



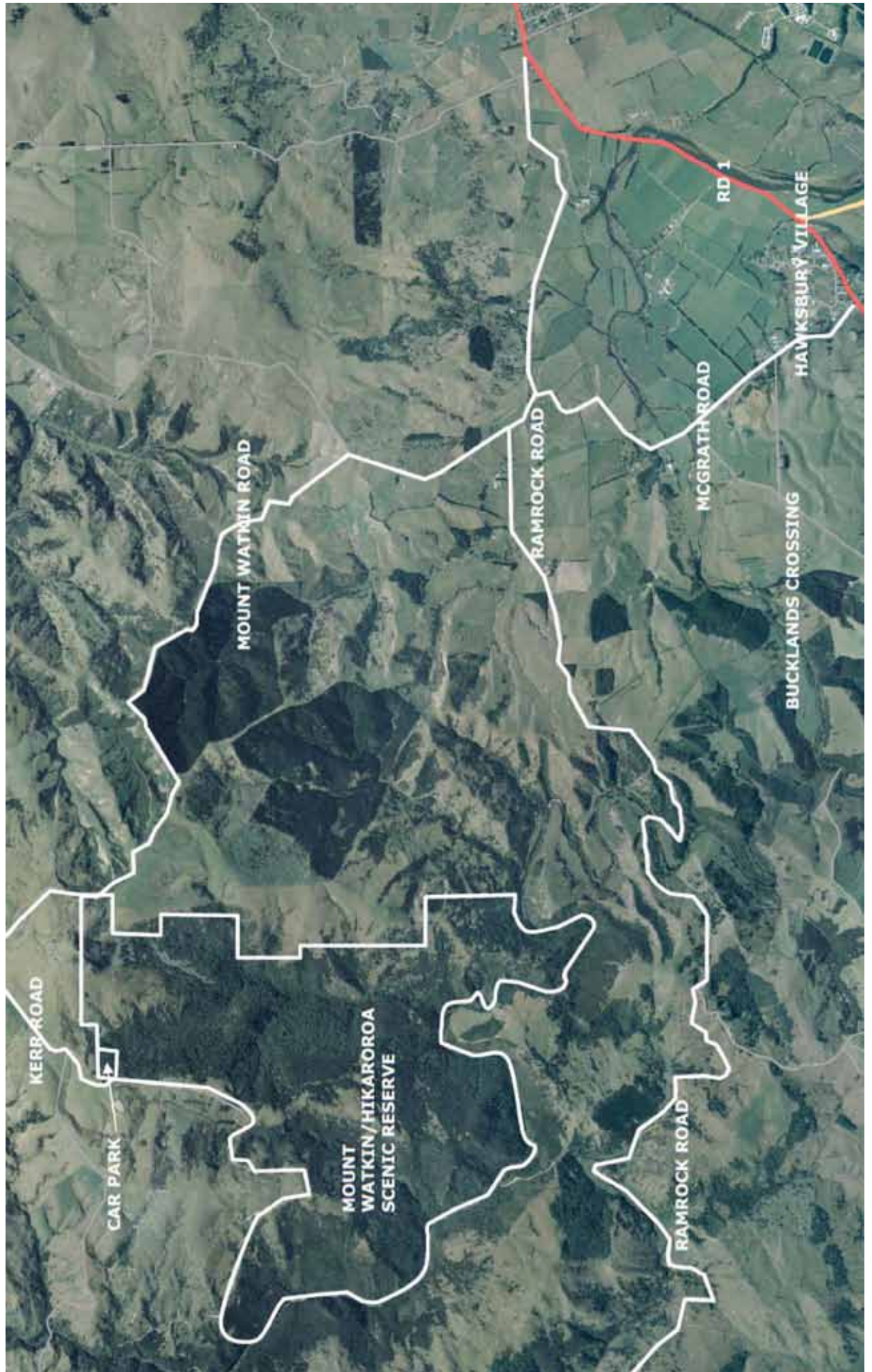
Dunedin City Council

Mt Watkin/Hikaroroa Reserve Management Plan

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Map of Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve



1. Introduction

An area rich in natural values, Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa is also important for its cultural, archaeological and heritage associations. The mountain's Maori name is that of a Tūpuna/ancestor from the Araiteuru canoe wrecked nearby at Shag Point/Makataea. For Kāi Tahu, Hikaroroa forms part of the Arai Te Uru tradition that establishes their presence in the southern part of the South Island. The enhancement of cultural values and the protection of view shafts are of major importance for the local Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki. The European name, Mount Watkin, commemorates the bringing of Christianity and literacy to the region by the missionary James Watkin and was recommended by Kāi Tahu after Watkin's departure from the region in 1844. The dual names have since been formally adopted by the New Zealand Geographic Board.

The Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve ("the Reserve") encompasses the south-western face of the mountain and is of great significance as an island of extensive indigenous habitat in a largely pastoral landscape. It represents one of the most ecologically important forest remnants in North Otago.

Geologically, Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa is a volcanic peak which has emerged through schist rocks. Rock outcrops and cliffs are a major feature, commonly occurring on the flanks of the main gullies. The Reserve has an extensive and diverse complement of habitats and includes volcanic boulder fields of national importance.

The vision for the Reserve is

To recognise and preserve its ecological, cultural, archaeological and heritage values;

To recognise and preserve its relationship with the whole of Hikaroroa, the adjoining farmland and adjacent Waikouaiti River;

To ensure that the provision of public access is balanced against the need to protect the above values;

To provide opportunities for the Reserve to serve as an educational resource for schools, tertiary institutions and the wider community; and

To encourage community input into the operation and management of the Reserve.



2. Management Planning For Reserves

2.1 Context and Objectives of Reserve Management Plans

The Dunedin City Council's Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009/10-2018/19 (LTCCP) identifies the following objective for the Council's parks and reserves activity:

To encourage and support recreation, sport and leisure by providing accessible, quality playgrounds, sports grounds, parks and reserves while enhancing the city's landscape and natural environment.

The Council's parks and reserves activities, including the development and implementation of reserve management plans, are linked to the following Community Outcomes in the LTCCP:

Active City

Vision: A city that provides and encourages participation in a broad range of sporting, recreational and leisure activities.

Sustainable City and Environment

Vision: A city that makes the most of its natural and built environment.

Wealthy Community

Vision: A city that encourages strong local business growth and employment growth, and attracts increasing numbers of new businesses and tourists.

In addition, there are broader links to other Community Outcomes including:

Culture and Learning

Vision: A city that celebrates and supports culture and excellence in the arts and education.

Supportive Community

Vision: A city where residents feel included and connected in their wider community.

2.2 Purpose of a Management Plan

The Dunedin City Council has a statutory responsibility to manage reserves on behalf of the community under the Reserves Act 1977 ("the Act"). The Act requires the Council to prepare management plans that outline its intentions for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation of its reserves.

The Act prescribes a basic reserve management framework with which management frameworks must comply. The aim of the legislation is to ensure reserve management and development is based on sound principles and that, through involvement in the planning process, the needs of the public are clearly identified.

