

A coastal landscape featuring green hills in the foreground with various plants, a paved road on the right, and a cloudy sky. In the distance, there are several rocky islands in the sea and a prominent mountain peak on the right side of the horizon.

DRAFT

Ngā Motu/Paritūtū/Te Pukenga/Herekawe Integrated Reserves Co-Management Plan

Ngā Mahanga a Tairi Ngāti Te Whiti DOC NPDC

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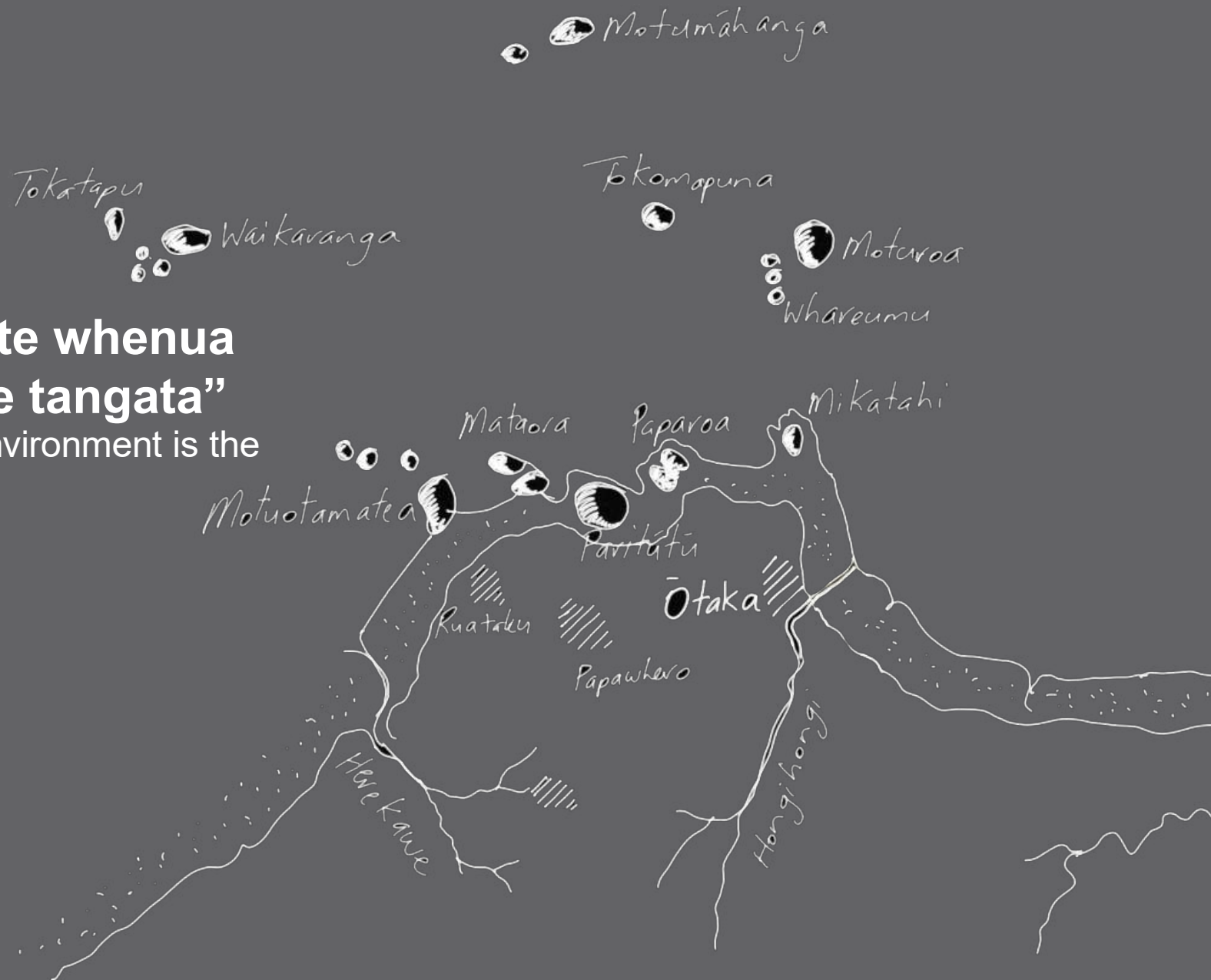
Note on Naming through Reserve

The draft Integrated Management Plan (draft Plan) proposes a re-naming of Centennial Park to Te Pukenga (refer to page 24 for more details).

The draft Plan has used Te Pukenga as a placeholder throughout the plan in order to provide context and flow.

**“Ko te oranga o te whenua
Ko te oranga o te tangata”**

The Wellbeing of the Environment is the
Wellbeing of the People





Sunset from Te Pukenga

Ko te oranga o te whenua, Ko te oranga o te tangata conveys the indigenous Te Ao Maori (worldview) that the wellbeing of the environment leads to the wellbeing of the people.

This statement is a reminder of the collective responsibility tangata whenua and the wider community have to the wellbeing of these special and significant reserves. It describes the obligation to protect, sustain and enhance the wellbeing of these places as it directly affects the wellbeing of the people.

This world view demonstrates the deep connection tangata whenua have with the environment and identifies the intrinsic and symbiotic relationship that is inherent between tangata and whenua.

The importance of a holistically healthy environment, which in the context of this integrated plan is the land, air, water (sea, rivers, springs) and maunga detailed in this document.

Tangata whenua are acutely aware that the taiao has been degraded over time due to the impact of human development, that includes building settlements, infrastructure and industry, clearing forests, introduction of pests, prospecting for finite resources and farming the land. This development has adversely affected the taiao and also the indigenous people who have lived on the land and connect with it physically and spiritually.

This plan is a manifestation of a partnership between tangata whenua, the New Plymouth District Council, Taranaki Regional Council and the Department of Conservation.

The wellbeing of the whenua is the lens in which we view our actions and the partners encourage everyone to take the same approach.

The purpose of this integrated reserve co-management plan is to provide a roadmap for the next 20 years that ensures the spiritual and physical wellbeing of these special places are protected, sustained and enhanced.

This plan sets out how the partners are going to ensure these areas remain safe and accessible (where designated), while also supporting and sustaining the special spiritual and cultural connection to place that tangata whenua hold as intergenerational kaitiaki (guardians).

The actions outlined will provide the community with clear direction on how we will collectively keep these special areas spiritually and physically safe and highlight the opportunities to connect and experience the taonga of this whenua.



View of Motuotamatea in foreground and Paritūtū in background - Photo Credit: Rob Suisted
Naturespic.com

The purpose of this Integrated Co-Management Plan (the Plan) is to give affect to the vision and provide an integrated approach in partnership with tangata whenua to manage this special area irrespective of administrative responsibility.

This plan represents land and formations covering land across Paritūtū, Te Pukenga (proposed name for Centennial Park), Herekawe Stream Reserves and Ngā Motu.

The goal is to present a co-management plan which expresses a common aspiration representative of all parties, which actively recognises the lead role that tangata whenua will play as enduring kaitiaki and will help to define the relationship the community has with this area.

A Reserve management plan (RMP) prepared under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) provides strategic direction for the management of parks and reserves, and identifies policies and plans for the protection, preservation, maintenance use and development of reserves.

An RMP can include areas of land that are not held under the Act. This RMP encompasses both land held under the Act and land held under others.

New Plymouth District Council's Reserve Management Plans are split into two parts. An overarching 'Part A' which covers the whole New Plymouth district, outlining the background and aspects relating to all reserves administered by Council. It includes high level principles and policies which apply to all reserves regardless of their type or location. This approach allows the prefacing and common information relating to all reserve management plans to be contained within Part A instead of being repeated in each individual plan.

Individual plans for parks and reserves form a suite of Part B management plans. With Part A dealing with higher level districtwide and governance direction, this format leaves Part B free to concentrate on community based, reserve specific

issues, such as those outlined in this integrated management plan.

The Department of Conservation's Management Plans for Marine Protected Areas are managed through Conservation Management Plans. Under Section 8 of the Marine Reserves Act the purpose of a Conservation Management Plan is to establish objective for the management of a marine reserve or reserves.

The process to develop this plan has been to partner with tangata whenua to prepare a draft plan B, after which the various regulatory authorities with statutory obligations will undertake community consultation and subsequent adoption of the recommendations into respective planning/management frameworks.

The intent of this Plan is to engage the community in these special places - to form a deeper connection to place, and to have the ability to actively contribute to the restoration of a coastal ecosystem across this whenua. To articulate a common aspiration for these maunga and reserves, and the relationship that mana whenua and the Taranaki community has with this area over the coming decades.

Historical Context - Timeline Pre 1790 to 1840

Pre-1790

Ngā Motu were occupied as crucial and special places of Tangata Whenua

Pā (fortified settlements) and papakainga were located along the coastline. Mahinga kai (food gathering sites) and mara (gardens) supported the people.

Ngā Motu and surrounding whenua were places of refuge during times of conflict



Post-1790

1799 - James Cook passes by and identifies the 'Sugar Loaf Islands'

1840 - 1840 - Iwi were participating successfully in the trading economy and retained control over much of their customary land. Around this time 60 European settlers arrive on the barque *Brougham* out of Plymouth

1840 - Significant pressure to sell land was applied to hāpu/individuals. In the 1840s and 1850s, Crown agents sought to purchase land, despite being aware of disagreement among Māori over land sales.



Post-1840

1840 - Te Tiriti o Waitangi was signed. This guaranteed tangata whenua their rights.

1860, the Crown's purchase of land at Waitara, despite strong opposition, led to war. During the war, Crown forces shelled coastal Iwi Pa/settlements destroying kainga, cultivations and foodstores.

1865 - The Crown proclaimed 1.2 million acres of land confiscated, including all of the Taranaki region



Past-Present

The original inhabitants precede the coming of Taranaki Maunga.

The journey of Taranaki from the central plateau has been recounted for centuries. The account describes cataclysmic volcanic activity.

Since the beginning, Tangata Whenua remain active kaitiaki.

Historical Context - Timeline Pre 1865 to 1986

Post-1865

1865 – First Commonwealth oil well drilled near Mikotahi

1900 – Moturoa and Whareumu blasted in hopes of connecting islands to Mikotahi to extend port

1916 – Ironsand smelter established at base of Paritūtū – relocated to Golden Bay 1920

Post-1920

1923 – Paritūtū blasted for 12,000 tons of rock to construct breakwater

1941 – Paritūtū Te Pukenga handed over to New Plymouth City Council

1960 - Ngataierua mostly destroyed for excavations and land reclamation associated with power station

Post-1960

1961 – Ivon Watkins-Dow chemical plant established

1969 – Paritūtū Te Pukenga Tāpui becomes a reserve

1986 - Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area established



Past-Present

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Since the beginning, Tangata Whenua remain active kaiāiaki.

