

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The creation and ongoing development of the Okia Reserve is the result of a partnership between the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, the Dunedin City Council, the Mana Whenua and the Department of Conservation.

The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust and the Dunedin City Council jointly purchased the 231 hectares property in 1991 and in August of that year signed a memorandum of encumbrance with the Minister of Conservation which established the purposes for which the reserve was to be managed, the form of the management committee, and required the preparation of a management plan to guide management of the reserve. The management committee has seven members; three from the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, two from Dunedin City Council and one each from the Department of Conservation and Te Runanga Otakou, in recognition of the department's role and expertise in protecting natural and historic resources and recognising the role of the Runanga as Kaitiaki of the area.

Okia Reserve is located on the east of Otago Peninsula, 27 km north east of Dunedin. It covers an extensive area of dunes with a unique floral ecology including some of the most significant dune and dune hollow vegetation in Otago. The reserve has very high habitat values for a variety of native fauna; insects including diurnal moths such as *Diasemia grammalis*; birdlife including blue and yellow-eyed penguins; and marine mammals such as fur seals and the endangered New Zealand (Hookers) sea lion. The area has significant geological features, the most well known being the Pyramids. As well as its natural values Okia is important for its significance to the Mana Whenua, historic and prehistoric sites and the recreational and educational opportunities it provides.

In terms of the memorandum of encumbrance, Okia Reserve is to be managed primarily to conserve and protect the values of the land:

- 1 wildlife and nature conservation
- 2 ecological
- 3 landscape
- 4 historical
- 5 archaeological and cultural
- 6 recreational
- 7 educational.

This management plan is required by the memorandum and is intended to be a plan for management. It is a "working" document that has three functions:

- to establish forward looking management strategies;
- to guide day-to-day management decisions;
- to provide appropriate policy support for controls on use.

The plan itself is a policy document which sets out objectives (desired outcomes) and policies to achieve these outcomes. Both objectives and policies are designed to be sufficiently specific to be of practical help in managing the reserve yet flexible enough to serve over a 10 year period of change and development. The management committee will periodically assess

how much progress has been made in achieving the stated objectives, and the plan will be fully reviewed after consultation with the public in 10 years time.

The plan does not include a great deal of valuable source material relating to the establishment, history and ecology of the reserve which has been gathered during the plan's formulation. This material is attached to the plan as appendices for information purposes only and will be updated periodically.

The procedure undertaken by the management committee in preparing the management plan is that of the Reserves Act, although Okia Reserve is not a reserve in terms of that Act. The committee has sought submissions from interested parties and is very grateful to those people and bodies who have shown an interest in this reserve by contributing to this plan. This plan has had a very long gestation period but the management committee wish to assure participants that the committee has had regard to their submission in the management of the reserve to date, although the plan itself has been in its formative phase.

AIMS FOR OKIA RESERVE

- To protect and enhance the reserve as habitat for yellow-eyed penguin and other indigenous biota.
- To revegetate (through planting and natural regeneration) the reserve in indigenous plants and trees.
- To protect and enhance the scenic qualities, ecological associations and other features of the natural environment.
- To recognise that the Mana Whenua are the Kaitiaki of the Okia Reserve, to manage the reserve in partnership with Te Runanga Otakou, and to recognise and give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- To protect and conserve traditional, archaeological and other historic sites (or places).
- To provide for public appreciation and understanding of the wildlife and other values of Okia Reserve and the need for habitat protection by way of interpretative services.
- To provide for public recreation where adverse effects on other values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

1. CULTURAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

Management Objectives

- a) To protect and preserve the archaeological, cultural, and historical values of the reserve.
- b) To allow preservation, maintenance work, and research into archaeological or historic sites in consultation with Te Runanga Otakou.
- c) To ensure that proposed works or research will have no immediate or long term harmful effects on the native fauna and flora present, and will be of benefit to the historic values of sites at Okia.
- d) To recognise and give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Policies

- a) To work in partnership with Te Runanga Otakou to protect and preserve the archaeological values of the sites. Other appropriate agencies (e.g., Historic Places Trust) will be consulted over matters of interest or concern to them.
- b) Research projects into archaeological and historic sites should benefit the knowledge and understanding of the cultural and historic values of the reserve.
- c) Historic site preservation or maintenance work and historic research proposals, will be considered in accordance with the following criteria:
 - i) Ground disturbance (e.g. excavations) will only be authorised with the agreement of Te Runanga Otakou (in addition to Historic Places Act requirements).
 - ii) Site conservation and research work will be subject to requirements for native fauna and flora protection.
 - iii) The Management Committee will advocate and consult with the appropriate authority to carry out appropriate monitoring and remedial work on the coastal erosion which is exposing the village site at the Mouth of Papanui Inlet.

2. NATIVE WILDLIFE

Management Objectives

- a) To ensure as a matter of priority the protection of the yellow-eyed penguin and its nesting habitat.

- b) To ensure the protection of other native wildlife and their habitats within the reserve.

Policies

- a) Where necessary and appropriate, management of the yellow-eyed penguins will be carried out to assist the survival and growth of a breeding population on this site and of the species as a whole. Management practices will be in accordance with the Yellow-eyed Penguin Recovery Plan.
- b) To recognise the habitat requirements of other native species in particular the New Zealand Hookers sea lion.
- c) If the situation arises where other competing native fauna are endangering the yellow-eyed penguin, the continued conservation of the yellow-eyed penguin will take priority subject to an assessment of the other species' status and options for survival.

The following objectives and policies in this part of the plan are intended to help conserve the yellow-eyed penguin and other native fauna and the flora in the reserve.

Visitor management implications are addressed in another section.

3. INTRODUCED ANIMALS

Management Objectives

- a) To control mustelids and cats where they impact upon the yellow-eyed penguin population.
- b) To control noxious animals, in particular within the area where revegetation is occurring.
- c) To prevent the entry of domestic animals or livestock onto the reserve, except where contained as part of the fire control strategy (p6).

Policies

- a) A trapping programme for introduced mammals will be undertaken if necessary, particularly around known breeding sites in the reserve. Records stating predator type, numbers, sex, age and date of capture, will be kept.
- b) Rabbit control will be carried out with the appropriate authorities.
- c) Adequate protective fencing will be maintained in conjunction with neighbouring landowners.
- d) Dogs and other domestic animals will not be permitted in the reserve

4. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Management Objectives

- a) To prohibit grazing except for fire management purposes.
- b) To encourage the re-establishment of the native forest and shrubland vegetation on the dune crests throughout the reserve.
- c) To maintain and protect the dune and dune hollow vegetation.
- d) To encourage the regeneration of pingao.
- e) To eradicate and control noxious plants and control and remove exotic plant species when and where necessary.
- f) To manage vegetation in a way consistent with the needs of wildlife.
- g) To monitor vegetation trends.
- h) To prevent disturbance of vulnerable wildlife areas and cultural sites by planting.