Management plans provide guidelines for future decision-making, ensuring consistency and balance. They establish a series of objectives and policies for the management and, where relevant, the development and use of reserves, with the aim of resolving any conflict over competing uses and expectations, while taking into account the long-term needs of both the reserves and the community. The primary purpose of such strategic planning for the Council's reserves is to ensure environmentally and economically sustainable management of reserves and their values for the people of Dunedin and visitors to the City.

A management plan also provides the Council with efficiency gains in the management of reserves by not requiring further public notification or ministerial consent for some routine matters, where these would otherwise be required. The ability to forgo some public consultation process and approvals recognises that the compatibility of any activity or action with the overall purpose of a reserve has already been addressed in the management planning process.

2.3 Management Planning under the Reserves Act 1977

The Act is designed to protect public land, to designate its predominant values and to ensure the land is managed to promote and sustain those predominant values. To promote good management, the Act requires the development of Reserve Management Plans. These plans may vary greatly in their detail, but they must comply with the over-riding principles of the Act (outlined below). The management plan preparation process is also prescribed by the Act.

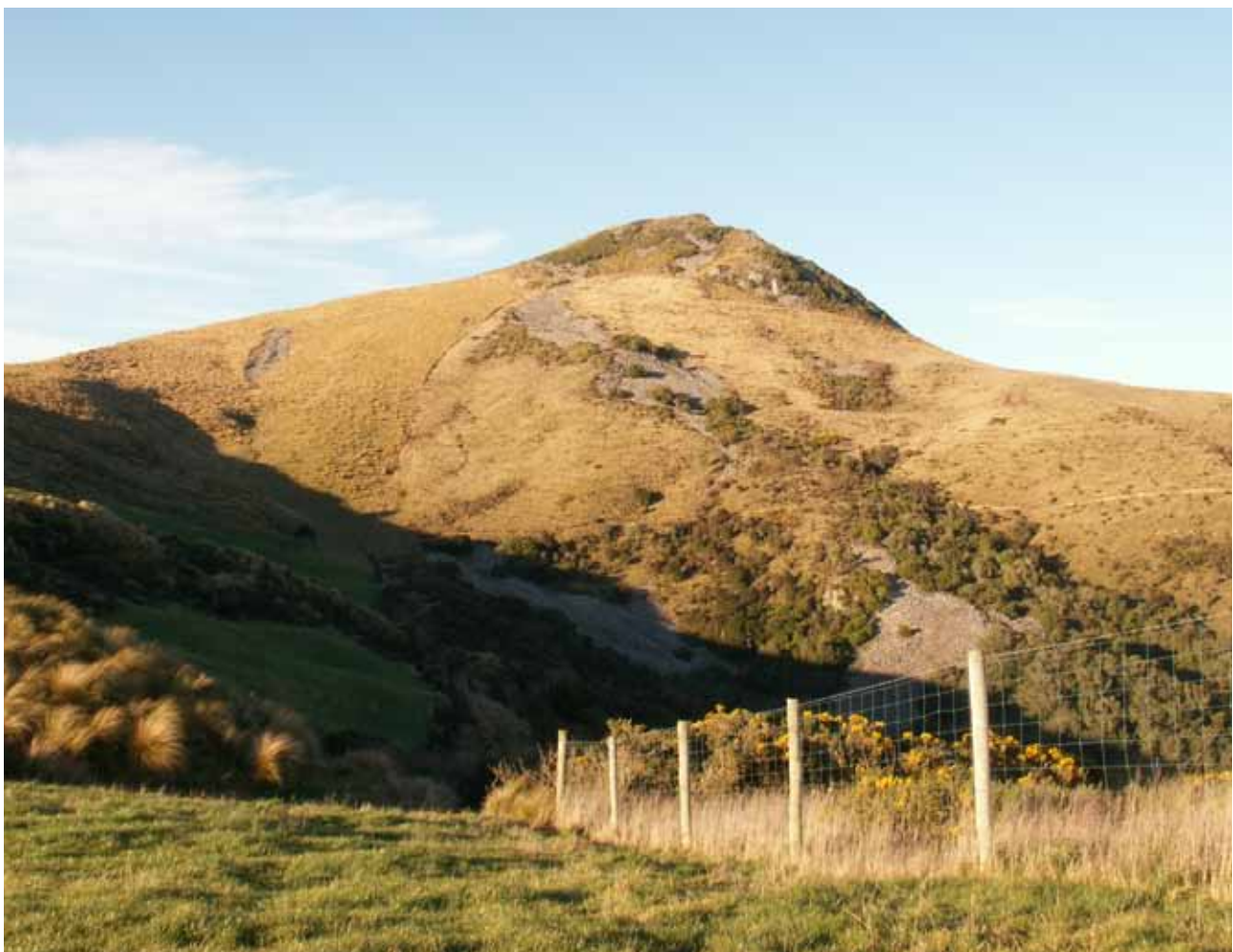
The Community and Recreation Services Department of the Dunedin City Council has the responsibility to prepare management plans for Dunedin's reserves. These management plans are required to:

Provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment,

maintenance, protection and preservation...and, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified. (Reserves Act 1977, section 41(3))

Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve is classified as Scenic Reserve (1)(b) under section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 and has a strong ecological and landscape focus. The primary purpose of a Scenic Reserve (1(b)) is to:

Provide, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by the development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.



2.4 Consultation Process

The management planning process is summarised below:

Process specified in Reserves Act 1977	Dunedin City Council consultation
Publicly notify intention to prepare the Management Plan and invite interested parties to make submissions on the proposed plan within a minimum period of one month.	The Council's intention to prepare the Mount Watkin Scenic Reserve Management Plan was notified in the Otago Daily Times on 14 February 2009 with a one month submission period. Submissions closed on 20 March 2009.
No further consultation specified at this stage.	Community meeting held on 1 April 2009 to test the themes that were raised in written submissions and gather further information and ideas.
The draft Management Plan is prepared giving consideration to comments received.	The submissions received in the original consultation round and the information generated at the public meeting were considered when preparing the first draft of the plan.
No further consultation specified at this stage.	A stakeholder workshop was held on 9 September 2009 to work through the key values and draft policies developed to date.
The draft Management Plan is finalised.	The draft Management Plan was finalised giving consideration to feedback from workshop
The draft Management Plan is adopted by the Community Development Committee/Full Council and notified for submissions for a minimum period of two months.	The draft plan was approved for notification at the Community Development Committee meeting on 02 March 2010. The draft plan was notified in the Otago Daily Times on Saturday 13 March 2010 and the submission period closed on 7 May 2010.
Consideration of submissions and objections at a hearing.	30 June 2010.
Appropriate changes are made to the draft Management Plan and the final plan is adopted by the Council.	Approved by the Community Development Committee 13 July on 2010 and by the Full Council on 16 August 2010.
The adopted Management Plan is forwarded to the Minister of Conservation for approval under section 14(1) of the Reserves Act 1977.	19 November 2010.
Minister of Conservation's Consent Received	23 February 2011

2.5 The Review of Reserve Management Plans

As required by section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977, this plan must be kept under continuous review, with a review at the end of 10 years. Public comment will be sought when the review is undertaken.