Historical Context - Timeline 1986 to 2023

Post-1986

1991 - Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area Act 1991 comes into force

2008 - Tapuae Marine Reserve established

2013 - NPDC gifts the Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protection Area to Central Government for Treaty Settlement purposes

Post-2013

2014 - Te Atiawa Iwi Sign Deed of Settlement with Crown

2015 - Taranaki Iwi Sign Deed of Settlement with Crown

2020 - Corteva (previously Ivon Watkins-Dow) ceases chemical manufacturing

Present -2023

2023 - Dow take back ownership and responsibility for chemical manufacturing site

2023 - NPDC commence reserve plan review

2023 - Nga Iwi o Taranaki finalise terms of negotiation with Crown in relation to Taranaki Maunga - sent to uri for decision



Past-Present

The original inhabitants precede the coming of Taranaki Maunga.

The journey of Taranaki from the central plateau has been recounted for centuries. The account describes cataclysmic volcanic activity.

Since the beginning, Tangata Whenua remain active kaitiaki.

Historical Context - Whenua & Tangata Whenua



View north with Centennial park in foreground and Paritūtū and Ngā Motu in background

This important coastal strip is a significant site for Ngā Mahanga a Tairi who are tangata whenua of the area and are the northern most hāpu of Taranaki Iwi.

This special place carries with it an enduring relationship for tangata whenua, as it contains the continued connection to their ancestors, their deeds and mana in both spiritual and physical forms. This connection remains unbroken to this day.

The groups of islands and the surrounding whenua (including this important coastal strip) are known collectively (in modern times) as Ngā Motu, Paritūtū and Te Pukenga and hold considerable cultural, historical and spiritual significance for Ngā Mahanga a Tairi. The islands and areas surrounding them are waahi tapu – places of reverence.

Prior to the arrival of settlers, the history of these lands varied according to tribal stability of the time. For many generations, Maori lived primarily in

peace according to their societal rules and values. The whenua was vast, food plentiful, social structure was clear and tikanga and kawa was followed.

Successive generations lived with the abundance of fish life, birds, freshwater species and forests which resulted in tangata whenua developing a symbiotic relationship with these areas. For some tupuna, these relationships evolved beyond life and saw them become kaitiaki – a spiritual guardian who protects the sites, which also benefit the living spiritually.

One such site is at the mouth of the Herekawe. This kaitiaki has been known to take the form of a shark and swim close to shore as kaitiaki of the awa. The name Onukutaipari is an ancient name and was once a kura established for whakairo. It was open to all hāpu and iwi to learn. Part of the site is now occupied by Dow Chemical (NZ) Ltd, but was once surrounded by a thick Totara forest. During its time as a kura a high ranking chief and his people came to Onukutaipari to learn and build a waka. They proceeded to procure a Totara tree, hauling it to site. However, the building process took time and before completion the chief passed away.

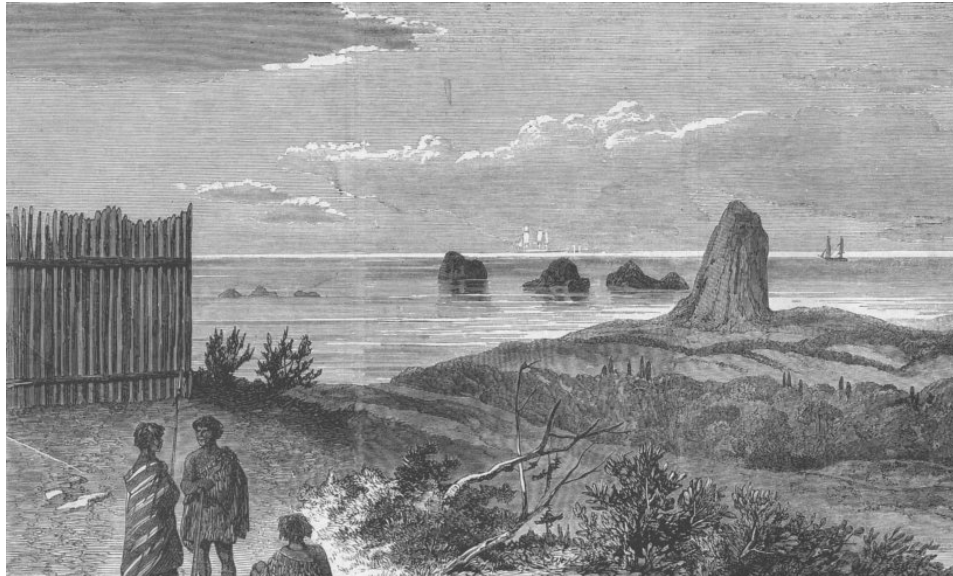
To honour him and his mission, the men worked long and hard to complete the waka. When completed, the men took the waka on its maiden voyage around the islands and back. The waka was then hauled ashore and a large hole dug. The waka was placed in the hole with the chief taking his place upon his waka.

The grave along with the waka is still present within the reserve today, along with a kaitiaki who was assigned to protect it. The physical form of this kaitiaki is a hammerhead shark who still proceeds to swim around the island today, as the waka did.

At the southern end of this whenua resides a third kaitiaki. This kaitiaki looks after the urupa since the early 1500's. The physical form of this kaitiaki is a whale and he is still known to travel great distances – coming and going at will.

This history of this whenua has continued to play a significant part in the cultural identity of tangata whenua of the area. Ngā Motu was a challenging

Historical Context - Whenua & Tangata Whenua



The Sugar-loaf Islands, from Waireka Hill ' from Illustrated London News (1863)

site, given the boundary between Ngati Te Whiti and Taranaki Iwi lay directly at the base of Paritūtū rock. Boundary lands were often subject to shifting settlement patterns and this area is no exception.

Hāpu of Taranaki occupied these lands and were known to launch the conquest of lands beyond Paritūtū into northern Taranaki in the early 1700's. One particular event was described as one of the biggest war parties ever waged by Taranaki Iwi and their incursions led to a series of major attacks on the northern Iwi and was waged in response to the killing of Taranaki Iwi ariki. Taranaki occupied and constructed various Pā within the New Plymouth precinct including the sites around Ngā Motu.

The long sandy beach (now known as 'Back Beach') extended south as far as Waireka where a sloping ascent could be made to Omata and Waireka. The northern end of the beach gave access to key islands with the sandy gully giving

access to the base of Paritūtū and a track over to near by islands. At its base was also the famed, Taunatapu. A whare wānanga established on the site and used for generations.

The sandy beaches provided ease of launch for waka within a short rowing distance to fishing grounds and areas for setting nets and pots. Ngā Motu also provided direct access to a thriving fishery where various types of fish species existed (tamure, kumukumu, koura and large shoals of kahawai). The reefs and fishing grounds in and around Ngā Motu are still protected by mana whenua today.

In the late 1700's Ngāti Te Whiti continued to occupy the original city of New Plymouth. Paritūtū became the pou rohenga whenua (boundary point) between Nga Mahanga a Tairi and Ngāti Te Whiti despite the occupation of various sites by both Iwi either side, the following proclamation has been retained; Ko Paritūtū te pou rohenga atu. This is also retained in the agreement between two key chiefs of each Iwi of the time 'kia kaua e pikitia a Ōnukutaipari' (that Ōnukutaipari will not be crossed or transgressed).

With the immense influx of European settlers between the 1840's to the 1860's the area underwent significant changes and was earmarked as a place that could potentially satisfy settler demand for land. However, in the 1870's discussions between Māori (Taranaki and Ngati Te Whiti) and the Crown Commissioner Robert Parris and other officials took place following plans to build a wharf and breakwater.

Iwi and hāpu disputed the sale of land for provincial development and tangata whenua made a clear assertion that any lands sold for port developments should not impinge on lands to the south side of Paritūtū. In a statement to Parris, tangata whenua of Taranaki Iwi asserted their ancestral rights, declaring their boundaries and that developments should not take place there.

Irrespective of Maori assertions, in 1938 the Crown opted to vest this whenua in the Council as a public reserve "to be held for recreation purposes with the

Current Context - Whenua & Mana Whenua

name of Paritūtū Te Pukenga Tāpui and as a memorial of the celebration in the year 1941 of the first 100 years of organised settlement of the provincial district of Taranaki”.

This complex history highlights the continuing role tangata whenua have led to protect this special place throughout its history.

It is important to tangata whenua to know the history and spiritual connection to these lands. Awareness and acknowledgement of the presence of the kaitiaki and the korero that binds them to it is a continuation of the deep connection tangata whenua have to this special place. It inherently teaches us to respect and care for the Taiao and all within it.

It is the duty of tangata whenua to continue to promote these values and care for these places to assist those kaitiaki who look after them for everyone’s benefit.

CURRENT CONTEXT

The relationship of tangata whenua with the landscape is that of guardianship and heritage. Certain sites are tapu with kaitiaki protecting them. These must continue to be protected.

The ultimate aim was communal well-being and balance, the physical was dependent of the spiritual and one could not exist without the other. This plan is about the management of people for the benefit of the land and water, not land and water management. Placing the needs of Ngā Motu/Paritūtū, Te Pukenga Tāpui and the actions of our community in relation to these areas at the centre of this plan and how we are moving forward, together.

The policy direction, and associated actions set out in this plan are activities that will be planned and led by tangata whenua with support of the wider community.



View of Paritūtū, Mataora and Motuotamatea with Centennial park in background

In recent years a number of issues have been experienced where people have adversely impacted on this special landscape. This includes a large fire in 2016, as well as sporadic yet constant illegal dumping of rubbish. This includes on the two nearshore islands – Mataora and Motuotamatea.

Integrated Management

The intent of this Plan is to engage the community in these special places - to form a deeper spiritual connection, and to have the ability to actively contribute to the restoration of a coastal ecosystem across this whenua. The purpose of the plan is to articulate a common aspiration for these maunga and reserves, and the relationship the community has with this area over the coming decades.

All persons undertaking activities that impact on this area have an obligation to behave in a manner which upholds the mana and mauri of Ngā Motu, Paritūtū and Te Pukenga Tāpui (including the Herekawe stream reserves). The success of this is dependent on all parties working to their strengths, together. This is recognised in the policy pathways set out in this integrated management plan.

The content of this plan forms the operational plan between DOC and Ngā hapū as an outcome of the Settlement for Ngā motu. This operational plan sits alongside the current Conservation Management Plan .

Entities and their roles in caring for the area are set out in the following table.

