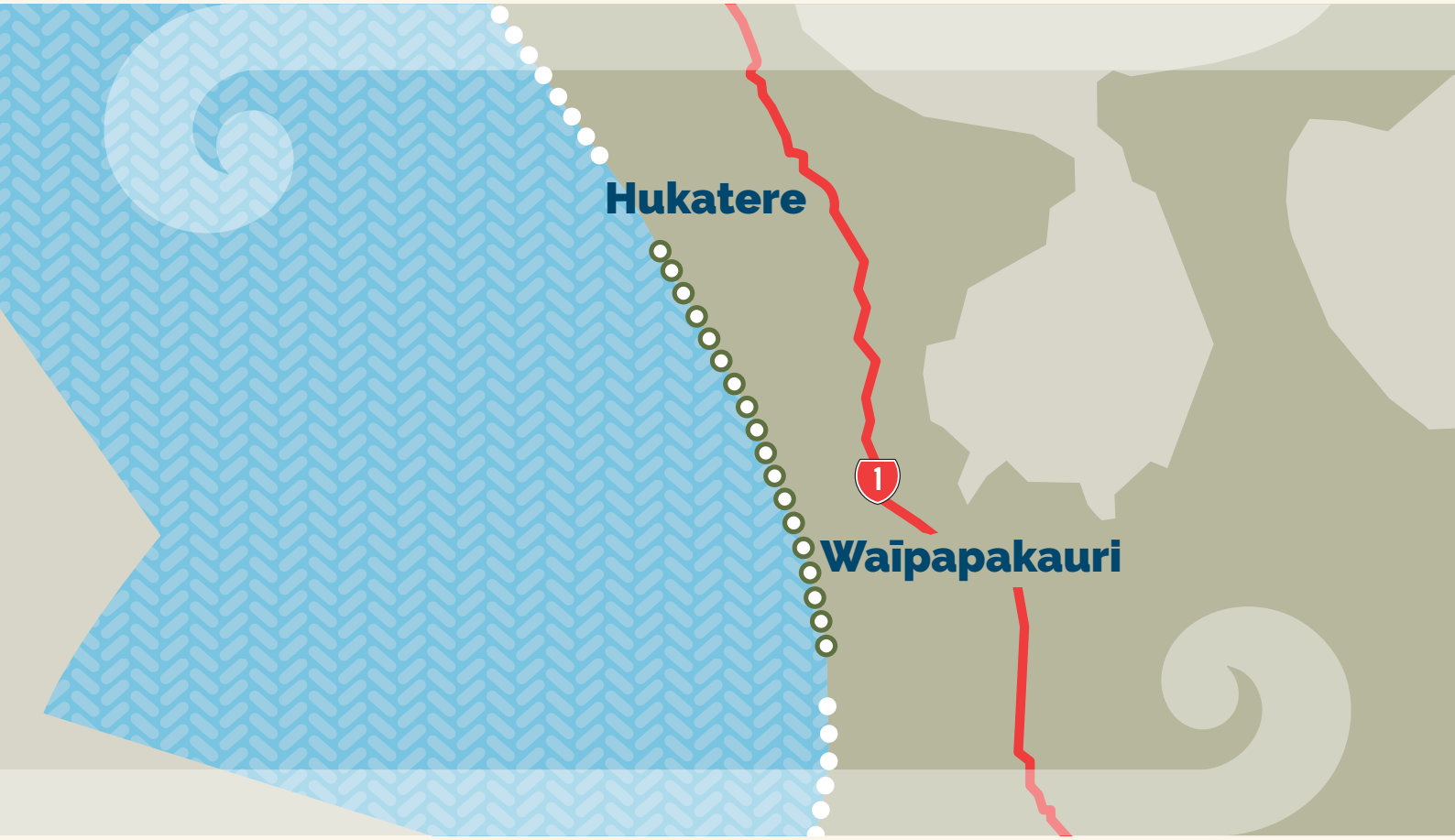
Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe



Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Hukatere ki Waīmoho

(Beach Site C) Reserve Management Plan

Kia roa tō titiro pērā te hīkoi o Tōhē

Let your lens be long like the pathway of Tōhē

Ko Hinemoana ki tai, ko te whenua ki uta. Kei reira ngā tapuwae a ngā tūpuna, mai e, mai e. He maharatanga ki a rātou mā, me ō rātou tikanga whakahaere i waihotia e rātou mō ngā uri whakatupu. Koia rā te taonga ō Te Takutaimoana i tukuna ki a tātou hei oranga mō te katoa.