A vegetation enhancement plan for the reserve has been prepared and adopted in consultation with DoC, the DCC, YEPT, and Te Runanga Otakou. The first stage of the re-vegetation process for the reserve is complete. The process of natural regeneration is the second stage.

Policies

- a) Any future planting will take into account the open space and other habitat requirements of the native fauna, the need to avoid providing shelter for predators and the landscape character of Okia Reserve.
- b) All enhancement plantings will be carried out using seeds and/or propagated material originating from plant sources indigenous to Otago Peninsula.
- c) Noxious and other undesirable plants will be eradicated as and when required at a time and using a method that will have minimum impact on the native fauna or flora.
- d) Neighbouring landowners will be advised of the need to control pest plant species when and where necessary, subject to the habitat requirements of native fauna.
- e) A vegetation survey of Okia Reserve will be carried out periodically, to monitor trends in the vegetation present.

5. FIRE CONTROL

Management Objective

To ensure that all available steps are taken to reduce the risk of fire and to respond to a fire if one should occur.

Policies

- a) A “No Smoking” ban will apply throughout the reserve.
- b) Lighting of fires and barbecues (including gas barbecues) within the reserve will be prohibited.
- c) Fire breaks will be mown as and when required.
- d) Staff of the Dunedin City Council and Department of Conservation will, whenever possible, provide assistance in all matters of fire prevention and control at or in the vicinity of Okia Reserve.
- e) In the event of a fire in the vicinity of Okia Reserve, the DCC Rural Fire Officers, the New Zealand Fire Service and Department of Conservation should be notified as soon as possible.
- f) The management committee will investigate and where practicable implement measures which will reduce the risk of fire and the control of any fires. These measures may include:
 - i) the establishment of a water reservoir for fire fighting
 - ii) the purchase of suitable fire fighting equipment
 - iii) the establishment of a suitable fire depot at or adjoining Okia Reserve
 - iv) the preparation of a fire plan for Okia Reserve
 - v) The maintenance of a strip of land in the centre of the reserve will be grazed or otherwise kept clear as required, to act as a fire break (as shown on plan).
 - vi) The need for ready access into the reserve for fire fighting personnel and appliances will be taken into account in the design of roads, fences and structures in the reserve.
 - vii) In times of unacceptably high fire risk, the management committee may close public access to the reserve.

6. ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Management Objectives

- a) To allow research and monitoring that will assist protection and management of the yellow-eyed penguin and native fauna and flora on Okia Reserve.
- b) To continue current research and monitoring programmes.

Policies

- a) The management committee (acting in consultation with the other administrative agencies) will require written briefs for all ecosystems related research or monitoring proposals, including statements on experimental design. Research and monitoring that is consistent with the provisions of this management plan will be allowed at the discretion of the management committee.
- b) Research and monitoring proposals will not be accepted if they are likely to have harmful effects on the yellow-eyed penguin and native fauna and flora present.
- c) The Department of Conservation in consultation with the management committee will co-ordinate research and monitoring programmes of approved researchers.
- d) The management committee will require a copy of research and monitoring results to be made available in Dunedin by a pre-determined date.

VISITOR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

7. PUBLIC ACCESS

Management Objectives

- a) To allow and provide for public access which is consistent with the aim of protecting the wildlife and habitat at Okia Reserve.
- b) To encourage visitor appreciation of the historic sites at Okia within the constraints required to protect these sites from degradation and misuse.

Policies

- a) Constraints or prohibitions on public access may be used where the Okia Reserves Management Committee deems this necessary.

Implementation:

- *The Management Committee may constrain or prohibit public access when the wildlife, nature conservation, ecological, landscape, historical, cultural and archaeological values are at risk. Such closures will be implemented through advice to visitor centres, signs and public advertisements.*
 - *The Management Committee may carry out a planting programme designed to constrain or prohibit access to vulnerable sites.*
- b) Unless authorised by the Okia Reserve Management Committee, public access will be limited to pedestrians and cyclists only and public motor vehicle access, including cars, four-wheel drives and motorcycles will be prohibited unless authorised by the Okia Reserve Management Committee.

- c) The Dick Road access to the reserve (NZMS 260, I/J 44) will be promoted as the means of gaining entrance to the reserve.

Implementation:

- *The Dunedin City Council and Department of Conservation Visitor Centres will be requested to direct visitors to the Dick Road access to the reserve.*
- *All off-site interpretative material, including signs, brochures and displays will indicate the Dick Road access as the access to the reserve.*
- *All off-site interpretative material, including signs, brochures, displays and advice to visitor centres, will not mention access from Papanui Inlet.*

- d) Unless authorised by the Management Committee, public access conducted for financial gain will not be allowed.

- e) Unless specifically authorised by the Okia Reserve Management Committee for management purposes, dogs will not be allowed in the reserve.

Implementation:

- *The Okia Reserve Management Committee will ensure that on- and off-site interpretative material contains reference to a "No Dogs Policy".*

- f) Unless specifically authorised by the Okia Reserve Management Committee for management purposes, the carrying or discharging of firearms is prohibited in the reserve.

Implementation:

- *The Okia Reserve Management Committee will ensure that all interpretative material contains reference to a "No taking or discharging of firearms policy".*

8. VISITOR FACILITIES

Management Objectives

- a) To provide for recreational facilities at a level which encourages casual passive enjoyment of the coastal environment at Okia.
- b) To develop wildlife viewing opportunities where these are necessary to reduce disturbance to the wildlife.

Policies

- a) Visitors will be encouraged to keep to the marked tracks through the use of signs and brochures.

Implementation:

- *Signs encouraging visitors to keep to the formed or marked tracks will be included in the interpretation plan.*
- b) Subject to the results from scientific monitoring and where consistent with the overall aims of this plan, existing formed tracks will be retained.
- c) Where the closure of existing formed tracks is recommended, these will be replaced by tracks fulfilling similar purposes.
- d) Before any new track development occurs, the Okia Reserve Management Committee will arrange for a needs analysis in consultation with Te Runanga Otakou. New track development will be consistent with the Dunedin City Council's Track Strategy.

Implementation:

The Management Committee would carry out a needs analysis before allowing any new track development.

- e) Camping is not permitted on the reserve.
- f) A track counter will be maintained at Dick Road to provide information on visitor numbers.

9. INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION AND FILMING

Management Objectives

- a) To educate the public by way of signs and appropriate interpretation.
- b) To ensure the provision of informative and accurate interpretative publicity material that reflects the management aims for Okia Reserve.