Entity	Role
Ngāti te Whiti	Tangata Whenua
Ngā Mahanga a Tāiri	Tangata Whenua
Te Kāhui o Taranaki	PSGE with shared ownership of Ngā Motu
Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa	PSGE with shared ownership of Ngā Motu
Department of Conservation	Obligation to manage Ngā Motu pursuant to the Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016, and the Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016. Obligations pursuant to the Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area Act 1991 (SLIMPA). Obligations pursuant to the Marine Reserves Act 1971. Obligations pursuant to the Conservation Act 1987 and Wildlife Act 1953
New Plymouth District Council	Obligation to manage Paritūtū and Centennial Park pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, and plans and strategies pursuant to that Act. Obligation to manage activities which may impact on Ngā/Paritūtū landward of the mean highwater spring pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, and the New Plymouth District Plan.
Taranaki Regional Council (including Port Taranaki as being wholly owned by the Regional Council)	Obligation to manage activities which may impact on Ngā Motu/ Paritūtū seaward of the mean highwater spring pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991, New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, and through the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki. Implementation of their non-statutory Key Native Ecosystem programme through which the biodiversity values of the area are protected.



Location within New Plymouth District on the northern coastline of Taranaki

The Taranaki region has a 295 kilometre coastline, comprising of steep cliffs, rocky shores and sandy beaches, subtidal reefs, river mouths and estuaries.

The rugged nature of the Taranaki coastline has meant that much of the coastal area has retained its distinctive natural character. The area covered by this integrated management plan includes a unique mix of natural features (both on and offshore) and coastal environments in close proximity to the City.

Ngā Motu

Offshore from Te Pukenga are the remnants of an ancient but massive volcano much older than Maunga Taranaki. Formed 1.75 million years ago, soft rock has long since been eroded away leaving a group of low sea stacks and seven islands that provide a unique semi-sheltered environment along an otherwise exposed coastline.

Ngā Motu is a complex of islands that include, Mikotahi, Moturoa, Motumahanga, Waikaranga, Mataora, Pararaki and Motuotamatea. Below the surface, there are spectacular cliffs, canyons, boulder reefs and sand expanses.

Today, the islands that make up Ngā Motu are jointly owned by Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust, and Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust on behalf of their uri. The Department of Conservation maintains a management obligation for Ngā Motu. The Marine Protected Area comprises seabed, foreshore and water around Ngā Motu (Sugar Loaf Islands). It backs onto the northern boundary of the Tapuae Marine Reserve.

The waters around the islands are home to at least 89 species of fish, 33 species of encrusting sponges, 28 species of bryozoans, and 9 nudibranchs. The area is a mixing place for both cool and warm water species. Seals and oceanic seabirds breed here; dolphins and whales regularly pass through. The islands, both above and below water, have been protected since 1986.

There are a range of seabirds that nest on Ngā Motu. These include tarāpunga (red-billed gulls), kuaka (diving petrels), ōi (grey faced petrels) and pakahā (fluttering shearwaters).

Te Pukenga

New Plymouth District Council owns and manages Paritūtū and Te Pukenga.

Te Pukenga is a long, narrow coastal park and series of geological features which lie on the southern edge of the city. The area encompasses around 60 hectares of land and has around three kilometres of coastline. It adjoins industrial, rural and residential land, and has good accessibility for the community. This proximity to the city, accessible beaches and interesting physical landscape make it a magnet for people seeking recreation close to the city.

Reserve Features



View of Moturoa motu

Vegetation on Ngā Motu is dominated by tuapata, with harakeke and emergent karo. Coastal herbfields and grassfields are also present.

Currently there are a range of recreation and management activities that are undertaken on the reserve. Seven parking areas, public toilets, steps to the beach, formal and informal walkways, and picnic tables and seating areas are located across the reserve. These include numerous coastal activities walking, jogging, fishing, surfing, kite flying, motorised model plane flying, hang gliding, paragliding and horse riding. The southern end of the reserve is fenced off and currently managed by grazing.

Paritūtū

Paritūtū maunga is located at the northern end of the coastal reserve of Te

Features



68/79 hectares of park (Centennial park)



4.5 kilometres of formed walkways



7 Motu and 2 maunga



7 carparks



2 Marine Protected Areas (Sugar Loaf Islands 752.5 ha and Tapuwae Marine Reserve 1,404 ha)



1 Public toilet



2 regionally significant wetlands



1 concession



1 grazing license

Reserve Features



Paritutu from the land side (about 1850's) James Crowe
Richmond Collection of Puke Ariki (A64.758)

Pukenga. She is a 154 metre high she is the tallest part of the rim of an old volcano. In pre-European times a portion of the summit was leveled and fortified as a Maori pa and is currently relatively easily accessed via a maintained stepped and wired track. The name of Paritūtū is pari (cliff, high or flowing tide) tūtū (stand erect, violence). There were

once two more Islands at Paritūtū's feet, carrying the single name of Fishing Rock. They sat where the power station is today. These two features, 40 metres and 44 metres high respectively, were quarried to build the long concrete wharf that now stretches into the sea.

Vegetation around Paritūtū and along the coast is a mix of remnant coastal forest and scrub which has been heavily modified in the past. Re-vegetation plantings have been carried out and have introduced non-local native species which have naturalised in the area. These include puka, karo and coastal mahoe. A distinct form of korokio is found on the lower slopes of Paritūtū. The original ecosystem types are assumed to be a mix of wharariki/koromiko scrub, tawa, kohekohe forest, with tōtara.

At the western end of the reserve is grazed pasture, with some remnant wetland species found along the Waioratoki. The Waioratoki flows from the wetland areas on the adjacent Tank Farm property. These areas are discrete raupo-harakeke reedland with various coprosma and tī kōuka around the

margins. Further up the Herekawe is a plantation forestry area.

Moko Mangaeka (gold stripe gecko) and copper skink are found at Paritūtū and have been released at this location from other sites. Birds present at the site are typical of the outskirts of New Plymouth, with a large proportion of exotic species. Little egrets, kawau tūi (little black shags), spur-winged plovers, kuruwengi (New Zealand shovelers) and pūkeko are present in the Waioratoki. It is likely that these species are prospecting for nearby breeding grounds on the mainland along the reserve. Kororā (little blue penguin) and kekeno (New Zealand fur seal) currently use the area. Between 2019 and 2022, 36 kororā deaths occurred within the general area of Ngā Motu Beach, Ngā Motu Islands and Ōnukutaipari some of which were attributed to dog attack.



View of wetland at southern end of Centennial park to be protected and restored

Herekawe Stream Reserves

The Herekawe is located to the south of New Plymouth and springs from the land and heads to the Tasman Sea. At its source it is very narrow but widens as it flows to the sea. The Herekawe stream reserves sit adjacent to a mix of residential, industrial and rural areas. Additionally there is a local purpose (screen) reserve that is a buffer between businesses on Manadon Street and residential properties on South Road and Severn Place. This reserve is planted out in trees. There is access to the walkway from Manadon Street, Hobart Drive, Rangitake Drive (at two places) and from the Back Beach car park off Centennial Drive.

The walkway within the Herekawe stream reserves was developed as a collaboration between a number of stakeholders. In 2002, a Herekawe Walkway Project was initiated which involved eight key stakeholders including NDPC, TRC, Taranaki Tree Trust, AJ Cowley, iwi, Shell Todd Oil Services, Methanex Limited and Dow Agrosiences. The project group organised boundary fencing, pest plant control, community plantings and the forming of the walkway to include two bridges.



The Herekawe stream where it meets the ocean

Wider Context



Waikaranga
(Seal Rocks)

Tapuae
Marine Reserve

Ngā Motu / Sugar Loaf Islands
Marine Protected Area

**Ngā Motu
(Sugar Loaf Islands)**

Motumahanga
(Saddleback)

Koruanga

Motuotamatea
(Snapper Rock)

Pararaki
(Seagull Rock)

Tokomapuna
(Barrett Reef)

Back Beach

Mataora
(Round Rock)

Adjacent Council Land

Ngataierua

Paritūtū

Herekawe Stream Reserves

Paritūtū Centennial Park

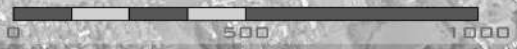
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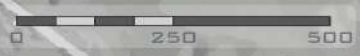
Whareumu
(Lion Rock)

Moturoa

Mikotahi



Cultural Heritage



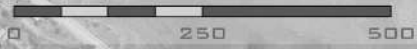
Sites of Significance to Ngā Hapū



Urupa



Sites of Significance
to Local Iwi





View south over Te Pukenga

General Enhancements

A key focus for this plan is to provide for protection and restoration while allowing community connections.

Providing a cohesive wayfinding and interpretive approach for the area is a key vision identified in the plan. This would elevate the cultural and conservation learnings on site with an aspiration to encourage reverence and understanding of the unique natural environment that the community is engaging with.

Vision for Paritūtū & Te Pukenga

The vision is to provide for a gradual restoration of the area to a lowland coastal forest environment that complements the less easily accessed sanctuary areas of Ngā Motu. The area will provide for the community to connect with the whenua through specific walkways that extend south along the entire length of the park. Connections through to the Herekawe reserves walkway will be enhanced. Opportunities to activate specific locations (focal points) within the park will be provided for with the aim that these will support visitors to the park. Developing a focal point at the southern end of the park supports improved recognition of this lesser visited part of the park.

Paritūtū will be a focus for restoration and protection with the existing track to the summit being maintained while encouraging experiences through the park rather than a focus on climbing to the summit, thus providing for potential 'rest' moments for the mounga.

Vision for Herekawe Stream Reserves

The walkway will be maintained and enhanced where possible, this includes track upgrades with drainage to improve all-weather performance. The vision for the Herekawe Stream will build on the original Walkway Project that was initiated in 2002. The project had three aims; to establish an all-weather walkway along the Herekawe Stream to link inland residential areas with the coast, to re-establish natural habitat through the planting of native trees, and to provide a recreational facility for the Taranaki community.

Vision for Ngā Motu

Ngā Motu is a key sanctuary for native flora and fauna and will continue to be managed to ensure they are protected and provided opportunity to thrive.

Landscape Gestures



Rehabilitation & Restoration
(All Areas)

Cultural
Focus

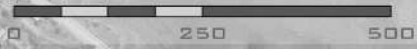
Green Link

Journey

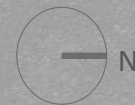
Residential
Connections

Activity
Space

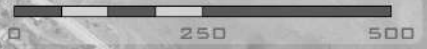
Visual & Art
Connection



Built Network



-  Focal Point
-  View Point
-  Pathway
-  Alternative Path (existing trails)





View of Motuotamatea in foreground and Paritūtū in background - Photo Credit: Rob Suisted Naturespic.com

POLICY PATHWAYS



Policy Pathways / Pou - Priority Restoration & Healing

The following objectives and policies will give affect to the Values outlined in this plan. The restoration activities provide opportunity for tangata whenua to heighten connection and re-assert themselves on this whenua through an active kaitiakitanga role through the Plan.

When tangata whenua found themselves to be landless after the Taranaki Land Wars this impacted on every aspect of their lived reality, including their ability to care for native flora, fauna, and the whenua.