Any change or amendment not involving a comprehensive review of this management plan must be made by adopting the procedures specified in

section 41(6)(a) of the Act.

A separate document, Reserve Management Plan – General Policies, may be reviewed at the same time and within the same review process as the site-specific management plans or may be subject to a separate plan review. This means that while the Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan will be

reviewed every 10 years, the Reserve Management Plan – General Policies is reviewed more frequently. This allows policies common to all reserves to be updated on a regular basis. This creates a more flexible and dynamic management planning approach, which means the way the Dunedin City Council manages its reserves is more relevant to the current issues and needs of the people and groups that use reserves.

2.6 Consideration of Other Management Documents

Reserve management planning does not occur in isolation. Broader aims, objectives and policies guide it. Some of this guidance originates from the aims and objectives of the Council and statutory documents such as the District Plan, Community Plan, and Activity Management Plans. Other non-statutory Policies and Strategies such as the Development and Change Policies, the Biodiversity Strategy, Sustainability Strategy, Disability Strategy, Sport and Recreation Strategic Plan, Fees and Charges Policy, and the Tracks Policy and Strategy also provide direction for the policies contained in management plans. The Historic Places Act 1993; Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plans (1995, 2005) and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act and Statutory

Acknowledgement also play an important part in the management of reserves. The Resource Management Act 1991 (“the RMA”) in particular is relevant and provides overall direction in terms of sustainable management. The Reserve Management Plan must be consistent with the RMA, including documents prepared under the legislation such as the Te Rūnanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996 which describes the takiwa of Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki.

Reserves Management Plan - General Policies 2005

The General Policies form an integral part of this and other management plans and are intended to be read with reference to specific policies in the plans.

The Reserves Management Plan - General Policies document covers all basic issues of the day-to-day administration of reserves in Dunedin. The Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan takes precedence where both the Reserves Management Plan - General Policies and the Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan address the same issue. Otherwise both documents are used to guide management of the Reserve.



3 Background Information

3.1 A History

The Mount Watkin Endowment, being the land originally comprised in Certificate of Title No. 8A/868, was held in the name of the Silverpeaks County Council subject to Lease 520080/3 ("the Endowment"). The Title recorded that the land was originally held by The Waikouaiti County Council "in trust as an endowment under the Hawksbury Borough Council Reserve Vesting Act 1895" ("the Vesting Act"). The Preamble to the Vesting Act refers to the land having been originally granted 'for the purposes of recreation' but the operative section of the Vesting Act, Section 2, vests the land described in the Schedule in a predecessor of The Waikouaiti County Council, "the Corporation of the Mayor, Councillors and Burgesses and the Borough for Hawksbury" as an "endowment for the said Borough"

Part of the land was leased to Doughbury Farms Limited since 1970. The lease contained 21 year perpetual rights of renewal.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the ecological values of Hikaroroa were identified as containing one of the few remaining pre-Polynesian forests in the Waikouaiti Ecological District. The vegetation types in the area included podocarp-broadleaved forest (mainly totara and kahikatea), broadleaf forest (mainly kowhai, lacebark and ribbonwood), kanuka-broadleaved forest (with coprosma species providing much of the understorey), and a variety of scrub plants.

During the mid-to-late 1990s a number of interested community groups approached the Council to discuss protecting these ecological values. In 1999 the first Mt Watkin Working Party was formed.

In the late 1990s agreement was reached with the lessee regarding the relinquishing approximately 518 ha of land from the lease, containing the bush area of reportedly high conservation value for the purposes of Reserve establishment. A boundary was negotiated and fencing was proposed to exclude domestic stock to protect the inherent values of the proposed reserve.



The Working Party looked into various options for protecting the identified values of this area of Hikaroroa including considering declaring the bush area a "Local Purpose – environment and landscape protection" Reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977. There were some legal issues the Working Party had to resolve to see if it would be possible to have the bush area declared a reserve without affecting the grazing land. The best means to do this was determined through having the proposed reserve surveyed in an SO plan and that this area be retained in the lease but gazetted as a reserve.

In 2003 the Council commissioned a further assessment of the ecological values. That assessment confirmed that the ecological values of Mt Watkin were of national significance. A number of plant species found in the area have been classified as either 'sparse' or 'range restricted' in New Zealand.

By 2003, the Lessee had confirmed they would be prepared to relinquish the Lease. This created further options to protect the identified values of Hikaroroa.

The Dunedin City Council at their meeting on 29 March 2004 approved the purchase of the Lessee's interest in the property at Hikaroroa with settlement to take place on 30 June 2004. Further approvals were given to survey the bush area and that this surveyed bush area be gazetted as "Scenic Reserve" pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 and that the balance of the lease area not gazetted as a reserve be sold on the open market.

On 14 June 2005, Lot 2 vested in the Dunedin City Council as Scenic Reserve on deposit of DP 348568

and CFR 199263 was raised subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

3.2 Description of Mount Watkin/ Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve

Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve is situated north of Dunedin, between 7 and 15 km inland from the Otago coast at Waikouaiti. Its north western boundary borders onto Kerr Road and the south west boundary borders the Waikouaiti River. The toe of the Reserve is less than 1km from Bucklands Crossing Reserve.

The Reserve comprises of 650.8051 ha being Part Lot 2, Deposited Plan 348568 and Sections 5 and 6, SO Plan 354509 and all CFR 199263.



4. Objectives and Policies

In developing this Reserve Management Plan, the following objectives for the management of Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa have been identified.

1. As a Scenic Reserve, the Reserve is open for public access, although access is balanced against the need to protect and enhance the ecological and cultural values of the Reserve.
2. The Reserve's ecological values are recognised as being of prime importance and the native environments within the Reserve are cared for.
3. The rural context within which the Reserve is located is recognised. Local farmers are aware of the Reserve's management regime and do not suffer any adverse effects from its operation.
4. The Reserve's potential as a resource for education activities from primary through to tertiary level is encouraged and realised. A particular effort is made to involve local schools in the management of the Reserve.
5. There is a high level of community involvement in the management and operation of the Reserve. The local community values the Reserve as an important asset.
6. Animal and plant pest control is managed effectively.

4.1 Introduction/Explanation of Terms

The objectives and policies in this document combine to achieve the vision for Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve.

Management Objectives

The objectives of a management plan elaborate on the means necessary to achieve the established aims. They should be oriented towards action and provide the basis for developing specific policies on matters that reserve managers will need to address.

Management Policies

The policies become the means by which the objectives

are achieved. Over time, as certain specific objectives are attained or require change, relevant policies will also be amended. The policies in the Management Plan guide all future aspects of the Reserve and provide the framework for continuity of management.

All general management policies for reserves are described in a separate document, the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies. The policies contained in the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies also apply to the management of Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve, unless specifically over-ridden by policies in this document. The reader should refer to the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies document as if it was a physical part of this plan but note that the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies are frequently reviewed to ensure continual relevance.