Policies

- a) An education and interpretation plan will be developed by the Okia Reserve Management Committee.
- b) On-site interpretation will be provided at major viewing points and significant historic sites to which visitors have open right of access.
- c) Presentation of Kai Tahu, Kati Mamoe and Waitaha history and values will be determined in direct consultation and partnership with Te Runanga Otakou.
- d) Permits for filming will be considered by the Management Committee in accordance with the following criteria.
 - i) The purpose must have clear benefits for conservation and/or education.

- ii) All film shots must be archived to enable monitoring of habitat changes, erosion, etc.

CULTURAL USE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

10. CULTURAL USE

Management Objectives

- a) To provide for the use of cultural materials such as plant material, feathers and bone in a manner consistent with the aims of this management plan and with statutory instruments such as the Marine Mammals Act, the Wildlife Act and the Conservation Act.
- b) To enable Te Runanga Otakou to exercise kaitiakitanga over cultural materials consistent with Kawa Hua Taiao: Kai Tahu policy on the management of cultural materials (Appendix ix).
- c) To recognise and give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Policies

- (i) The management committee will work with Te Runanga Otakou to develop cultural resources on the Okia Reserve.
- (ii) The management committee will develop an information base in conjunction with Te Runanga Otakou so that management of materials used for cultural purposes can be on a sustainable basis.
- iii) The management committee to work in partnership with Te Runanga Otakou in making decisions on the issue of cultural materials.

ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

11. PLAN ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW

Management Objectives

- i) To ensure that this plan provides forward looking management strategies useful in ongoing decision making.
- ii) To periodically review progress towards the decided objectives and to review the objectives in respect of the overall aims for the reserve.
- iii) To ensure that the plan administration is consistent with the Memorandum of Encumbrance and the stated Aims for this reserve.

Policies

- (i) A comprehensive review of this plan and its overall aim will be carried out at 10 yearly intervals. The 10 yearly interval will commence on the day the management plan is adopted.
- (ii) Public comment on the comprehensive review of this plan will be sought.
- (iii) Within five years of this plan being adopted the committee will internally assess the plan for relevance and usefulness. If the plan's objectives and policies require significant amendment the review of the plan will be brought forward.
- (iv) Annually the Management Committee will assess progress in meeting the objectives of this plan and prepare a work plan for the following year.

Implementation:

- *The Okia Reserves Management Committee will each year hold an annual planning and budgeting meeting.*
- *Using the resource allocation decided upon during the planning and budgeting meeting a work plan will be prepared outlining major tasks for the following year consistent with the objectives and policies of this plan.*

12. ENFORCEMENT

Management Objectives

- a) To enforce the provisions of this plan where necessary and appropriate, recognising that the enforcement provisions of the Reserves Act are not available at Okia Reserve.

Policies

- a) The provisions of this management plan will be enforced by normal common or criminal law processes.
- b) The Okia Reserve Management Committee will appoint wardens to assist in enforcing the provisions of this management plan.

Implementation:

- *The Okia Reserve Management Plan will appoint wardens once the management plan is completed. Further wardens will be appointed on an "as required" basis.*
- *The assistance of the Department of Conservation will be sought in training these wardens.*
- *Wardens will be required to enforce the provisions of this management plan, especially the "No Dogs", "No Firearms", No Vehicles", "No Fires" and "No Smoking" policies. They will also enforce any prohibitions on public access.*

13. OCCUPATION AGREEMENTS

Management Objectives

To remove all existing occupations of the reserve except those required by the Okia Reserve Management Committee for the implementation of the aims, objectives and policies of the Management Plan.

To ensure that all authorised occupations have formal occupation agreements.

Policies

- a) Existing occupation agreements will be honoured.
- b) No newresidential occupation agreements will be entered into, except for those with crib owners who currently occupy parts of the Reserve.
- c) Non residential occupation agreements are allowed when required for the implementation of the aims, objectives and policies of the Management Plan.
- d) All occupation agreements will include a clause stating that all agreements will expire.

Explanation

There are a number of existing cribs located on Okia Reserve. Former owners of the land (now Okia Reserve) allowed these occupations but there were no formal tenure arrangements. These occupations are deemed to be incompatible with the management aims and objectives adopted for the reserve. In time, the occupation by these cribs need to cease. Until the cribs are removed, the occupation needs to be managed by way of an occupation agreement.

From time-to-time the Committee may authorise occupation of the reserve for other purposes necessary for the implementation of the aims, objectives and policies of the Management Plan. For instance, a local farmer currently has permission to graze a strip of land in the centre of the reserve for the purpose of a fire break. This type of occupation is formalised by way of an occupation agreement. The grazing is consistent with Fire Control Policy f-v.

14. FENCING

Management Objective

To ensure that the reserve is adequately fenced to prevent entry by stock from neighbouring properties.

Policies

- a) Where fencing is no longer required for management purposes, and is detrimental to achieving the aims of this management plan, this will be removed where possible.
- b) All fences, but particularly boundary fences, will be maintained so that no “farm” animals may enter the reserve.

15. FINANCES

Management Objective

To ensure that Okia Reserve is managed to maximise the benefit from available resources.

Policies

- a) A budget for each financial year will be prepared so that any resource requirements can be included in the budgets of the joint owners of the Okia Reserve.
- b) The Okia Reserve Management Committee may charge an appropriate concession fee should public access for financial gain purposes be approved.

Implementation:

- *Any such fee will be established having regard to Department of Conservation’s concessions policy and in consultation with the Department of Conservation and Dunedin City Council.*
- c) Any concession fees collected under Policy 2 above will be used to offset expenditure on the reserve.
 - d) Proposed expenditure for the next three years will be reviewed annually.
 - e) Revenue from licence fees will be tagged for management of the Okia Reserve.

16. ADJOINING LANDHOLDERS

Management Objective

To have good lines of communication with adjoining landholders.

Policy

The Okia Reserve Management Committee will endeavour to keep adjoining landholders informed of management decisions in respect to the reserve and to co-operate with neighbours where appropriate on matters of mutual interest, e.g. the establishment of fire fighting reservoirs.

Explanation

The reserve adjoins a number of properties, including grazed pasture to the west, shrublands to the north and a private road (Taiaroa Road) following the coastal margin.

APPENDICES

i) **Legal Description**

The reserve is held in one certificate of title being CT 320/159 and is described as Part Lot 7, Deeds Plan 228, & being Part lot 25, Otakou Native Reserve.