This paparawa (restoration) provides a much needed window for tangata whenua to embark again on the tangible acts of growing their important

relationship with the whenua, namely the Te Wao o Taane – te Ngahere (forest) and repo (wetland). This then provides a framework with which the broader community can engage with and contribute to the restoration of the whenua and will guide appropriate use and activity within the areas covered by this plan.

Tangata Whenua values will guide this process to heighten and heal the whenua, enhance the mauri in a way that is honoring to her and for future generations.

We capture the priority mahi in the following priority policies referred to as “POU”.

Pou Tahī **Whakapapa-Whenua/Tika-Pono**

Tangata Whenua Lead – They have the authority over the whenua spiritually and the responsibility as kaitiaki. The process for planting and the restoration methodology will be worked through in a series of wananga allowing for the narratives of the whenua to come through. This could mean the first season is a time to watea the whenua with karakia, waiata and listening.

Maintain the narrative that tangata whenua have returned to this site – The narrative will tell the story of what rākau grew there and how the indigenous people utilized these in their cultural practices such as raranga, toi or kai. These rākau will be chosen and identified for the planting plan in the Wananga held (see above).

Pou Rua **Tiakitanga - Mauri - Tikanga**

Maramataka and Whakapapa – The first part of the journey begins with the kakano (seed). This enables time for tangata whenua to re-learn what these rākau need to flourish at all times of their life. ‘Paiaka take’ Collecting seed is the first part of the journey to ensure a strong relationship between tangata whenua and the ngahere. This would also help maintain the whakapapa of the rākau in this area by seed sourcing, growing then planting all in suitable times of the maramataka

Pou Toru **Mana - Wairua**

Cultural Practices – Identifying cultural practices that can be restored to site such as planting of rakau for dye or rongoā, harvesting and preparing traditional kai (Karakia berries) or using the repo for preservation of kai.

Te Waonui a Tane – Tangata whenua share the taiao with biodiversity such as manu and ngangara. Their habitat will be enhanced in this process with the inclusion of adequate pest control and monitoring techniques.

Pou Whā **Tautoko/Hapai** **NPDC & DOC relationship and support**

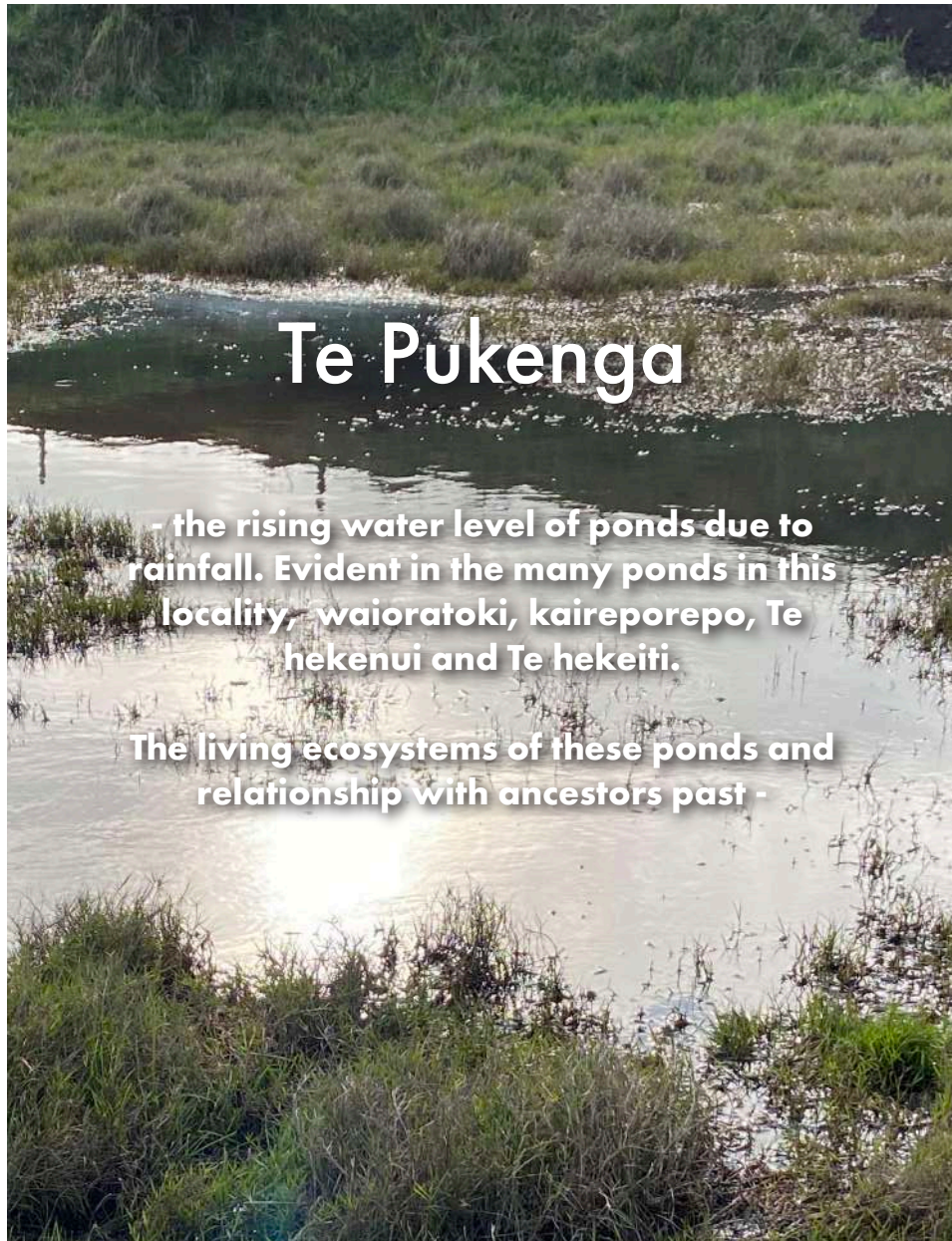
Ensure fish passage is adequate so that the freshwater species have access to spawning sites and kai.

Soil and water tests required ASAP to ensure safety for whanau working in this area as well as baseline data to compare after restoration has begun.

Removal of cattle from Wetland and fencing undertaken and rubbish removal from both areas identified. Fence extended to deter urupa access.

Signage developed to tell tangata whenua stories.

Reporting, recording, gathering data, budgets, narratives and visual images



Te Pukenga

- the rising water level of ponds due to rainfall. Evident in the many ponds in this locality, waioratoki, kaireporepo, Te hekenui and Te hekeiti.

The living ecosystems of these ponds and relationship with ancestors past -

One of the proposals within the projects list for the Plan is to consider the re-establishment of the correct (original) maori names for places/features across the reserve and surrounds. Correct names are a key precursor to achieving greater understanding in the community of the environment/area, and the role of people within that. the mana enhancing impact for the community that results from the reinstatement and wider understanding of the narrative that comes with the name is well known.

Under both the Reserves Act and under Section 2.2.5 of the General Policies for Council Administered Reserves (NPDC September 2006) there is provision for the name of a reserves that may have been set at the point of classification to be changed at a later stage after consultation with the community.

The policies for reserve naming guide that where possible, the name of a reserve should:

reflect the relevance of the site, its history and use and the purpose for which was reserved. If there is a strong Maori cultural connection to a reserve, a Maori name should be considered in consultation with mana whenua. Likewise, a strong European cultural connection to a reserve should result in an appropriate European name. Where appropriate, both Maori and European names will be used on signage and in documentation. Maori names will be identified in consultation with mana whenua.

Centennial Park was named in 1969 when it was classified as a reserve for recreation purposes. The name recognised the 1941 celebration of the “first one hundred years of organised settlement of the provincial district of Taranaki”.

Given the focus for the site on the relationship between natural values, the whenua and humans, it is proposed for a name that better reflects this connection is considered.

The name proposed for Centennial Park is Te Pukenga.

Objective 1

Mauri - Balance/restoration

Ko Rangi kei runga, ko Papa kei raro. Ko te ira oranga e noho haumarua ana kei waenganui i a rāua. Tukua mai kia tūpu kia pakari ai, kia tutuki pai ai ki ngā pito mata o tāua anō.

The natural world must be able to thrive without overuse.

- Tangata whenua cement their role as protector and collectively manage the Ngā Motu, Paritūtū, Te Pukenga and Herekawe precinct (the precinct) alongside others as outlined in this plan.
- Increased eco-sourced native biodiversity and native habitat on and around the precinct with enhanced plant health, soil health, native food resources and habitat connectivity.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Balance / restoration	Ensure that the processes of whanaungatanga, manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga are central in the management of the Ngā Motu, Paritūtū and Ngā Whenua Tāpui precinct.
1.2 Balance / restoration	Install and maintain infrastructure to eradicate rats, mustelids and possums across Ngā Motu, Paritūtū and Ngā Whenua Tāpui precinct.
1.3 Balance / Restoration	Maintain predator free status on Moturoa, Motumahanga, Waikaranga, Mataora, Pararaki and Motuotamatea
1.4 Balance / Restoration	Progressively replace exotic species of flora with eco-sourced native vegetation typical of the precinct. Certain species may be regarded as suitable for the site due to their inherent benefits to the park and users, being too difficult to remove or eradicate, or their having become naturalised over preceding times. E.g. turf grasses, kikuyu, pohutukawa etc
1.5 Balance / Restoration	Repopulate threatened native flora including korokio and ngau (Cook's scurvy grass) by eco-sourcing, propagating and replanting in the precinct.
1.6 Balance / Restoration	Ensure all plantings are compatible, including through whakapapa, with the protection of the natural and cultural features of the precinct.
1.7 Balance / Restoration	Restore the Waiorotoki coastal wetland system by removing debris and rubbish, excluding stock, reinstating fish passage, and remediation planting with eco-sourced native vegetation that has whakapapa to that catchment.

Policy Pathways

Objective 1 - CONTINUED

POLICY PATHWAYS	
1.8 Balance / Restoration	Ensure the precinct areas are able to provide for seabirds through the protection of these spaces from interference from light pollution as far as possible, and dogs and people at all times, in particular during breeding seasons.
1.9 Balance / Restoration	Only allow the translocation of seabird species from Ngā Motu when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The health of the source population is robust enough to sustain removal of individuals; and b) Engagement occurs between tangata whenua of the Ngā Motu area and the proposed release location, and support is given by tangata whenua of the Ngā Motu, area; and c) Clear goals are set for the purpose of the translocation including strengthening of whakapapa between tangata whenua and species.
1.10 Balance / Restoration	Maintain compliance monitoring to ensure the protection of marine species within Tapuae Marine Reserve and Ngā Motu/Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area.
1.11 Balance / Restoration	Require the removal of buildings and structures once they are no longer required and the reinstatement of their footprint in accordance with advice from Tangata Whenua regarding the compatibility of the reinstatement with the natural and cultural features of the precinct.
1.12 Balance / Restoration	Re-establish the correct name of the whenua, waterbodies and wāhi tapu in the precinct.
1.13 Balance / Restoration	Ensure tangata whenua have secure access to all wāhi tapu to undertake their role as kaitiaki at all times.