4.2 Administration

4.2.1 Context

Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve is classified as Scenic Reserve (1) (b). Land status and classification information is detailed in Appendix One. Management, use and enhancement of reserves are subject to the principles and specific provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 relating a reserve's classification. Consideration will be given at an appropriate time for the reserve to become classified as (1) (a).

Certain developments and management activities on reserves (e.g. erection of buildings, discharges etc) are subject to the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and particular provisions of the Dunedin City District Plan. Consents required under the Resource Management Act 1991 and other legislation are in addition to, not a substitute for the approval of the Dunedin City Council as reserve administrator and/or land owner.

The Dunedin City Council will liaise with the relevant authorities such as the Department of Conservation and the Regional Council for the identification and

resolution of issues that affect both organisations to ensure a co-ordinated approach. This might include matters relating to the Waikouaiti River and pest control.

4.2.2 Objectives

1. To give effect to this Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan by ensuring management of the Reserve is in accordance with relevant legislation and policy.
2. Land within the Reserve will be held and managed under the appropriate reserve classification.
3. Liaison will be undertaken with appropriate organisations over cross-boundary and reserve management issues.
4. To maximise the protection of the Reserve as a community asset.
5. This Plan will be reviewed on a regular basis.

4.2.3 Policies

1. Activities on the Reserve must be consistent with the requirements, objectives, policies or rules set out in any statute, regulation, by-law, relevant management plan, district or regional plan.
2. Land is classified as Scenic Reserve (1) (b) and will be managed as such.
3. This Plan will be kept under continuous review to ensure objectives and policies are updated in the public interest, and to take account of changing aspirations and requirements.
4. A full review of this Plan will be undertaken within 10 years of the date of approval and will include:
 - 4.1 an ecological assessment; and
 - 4.2 a review of the classification; and
 - 4.3 a review of reserve boundaries

4.3 Protection of Intrinsic Reserve Values

Following the initial reports prepared by Dr Ralph Allen in 1986 and Dr Susan Walker in 2003, an Ecological Report was commissioned to record ecological values present within the Reserve under its new reserve status. This report has been used to guide the policies developed for the Reserve to preserve identified values and set priorities for the eradication of pest plants and animals ensuring indigenous vegetation and wildlife habitats are protected. (See Appendix Six for reference to full report)

Protection of the Reserve's intrinsic values includes restoration and conservation of native forest, vegetation and habitats as well as protection of landscapes, landforms and places of historic and cultural heritage that are located within the Reserve.

4.3.1 Ecological Values

4.3.1.1 Context

In geological terms, the mountain is a peak of volcanic origin which rises through the schist rocks present in the remainder of the Reserve. Rock outcrops and cliffs are dominant features, particularly on the flanks of the main gullies.

The Reserve has an extensive and diverse range of habitats. These include volcanic boulder fields of national significance. Twenty-eight vegetation types have been recognised and mapped within the Reserve, and 180 native plant species are present, including nine that are nationally threatened or uncommon and twenty-five that are locally important. The forests incorporate large areas of dry coastal species, among which matai, totara, ribbonwood and kowhai are prominent. If livestock is excluded from the Reserve, these forest types are likely to regenerate within the more extensive areas currently dominated by kanuka forest. As part of the implementation plan, the need for replanting of podocarps will be considered where appropriate on the Reserve.

Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa provides habitat for good numbers of common native forest birds in addition to two – eastern falcon and rifleman – which are currently ranked as nationally threatened or uncommon. The forests and rock outcrops at the site provide very good habitat for these birds. Only one common species of skink has been observed in scientific surveys, although other lizards may well be present. Streams within the Reserve are of good quality and are likely to support populations of indigenous fish. The invertebrate fauna includes nationally and regionally important species.

A relatively low number of pest plants are present within the Reserve. Gorse is widespread and, in places, dominant. Chilean flame creeper has a more limited distribution. Of the animal pests, pigs and goats especially will need to be controlled if the ecological values of the Reserve are to be preserved and enhanced.

4.3.1.2 Objectives

1. To protect and maintain the ecological values of the habitats, flora and fauna within the Reserve.
2. To seek opportunities to enhance and restore the ecological values of the Reserve, as appropriate.

4.3.1.3 Policies

1. Existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife habitats must be protected. No indigenous vegetation may be altered or destroyed, except with the permission of the Minister of Conservation.
2. Any rare or endangered native flora or fauna in the Reserve will be protected as required by relevant statutes. Where appropriate, the Council will liaise with the Department of Conservation to ensure appropriate management of populations of nationally threatened species.



3. Any regeneration of habitat or vegetation must be undertaken according to established ecological guidelines, in consultation with the Department of Conservation, using practices and species that are appropriate to the site. No exotic flora will be introduced to the Reserve.
4. Pest plant and animal species must be eradicated, controlled or managed as practicable. (See Pest Control Policies in Section 3.5 for more details on priority species for eradication.)
5. The Council will work with adjoining landowners with a view to creating a buffer zone around the boundaries of the Reserve, to assist in achieving the objectives of this plan and to ensure that activities on adjoining non-reserve land will not compromise the Reserve. The Council (in its capacity as landowner and reserve administrator) reserves the right to become involved in statutory processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 if required to protect reserve values.
6. Major changes in vegetation will be recorded and compared to baseline data in previous ecological assessments to indicate changing patterns over time and monitor the Council's ecological management programme.
7. Research activities will be allowed where these are beneficial to the Council's management of the Reserve's ecological values. Where enclosure plots are required, these may be permitted. Any applications to remove sample material from the Reserve will be subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1955 and any other relevant legislation. Copies of any reports resulting from such research must be provided to the Council.
8. The possibility of including the Reserve as an Area of Significant Conservation Value in the District Plan will be investigated.

9. Re-establishment of podocarps will be carried out where appropriate in the Reserve in consultation with other stakeholders including the Department of Conservation.

4.3.2 Landscape Values

4.3.2.1 Context

The Reserve is a key feature of the eastern Otago landscape, providing a backdrop to the Waikouaiti township and the coastline. It is a highly visible and important landscape seen from Puketeraki Marae and from many roads such as State Highway One and Ramrock Road. The management of the Reserve must, therefore, take into account any impacts on the landscape.

4.3.2.2 Objective

To maintain and enhance the existing landscape of Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve as an important component of the wider eastern Otago landscape.

4.3.2.3 Policies

1. The positions and distribution of any tracks, structures and vegetation restoration programmes must take into account topographical characteristics and follow natural boundaries as far as is practicable, in order to protect and maintain the existing appearance of the landscape.
2. The Council (in its capacity as landowner and reserve administrator) reserves the right to become involved in statutory processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 if required.
3. The sensitive boulder fields area will be retained free from all recreational activity and public access to this area will be discouraged.

4.3.3 Cultural/Heritage /Archaeological Values

4.3.3.1 Context

The Reserve includes important cultural, heritage and archaeological values. For Kāi Tahu Hikaroroa forms

part of the Arai Te Uru tradition which establishes the presence of Kāi Tahu in the southern part of the South Island, and is a link to an important tipuna. The use by Kāi Tahu of the name Mount Watkin for such an important mauka was a mark of respect of the Rev. James Watkin. Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa is part of a wider cultural landscape, the protection and enhancement of cultural values and protection of view shafts is of major importance to Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki.