The strip of land, described as Part Lot 25, that encompasses the coastal perimeter of the Reserve, is Maori freehold land under the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 and is commonly known as Tairaroa's Private Road. No formal right of way exists over the coastal perimeter. However, should future access likely be inhibited, then in co-operation with the owners, the process of obtaining a formal easement will be sought.

ii) **Cultural Values - Edward Ellison**

Okia has a human history dating many hundreds of years, the oldest of which is the Waitaha, Kati Mamoe, and Kai Tahu iwi history that is interwoven with the land, sea, and natural resources of the locality. Kai Tahu came in the vanguard of Kati Mamoe, who in turn followed Waitaha by some centuries. Both Kati Mamoe and Kai Tahu migrated from the lower North Island. Relations between Kai Tahu and Kati Mamoe were at times strained, however over time through a series of battles, alliances and inter marriage between Waitaha, Kati Mamoe and Kai Tahu there emerged a unified group commonly known as Kai Tahu. The economy was of a hunter-gatherer nature, which followed a well established pattern set by the original inhabitants Waitaha.

An old settlement dating back to the earliest times was located at Okia, a place where generations lived, hunted and celebrated life. The hunter gatherer lifestyle was centred around numerous mahika kai resources that were available on the Peninsula and surrounding districts. This required regular travel to obtain the seasonal mahika kai foods. In addition expeditions ventured seasonally from Okia to the interior for pounamu (greenstone), south to Foveaux Strait for titi (muttonbird), and north to Canterbury for trade. The history of Okia and the region is in its place names, whakapapa and traditions. The name Okia is considered to be the name of an early ancestor of importance.

Another name with a strong connection to the area is Tarewai, a Kai Tahu warrior chief. Following an incident near the pyramids, Tarewai and several of his men were taken prisoner by Kati Mamoe. The warriors were killed, while the wounded Tarewai made his escape into surrounding bush leaving behind his prized mere. Tarewai tended his wounds, and when well enough entered the pa of his Kati Mamoe foe at night, where he retrieved his mere and dashed off into the night, with Mamoe warriors in pursuit. Tarewai returned to his people at Pukekura pa, whereupon he mounted an offensive against Kati Mamoe. He remained a threat to Kati Mamoe for many years later.

Still protruding from the Beach at Wickliffe Bay are the remains of the steamer Victory which went aground on 3 July 1861. The beach where the steamer

came to rest is now known as Victory Beach. The wreck of the Victory is the oldest steamer wreck of its kind on the New Zealand coastline.

iii) Landscape Values - MW Moore

The area has well known scenic landscape qualities including the low sweep of Victory Beach, estuarine margins of Papanui Inlet, undulating old sand surface of Okia Flat, the Pyramids, cliffs and headlands to the north, and the backdrop of grassy hills and a significant native forest area.

The reserve is dominated by the Pyramids, an unusual geomorphological feature which attracts many visitors. The pyramids are two sea stacks formed from volcanic rock that have been changed to their present form from marine erosion during higher sea levels. The pyramids gradually became isolated from the sea by the formation of sand dunes.

The reserve is part of a wider landscape context that comprises three main components.

i) Hill Country

- Largely bare of trees with focus on landform.
- Remnant bush areas.
- Macrocarpa shelter belts.

ii) Inlet

- Estuarine areas with focus on changes to mudflat and water.

iii). Dune Country and Beach

- Pasture land becoming rougher towards the beach
- Pinus radiata woodlots and significant individual trees.

The reserve is made up of five significant landscape zones described as follows.

i) Northern Cliffs and Pyramids

- Fossil sea cliffs and sea stacks

ii) Hill Country/Pasture Land

- An extension to the adjacent pasture land.

iii) Dune Country

- Dune areas of bracken, sedge and tussock cover.
- A sub area of higher dunes and Pinus trees.

iv) Beach

- Broad expansive beach backed by dunes.

v) **Inlet Edge**

- Sandy beach backed by dunes orientates to tidal flat.

Map: Okia - Landscape Context

(See hard copy)

Map: Okia - Landscape Zones

(See hard copy)

iv) **Botanical Values - PN Johnson - May 1993**

Okia Reserve is of high regional and local conservation value. It has significant diversity of its dune landforms, wetland areas, native scrub, and rock face vegetation. The inventory of South Island dune and beach vegetation identifies Victory Beach as a highly rated site for the Otago Coast. The rating reflects the extent and diversity of dune flat and dune hollow vegetation, regarded as the best examples of such landforms along this section of the coast.

In the Otago Ecological Region the dune hollow vegetation is the best example. While dune crest plant communities are representative of the region, the native scrub and associated communities of the Pyramids are floristically rich for the region. The Pyramids are especially important for the diversity of plant species, including 17 species not found elsewhere on the Otago Peninsula, and another 23 species found in only two other Peninsula sites.

v) **Wildlife Values**

Lepidoptera - Brian Patrick - December 1998

1. Okia Flat has extensive dune hollows that contain significant native turf plant communities that support an excellent range of native moth species.
2. Some moth species are widespread species but now local in the Dunedin Ecological District, e.g. *Arctesthes catapyrrha*, *Diasemia grammalis*, *Pterophorus innotatalis*.
3. Some moth species have very restricted national distributions but have significant populations at Okia Flat, i.e. *Delogenes limodoxa*.
4. A good range of common moth species exists to complement the less common species, i.e. *Orocrambus melitastes*, *Eudonia leptalea*, and *Scoparia exilis*. They are mainly typical of low vegetation.

Okia Flat Fauna - Kim Morrison - December 1991 - December 1992

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Sightings	Introduced
Amphibians				
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Golden Bell Frog	Ponds & ditches	Common	Yes
<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	Whistling Frog	Wet areas	Common	Yes
Reptiles				
<i>Hoplodactylus maculatus</i> (East Otago)	Common grey gecko	Rocky outcrops	Common	No
<i>Naultinus gemmeus</i>	Green jewelled gecko	Grassland areas	Rare	No
Birds				
<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	Hoiho - Yellow-eyed penguin	Dune & scrubby areas	Rare	No
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Korora - Blue penguin	Shrubby slopes	Rare	No
<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced heron	Wet areas & ponds	Common	No
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Titi - Sooty shearwater	Offshore	Common Offshore	No
<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	Putangitangi shelduck	Paradise Wet areas & ponds	Common	No
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard duck	Wet areas & ponds	Common	Yes
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Kahu, Australasian harrier	Dunes & Grassy flats	Common	No
<i>Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Poaka, Pied stilt	Wet areas & ponds	Occasional sightings	No
<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	Torea, SI oystercatcher	Pied Inlet	Wader of Papanui	Common No
<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	Torea-pango, oystercatcher	Variable Beach	Seasonal sightings	No
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Kuaka, Eastern bar-tailed godwit	Arctic migrant	Common	No
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	Pukeko	Wet areas & ponds	Common	No
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Karoro, Southern black-backed Gull	Beach & Offshore	Common	No
<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>	Tarapunga, Red billed Gull	Beach & Offshore	Common	No
<i>Sterna striata</i>	Tara, White-fronted tern	Beach & Papanui Inlet	Occasional sightings	No
<i>Geryone igata</i>	Riroriro, Grey warbler	Dune scrub & pines	Common	No
<i>=Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	Tauhou, Silvereye	Dune scrub	Common	No
Mammals				
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	NZ Fur seal	Northern rocks & coast	Increasing	No
<i>Phocartos hookeri</i>	NZ (Hooker's) Sea lion	Dunes & pine plantation	Rare	No