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe/ 90 Mile Beach is a taonga of immense significance to the Iwi Maori of Te Hiku o Te Ika. Its management has recently been vested in a co-governance arrangement based on a mutually agreed mechanism gained as redress for historical grievances that have been proven by the Iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika. A beach board has been established comprising of local government representatives and iwi which are responsible for overseeing the management of the beach, including the seabed extending out as far as the twelve mile limit.

The arrangements represent a partnership that is consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and are designed to enable the iwi to exercise their tino rangatiratanga over issues of significance to them, in giving effect to the management of the beach. The matter of the ownership of the actual beach remains a live issue that is yet to be resolved. However, that is the subject of a claim currently made under the Marine and Coastal Areas Act (MACA) which is still to be considered. Indeed, the goal of the board is to establish a management regime over the beach that enhances its mauri and sustains its environmental integrity. The new regime does not change the ownership of the marine coastal area except the scenic reserve strips which bound the beach on the landward side. These four reserves are owned jointly and severally by the four Te Hiku Iwi although are covered by the Reserves Act. However, the underlying ownership remains and any decisions about their future use still lies with the landowner.

Without the inclusion of the reserves the beach management would be deficient in its coverage and break the connection with areas further inland, much of which is iwi owned. For these reasons the board considers their inclusion essential both in geographical terms, but also in cultural and environmental terms. The process for the board's inclusion however is dependent upon the acceptance by the iwi owners to the intent and implementation of the plan (if the reserves are to be included). Further representation in relation to the management plan will occur by iwi appointment of two trustees to each reserve, one of which is expected to be the current iwi board member.

The intent and purpose of the reserves is to accentuate the manawhenua and manamoana interests of the respective iwi affiliated to the beach. It follows that although owned jointly by all the iwi, each of the reserves is located primarily within the rohe of one particular iwi. This means that each of the iwi will have a more significant interest in each of the reserves. This relies on an acceptance by all the four iwi that will enable each of them to fulfil a secondary objective which is to establish their own cultural icons and their unique historical accounts that are attached to that location.

NGĀ WĀHI RĀHUI | THE RESERVES

- Kōhangatī ki Waīkanae (Site A)
- Waīmāhuru ki Hukatere (Site B)
- Hukatere ki Waīmoho (Site C)
- Waīmoho ki Waīmimihā (Site D)