4.3.3.2 Objectives

To protect and promote the cultural, heritage and archaeological values of the Reserve.

4.3.3.3. Policies

1. Recognise and provide for the protection of any site or place of cultural, historic or archaeological significance within the Reserve.
2. As part of the implementation of this Plan, the Council will consider commissioning an archaeological report on the Reserve.
3. Where sites of Wāhi Tapu (burial places, archaeological sites) and umu-ti ovens exist, action will be taken to prevent damage to these sites during development on, and use of, the Reserve including consultation with NZ Historic Places Trust and the local Runaka.
4. If any Koiwi, taoka, wāhi tapu, or archaeological sites are unearthed or discovered within the Reserve the procedures in the Accidental Discovery Protocol, attached as Appendix Eight to this Plan, will be followed.
5. Provide for harvesting of materials from the Reserve for cultural purposes as set out in the section 3.23 'Harvest of Cultural Material or Harvest of Material for Cultural Purposes' of the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies.
6. Requests for accessing cultural materials from the

Reserve will be managed using the procedures in the Allocation of cultural materials guideline for the takiwā of the Ngāi Tahu whānui prepared by Toitū Te Whenua, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Department of Conservation, Southern Operation.

7. The dual name Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa should be used in all promotional, educational and signage material relating to the Reserve.
8. Appropriate signage is created at the entrance to the Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve that details the cultural and historic background, including connections of Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki with the area.
9. Representatives of tangata whenua and the wider community must be consulted on cultural, heritage and archaeological matters, and their views incorporated during the course of any reviews of this Management Plan and in any major management decisions that are not prescribed in this Management Plan.
10. The management of the Reserve must incorporate the view of relevant institutions concerned with the protection and promotion of cultural and heritage where appropriate and practicable.

4.4 Recreation/Public Access

Context

Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve has the potential to be a significant resource for recreational use by the public. Recreational opportunities include sightseeing, walking and bird watching. These activities are provided for as long as they are consistent with the Reserve's primary scenic values.

The environment at the Reserve is highly valued by the community and has the potential to be enjoyed in many ways as a place for recreation. Maintaining and protecting public access to the Reserve is one of the functions of this plan. However, unrestricted public

access and associated activities, such as the use of recreational vehicles, and the exercising of dogs can cause damage to the Reserve. Restrictions on such activities are therefore necessary to protect reserve values.

Due to health and safety concerns, user conflict, unclear boundary definitions and the relatively small size of the Reserve, dogs and hunting will not be permitted within the Reserve.

4.4.1 Recreational Use

4.4.1.1 Objectives

1. Recreation opportunities are provided for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, taking into account the ecological sensitivity and the need for continued protection of natural and cultural values of the Reserve.
2. Existing recreation activities are managed in a manner that meets the aims of this Plan.
3. Adverse effects of increased recreational use on neighbouring properties will be managed by the Council in consultation with neighbouring landowners and the community.

4.4.1.2 Policies

1. Provide opportunities for informal recreation to suit a range of physical abilities and that are compatible with the intrinsic values of the Reserve.
2. Provide access to the Reserve in a way that minimises potential damage to the Reserve or interference with neighbouring properties.
3. Discourage the establishment of intrusive recreational activities which may result in adverse effects on the Reserve.
4. In accordance with Dunedin City Council's general policy on freedom camping Freedom camping is not permitted in the Reserve. Organised camps by groups such as Scouts and schools will be considered on a case by case basis and will require permission by Dunedin City Council's Parks and reserves staff 14 days in advance.
5. Applications for recreational hunting permits will not be approved by the Dunedin City Council.
6. The sensitive boulder fields area will be retained free from all recreational activity and public access to this area will be discouraged.



7. Dogs are not permitted in the Reserve.
8. Mountain biking is prohibited in the Reserve.

4.4.2 Public Access and Infrastructure

4.4.2.1 Context

Public Access and General Infrastructure

The Reserve provides opportunities for public access to an environment of significant ecological value and to enjoy spectacular views both across the hinterland and out to sea. There is some existing infrastructure that could be targeted for increased levels of maintenance or improvements, including two existing buildings (the musterer's hut and the woolshed). The Reserve's classification allows for the provision of physical structures to facilitate access (tracks, footpaths and vehicle paths) and the infrastructure needed to manage human impacts (signage, car parks, toilets, rubbish bins, fencing etc), however it is generally considered that signage and other infrastructure should be limited to a minimal level at the Reserve.

The Reserve contains vulnerable ecosystems. Inappropriate access can lead to the creation of unmanaged paths and tracks and damage to flora, fauna and habitat. While the Council does not seek to prevent access, it is necessary for the protection of the Reserve's ecological values to actively manage access. This includes closing or removing inappropriate access ways or restricting the type of access that is permitted.

Access to the Reserve should be planned to meet the needs of people with disabilities. When development of accessways and walkways is planned, the needs of those with disabilities should be taken into account. However, some terrain may be inherently unsuitable for some reserve users.

At various times the Council will need to close the Reserve for issues of safety, maintenance, or where activities have damaged the Reserve and remedial action is required. Section 55 of the Reserves Act 1977 allows for closure and conditions with regard to

Scenic Reserves. Access to the true summit of Mount Hikaroroa is not located within the Reserve. Public access to this can be achieved only if the Council is successful in negotiating an access agreement with the adjoining property owner.

Parking

The provision of parking areas associated with the Reserve is essential for public safety and convenience. Changing circumstances, such as an increase in reserve use, may require further consideration of car parking requirements.

Roadside parking is often not adequate to cope with the number of people visiting reserves. Insufficient parking can inhibit the use of facilities and have an adverse effect on neighbouring property owners and other road users. This is a particular concern at the Reserve because of the narrow, windy and steep terrain of the access roads. Access to the Reserve may be inaccessible for some vehicles during wet periods. Currently, the lack of provision for car parking has been identified as a problem for neighbouring landowners. Consideration needs to be given therefore to options for the provision of adequate parking.

Fencing

Fencing is particularly important at the Reserve because it is a key tool in stock-proofing the Reserve from pest animals and thereby protecting the Reserve's inherent values. Fencing is also important as a marker to ensure reserve users do not stray onto private land.

Fences on some reserve margins are in poor condition and would potentially allow stock to enter the Reserve. The fenced boundary of the Reserve differs from the legal boundaries in several places on its northern and eastern margins. In general, these fencing deviations favour the Reserve, i.e. private land is more often fenced into the Reserve than vice versa. No important areas of indigenous vegetation or habitat that are legally within the Reserve have been fenced out of it, but some valuable ecological areas on private land have

been fenced within the Reserve. These include cliffs and rock outcrops adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Reserve.