Objective 1 - CONTINUED

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.14 Balance / Restoration	Provide for a gradual transition (with progressive reduction in grazing areas) from grazing to restored native vegetation. Only as a temporary measure, support the continued use of grazing as a management tool until such time as revegetation of the area in coastal forest/vegetation is undertaken.
1.15 Balance / Restoration	The land administrators shall work collaboratively with adjoining land owners to provide an integrated approach to native restoration and connectivity between sites of natural value.
1.16 Balance / Restoration	Production forestry alongside the Herekawe Stream will not be replanted upon harvesting and shall undergo native restoration of the site.

Policy Pathways

Objective 2

Whanaungatanga – the relationship the community has with the precinct

He taonga ngā hua o te taiao. Me hāngai pū ki te whakaaro penapena, kia kore ai e riro i te ngākau apo.

Any use is a privilege, not a right.

- Tangata whenua are empowered to maintain a living relationship with these maunga, islands and surrounds, and the strong historical, cultural, traditional and spiritual connections with these places. .
- The spiritual connections, depth of relationship and wairuatanga of the area are amplified across the precinct
- The precinct is realised as places for people of all cultures to come together and share common aspirations for the protection and restoration of the area.
- People are inspired to affirm respectful conduct within the precinct and are aware of their responsibility to actively protect the health and wellbeing of the lands, waters, flora and fauna and other natural resources in the area to hand forward to the next generation for safeguarding.

POLICY PATHWAYS

2.1 Whanaungatanga	Manage public access within the precinct with/to achieve: a) utilises toi, narrative and te reo Māori to guide people on location, respectful conduct; b) connects adjacent communities in Moturoa, Spotswood and New Plymouth to the Ngā Motu, Paritūtū and Ngā Whenua Tāpui precinct; c) restricts access to areas of historic heritage;
2.1 Whanaungatanga	d) does not impact on seabird breeding locations and timing; e) restricts motorised vehicles with the exception of emergencies or maintenance and repair activities f) restricts areas where horses are able to be ridden; and g) is developed and maintained in accordance with all biosecurity requirements to avoid the introduction of noxious pest/predator species.
2.2 Whanaungatanga	Require all buildings and structures to be co-designed with tangata whenua, to the extent to which they wish to be involved.
2.3 Whanaungatanga	Allow for non-permanent small-scale commercial uses such as food and coffee trucks, in selected locations that do not reduce the mauri of the area.
2.4 Whanaungatanga	Protect wāhi tapu and other areas of historic heritage from any further disruption or disturbance.
2.5 Whanaungatanga	Provide for installation of a major art element at the base of Paritūtū on the concrete plinth of the demolished power pylon.



White Fronted Tern - Photo Credit: Rob Suisted Naturespic.com

PROJECTS



Administrative Projects	
Project / Action	Description of Activity (what to do, not what not do)
Agreement to underpin the plan	<p>Joint Management Agreement for Paritūtū and Nga Whenua Tāpui (excluding Ngā Motu which is governed exclusively by Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa and Te Kahui o Taranaki)</p> <p>A Joint Management Agreement and associated Kaitiaki Forum will assist in the implementation of the management plan over time. This will further enable coordinated action towards outcomes for the precinct.</p>
Ownership of the area	Explore mechanisms (ie. Local Bill) that would return the ownership of Paritūtū to mana whenua.
Reclassification of the reserve areas	Explore and implement alternative reserve classifications if required for the reserves to ensure the vision of this plan has the highest chance of succeeding.
Name/Ingoa	Re-establishing the correct names for places/features across the reserve and surrounds. Correct names are a key precursor to achieving greater understanding in the community of the environment/area, and the role of people within that. The mana enhancing impact for the community that results from the reinstatement and wider understanding of the narrative that comes with the name is well known.
Implementation process	<p>Whanaungatanga and Partnership approaches to implementation.</p> <p>Imbedding whanaungatanga and partnership into the delivery model/expectations for this plan are required to implement the provisions outlined above. This requires a Joint Management Agreement (outlined above), terms of reference for an implementation group, process clarity for third parties wishing to partner in projects and the like.</p>

Projects

Administrative Projects – CONTINUED	
Project / Action	Description of Activity (what to do, not what not do)
Paritūtū, Mataora, Motuotamatea, Back Beach	<p>Implement a more nuanced provision of access to Paritūtū around seabird nesting times.</p> <p>Prioritising the restoration of biodiversity and te taiao requires a more nuanced approach to accessing the environment than present. At certain seasons people accessing certain spaces is to the detriment of those native species (e.g., during breeding seasons).</p> <p>Implementing this approach and providing alternative areas where access can be provided over those times is in line with the policy direction of higher order legislation, including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.</p>
Review existing public access	<p>Review the location of existing formal and informal access tracks over time as required to ensure safety considerations on eroding edges and sensitive locations are avoided.</p> <p>Currently the community enjoys access to all parts of the area, at almost all times of the year. At times this directly conflicts with restoration activities/aspirations for the area. A review of existing access provisions, with a view to rationalising these with a fuller understanding of the other values present within the reserve is required.</p>
Tracks and trails within Paritūtū/Te Pukenga Tāpui precinct	<p>Coastal Walkway extension</p> <p>Provision of access to the coastal environment is important to achieving the outcomes of the plan to a) introduce people to the environment, safely; b) assist people to stay away from areas that are vulnerable to people; and c) provide opportunities to share narrative and celebrate the area.</p>

Biodiversity Projects

Project / Action	Description of Activity (what to do, not what not do)
Indigenous coastal ecosystem establishment	Planting coastal forest *Including threatened species identified Removal of <i>Agapanthus</i> from Paritūtū
Predator animal control	<p>Inner islands - trapping to remove rats</p> <p>Pest-free outer islands – bait stations to monitor.</p> <p>Ensure we are maintaining safe habitats for native seabirds, protecting natural vegetation and preserving cultural/historical features</p> <p>Inner islands - Re- bait traps 3-weekly and reservice annually. Outer islands – Re- bait and/or service biannual</p>
Threatened Plants	<p>Regular pest plant control to allow for native biodiversity to flourish. Annually.</p> <p>Imbedding whanaungatanga and partnership into the delivery model/expectations for this plan are required to implement the provisions outlined above. This requires a JMA (outlined above), terms of reference for an implementation group, process clarity for third parties wishing to partner in projects and the like</p>
Outcome Monitoring Flora	Seabird survey to monitor native seabird populations. 5 yearly.
Outcome Monitoring Flora	Cooks scurvey grass survey to monitor Cooks scurvey grass populations 5 yearly
Pest Plant Control	<p>Regular pest plant control to allow for native biodiversity to flourish.</p> <p>Imbedding whanaungatanga and partnership into the delivery model/expectations for this plan are required to implement the provisions outlined above. This requires a JMA (outlined above), terms of reference for an implementation group, process clarity for third parties wishing to partner in projects and the like.</p> <p>Inner islands – biannually. Outer islands – Annually</p>

Projects

Social/Cultural Projects	
Project / Action	Description of Activity (what to do, not what not do)
Toi Maori	Implement facilities to support Toi Maori practices
Parking Areas & Freedom Camping	Restrict further extension and additional carparking areas. No freedom camping to be tolerated within the reserves, including the current carparks.
Public Facilities	Education/ Wananga Space to learn the history of the whenua and Tangata Whenua and how to protect it into the future. To provide an anchor activity at the Oakura end of the park.
Establish with Pa harakeke and wananga space (as a part of wetland restoration.)	Opportunity for Tangata Whenua to re-establish relationship through traditional practices.

Whanaungatanga and kaitiakitanga

Whanaungatanga and kaitiakitanga is a system that enabled human exploitation of the environment, but through the kinship value (known in Te Ao Māori as whanaungatanga) they also emphasised human responsibility to nurture and care for it (known in Te Ao Māori as kaitiakitanga) - Waitangi Tribunal Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: A Report into Claims Concerning New Zealand Law and Pathway Affecting Māori Culture and Identity (Wai 262, 2011)

Te Oranga o te Taiao

Resource management legislation reform

Te Mana o te Taiao

The Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy

Te Mana o te Wai

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

Te Rito o te Harakeke

Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2022

Taiao

Earth, natural world, environment, nature, country

Tohu

sign, mark, symbol, emblem, token, qualification, cue, symptom, proof, directions, company, landmark, distinguishing feature, signature

Atua

ancestor with continuing influence, god, demon, supernatural being, deity, ghost, object of superstitious regard, strange being - although often translated as 'god' and now also used for the Christian God. Ancestors with influence over particular domains

Whenua

land - often used in the plural.

Wāhi tapu - a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense

Repo - Wetland

Ngāhere - Forest

Nga Whenua Tāpui

Surrounding Reserve Lands

Archaeological site

Any place in New Zealand that: -

(a) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900 and

(b) is or may be able, through investigation by archaeological methods, to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. '

(HistpHcPlaces Act 1993)

Biodiversity/biological diversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

(United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992)

Coastal marine area

The foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water -

(a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea:

(b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of:

(i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or

(ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.