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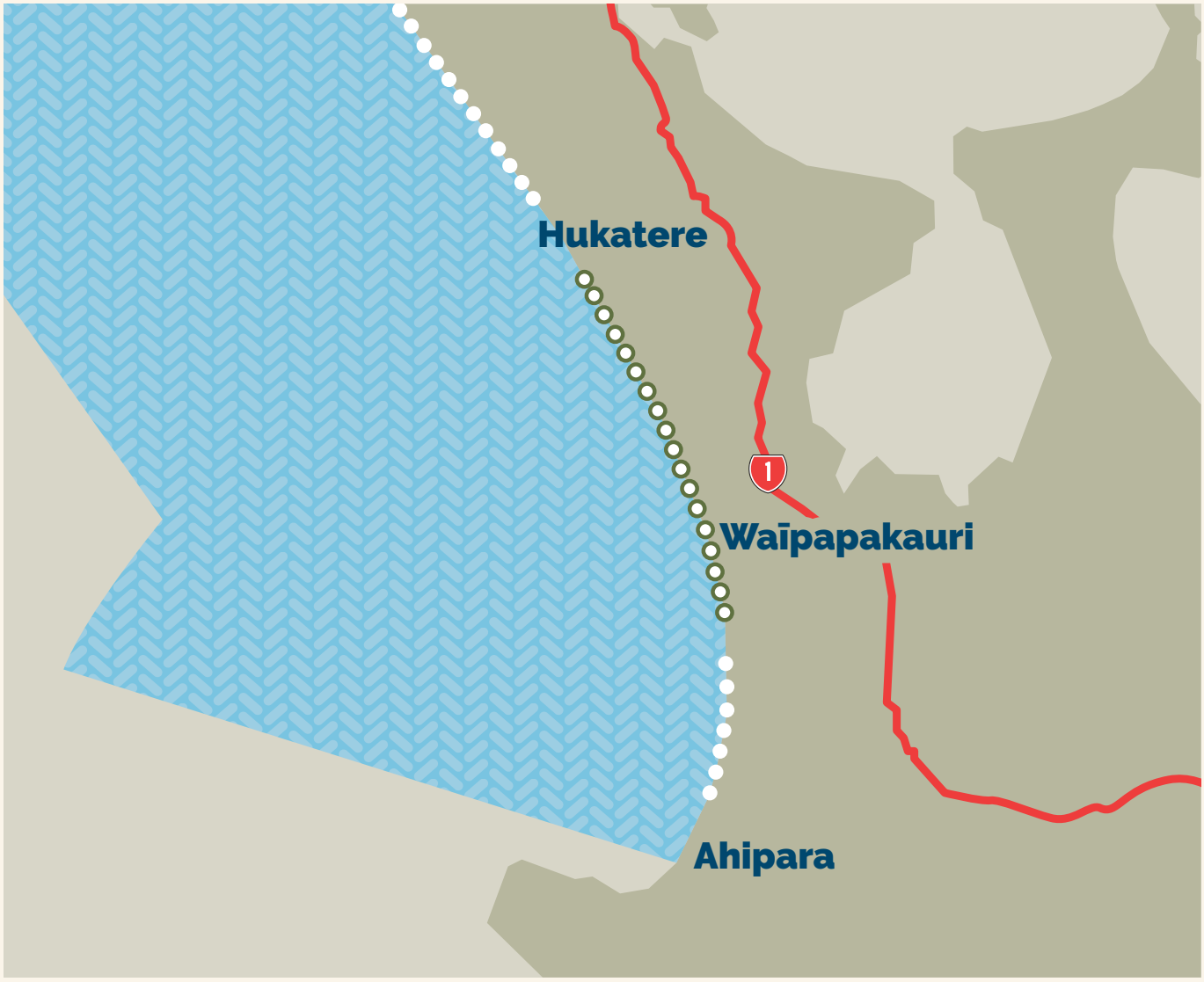
C. TĪMATANGA KŌRERO | INTRODUCTION



Purpose of the Management Plan

The purpose of the Reserve Management Plan **(RMP)** is to provide direction for the management and development of Hukatere ki Waīmoho to Ngapae (Beach Site C).

This RMP provides the community with certainty about the function and management of the reserve. It helps make sure management decisions that are consistent with the requirements of Te Hiku Iwi settlement legislation, the Reserves Act 1977 and Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan.

Plan Development

This RMP has been developed as part of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Plan. It has been subject to a full notification and public consultation process, with submissions and a hearing to enable public engagement and inclusion.

Plan Implementation and Review

This RMP will be reviewed every 10 years in conjunction with the review of the Beach Management Plan.

D. NGĀ HĪTORI MAI I HUKATERE KI WAĪMOHO
HISTORY OF THE RESERVE

The area from Hukatere to Waīmoho contains numerous important areas and places to Te Hiku Iwi. A number of places were found and named by Tōhe along his journey. In this Reserve there are numerous inland waterways that linked the ocean with the land. Roto Ngākapua and Roto Ngātu form part of these inland waterways.