4.4.2.2 Objectives

1. The Reserve is accessible for the benefit, enjoyment and use of the public, subject to any necessary conditions, restrictions, or limitations of use.
2. Public access to the Reserve is managed to minimise the negative impacts on sensitive vegetation and the Reserve's cultural values.
3. Parking should be provided in association with the use of the Reserve to allow and encourage public access and use and is managed in a manner that meets the aims of this plan.
4. Signage and existing infrastructure is provided, maintained and/or improved in a way that minimises the visual impact on the Reserve.
5. The viability of retaining the existing buildings on the Reserve will be considered.

6. Priorities for the erection, maintenance and improvement of fencing will be managed according to Part 2.12 of the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies.

4.4.2.3 Policies

1. The Reserve will be open for public access, except where, in the opinion of the Dunedin City Council, restrictions and limitations are necessary for the Reserve's protection, management, or public safety.
2. Pedestrian access through sensitive vegetation and habitat, and areas of cultural significance will be managed in order to protect the Reserve's ecological and cultural values.
3. The needs of people with disabilities will be taken into account when planning and constructing walkways and other infrastructure within the Reserve.
4. Car Parking will be managed in accordance with section 4.14 'Car Parking' of the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies and so as not to compromise the aims of this plan.
5. Reserve users will be responsible for the removal of their own rubbish.
6. Structural assessments of the existing buildings will be undertaken and consideration will then be given to the viability of retaining the buildings.
7. The provision of new structures or buildings such as toilet facilities will be considered in the light of the cultural, historic and archaeological values of the Reserve and located in areas that do not visually impact on the view shafts or landscape values.
8. The Reserves Management Plan – General Policies 2.12 (fencing) will apply in addition to this plan.
9. Consideration will be given to formalising existing fencing arrangements with adjacent landowners, e.g. by registering a fencing agreement or covenant on the certificate of title.



10. Investigate formalising public access to the true summit of Mount Hikaroroa.

4.4.3 Education and Resources

4.4.3.1 Context

The provision of adequate and current information, including maps and information about reserve features and values, is essential for public safety and convenience. The consultation process undertaken in the preparation of this Plan also identified that the Reserve itself is valued as an educational resource and as a tool to inform the wider public about reserve values. The development of educational resources is, therefore, important to provide information about the Reserve and to engage student learning. The availability of information and resources electronically as well as well as hard copy is important for accessibility.

4.4.3.2 Objectives

1. Information and resources about the features and values of the Reserve area made publicly accessible.
2. The Reserve will be utilised as a living educational resource for the primary, secondary and tertiary education sectors.

4.4.3.3 Policies

1. Mapping and other information about the Reserve's features and values are made available on the Dunedin City Council website.
2. The production of a hard copy brochure and development of other educational information about the Reserve will be considered as part of the implementation plan.
3. Education and research activities should be promoted and will be allowed where these are beneficial to the Council's management of the Reserve's values. Applications to undertake research must be made to the Dunedin City Council and will be considered according to the Reserve Management Plan - General Policies (3.2.2). (See also ecological policy 4.3.1.1 (7))

4.5 Pest Plant and Animal Control

4.5.1 Context

The control of pest animals at the site is problematic because there are large expanses of suitable surrounding habitat and highly mobile species such as pigs and goats are able to re-invade the Reserve rapidly. This means that pest monitoring and/or control within the Reserve must be undertaken regularly. The greatest benefit to the ecosystems at the Reserve would be from integrated pest management actions directed at the whole suite of pest animals that are present. In addition to controlling pest animals within the Reserve, efforts will be made to consult and co-operate with adjacent landholders with the goal of achieving sustained control of pest animals in the surrounding area, thus reducing re-invasion rates in the Reserve.

Attempts to replace exotic species with newly planted native species require an effective animal pest control programme, particularly for pigs, goats, rabbits and possums. Weed and pest control will be carried as appropriate, particularly in conjunction with ongoing native planting programmes. Policies for pest animal and plant control are outlined in the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies and these also apply to this Reserve.

Integrated pest control of exotic predators including possums, cats, ferrets, stoats, hedgehogs and rats would also assist the breeding success of South Island rifleman and kereru with the Reserve. This would also benefit populations of other indigenous birds at the site, as well as lizards and invertebrates (including the control of mice).

4.5.2 Objective

1. To undertake sufficient eradication, control and management of pest plants to protect the Reserve values as set out in section 4.3.
2. To undertake sufficient control and management of pest animals to protect the Reserve values as set out in section 4.3.

4.5.3 Policies

1. Pest control will be undertaken in accordance with section 2.8 'Pest Animal and Plant Control' in the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies.
2. All category one pest plant species [identified in Table One in Appendix Two] must be targeted for eradication.
3. All category two pest plant species [identified in Table One in Appendix Two] must be targeted for no further spread.
4. Exotic animal species [identified in Table Two in Appendix Two as priority species] must be controlled and managed at levels that do no further harm to the Reserve.
5. Biannual monitoring for the introduction of invasive new pest plant and animals will be carried out.

4.6 Fire Risk Management

4.6.1 Context

The forest vegetation at the Reserve is highly vulnerable to fire. The high value and vulnerability of the Reserve needs to be taken into account when a fire response plan is developed in consultation with the relevant authorities. As most rural fires originate from out-of-control burn offs on agricultural land, preventing and/or controlling any such fires near the Reserve is critical. Accidental fires could also result from the activities of visitors to the Reserve, or from sparks caused by use of machinery such as chainsaws and vehicles.

4.6.2 Objectives

1. To minimise the risk of fire events.
2. To ensure that an effective fire response plan is in place in the event of a fire.

4.6.3 Policies

1. Section 2.14 in the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies applies in addition to the policies in this Plan.

2. Lighting of fires and barbecues (including gas barbecues) within the Reserve will be prohibited.
3. In times of high or extreme fire risk, the Council may close public access to the Reserve.
4. The Council will liaise with neighbouring landowners to ensure all available steps are taken to reduce the fire risk and respond to a fire if one should occur.
5. A fire response plan will be developed in consultation with the relevant authorities.
6. Signage will be provided to educate the public about the risk of fire.

4.7 Community Involvement/ Reserve Management Partnerships

4.7.1 Context

The Dunedin City Council encourages people to care for their local parks and reserves. The more people who care for our parks, the more attractive and diverse the parks will be for people and wildlife. With respect to this Reserve, the local community will be encouraged to contribute their knowledge of the local area and will be consulted on specific localised issues.

Volunteers, with appropriate Council approval, can contribute to the realisation of the Reserve as a vibrant, attractive and ecologically rich reserve by assisting with tasks such as weeding, planting, track work and by identifying pests and issues of concern. Contributing to the Reserves also gives the local community a sense of ownership of the Reserve.

The Council may enter into partnerships with community groups who care about their local environment and want to protect and enhance it. Such groups contribute by donating their time, enthusiasm, knowledge and skills.

4.7.2 Objectives

1. Individuals and groups should have the opportunity to contribute skills, knowledge and resources to

the continuing maintenance and enhancement of the Reserve.

2. Volunteer work on reserves will be managed by the Council to be carried out in a safe manner, consistent with Council policies and relevant statutory requirements.