(Resource Management Act 1991)

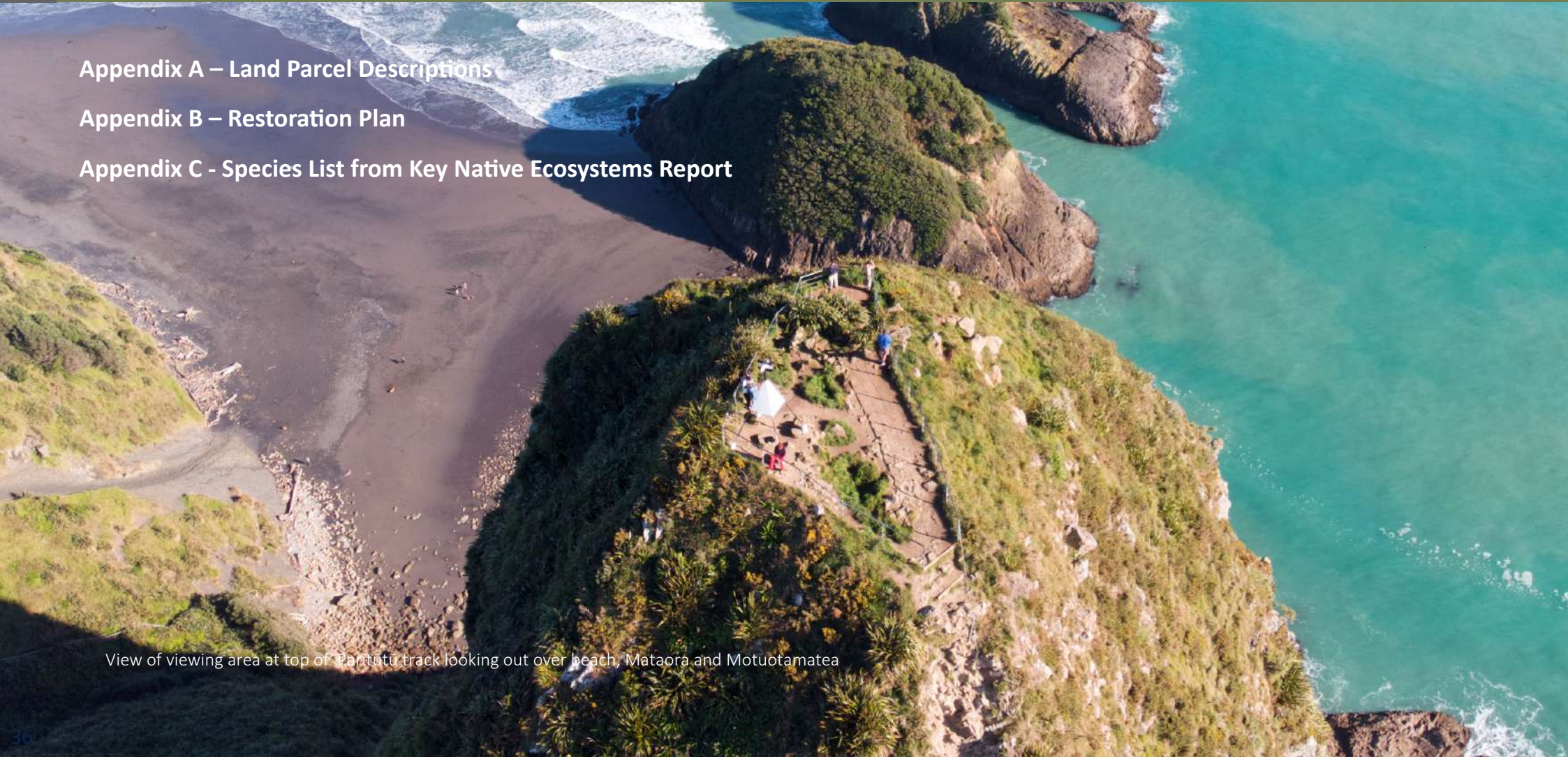


APPENDICES

Appendix A – Land Parcel Descriptions

Appendix B – Restoration Plan

Appendix C - Species List from Key Native Ecosystems Report



View of viewing area at top of Paritūtū track looking out over beach, Mataora and Motuotamatea

Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area

Date:	21 march 1991
Reserve Type:	Marine Protected Area Sanctuary and Conservation Park
Location:	Beach Road, New Plymouth
Area:	68.79ha
Land Ownership:	NPDC owned
Reserve Status:	Subject to Conservation Act 1987
Primary Functions:	Scenery, natural features and ecosystem protection
Land Parcels:	Eleven Land Parcels

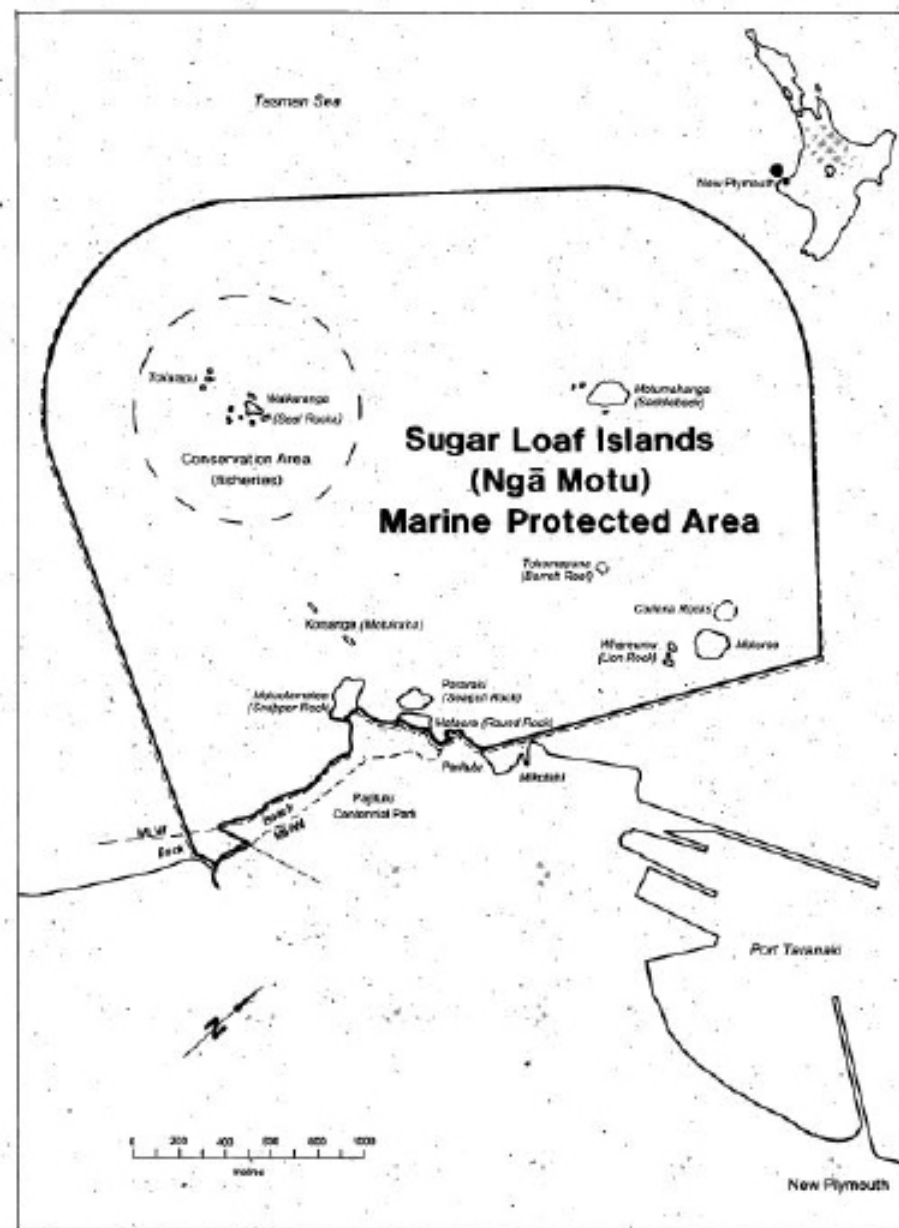
Moturoa Island, Motumahanga (Saddleback Island), Waikaranga (Seal Rocks), and Whareumu (Lion Rock) are hereby deemed to be sanctuary areas under the Conservation Act 1987; and each of those sanctuary areas shall be deemed to extend to the mean low water mark.

The remainder of the Protected Area (being the parts not referred to in subsection (2)) is hereby deemed to be a conservation park under the Conservation Act 1987.

Boundary of SLIMPA

The legal description of the SLIMPA is as follows:

The Protected Area means "all the land arid water bounded by a line commencing at the mean high water mark drawn from a point 39° 04' 19.75" S and 174° 01' 10.85" E; then in a westerly direction to a point 59° 03' 56.37" S and 173° 59' 57.10" E; then along the line of an arc of 900 metres radius from a point 39° 03' 29.34" S and 174° 00' 11.21" E on Waikaranga (Seal Rock) to a point 39° 03' 10.69" S and 173° 59' 42.41" E; then in a line to a point 39° 02' 31.90" S and 174° 00' 23.72" E; then along the line of an arc of 900 metres radius from a point 39° 02' 50.54" S and 174° 00' 52.51" E on Motumahanga (Saddleback Island) to a point 39° 02' 28.42" S and 174° 01' 16.93" E; then along the line from the navigation light on the lee breakwater of Port Taranaki at 39° 03' 24.15" S and 174° 02' 39.98" E to a point at 39° 02' 51.77" S and 174° 01' 51.71" E; then to a point 39° 03' 36.0" S and 174° 01' 24.6" E; then in a westerly and south-westerly



A - Land Parcels

Herekawe Stream Reserves

Reserve Type:	Local Purpose Screen and Esplanade Reserves
Reserve Location:	This plan involves the Herekawe Walkway from Manadon Street to Centennial Drive. There is also a screen reserve located between businesses on Manadon Street and residential properties on South Road and Severn Place
Area:	4.3ha
Land Ownership:	NPDC owned
Reserve Status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Primary Functions:	Natural values, walkways
Land Parcels:	Eleven Land Parcels

Manadon Street screen reserve

Lot 12 DP 13704 - local purpose (screen) reserve

Herekawe Walkway (from Manadon Street to Centennial Drive)

Lot 6 DP 358240 - local purpose (pedestrian access) reserve

Lot 10 DP 334848 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 2 DP 16283 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 2 DP 16685 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 5 DP 455830 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 46 DP 12894 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 2 DP 19384 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 2 DP 20061 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Lot 77 DP 11375 - recreation reserve

Lot 76 DP 11375 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Part Lot 63 DP 10427 – in Coastal Reserves Management Plan

Section 1 SO 12309 – in Coastal Reserves Management Plan

Land parcels comprising the walkway were acquired incrementally from 1975 to 2013 during the subdivision of land for residential and industrial development. The earliest acquisition was Lot 76 DP 11375 which is nearest to Centennial Drive. Lot 6 DP 358240 is a useful narrow (five metre wide) strip that links Manadon Street to the reserves along the stream that form the walkway. This access was acquired in 2005.