On their journey, Tōhe and Ariki, found more water flowing out to sea. They were in need of drinking water at this time so Ariki ventured inland to look for the water source. When Ariki found the source, he was suddenly surprised to see his own shadow in a shallow pool of fresh water. He explained this to Tōhe who named this place Waīmoho. (Waī water, Moho shadow).

From Waīmoho they journeyed on and it was nearly high tide when they reached this area where they first smelt then saw numerous dead sharks lying high ashore. Tohe said, "Tama look at these dead sharks, this is a waste of food and it appears these sharks have been stranded here for a while. The sun was setting at this time when Tohe suggested that they would rest away from the smell over the sand dunes for night". Tōhe named this place, Ngāpae. (Ngā all, Pae together).

The reserve area itself was unlikely to be permanently occupied by our ancestors, however occupation was temporary. Kaimoana would be caught out at sea, and brought to the dunes to be harvested further (de-shelled). The reserve was a place where activities were undertaken and associated with traditional food gathering. Middens are known throughout and near the reserve as a result of this use.

The reserve would largely be covered in vegetation. Pīngao, Hanapapi (tumble weed) would be most prevalent at the foredune and species such as Tauhinu (cotton weed) in the backdune. Flax and rushes would be found where marshes, fresh water streams, creeks and dunelakes were once found. Today these water sources that emerge and run through the reserve are not as prominent as our ancestors time.

This reserve site was occupied by generations of Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, NgāiTakoto and Te Rarawa. Our ancestor's stories include inter-tribal skirmishes and battles. These areas are wāhi tapu and must be given utmost respect and care.

Today, this reserve area is largely characterised by sand dunes, vegetation, dune fauna, beach access ways created by 4x4 vehicle crossings from forestry roads and tracks, a number of waterways, and the landscape has completely changed due to Forestry.

Pine forestry is now the prevailing land use adjoining this reserve and a range of activities are now found on the beach itself. These activities all have the ability to influence and affect this reserve. The reserve will be managed for future generations to come.

E. TE RĀHUI MAI I HUKATERE KI WAĪMOHO | THE RESERVE

Status of the Reserve Under the Reserves Management Act 1977

The reserve is 44.2385 hectares, more or less, being Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 SO 469833.It has been declared as a reserve and is classified as a scenic reserve for the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977. A copy of the title and restrictions associated with it is included in Appendix 1.

The reserve is jointly vested in ¼ shares between Te Manawa o Ngāti Kuri, Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri Trust, Te Rūnanga o NgāiTakoto and Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa

Joint Management Body

The reserve is managed by the Joint Management Body as provided for by Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe settlement legislation. The Body is made up of appointees from the trustees of:

- Te Manawa o Ngāti Kuri Trust;
- Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri Trust;
- Te Rūnanga o NgāiTakoto; and
- Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa.

Each iwi authority is able to appoint two members to the joint management body. Members may be appointed, reappointed or discharged at the discretion of the iwi authorities. Appointments last for a term of five years, unless the Iwi Authority decides to replace their members before the end of term.

Further provisions relating to the management of the reserve are contained within the settlement legislation of each iwi.[1]

Current Uses, Activities and Facilities Available

At present, there are no facilities available or planned within this reserve. This reserve currently provides 4x4 vehicles access to and from the Beach through various forestry tracks.

[1] For example, see sections 68 – 74 of Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015.

Future Uses, Activities and Facilities Available

Uses, activities and facilities must add value to this reserve and the overall management of Te Oneroa a Tōhe. Given the characteristics of this reserve, many of the issues being faced on Te Oneroa a Tōhe are identical or very similar for the other reserves that adjoin it.

In that sense, the two management tools must operate in unison to achieve desired outcomes.