vi) Map: Okia Legal Boundaries
(See hard copy)

vii) Map: Okia Topographical Map

(See hard copy)

viii) Kai Tahu ki Otago - Natural Resource Management Plan

FLORA AND FAUNA

Ka hua a Tane
The fruits of Tane

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Native bird species in Otago have historically enjoyed a reasonable amount of research attention, i.e. at least in terms of population monitoring effort with the former Wildlife Service, University of Otago, the former Acclimatisation Society and the Ornithological Society contributing to the database on trends occurring within particular species.

However, some species have been targeted for more attention than others, particularly those considered to be endangered or threatened. This chapter outlines some of the historical background of iwi involvement in wildlife management and some of the influences that have had an impact.

10.2 MAHIKA KAI

Many bird and plant species were utilised by Kai Tahu hapu and whanau as part of their dietary requirements and for other cultural use. Most were gathered as part of that seasonal cycle of harvesting of mahika kai in the Araiteuru rohe (the traditional name of Otago).

The allocation of rights of access to resources was gained from the principle of ahi kaa derived from ancestral rights. This has been discussed in preceding chapters of this document and requires no further explanation.

"From time immemorial the coastal ... [hapu]... made a habit of going inland after the weka in June and July when the birds were at their prime. The ... [hapu] ... from the Otago Peninsula and Henley went up the Strath Taieri to the Maniototo Plains and Central Otago."

Almost all of the larger native bird species such as moa, koau (shag), kukupa (native wood pigeon), weka (wood hen), parera (grey duck), pakura (swamp hen), kiwi, putakitaki (paradise shelduck), toroa (albatross) and some smaller species such as koreke (native quail), tui and koparapara (bellbird) were hunted. A variety of hunting methods were employed. Putakitaki were caught on Waihola at Manuwhakarau at the northern end of the Lake using drove and clubbing techniques². At Pu o te ra near Omimi, there was a pool which was once a fine place for snaring tui." Other techniques included the use of a wide variety of snares and the use of extendible spears in large trees.

The tubers of aruhe (fernroot), raupo (koareare) and ti rakau (cabbage tree) were staples of the diet, prepared by pounding and steaming in the large umu, with ti rakau

being an important source of fructose and glucose. The use of ti rakau in the diet of Kai Tahu is evidenced by the numerous recorded archaeological sites (umu-ti) in Otago.

Many types of berries were gathered when ripe for use. The tutu berry, for example, was carefully strained through a finely woven flax kete to remove the highly toxic seeds and then made into a delicious drink or jelly. This is surely a technological innovation. The hua (berries) of the kotukutuku called konini were harvested as well as many others.

Plants and trees supplied weaving materials from the bark and leaves. Dyes could be extracted from leaves and roots. Trees also provided the raw materials for tools, waka, housing and other uses. Tikumu (*celmisia semicordata*) was gathered on the Patearoa range (Rock and Pillars) at Paruparu a Te Kaunea for weaving purposes. Unfortunately tikumu is no longer present on this and many other higher altitude ranges as stock grazing has largely eliminated it, but it is still common in some areas of Otago, such as Maungatua and lower Lammerlaws.'

10.3 **PRESERVATION**

Birds were often cooked over an open fire with the hinu (fat) being carefully collected as cooking occurred. The major bones were then removed, with the remaining flesh being packed into poha (kelp bags) and hot fat poured over it until a complete seal was achieved. This was probably the most common method of preserving birds. This technique is still used on the titi islands, although plastic buckets and salting is now the most commonly used preservation method.

10.4 **THE DESPOILMENT OF THE MAHIKA KAI**

Some people say that the despoliation of the environment and associated ecosystems started when the first human set foot on dry land. There is arguably some truth in the notion. Coming from a slash and burn regime of land use in the tropical Pacific islands where the climate facilitated year round growth, to a somewhat more fragile ecosystem and colder climate, almost inevitably led to disruptions within the ecosystems and an initial impact on indigenous flora and fauna. It is said that approximately 27 indigenous species became extinct before the arrival of the takatapora. Iwi acknowledge that there was an impact by their tupuna on species and ecosystems, especially during that very early period. Out of those lessons learned, came a philosophy of kaitiakitanga, that species and ecosystems had to be managed in a sustainable way to ensure their continued viability.

All in all though, at the point of European colonisation, it was still a relatively intact environment with healthy ecosystems and associated animal and plant communities. With the new wave of colonists came a new philosophy and view of humankind's interaction with the environment. These views were basically founded in the Christian religion they brought with them, which included a strong work ethic.

10.5 **THE KEMP PURCHASE**

The Kemp land purchase from Kai Tahu was conditional on the reservation for Kai Tahu of "all their mahinga kai and kainga nohoanga." The failure to honour this contractual obligation by the settler government is one of the major breaches of that Deed, for the Crown did not fulfill this undertaking promised by Mantell in order to secure a deal from Kai Tahu. The Waitangi Tribunal found in favour of Kai Tahu and this is reflected in its recommendation on the Ngai Tahu Claim.'

10.6 THE AXE AND THE PLOUGH

The colonists set to work with axe and plough to turn 'wild land into a productive and settled state.' That transformation was so successfully carried out that large areas of the Araiteuru rohe do not have any visible link to the old indigenous forest systems, being completely dominated by exotic plantings or converted into pasture.

10.7 THE SITUATION TODAY

We are today facing the imminent collapse of many of our native bird species together with other flora and fauna. Many species have not coped at all well with the changes that have occurred over the last 50-100 years. Predation by muselids such as stoats, weasels, ferrets and even the family cat are fast pushing the remaining species to extinction.' Possums have now been confirmed as another threat, having been filmed raiding bird nests for eggs and eating young of species. Introduced highly territorial bird species, such as the magpie can also be classed as a threat to native species.

Invertebrates have not enjoyed a popular following, but a dedicated number of scientists have been responsible for raising the profile of invertebrates in Otago and encouraging research into invertebrate communities.

Invertebrates are known to have been adversely affected by introduced animals. Otago's large weta is subject to predation by mice. Healthy populations present on Mouwaho in Wanaka moana (Lake Wanaka) but the recent introduction of mice now poses a threat to these populations also and has necessitated an eradication programme to ensure their survival. Kai Tahu support this necessary action to protect this indigenous species.