Paritutu Centennial Park

Reserve Type:	Recreation
Reserve Location:	Beach Road, New Plymouth
Area:	68.79ha
Land Ownership:	NPDC owned
Reserve Status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Primary Functions:	Natural values, walkways
Land Parcels:	Eleven Land Parcels

Section 181 Omata District Lots 63 and 64 DP 10427

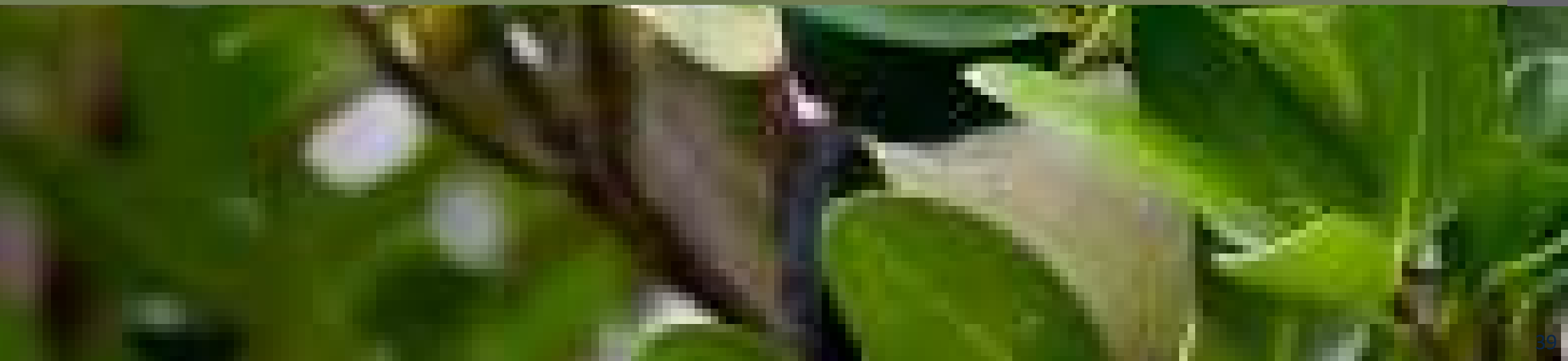
Part Lot 5 DP 10427

Section 1-4 12309

Section 218 Omata District



APPENDIX B - RESTORATION PLAN



Restoration Plan

Introduction

The methodology for the restoration planting plan is based on a māori world view of the whenua. We are the teina of Tane Mahuta, the forest, and all who dwell there from the varying plant species, to the birds and insects. From the mighty Totara to the humble makomako, we need to have a relationship with our tuakana to first listen and hear how we can live in unison with the whenua and see the taiao as one rather than in silos of species.

Methodology

All the rākau planted at Te Pukenga will be grown by seed sourced from nearby remnants of bush. This ensures the whakapapa of these rākau are that of the ancient forests that our people once lived in relationship with.

By replicating these ancient forests to restore the landscape not only provides habitat for the manu and ngangara that used to be prolific in this area but also provides opportunity for the cultural practices of this area to be thriving again in the future. Such as fibre being harvested and dyed from the repo as well as mahinga kai practices of eeling and berry preserving.

Planting the whenua will happen in correlation of the maramataka to ensure the best chance possible for the survival of these rākau.

In order for māori to exercise their Kaitiakitanga in this area, the plantings and mahi will be hapū lead with appropriate karakia and watea to keep the community safe and clear the whenua where and when needed. Our mahi will finish with kai at the marae to whakanoa and provide opportunity for our kaumatua to be included in this

revitalisation if they can not attend to the physical mahi.

Wananga will be held at regular timeframes to inform uri of the decision making as well as provide opportunity to include rongoā and raranga learnings of the rākau being returned to this whenua. These wananga provide a space for korero to be shared of our traditional practices as well as our stories of this landscape.

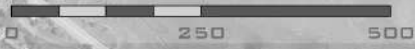


Nationally threatened Paritūtū korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*) only found naturally growing on Paritūtū

Restoration Plan Phases




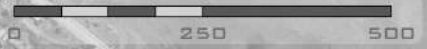
-  Phase One
-  Phase Two
-  Phase Three
(Maunga & Motu enrichment & management)
-  Phase Four
-  Phase Five
-  Existing Restoration
(Ongoing enrichment & management)



Pest Plants



 Priority Weed Control



Phase 1 Approach



Photo showing existing stream within Phase 1 restoration area.

Phase 1 planting

The first layer of plants to place back on this whenua will help heal the landscape in the same way these species are used as rongoā māori to heal our tinana. These species are the first to return to the whenua when the landscape is disturbed, they will heal open wounds on the human body and remove toxins from our organs when used as Rongoa. In the same way they will repair this landscape.

- Karamu
- Mahoe
- Matipo
- HangeHange

- Koromiko
- Kanuka
- MakoMako
- Tītoki

Once the rongoā species are established in the area, the added layer of enrichment planting will commence. These species will grow to be the canopy trees. These trees tell the story of the people and their relationship with the whenua. The totara speaks of a rākau that was a hard wood used for carving tools, waka as well as providing habitat for varying manu. The Karaka grows an abundance of fruit that was preserved and a source of carbohydrate in harder times. The karaka and Puriri berry also a favorite kai of the kereru which would have been plentiful pre colonization.

The enrichment species will be planted in whanau lots with the Rongoa species so the smaller more robust trees provide protection for the larger canopy trees as they grow in a whanau group in relationship with each other imitating the ngahere. These lots will consist of one enrichment tree with three Rongoa species all in 1 metre square lots placed 3 metres apart.

These species initially are Karaka, Puriri, Totara, Kohekohe, Tawa, Pukatea

Repo Planting

The repo (wetland) is an important eco system that provides a vast habitat to many birds, spawning fish, MCI and plant life.

For Māori the repo was a Pataka kai in many ways, kai could be preserved here, manu were plentiful as were tuna but plants like raupo are what really set the repo apart. Raupo grows in swampy ground and thrives on nutrient rich wai. The raupo is a plant that was used by māori for construction of whare, thatching as well as the reed heads for insulation. Bundled together the stalks were used to make mokihi (small canoes) and the pollen was used as a flour, a very nutritious kai.

Rongoā Rakau Collection

Traditionally māori travelled to various locations seasonally to harvest and preserve supplies. Resources like raupo, tuna and karaka berries, all which would have been instrumental as stored kai for winter months.

Te Pukenga today holds huge possibilities to see these cultural practices brought back to life for the future of our mokopuna and their relationship to this whenua.

A special feature of this location is the repo which enables certain rākau to thrive here that have medicinal properties pertaining to this environment.

With KieKie already growing on site as well as Harakeke and Tī Kouka, Te Pukenga will be key to uri for harvesting weaving materials.

A collection of trees used for Rongoa and for dyeing fibers will be included in the restoration to provide a resource for uri in the future. This allows Te Pukenga to be a place where wananga can be had and varying cultural practices will be carried out once again on this whenua.

The collection will be spread throughout the hillside of the Waioratoki gullies and in concentrated areas to allow for easy access.

These species initially will be as listed below but not limited to as the restoration progresses.

Tanekaha, Raurekau, Hinau, Makomako, Patete, Tī toki, Tataramoa, Pukatea

Pest Control

With the increase of rākau will naturally in time increase the biodiversity over time. As the repo birds, forest birds, spawning fish and lizards all make their home at Te Pukenga it is vital as kaitiaki that those tamariki of Tane Mahuta are protected from both predating pests and invasive weed species.

A trap network for possums and rats will be installed before summer 2024.

The invasive weeds on site are gorse, pampas and boxthorn.

The gorse will be left where it is within the planting areas as this can be used as a kohanga for the enrichment planting and a nitrogen fixer. Where the gorse appears on walking paths or wananga spaces, this will need to be eradicated in the appropriate moths of weed spraying.

The boxthorn and pampas will be eradicated within the season of spraying.

Gradual Retirement of Grazing

With the phased restoration of the whenua, there will be a gradual retirement of grazing to co-incide with areas to be restored. Grazing will be retained as a management tool until active restoration is implemented.

Phase 1

.867 ha of wetland and stream permanently fenced with 9 wire post and batton fencing.

1.997 ha of coastal gully retired from grazing to naturally regenerate and selected native restoration planting.



Diagram showing Phase 1 Grazing retirement areas (including .867ha of repo currently fenced off from grazing).

Phase 1a Restoration - Coastal Gully

Photo showing remnant lowland coastal forest with karaka at Southern end of Te Pukenga



Phase 1a Restoration - Coastal Gully



Coastal Gully - Plant palette

Rongoa Rakau



Karamu

Coprosma robusta



Mahoe

Melicidus ramiflorus



Matipo

Myrcine australis



Hangehange

Geniostoma ligustrifolium



Koromiko

Hebe salicifolia



Kanuka

Kunzea ericoides



MakoMako

Aristotelia serrata



Titoki

Alectryon excelsus

Enrichment Species



Karaka

Corynocarpus laevigatus



Puriri

Vitex lucens



Totara

Podocarpus totara



Kohekohe

Dysoxylum spectabile



Tawa

Beilschmiedia tawa



Pukatea

Laurelia novae-zelandiae

Phase 1b Restoration - Repo/Wetland

In the last 150 years, more than 90% of repo in Aotearoa New Zealand have been destroyed, and remaining repo are under threat from land modification and other human activities.



Photo showing part of the existing repo area of Phase 1b restoration area.

Repo/Wetland - Vision

Repo (wetlands), also known as reporepo, poharu, and roto, are regarded by Māori as taonga with historical, cultural, economic, and spiritual significance. Repo can also be reservoirs for mātauranga (knowledge), wellbeing, and utilisation. They are mahinga kai (food gathering sites) used by local marae (Māori social and cultural centres), whānau (families), hapū (subtribes), and iwi (tribes), and provide significant habitats for a range of taonga (culturally important) plants, animals, fish, birds, reptiles, insects, and micro-organisms. In addition, many repo contain a variety of culturally important medicinal plants for rongoā (Māori medicinal use).¹

1. Te Rew o Te Repo - the voice of the wetland, Landcare research, Yvonne Taura, Cheri Van Schravenduk Goodman, Beverley Clarkson

Artistic impression of a restored repo with opportunity for access for education and appreciation of natural and cultural values



Repo/Wetland - Plant palette

Repo rakau



Purei
Carex secta



Raupo
Typha orientalis



Harakeke
Phormium tenax



Toe Toe Upokotangata
Cyperus ustulatus

Rongoa rakau



Karamu

Coprosma robusta



Mahoe

Melycidus ramiflorus



Matipo

Myrcine australis



Kanuka

Kunzea ericoides



MakoMako

Aristolelia serrata



Ti Kouka

Cordyline australis



Hangehange

Geniostoma ligustrifolium



Koromiko

Hebe salicifolia

Enrichment Species



Totara

Podocarpus totara



Pukatea

Laurelia novae-zelandiae



Tawa

Beilschmiedia tawa



Kohekohe

Dysoxylum spectabile

C - Paritūtū Centennial Park Current Species Lists

*Denotes non-local native species not naturally occurring here

Indigenous flora

Structural Class	Common Name	Scientific Name	NZTCS category	Conservation status	Regionally distinctive
Climber/vine		<i>Clematis forsteri</i>	Not Threatened		
Climber/vine	Tecomanthe*	<i>Tecomanthe speciosa</i>	Threatened	Nationally Critical	
Climber/vine	Native spinach	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Climber/vine	Small-leaved pohuehue	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Dicot herb	Fireweed, Toatoa	<i>Haloragis erecta subsp. erecta</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Dicot herb	koheriki	<i>Scandia rosifolia</i>	Threatened	Nationally Critical	
Dicot herb	New Zealand celery	<i>Apium prostratum sub sp. Prostratum var. fillforme</i>	Not Threatened		
Fern/fern ally	Black tree fern, Mamaku	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Bracken	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Common maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Hounds tongue	<i>Micrororum pustulatum subsp. pustulatum</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Kiokio, Kiokio	<i>Blechnum novae-zelandiae</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Leather-leaf fern	<i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Shield fern	<i>Polystichum neozelandicum subsp. zerophyllum</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Shining spleenwort	<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Fern/fern ally	Sweet fern	<i>Pteris macilenta</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Grasses	Broad-leaved poa	<i>Poa anceps</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Grasses	Meadow rice grass	<i>Micralaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Monocot herb	Coastal flax, Mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum subsp. hookeri</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Monocot herb	Flax, Harakeke	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Monocot herb	Kaiwharawhara, Perching lily	<i>Astelia solandri</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	