In terms of 'adding value' Iwi considered to have a greater influence in this reserve may look to:

- Carry out restoration and enhancement projects and activities in the area (dune restoration, riparian restoration along waterways).
- Provide some facilities in the reserve i.e Parking, toilets and caretaker micro camp and information sites.
- Explore leaving one vehicle access from the reserve to the beach (recognising that at certain times of the day, the crossing may provide the only access to/from the beach for 4x4 vehicles.
- Carry out Beach and Whānau Days from this reserve to share food, company and historical stories as well as other forms of passive recreation.
- Restore the reserve to reflect what Tōhe saw on his journey (completely restore the areas back to natural state with no to little human modification).
- Restore waterways that once flowed through this reserve back to their natural state (where appropriate possible).
- Exploring whether this reserve and current forestry tracks leading to the Beach could be used for parking and access ways to this reserve.
- Carry out regular reserve cleaning days to clear the areas of any waste / dumped rubbish.
- Install signage for a range of purposes.

Other than the above, this reserve area is likely to stay relatively untouched. One activity that Iwi may not want to see in this reserve is tourist accommodation of any form as it can detract from the impressive and beautiful natural scenery that the reserves provide.

F. NGĀ TŪMANAKO MŌ HUKATERE KI WAĪMOHO
VISION FOR THE RESERVE

"Hukatere ki Ngāpae is maintained as a culturally significant scenic reserve for all of those who come after us."

G. NGĀ WAWATA MAI I HUKATERE KI WAĪMOHO
OBJECTIVES FOR THE RESERVE

In this case, the current and future activities can be managed by the following objectives outlined below. Where any gaps exist, the Beach Management Plan Objectives, Desired Outcomes and Action Plan takes precedence.

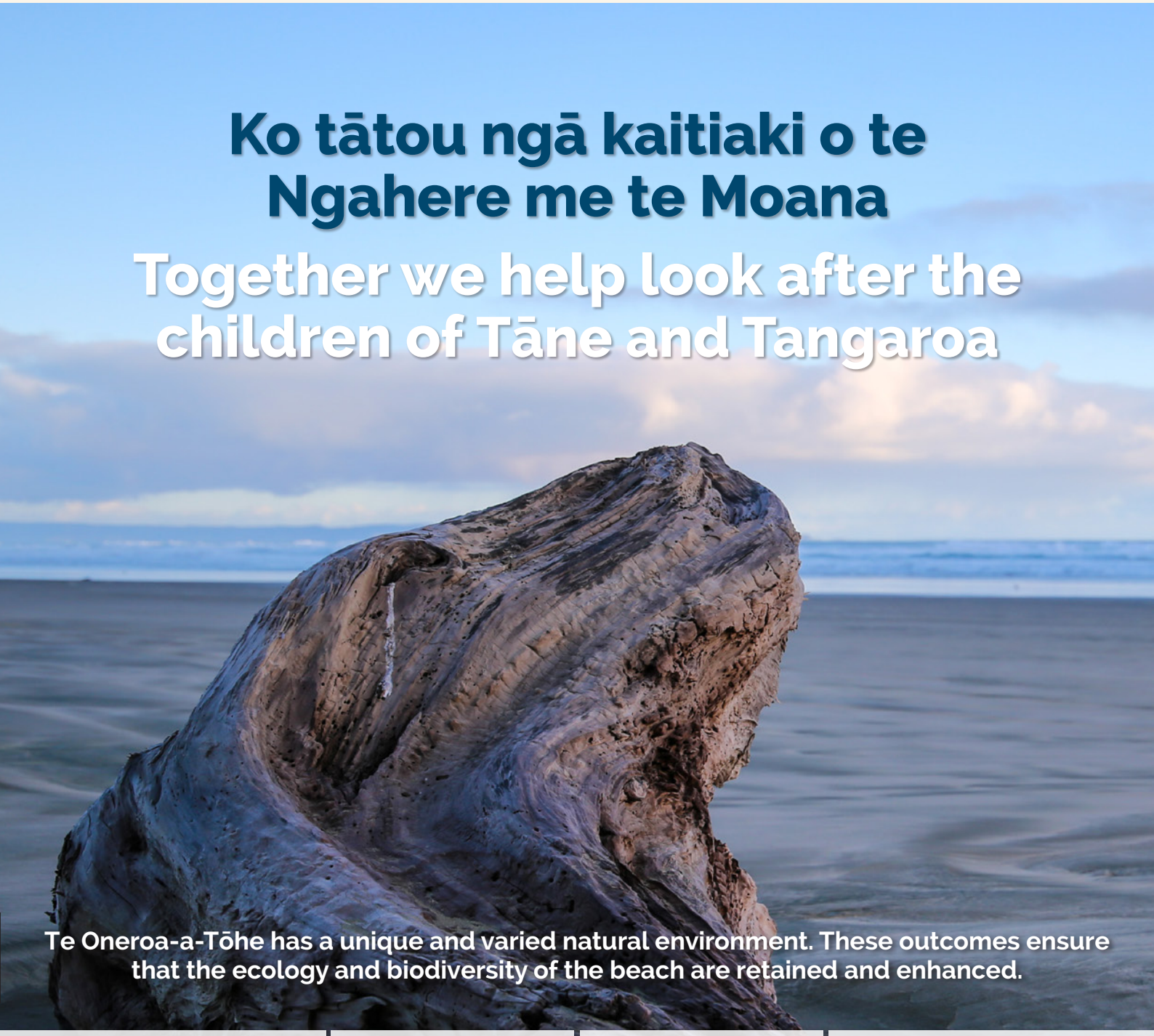
Ngā hononga me te takutai
We are one with the beach