4.7.3 Policies

1. Promote and provide opportunities for individuals and groups to work in partnership with the Council on activities that are consistent with the management the Reserve.
2. Council staff must be consulted and consent to any project on the Reserve before any work commences.
3. Any major development plans proposed for the Reserve will be prepared in consultation with the Runaka and other key stakeholders.
4. Volunteer work on reserves will be undertaken as outlined in Section 3.24 Volunteers working on Reserves, in the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies.

4.8 Occupation Agreements

4.8.1 Context

Organisations or individuals with buildings or facilities on Council reserves or who otherwise occupy or use reserves for certain activities are required by the Reserves Act 1977 to have occupation agreements, generally in the form of leases or licences.

No occupational agreements currently exist or are under negotiation at the Reserve. As a Scenic Reserve, the potential for any development is quite limited, although there may be opportunities for eco-tourism activities. Any proposal will be considered in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 that apply to Scenic Reserves and the Reserve Management Plan – General Policies.

4.8.2 Objective

1. Any occupations or commercial uses of the Reserve should occur only where there is no adverse effect on the intrinsic value of the Reserve. They will be formalised through occupation agreements, subject to the restrictions and criteria in section 56 of the Reserves Act 1977.

4.8.3 Policies

1. The Dunedin City Council may approve eco-tourism activities on the Reserve where these meet the criteria in section 56 of the Reserves Act 1977 and are not inconsistent with the objectives of this Plan.
2. Occupation agreements will be managed in accordance with section 3.7 'Occupation Agreements' of the Reserves Management Plan – General Policies.
3. Where occupation agreements or easements are not contemplated in this Plan public notification of the intention to grant such an agreement will be required under the Reserves Act 1977.
4. The Dunedin City Council's Fees and Charges Policy will apply in conjunction with this Plan.

Appendix One - Legal Land Description

Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Land Schedule

Legal Description	Controlled and Managed / Vested in DCC	Status	Classification
650.8051 ha Part Lot 2, Deposited Plan 348568 and Sections 5 and 6, SO Plan 354509 All CFR 199263	Vested on deposit of DP 348568	Subject to the Reserves Act 1977	Scenic 1 (b) by Res 6257859.1

Appendix Two - Pest Plant and Animal Species

Table One – Priorities for Pest Plant Control








Species	Total Eradication (Priority One)	No Further Spread (Priority Two)	Photo
Chilean Flame Creeper			
Gorse			
Scotch Broom			
Elder			
Himalayan Honeysuckle			
Lupin			
Blackberry			

Table two – Priorities for Pest Animal Control

Species	Targeted for Control
Feral Pigs	√
Feral Goats	√
Farm Stock	√
Feral Cats	√
Possums	√
Stoats	√
Hedgehogs, rats and mice	√
Rabbits, hares	√

Appendix Three - Council Extract Approving Plan

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 13 JULY 2010

Part B

8 MOUNT WATKIN/HIKAROROA SCENIC RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN - FINAL APPROVAL

a) Confirmation of Minutes of the Hearings Committee

It was moved (Butcher /Wilson):

“That the minutes of the Hearings Committee of 30 June 2010 be confirmed.”

Cr Weatherall entered the meeting at 2.28 pm

Motion carried

b) A report from the Community and Recreation Policy Team Leader (Lisa Wheeler) presented the recommendations of the Hearing Committee on public submissions to the Draft Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan and the final document with the recommended amendments incorporated. Approval of the recommendations and adoption of the final document by the Council was sought.

Mrs Wheeler advised that the item needed to be in Part B as this was a Scenic Reserve requiring full Council approval. She noted a correction on page 8.2 where the reference to Okia Reserve should be to Mt Watkin/Hikaroroa.

Cr Noone withdrew from voting on this item, as he was an adjoining neighbour.

It was moved (Butcher/Weatherall):

- 1 That this report be received.
- 2 The Dunedin City Council approves the amendments to the Draft Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan recommended

by the Hearing Committee as a result of public submissions.

- 3 The Dunedin City Council adopts the Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan, incorporating amendments made as a result of public submissions and the Hearing Committee recommendations subject to Minister of Conservation approval as required by Section 41(6e) of the Reserves Act 1977.”

Motion carried

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL HELD IN THE FULLWOOD ROOM, DUNEDIN CENTRE ON MONDAY 16 AUGUST 2010 COMMENCING AT 2.00 PM

6 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE – 13 JULY 2010

It was moved (Butcher/Stevenson):

“2 That the following Part B items of the minutes of the Community Development Committee meeting held on 13 July 2010 be approved:

Item 8: Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve Management Plan – Final Approval

The substantive motion relating to Items 8, 10, 11 and 12 were then put and carried.

Appendix Four - Consent from the Minister of Conservation



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Our Ref. PAR 13 01 112

23 February 2011

The Chief Executive
Dunedin City Council
P O Box 5045
DUNEDIN 9058

Attention: Paula Gunn
Reserves Policy & Planning Officer

Dear Sir

MOUNT WATKIN/HIKAROROA RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN – REQUEST FOR MINISTERS APPROVAL

Thank you for your letter of 19 November 2010.

I wish to advise that acting under delegated authority the Community Relations Manager for the Otago Conservancy has granted his approval in terms of Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 to the Mount Watkin Management Plan of July 2010.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Dave Johnstone', written over a horizontal line.

Dave Johnstone
Manager - Concessions/Statutory Land Management
For Conservator

Otago Conservancy
PO Box 5244, Moray Place, Dunedin 9058, New Zealand
Telephone 03-477 0677, Fax 03-477 8626
Email: djohnstone@doc.govt.nz

Appendix Five - List of Legislation, Regulations and Policies Referred to in the Plan

Biodiversity Strategy for Dunedin City
Dunedin City Council Community Plan 2009/10 –
2018/19
Dunedin City Council Disability Strategy
Dunedin City District Plan
Dunedin Sustainability Strategy
Fees and Charges Policy
Historic Places Act 1993
Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act and Statutory
Acknowledgements
Reserve Management Plan – General Policies 2005
Resource Management Act 1991
The Reserves Act 1977
Tracks Policy and Strategy
Wildlife Act 1955

Appendix Six – Ecological Survey Reference

Wildland Consultants Ltd (2009) *Ecological Survey
of Mt Watkin Scenic Reserve, East Otago*. Report
prepared for the Dunedin City Council Dunedin:
Wildland Consultants Ltd.

Appendix Seven - Statutory Acknowledgement/Dual Naming in Schedule to NTCSA 1998

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act Schedule 103

Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Tai O Arai Te Uru
(Otago Coastal Marine Area)

Specific Area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is Te Tai o Arai Te Uru (the Otago Coastal Marine Area), the Coastal Marine Area of the Moeraki, Dunedin Coastal and Molyneux constituencies of the Otago region, as shown on SO Plans 24250, 24249, and 24252, Otago Land District and as shown on Allocation Plan NT 505 (SO 19901).

Under section 313, the Crown acknowledges Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's statement of Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Te Tai o Arai Te Uru as set out below.