Indigenous fauna

Structural Class	Common Name	Scientific Name	NZTCS category	Conservation status	Regionally distinctive	Regional Threat Status
Bird	Black backed gull, Southern black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened		
Bird	Fantail, North Island fantail, Piwakawaka	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened		
Bird	Grey warbler, Riroriro	<i>Gerygone igata</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened		
Bird	Korora, Little blue penguin, Northern blue penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor tredalei</i>	At Risk	Declining		Regionally At Risk
Bird	Red-billed gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable		
Bird	Tui	<i>Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened		
Reptile	Goldstripe gecko, Moko mangaeka	<i>Woodworthia chrysastraeica</i>	At Risk	Relict	Regionally distinctive	Regionally At Risk
Seal/Sea lion	New Zealand fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Regionally distinctive	

Exotic flora

Structural Class	Common Name	Scientific Name	Regional Pest Management Status	National Pest Plant Accord
Climber/vine	Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Environmental weed	
Climber/vine	German ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Environmental weed	
Dicot herb	Climbing dock	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	Environmental weed	
Dicot herb	ivy-leaved toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>		
Dicot herb	Velvet groundsel	<i>Roldana petasitis</i>		
Grasses	Cocksfoot	<i>Doctylis glomerata</i>		
Grasses	Marram grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Environmental weed	
Grasses	Veldt grass	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Environmental weed	
Monocot herb	Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox sub sp. orientalis</i>	Environmental weed	
Monocot herb	Kahili ginger, Wild ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	RPMP Sustained Control pest	True
Monocot herb	Wandering willy	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Environmental weed	True

Sedges/rushes	Giant umbrella sedge	<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Sedges/rushes	Glen Murray tussock	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Sedges/rushes	Isolepis nodosa, Knobly club rush, Wiwi	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Puka*	<i>Meryta sinclairii</i>	At Risk	Naturally Uncommon	
Tree/shrub	Akiraho	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Cabbage tree, Ti kouka	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Cassinia, Cottonwood, Tauhinu	<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Chatham Is Akeake*	<i>Olearia traversiorum</i>	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	
Tree/shrub	Coastal mahoe*	<i>Meliccytus novae-zelandiae</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Hangehange	<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i> var. <i>ligustrifolium</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Houpara	<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Karamu	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Karo	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Kawakawa, Macropiper, Pepperwood	<i>Piper excelsum</i> subsp. <i>excelsum</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Mahoe	<i>Meliccytus ramiflorus</i> subsp. <i>ramiflorus</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Napuka, Titirangi	<i>Hebe speciosa</i>	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	
Tree/shrub	New Zealand hazel, Tainui*	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Threatened	Nationally Critical	True
Tree/shrub	Paritutu korokio	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	True
Tree/shrub	Pinatoro	<i>Pimelea carnosae</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	True
Tree/shrub	Pohutukawa*	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	Threatened	Nationally Vulnerable	
Tree/shrub	Rangiora	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	
Tree/shrub	Shore koromiko	<i>Hebe elliptica</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	True
Tree/shrub	Taupata	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	

Tree/shrub	Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Environmental weed	True
Tree/shrub	Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Environmental weed	
Tree/shrub	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>		
Tree/shrub	Inkweed	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>		
Tree/shrub	Japanese hill cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Environmental weed	
Tree/shrub	Lupin	<i>Lupinus (species not specified)</i>		
Tree/shrub	Sexton's bride	<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>		
Tree/shrub	Wilding pines	<i>Pinus (species not specified)</i>		
Tree/shrub	Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Environmental weed	True

Exotic fauna

Structural Class	Common Name	Scientific Name	Regional Pest Management Status
Bird	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
Bird	Common myna, Indian myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Bird	Common pigeon, Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Introduced mammal	Feral cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Introduced predator
Introduced mammal	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Introduced predator
Introduced mammal	Mustelid	<i>species not specified</i>	Introduced predator
Introduced mammal	Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	RPMP Sustained Control pest
Introduced mammal	Rat	<i>Rattus spp.</i>	Introduced predator
Introduced mammal	Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Introduced predator

C - Paritūtū Centennial Park Key Native Ecosystems



The Moko mangaeka (gold-stripe gecko) is an at risk threatened species living at Paritūtū Centennial Park

The following information has been taken from the Key Native Ecosystem report prepared with Taranaki Regional Council. Biodiversity Plan 136

Ecological Values

Rarity and distinctiveness – Medium

Contains core habitat for the 'at risk' little penguin and the 'at risk' goldstripe gecko. Regionally distinctive flora and fauna at the site includes NZ hazel/tainui, Paritutu korokio, pinatoro, shore koromiko and NZ fur seals.

Representativeness- High: Contains indigenous vegetation on land classified as a Chronically Threatened (D2.1b) LENZ environment. Also

contains an area that has been identified as a priority representative area for management in Taranaki (Top 30% Representative Ecosystem sites).

Ecological context – High: Provides additional habitat and significant connectivity with the Nga Motu / Sugar Loaf Islands and other Key Native Ecosystems in this area, such as Tank Farm Ponds, Barrett Lake Scenic Reserve and Omata Bush

KNEs.

Sustainability – Positive: Key ecological processes still influence the site and with appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats.

Ecological Threats

Pest animals – High: Predators including rodents, mustelids, possums, feral cats and hedgehogs will be having an impact on native species at the site. Current control is located along the beach road margin of the site and is targeting mustelids, rats and possums.

Weeds – High: Boneseed, pampas, gorse, boxthorn, wilding pines, agapanthus, woolly nightshade and kahili ginger are present at the site. **Habitat modification and loss – Low:** Although highly modified in the past, the site is now protected as a NPDC reserve. Vulnerable to erosion from the sea and fire.

Flora

Vegetation at the site is a mix of remnant coastal forest and scrub which has been heavily modified in the past with native revegetation plantings at various stages of maturity. The main canopy of the coastal forest is now dominated by nonlocal native coastal tree species such as karo (*Pittosporum crassifolium*) pohutakawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) and puka (*Meryta sinclairii*). A distinct form of *Corokia cotoneaster* is found on the slopes of Paritutu and is known as "Paritutu korokio". The original ecosystem types are assumed to be a mix of hebe/wharariki scrub, tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) forest and totara (*Podocarpus totara*), kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides*), dune forest.

Fauna

Birds: There are a range of seabirds that nest on the nearby Nga Motu / Sugar Loaf Islands including red billed gulls, diving petrels, grey faced petrels, fluttering shearwaters and little blue penguins. It is likely that these species will be prospecting for nearby breeding grounds on the mainland and with sufficient predator control new seabird colonies could establish at this site. Other species present are typical of the outskirts of urban New Plymouth with a large proportion of exotic species.

Reptiles: Good habitat exists for native reptiles including loose bark, abundant foliage, leaf litter, forest ground cover and flaxland. Goldstripe gecko (*Woodworthia chrysoiretica*)

are present at the site and individuals from other areas have been released here in the past. Copper skinks are also present. Predators such as rats and mice can have significant impacts on native lizard populations.

NZ fur seal are present on the Sugar Loaf Islands, where there is an established breeding colony. Fur seals are also encountered on the Back Beach area of the site. Invertebrates: Invertebrate surveys are labour intensive and beyond the scope of this project. The KNE will contain a diverse terrestrial invertebrate fauna including native weta, moths, native snails and potentially peripatus. No significant threatened invertebrates have been recorded from this site to date.

Special Interest Features

Seabird Colonies

In total, about 10,000 individuals from 19 species of seabird nest on these islands including the nationally vulnerable flesh footed shearwater and the declining sooty shearwaters/white fronted terns. They remain important nesting sites for the white-faced storm petrels and fluttering shearwaters. The motu are the most important locality for birds on the Taranaki/Manawatu coastline. With intensive predator control and management of public access at critical times of the year new seabird colonies could re-establish at the site. A number of entities are active in this space as the Towards a Predator Free Taranaki programme is undertaken.

Seal Colony

The area has a breeding colony of kekeno (New Zealand fur seal). It is the northern most breeding colony in New Zealand. Kekeno spend a lot of their time hauled out on rocky shores, at both breeding colonies and non-breeding 'haul-outs'. Every year, these sociable animals return to the same area for the breeding season. the Motu and onshore coastline of this area provide a range of haul-out areas and breeding sites.

Threatened Coastal Plants

The area has a selection of Nationally threatened native coastal plants, including nau (*Lepidium oleraceum* - Cook's Scurvy Grass). The Paritūtū korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*) only grows on Paritūtū. Other plants include pinatoro (*Pimelea carnosa*), the only host plant for a rare little day flying moth, and koheriki (*Scandia rosifolia*).

Coastal Wetlands

The low-lying areas of gullies at the southern end of Centennial park contain regionally threatened coastal wetlands. These wetlands are connected via the Waiorotoki stream to the private semi-coastal dune lakes known as Lloyds ponds (under a QEII Covenant) located on the eastern side of Centennial Drive. These wetlands have been grazed in the recent past but have a range of native wetland plant species that are actively regenerating. Coastal wetlands are rare in Taranaki.



Marine Mammals

The 'Acutely Threatened (Nationally Critical)' killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) and the Hector's dolphin (*Cephalorhynchus hectori*) (Nationally Endangered) are occasionally observed in the area. Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), pilot whales (*Globicephala melaena*) and humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) have also been observed.

Marine Environment

The oceanographic conditions and physical features around the Sugar Loaf Islands provide a diverse range of underwater habitats that are unique to Taranaki. There are 79 species of fish and 65 species of encrusting sponges recorded within the marine reserve. The sponges are one of the major groups of encrusting organisms.

Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Taonga

There are a number of sites important to iwi/hapu and/or that have important archaeological values. Sites within the area covered by this draft Plan include **pā sites and urupa. These areas are culturally significant and**

Waterways

In the southern area of Centennial park the Waioratoki stream extends from

The Herekawe stream runs from Manadon Street to Back Beach. It is a small urban stream and the catchment of the stream has been the focus of a community riparian planting and walkway project.