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe holds significant cultural and spiritual value. These are the key outcomes we are aspiring to achieve to uphold that value.

Wahi Tapu and Sites of Significance to Māori are protected within the reserve.

Ko tātou ngā kaitiaki o te Ngahere me te Moana

Together we help look after the children of Tāne and Tangaroa



Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe has a unique and varied natural environment. These outcomes ensure that the ecology and biodiversity of the beach are retained and enhanced.

Sand dune systems within the reserve are protected from inappropriate development and vehicle use.	Native flora and fauna within the reserve is protected from inappropriate use.	Water quality for water bodies in the reserve is improved.	The protection and restoration of the biodiversity and ecology of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe for future generations.

Nā Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe ngā rawa hei mahi oranga

We recognise that Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe can provide for our economic wellbeing

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe provides for our economic wellbeing. These outcomes acknowledge the importance of providing for economic activity while managing any adverse effects on the beach.

Commercial activities within the reserve are appropriate and compatible with the scenic status of the reserve.

E pai ana to whakamahi i te takutai, engari me tiaki

We enjoy using the beach, but respect it

We all love to play on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. These outcomes seek to balance recreational activities with the protection of cultural and environmental values.

Passive recreational opportunities are provided within the reserve where these are consistent with Tikanga Māori and do no not adversely affect the mauri of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.

One suitable 4x4 access is provided through the Reserve to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.

Avoid the establishment of permanent visitor accommodation within the reserve.

Visitors to the reserve are encouraged to deal with their own rubbish to enable it to be retained as a clean and pristine taonga.

H. Ō MĀTOU TOHUTOHU MŌ NGĀ WĀHI RĀHUI
OUR ACTIONS FOR THE RESERVE

NGĀ TURE WAIRUA | SPIRITUAL VALUE	
Objectives	**Implementation**
Wāhi Tapu and Sites of Significance to Māori are protected within the reserve.	A1. All taonga, koiwi, or other artefacts or heritage resources found on or under Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe or in the reserve site are to remain Iwi taonga and must be reported to the Iwi Management Body.

TAIAO | ECOLOGY & BIODIVERSITY	
Objectives	**Implementation**
Sand dune systems within the reserve are protected from inappropriate development and vehicle use. The protection and restoration of the biodiversity and ecology of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe for future generations. Native flora and fauna within the reserve is protected from inappropriate use. Water quality for water bodies in the reserve is improved.	A2. The cutting or taking of plant material or the taking or killing of fauna where it is for private use shall not be permitted within this reserve unless specific dispensation is granted by the Joint Management Body. A3. The Joint Management Body will support and grant concession to projects that carry out ecological restoration in dunes and waterways in conjunction with pest control within the reserve . A4. The Joint Management Body will support initiatives that specifically relate to the cause and impact of streams drying up within the reserve. A5. The Joint Management Body will seek an amendment to the FNDC dogs bylaw to prohibit dogs within the reserve unless: • Specific dispensation has been provided by the Joint Management Body A6. Access to any area of the reserve subject to regeneration or ecological improvements may be prohibited upon notice of the Joint Management Body.