A reprieve is dependent on a number of factors. Firstly, a viable solution needs to be found to relieve the impact predatory mammals are having on species. Secondly, work on habitat restoration to provide the conditions necessary for the enhancement of a species must be continued. This can include the setting aside of identified areas for conservation purposes, by the initiative of individuals, private organisations, iwi or government departments, such as the Department of Conservation. Thirdly, it must be ensured that iwi are able to contribute and participate in wildlife management, to secure their support for what steps may be necessary for the conservation of at risk ecosystems and species.

10.8 THE PRINCIPLE OF ACTIVE PROTECTION

The Court of Appeal's 1995 decision on the Whalewatch case' has pointed to the Crown's responsibility to provide active protections of Kai Tahu taoka. This may be

expressed in additional resources being sought for projects of importance to iwi in the conservation of flora and fauna. For example, the re-introduction of tikumu, or other plants of high cultural interest, back into its natural range on land retained by the Crown as a result of the land tenure change process. This may provide one measure of redress to Kai Tahu.

10.9 CONCLUSION

The nature and extent of the Kai Tahu interest in the management and use of native flora and fauna (biota) requires careful consideration of the options and the application of Treaty principles. It is not a simple matter that can be dismissed through lack of information or some perceived difficulties standing in the way of consultation.

The introduction of exotic flora and fauna including those now considered to be pests and weeds and the resulting devastation of land clearance and drainage has seen a displacement of traditional resources. The nature and extent of the Treaty interest deems that the exotic species should therefore be available to iwi as a partial substitute for the traditional mahika kai.

10.10 ISSUES

- Exotic flora and fauna have negatively impacted on indigenous ecosystems.
- Unsustainable land-use practices have resulted in the loss of indigenous flora and fauna.
- Manawhenua have been prevented from fully exercising kaitiakitanga in relation to indigenous flora and fauna of Otago.
- Statutory authorities have not recognised that only Manawhenua can legitimately exercise kaitiakitanga.
- Statutory authorities have not adequately fulfilled their responsibilities to indigenous flora and fauna.

¹ Beattie (1994) P175.

² *ibid.* p165.

³ *ibid.* p174.

⁴ B. Patrick (1995) Department of Conservation, pers. comm.

⁵ H. Evison (1993) p266.

⁶ see Waitangi Tribunal (1993) The Ngai Tahu Report.

⁷ G. Loh (1995) Conservation Officer, DOC, pers.comm.

⁸ see Ngai Tahu Maori Trust Board & Others v. Director General of Conservation & Others, CA18/95:

22 September 1995.

⁹ see Chapter 5 Legal Framework section 5.3.

19.2 WAAHI TAPU

Waahi Tapu are places and associated values that provide physical and emotional links to the ancestors. They signify "ahi kaa", indicators of identity, confirmed and protected by the application of tapu. Only Kai Tahu can determine their existence or be considered kaitiaki of them.

13.2.1 ISSUES

- 13.2.1.1. Treaty guarantees of Kai Tahu proprietary rights over culturally sensitive information has not been given full effect.
- 13.2.1.2. Destruction and modification of waahi tapu through development and resource use results in cultural dispossession.
- 13.2.1.3. Loss of waahi tapu through natural processes induced by human activity results in cultural dispossession.
- 13.2.1.4. The special relationship Kai Tahu have with landscape features and landforms is undermined by modification.
- 13.2.1.5. The customary use and consecration of new burial places on ancestral land is not facilitated by regulation.
- 13.2.1.6. Contamination of waahi tapu by discharges seriously erodes the cultural value and integrity of waahi tapu.
- 13.2.1.7. The proprietary rights of Kai Tahu to taoka tuku iho, recognised in the Treaty, have not been given effect to.
- 13.2.1.8. Insufficient recognition has been given by the community to legislation that protects waahi tapu.
- 13.2.1.9. The loss of koiwi tangata and associated taoka to private and museum collections in Otago and beyond represents cultural dispossession.
- 13.2.1.10. See also - Land 7.1.2

13.2.2. OBJECTIVES

- 13.2.2.1. To recognise that waahi tapu exist throughout the Otago region and that these must be considered in the management of the region's natural and physical resources.
- 13.2.2.2. To protect all waahi tapu in a culturally appropriate manner because of their spiritual and customary importance to Kai Tahu.
- 13.2.2.3. To achieve management of waahi tapu, through the recording, management and dissemination of information, while protecting the sensitivity of that information.
- 13.2.2.4. To establish processes for public release of relevant information on waahi tapu in Otago to achieve their recognition and protection.
- 13.2.2.5. To encourage scientific surveys of key resources which adopt systematic and integrated approaches that incorporate benefits to iwi, runanga and whanau knowledge.
- 13.2.2.6. To use all available statutory measures to avoid the destruction of waahi tapu and fully exercise penalty provisions where destruction does occur.
- 13.2.2.7. To resume kaitiakitanga over the protection and recording of archaeological sites.

- 13.2.2.8. To advocate the repatriation of koiwi tangata and taoka provenanced from the Otago region.

13.2.3 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- 13.2.3.1. Establish processes that allow the existence of waahi tapu and waahi taoka to be taken into account when considering the management of natural and physical resources. This will include the development of processes that provide for the protection of sensitive information about, the specific location and nature of waahi tapu during resource consent, permit, authority, concession and/or plan preparation processes. This may require restrictions on access to the information and excluding public from aspects of the hearing process.
- 13.2.3.2. Support initiatives by Kai Tahu to record all known waahi tapu and waahi taoka.
- 13.2.3.3. Require an archaeologist, with the mandate of Kai Tahu, to survey an area before work commences, when there is potential for an activity to result in the disturbance of waahi tapu.
- 13.2.3.4. Establish procedures to ensure the notification of the appropriate Runanga and/or whanau of-
- an archaeological find; and/or
 - the disturbance of any archaeological site.
- Further disturbance should be restricted until clearance has been obtained from the Runanga.
- 13.2.3.5. Develop mechanisms, consistent with *Kai Tahu Koiwi Tangata Policy*, to notify appropriate Runanga of the discovery of human remains.
- 13.2.3.6. Develop and implement strategies that encourage landowners to protect waahi tapu on their property.
- 13.2.3.7. Guarantee full statutory protection and right of access for Manawhenua to urupa.
- 13.2.3.8. Develop, in consultation with iwi, methods for the recognition of new and existing urupa.
- 13.2.3.9. A site location file will be developed on known waahi tapu and waahi taoka under the management of runanga, and key information supplied to consent authorities. Reference to this information must be incorporated in all resource consent procedures.
- 13.2.3.10. Advocate that authorities responsible for the protection of waahi tapu implement enforcement provisions and prosecute those who destroy waahi tapu.
- 13.2.3.11. Protect waahi tapu from the adverse effects of-
- development;
 - flooding;
 - coastal and river stabilisation or diversion works; or
 - sand mining operations.
- 13.2.3.12. Establish procedures to ensure that any activity which physically impacts on waahi tapu has the approval of the appropriate Runanga and/or whanau before proceeding.
- 13.2.3.13. Recognise Kai Tahu rangatiratanga in the management of cultural materials and establish protocols for runanga kaitiakitanga and access to these natural

materials consistent with the *Kai Tahu Policy of Management of Cultural Materials*.

