## Poutama Restoration Projects 2018 Season



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The restoration projects are part of the ongoing rebuilding of the cultural, environmental and economic integrity of Poutama. Poutama intend to carry out two environmental restoration projects in 2018, Kamate at the southern side of the Mokau River, and Ohanga Stream at Tongaporutu. These two projects are part of an ongoing Iwi Heritage Park initiative to facilitate Iwi and Hapū development.

## Project overview

The site restoration projects at Kamate and Ohanga Stream are intended to restore and enhance the mauri of those areas by the exclusion of livestock and replanting indigenous vegetation. Both sites are coastal, and contain streams with high cultural values. There is some remaining indigenous vegetation at both sites, and the project will halt the decline of this. More importantly, the remnant species will provide an anchor and a continuum for the cultural and environmental integrity of the sites.

We expect an improvement in water quality and aquatic life. The expectation is that over time the sites will fully integrate into the local indigenous ecosystem, once the initial plantings provide semi canopy cover.

The intention is to complete both projects by the end of July 2018. The fencing is to be constructed in April and May, with the critical completion time being June when plants are delivered. We intend to source eco sourced Taranaki Regional Council riparian scheme trees. The sooner they are planted following delivery the better. Critical completion time for planting is the end of July, so as to give the plants time to establish before the summer.

We intend to utilise local people to carry out the fencing and planting, with a focus on providing opportunities and support for young people. This provides social and cultural benefit by increasing wellbeing, confidence, capacity and connection with the whenua, environment and hapu.

The intention is to legally protect both sites as Section 338 Māori Reservation with reference to cultural and environmental values.

## Project Governance and Management

The project is being facilitated and managed by the Te Taumata Paepae o Poutama, the Iwi tribal Council. The Taumata has extensive experience in governance and management of cultural, social and environmental issues and outcomes.

## Planting schedule

We intend to plant a variety of native plants that in our experience are suitable for windy coastal sites. Harakeke will be the dominant plant, with ti, karo, puka, taupata, toetoe, akeake, akiraho, twiggy and coastal tree daisy, and pohutukawa.

## Monitoring and reporting

Replanting any gaps is carried out in year 4 or 5 . This means that any portions that are exposed to severe windburn have the benefit of partial shelter from the harakeke, and any other areas can be filled in with other species such as kowhai.

Weed and pest control is carried out in conjunction with the rest of the land block. Care is taken with fence siting and construction to ensure livestock are excluded. The land is managed by the owners and is regularly visited.

We will provide an Annual report to Fulton Hogan by the $31^{\text {st }}$ of March each year for the first 5 years outlining

- Planting success (die back?)
- Weed control undertaken
- Predator control undertaken
- Work plan for the following year


## Kamate Project

The land at Kamate contains three major Pā sites, Te Puia, Kautu and Kahuwera O Kamate. The stream running through the middle of the Pā is Waipapa. There are urupa associated with all three Pā. The Hapū connected to these Pā have been here for more than 2,000 years.

The reef below is Paroa. Paroa is also the site of Ngā Tai Parirua - the battle of two tides. Te Puia was the Pā where Te Rauparaha evaded his Waikato Maniapoto pursuers.

The tapu and cultural values mean the land has no commercial value. The sheep provide kai for hui and tangi, and the revenue from any sold support local Marae.


Photo taken looking north from Kahuwera O Kamate. Te Puia is on the far left, Kautu in the centre of the photo.

The plan attached as appendix A shows how this achieved
In summary
a) 1350 m of stock proof fencing
b) 4ha of native planting
c) Fencing to start in April 2018
d) Planting to start in July 2018

## Ohanga Stream Project

The Ohanga stream is surrounded by Pa and Papakainga, and was the main summer water source for these. In modern times the stream is a source of koura and watercress.

The Ohanga stream discharges directly into the sea, and this project will complete the protection of $80 \%$ of the permanently flowing portion of the stream.


Ohanga Stream to be fenced and planted - upstream portion.
The plan attached as appendix $B$ shows how this achieved
In summary
a) 625 m of stock proof fencing
b) 1.1 ha of native planting
c) Fencing to start in April 2018
d) Planting to start in July 2018

## Previous projects

Poutama have an ongoing successful record of cultural and environmental restoration and enhancement.

The projects/photos below included fencing, planting, weed/predator control and are all now largely at canopy cover

Ngutuawa Stream


Ngutuawa Stream before fencing and planting in the centre of the picture between Ngutuawa Urupa and Tongaporutu Paa. Photo courtesy Taranaki Regional Council.


Ngutuawa Stream - photo taken November 2017. Fenced and planted winter/spring 2012.

## Ohanga Stream head and Katikatiaka Paa



Ohanga Stream head fenced and planted on unstable ground spring 2006.


Katikatiaka Paa fenced 2005 planted spring 2006.

## Mangapukatea Stream



Mangapukatea Stream looking south fenced and planted 2003/2004.


Mangapukatea Stream looking west.

## Te Horo and Tamurenui



Te Horo fenced 2005 planted spring 2006.


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## Pirikau



Pirikau pipeline relocation project May 2006. Excavation for water reservoir.


Pirikau fenced and planted July/August 2006. Photo taken November 2017.

## Appendix A - Kamate Project



Appendix B - Ohanga Stream Project



[^0]:    Tamurenui adjacent to Katikatiaka Paa fenced and planted winter 2009.