H. Ō MĀTOU TOHUTOHU MŌ NGĀ WĀHI RĀHUI
OUR ACTIONS FOR THE RESERVE

MAHI ORANGA | ECONOMIC WELLBEING	
Objectives	**Implementation**
Commercial activities within the reserve are appropriate and compatible with the scenic status of the reserve.	A7. All commercial activities proposed within the reserve requires a permit/concession prior to being undertaken.

KAUPAPAPA WHAKAHIRAHIRA | RECREATION	
Objectives	**Implementation**
One suitable 4x4 access is provided through the Reserve to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. Water quality for water bodies in the reserve is improved. Programmes and initiatives that improve biosecurity and indigenous biodiversity are supported. Visitors to the reserve are encouraged to deal with their own rubbish to enable it to be retained as a clean and pristine taonga. Passive recreational opportunities are provided within the reserve where these are consistent with Tikanga Māori and do no not adversely affect the mauri of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.	A8. The Joint Management Body will work together in partnership with mana whenua to facilitate access to the reserve, to enable them to exercise their kaitiaki responsibilities and undertake other non-commercial cultural activities. A9. Access to the reserve shall only occur from the Beach or through Iwi forest roads/tracks over privately owned land. A10. 4x4 Vehicles on sand dunes within the reserve are prohibited. A11. 4x4 Vehicles on an official formed accessway within the reserve are permitted subject to compliance with the relevant speed limits for the reserve established by the Joint Management Body. A12. No rubbish bins shall be provided on the reserve. Visitors shall be required to take their own rubbish with them upon departure. Suitable signage shall be placed in rubbish hot spots within the reserve. A13. Concessions for public and private accommodation will not be provided unless specific dispensation is granted by the Joint Management Body.

HIKU WHĒKAU 1
APPENDIX ONE – TITLE FOR THE RESERVE

Quickmap Title Details

Information last updated as at 15-Mar-2020

RECORD OF TITLE
DERIVED FROM LAND INFORMATION NEW ZEALAND
FREEHOLD

Identifier **724943**

Land Registration District **North Auckland**

Date Issued 23 December 2015

Prior References

GN C195138.1

Type	Fee Simple - 1/4 share
Area	18.7500 hectares more or less
Legal Description	Section 2 Survey Office Plan 470146
Purpose	Scenic Reserve
Registered Owners	

Abbey Subritzky Brown, Henri Jacques Burkhardt, Lillian Grace Karaka, Toka Maaka, Graeme Neho, Kahuipani Petera, Tom Petricevich, Donna Marie Smith, Charlie Kyle Sucich, Sheridan Waitai and Walter John Wells

C312828.1 - Licence pursuant to Section 30 Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 Term shall commence of the 10th day of December and shall comprise an initial fixed term of 10 years terminating on the 9th day of December 2000 and thereafter the term shall run from year to year by way of automatic extensions, CT NA100A/1 issued - 11.10.1991 at 10:47 am

C626733.1 Protective Covenant pursuant to Section 19 Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 - 15.7.1994 at 2:03 pm

Appurtenant hereto is a right of way created by Transfer D592406A.2 - 3.4.2001 at 9:02 am

D685941.1 Variation of Licence C312828.1 - 5.3.2002 at 9:00 am

9109779.1 Notice pursuant to Section 195(2) Climate Change Response Act 2002 - 29.6.2012 at 1:18 pm

Subject to Sections 45(4), 49(4) and 56 of the Ngati Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015

Subject to Section 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991

Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Subject to Part IVA of the Conservation Act 1987 but section 24 of that Act does not apply

Subject to Section 59 of the Ngati Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015

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