- 13.2.3.14. Protect landscape features of significance to Kai Tahu such as Kopuwai (Old Man Range).
- 13.2.3.15. Recognise the cultural significance of the tuhituhi nehera (rock art) and acknowledge Kai Tahu right to manage the art.
- 13.2.3.16. Manage islands regarded by Manawhenua as culturally significant in consultation with runanga, to ensure that those values are recognised and protected.
- 13.2.3.17. Support and implement procedures for the repatriation of koiwi tangata and associated taoka to designated keeping places under the mana of Kai Tahu ki Otago.
- 13.2.3.18. Involve Kai Tahu in monitoring and scientific surveys to achieve effective iwi participation in management processes.
- 13.2.3.19. See also - Water 13.5.3.22

Other Management Guidelines that are Applicable

Water	- Management Guidelines:	13.5.3.4,13.5.3.15,13.5.3.22
Land	-	Management Guidelines:
13.7.3.8,13.7.3.10,13.7.3.11,13.7.3.15		
Air	- Management Guidelines:	13.6.3.1,13.6.3.3
Coast	- Management Guidelines:	13.8.3.12

Waahi Taoka

Waahi Taoka embody tangible and intangible values that transcend the generations, distinguish the indigenous culture and are values to pass on to future generations.

13.3.1. ISSUES

- 13.3.1.1. The traditional relationship with places and values recorded by iwi as waahi taoka, has been eroded by the use and depletion of those resources in contravention of Kai Tahu Article 11 rights.
- 13.3.1.2. Degradation and loss of waahi taoka resources has had an adverse effect on associated customs and the transfer of knowledge.
- 13.3.1.3. Access to places and values that are culturally important has
- 13.3.1.4. Artefacts and taoka provenanced from the Otago region have been expropriated by collectors.
- 13.3.1.5. See also Kaitiakitanga 13.1.1.5
- 13.3.1.6. See also Waahi Tapu 13.2.1.7
- 13.3.1.7. See also Waahi Tapu 13.2.1.8
- 13.3.1.8. See also Waahi Tapu 13.2.1.9
- 13.3.1.9. See also Mahika Kai 13.4.1.4

13.3.2. OBJECTIVES

- 13.3.2.1. To recognise and protect waahi taoka as an integral part of the cultural identity of Kai Tahu whanau, hapu and iwi.

- 13.3.2.2. To achieve management of waahi taoka through the recording, management and dissemination of information, while protecting the sensitivity of that information.
- 13.3.2.3. To establish processes for public release of relevant information on waahi taoka in Otago to achieve their recognition and protection.
- 13.3.2.4. To encourage and assist the up-skilling of iwi knowledge and understanding of waahi taoka and their values through wananga and practical experience.
- 13.3.2.5. To advocate management and protection of waahi taoka through input and monitoring of plan, policy and consent processes of statutory authorities.
- 13.3.2.6. To advocate for the repatriation of artefacts and taoka originating from the Otago region.

13.3.3. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- 13.3.3.1. Establish processes that allow the existence of waahi tapu and waahi taoka to be taken into account when considering the management of natural and physical resources. This will include the development of processes that provide for the protection of sensitive information about the specific location and nature of waahi taoka during resource consent, permit, authority, concession and/or plan preparation processes. This may require restrictions on access to the information and excluding public from aspects of the hearing process.
- 13.3.3.2. Support initiatives by Kai Tahu to record all known waahi tapu and waahi taoka.
- 13.3.3.3. Require an archaeologist, with the mandate of Kai Tahu, to survey an area before work commences, when there is potential for an activity to result in the disturbance of waahi taoka.
- 13.3.3.4. Establish procedures to ensure the notification of the appropriate Runanga and/or whanau of:
 - an archaeological find; and/or
 - the disturbance of any archaeological site.
 Further disturbance should be restricted until clearance, has been obtained from the Runanga.
- 13.3.3.5. Develop and implement strategies that encourage landowners to protect waahi taoka on their property.
- 13.3.3.6. Actively promote the re-emergence of Maori placenames for the many features of the region.
- 13.3.3.7. Actively promote the correct pronunciation of Maori placenames.
- 13.3.3.8. Establish procedures to ensure that any interpretation of Kai Tahu histories for either public or commercial reasons is approved by the appropriate Runanga and/or whanau. This policy includes the identification of traditional place-names.
- 13.3.3.9. Protect waahi taoka from the adverse effects of.
 - development;
 - flooding;
 - coastal and river stabilisation or diversion works; or sand mining operations.

- 13.3.3.10. Establish procedures to ensure that any activity which physically impacts on waahi taoka has the approval of the appropriate Runanga and/or whanau before proceeding.
- 13.3.3.11. Recognise Kai Tahu rangatiratanga in the management of cultural materials and establish protocols for runanga kaitiakitanga and access to these natural materials consistent with the *Kai Tahu Policy of Management of Cultural Materials*.
- 13.3.3.12. Avoid any development which would have a negative impact on the vista and amenity values of marae.
- 13.3.3.13. Facilitate the involvement of Kai Tahu in monitoring and scientific surveys which achieve effective iwi participation in management processes.

KOIWITANGATA

Te wawata o Ngai Tahu e pa ana ki nga taoka koiwi o nga tupuna

Ngai Tahu Policy - Koiwi Tangata - June, 1993

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES

A. TREATY OF WAITANGI

- The only group of people who have the right to manage the human remains identified below is the tribal authority of Ngai Tahu whanui, because the remains are the physical manifestation of our whakapapa and we are the inheritors of the culture. Ngai Tahu hold tino rangatiratanga over the remains existing or taken from our tribal rohe, having never relinquished that tino rangatiratanga which is assured to us by the Treaty of Waitangi, Article 2 (Appendix 1).
- In the course of history some of our koiwi tangata have been removed from our tribal area and beyond our Kaitiakitanga. The implementation of this policy must ensure the return of any of our koiwi tangata to our kaitiakitanga and to a location within our tribal role.
- Ngai Tahu whanui has a clear preference that wherever possible koiwi tangata in situ should not be disturbed and that the integrity of the burial remains intact.
- Ngai Tahu whanui recognises that in the course of history numerous of our koiwi tangata have been removed from burial and have found their way into public, and possibly private, collections. The iwi considers the collecting and possession of our koiwi tangata by anyone other than ourselves as abhorrent and culturally insensitive in the extreme.
- The tribe, when developing procedural guidelines, will do so in consultation with the relevant parties including New Zealand Police, New Zealand Archaeological Association, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, regional and district authorities.

B. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- The New Zealand Government is a signatory to various United Nations International Instruments which promote respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Ngai Tahu see observation of the Koiwi Tangata principles as both human rights and fundamental freedom issues.

Specifically relevant are:

- (a) Articles I of both the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights, (Appendix 2).
- (b) Article 27 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Appendix 3).
- (c) Operative paragraph 9 of the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (Appendix 4) should also be considered.

1. STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

- 1.1 This policy refers to koiwi tangata in which the identity of the remains and circumstances of burial are unknown.
- 1.2 Ngai Tahu whanui notes that under New Zealand law it is not possible to own human remains. We do consider ourselves however to be the sole group who can legitimately exercise kaitiakitanga of koiwi tangata in, or originally from, our rohe.
- 1.3 This policy is effective with regard to all koiwi tangata in, or originally from within our rohe potae, as that which was presented by the Ngai Tahu Maori Trust Board to the Waitangi Tribunal and reconfirmed by the Privy Council, London, 1991.
- 1.4 For the purposes of this policy koiwi tangata shall be deemed to be any remains of a Maori person that do not show signs of having been turned into, or incorporated into an artefact.
- 1.5 This policy applies to all koiwi tangata that are in, or derived from our rohe, including those currently in situ, and those in medical, museum or private collections. The iwi intends that this policy will be effective with regard to institutions and individuals, both within and outside of our rohe potae.
- 1.6 Ngai Tahu whanui consider that the policy should apply equally to any remains of Polynesian people for which no locality or origin is known, held at any museum or similar institution within our tribal rohe, until such time as information can be provided to soundly demonstrate that those bones are not koiwi tangata of Ngai Tahu whanui.
- 1.7 Ngai Tahu whanui does not claim rangatiratanga over koiwi tangata from or in any region that is no longer within its rohe. Although such remains may be those of tupuna of our constituent iwi, we maintain that such remains are under the rangatiratanga of the present day manawhenua of any such region. As an example, we do not lay claim to what may be Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe or Ngai Tahu bones, of any age, that are in the Wellington or Marlborough Sounds regions.

2. HOW AUTHORITY IS TO BE EXERCISED

- 2.1 Where the koiwi tangata are not in situ, Ngai Tahu whanui will call for the repatriation to the iwi of those remains that fall under its rangatiratanga.
- 2.2 It is recommended that Te Runanganui O Tahu will, in consultation with individual runanga, designate or create urupa into which koiwi tangata requiring reburial may be interred.
- 2.3 A representative/s of Te Runanganui O Tahu will negotiate with the Secretary of Internal Affairs, or his nominee, in an endeavour to allow for grave taoka to be reburied with the relevant koiwi tangata, with the Crown waiving its claim (under the Antiquities Act 1975) to the ownership of the artefacts.
- 2.4 Te Runanganui O Tahu will maintain a register of human remains unearthed within its rohe, showing the place, date of discovery and action taken including the reburial site.
- 2.5 The iwi will negotiate the arrangement of secure keeping within existing museums.
- 2.6 It is the tribal intention that any dealings with koiwi tangata and their burial sites be taken under the direction of people of Ngai Tahu whanui descent and in accordance with the appropriate tikanga.
- 2.7 Koiwi tangata which can be provenanced to within a runanga rohe should be dealt with by the runanga concerned.
- 2.8 Provincial, and remains with a wider provenance, should be dealt with by the collective runanga concerned.
- 2.9 Unlocalised remains should be dealt with by the runanga who hold kaitiakitanga over that rohe.

Koiwi tangata unearthed

- 2.10 Once it has been established that the remains are Maori and that immediate reburial is the preferred option, this responsibility will be under the Kaitiakitanga of the individual runanga.
- 2.11 Where removal of koiwi tangata to a keeping place is the preferred option, then eventual reburial would operate as in 2.7 above.
- 2.12 Koiwi tangata may be removed to a safe keeping place pending scientific investigations.

Koiwi tangata held in collections

- 2.13 In respect of koiwi tangata currently held in collections and where reburial is the preferred option, this will operate as in 2.7 above.
- 2.14 Public and private collections of koiwi tangata will be removed to the designated keeping places pending further action.

3. SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

- 3.1 Ngai Tahu whanui recognises the need to the New Zealand Police to use koiwi tangata as reference collections for the purpose of forensic inquiry.
- 3.2 Ngai Tahu whanui recognises that scholarly investigation of koiwi tangata can further an understanding of our tupuna and recognises appropriate research in this area, as a legitimate scientific interest.

- 3.3 Ngai Tahu whanui will exercise the same authority and Kaitiakitanga over information and data derived from such scholarly investigation as it does for the physical koiwi tangata. This would give further effect to Tino Rangatiratanga as guaranteed by Treaty of Waitangi, Article 2.
- 3.4 The Declaration on use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind (Appendix 5) affirms the rights of peoples to self-determination and the need to respect human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person in the conditions of scientific and technological process. Ngai Tahu sees this affirmation as desirable.
- 3.5 In the event of allowing research, Ngai Tahu whanui reserves the right to consider and edit for reasons of cultural sensitivity any material proposed for publication or other public information, including drawings, photos or other forms of record.
- 3.6 Te Runanganui O Tahu will establish an advisory committee, whose role will be to vet applications from researchers for study of koiwi tangata, and to gather such information as to enable Te Runanganui O Tahu to make decisions. "The advisory committee to consist of no less than four appropriate people.
- 3.7 Applications are to be dealt with by the advisory committee, who will make a recommendation and pass the matter to Te Runanganui O Tahu, who upon consideration will forward with comment the application to the relevant runanga, from where it will return to Te Runanganui O Tahu for a final decision, and advise to the applicant.
- 3.8 Te Runanganui O Tahu will provide a standard form which will require details of applicants scientific procedures, financial and institutional support, research experience and qualifications, details of destructive techniques if any to be used, the nature of the study and the expected benefit of the study.

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Photographs by Paul Pope

Front Cover - Top View: View of Pyramid from Northern part of reserve

Bottom Left: Basalt plugs from pyramid stacks

Bottom Centre: Yellow-eyed Penguin (*Megadyptes antipodes*)

Bottom Right: Close up of *Juncus pallidus* common to the reserve