Ngāi Tahu Association with Te Tai o Arai Te Uru

The formation of the coastline of Te Wai Pounamu relates to the tradition of Te Waka o Aoraki, which foundered on a submerged reef, leaving its occupants, Aoraki and his brothers, to turn to stone. They are manifested now in the highest peaks in the Ka Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps). The bays, inlets, estuaries and fiords which stud the coast are all the creations of Tu Te Rakiwhanoa, who took on the job of making the island suitable for human habitation.

The naming of various features along the coastline reflects the succession of explorers and iwi (tribes) who travelled around the coastline at various times. The first of these was Maui, who fished up the North Island, and is said to have circumnavigated Te Wai Pounamu. In some accounts the island is called Te Waka a Maui in recognition of his discovery of the new lands, with Rakiura (Stewart Island) being Te Puka a Maui (Maui's anchor stone). A number of coastal place names are attributed to Maui, particularly on the southern coast.

The great explorer Rakaihautu travelled overland along the coast, identifying the key places and resources.

He also left many place names on prominent coastal features. Another explorer, Tamatea, sailed along the Otago coast in the waka Tākitimu. After the waka eventually broke its back off the coast of Murihiku, Tamatea and the survivors made their way overland back to the North Island, arriving at the coast by the place Tamatea named O-amaru (Ōamaru).

Place names along the coast record Ngāi Tahu history and point to the landscape features which were significant to people for a range of reasons. For example, some of the most significant rivers which enter the coastal waters of Otago include: Waitaki, Kakaunui, Waihemo (Shag), Waikouaiti, Kaikarae (Kaikorai), Tokomairi, Mata-au (Clutha), Pounawea (Catlins). Estuaries include: Waitete (Waitati), Ōtākou (Otago), Makahoe (Papanui Inlet), Murikauhaka (Mate-au and Koau estuaries), Tahaukupu (Tahakopa estuary), Waipātiki (Wapiti Estuary). Islands in the coastal area include Okaihe (St Michaels Island), Moturata (Taieri Island), Paparoa, Matoketoke, Hakinikini, and Aonui (Cooks Head).

Particular stretches of the coastline also have their own traditions. The tradition of the waka (canoe) Arai Te Uru and its sinking at the mouth of the Waihemo (Shag River) has led to the coastal area of Otago being known as Te Tai o Araiteuru (the coast of Arai Te Uru). Accounts of the foundering, the wreckage, and the survivors of this waka are marked by numerous landmarks almost for the length of the Otago coast. The boulders on Moeraki coast (Kai Hinaki) and the Moeraki pebbles are all associated with the cargo of gourds, kumara and taro seed which were spilled when the Arai Te Uru foundered.

For Ngāi Tahu, traditions such as these represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngāi Tahu as an iwi.

Because of its attractiveness as a place to establish permanent settlements, including pā (fortified settlements), the coastal area was visited and occupied by Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoe and Ngāi Tahu in succession, who, through conflict and alliance, have merged in the whakapapa (genealogy) of Ngāi Tahu whānui. Battle sites, urupā and landscape features bearing the names of tūpuna (ancestors) record this history. Prominent headlands, in particular, were favoured for their defensive qualities and became the headquarters for a succession of rangatira and their followers. Notable pā on the Otago coast include: Makotukutuku (Ōamaru), Te Raka-a-hineatea (Moeraki), Te Pā Katata, Pā a Te Wera, (Huriawa Peninsula), Mapoutahi (Purakaunui), Pukekura (Taiaroa Head), Moturata (Taieri Island). The estuaries from the Waitaki River to the Chaslands also supported various hapu.

Tūpuna such as Waitai, Tukiauau, Whaka-taka-newha, Rakiiamoā, Tarewai, Maru, Te Aparangi, Taoka, Moki II, Kapo, Te Wera, Tu Wiri Roa, Taikawa, Te Hautapanuiotu are among the many illustrious ancestors of Ngāti Māmoe and Ngāi Tahu lineage whose feats and memories are enshrined in the landscape, bays, tides and whakapapa of Otago.

The results of the struggles, alliances and marriages arising out of these migrations were the eventual emergence of a stable, organised and united series of hapu located at permanent or semi-permanent settlements along the coast, with an intricate network of mahika kai (food gathering) rights and networks that relied, to a large extent, on coastal resources. Chiefs such as Korako (several), Tahatu, Honekai, Ihutakuru, Karetai, Taiaroa, Potiki, Tuhawaiki, and Pokene being some among a number who had their own villages and fishing grounds. Otago Peninsula (Muaupoko) had many kaunga nohoanga with a multitude of hapu occupying them. At one time up to 12 kainga existed in the lower Otago harbour, some larger and more important than others.

The whole of the coastal area offered a bounty of mahika Kāi, including a range of kaimoana (sea food); sea fishing; eeling and harvest of other freshwater fish in lagoons and rivers; marine mammals providing whale meat and seal pups; waterfowl, sea bird egg gathering and forest birds; and a variety of plant resources including harakeke (flax), fern and ti root. In many areas the reliance on these resources increased after the land sales of the 1840s and 1850s, and the associated loss of access to much traditional land-based mahika kai.

Many reefs along the coast are known by name and are customary fishing grounds, many sand banks, channels, currents and depths are also known for their kaimoana. One example is Poatiri (Mt Charles — Cape Saunders) the name of which refers to a fish hook. Poatiri juts out into the Pacific, close to the continental shelf, and is a very rich fishing ground. Another example is Blueskin Bay which was once a kohanga (breeding ground) for the right whale, although it is well over 150 years since it has seen this activity.

Other resources were also important in the coastal area. Paru (black mud used for dying) was obtained from some areas. Some of the permanent coastal settlements, such as those at the mouth of the Mata-au (Clutha River), and at Ōtākou and Purakaunui, were important pounamu manufacturing sites. Trading between these villages to the south and north via sea routes was an important part of the economy.

The Otago coast was also a major highway and trade route, particularly in areas where travel by land was difficult. Pounamu and titi were traded north with kumara, taro, waka, stone resources and carvings coming south. Travel by sea between settlements and hapu was common, with a variety of different forms of waka, including the southern waka hunua (double-hulled canoe) and, post-contact, whale boats plying the waters continuously. Hence tauranga waka (landing places) occur up and down the coast in their

hundreds and wherever a tauranga waka is located there is also likely to be a nohoanga (settlement), fishing ground, kaimoana resource, rimurapa (bull kelp — used to make the poha, in which titi were and still are preserved) with the sea trail linked to a land trail or mahika kai resource. The tūpuna had a huge knowledge of the coastal environment and weather patterns, passed from generation to generation. This knowledge continues to be held by whānau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the coast.

Numerous urupā are being exposed or eroded at various times along much of coast. Water burial sites on the coast, known as waiwhakaheketupapaku, are also spiritually important and linked with important sites on the land. Places where kaitangata (the eating of those defeated in battle) occurred are also wāhi tapu. Urupā are the resting places of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna and, as such, are the focus for whānau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna, and are frequently protected in secret locations.

The mauri of the coastal area represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāi Tahu whānui with the coastal area.

Appendix Eight - Accidental Discovery Protocols

7.1 *Iwi Protocols*

7.1.1 Introduction

This protocol records those procedures that should be followed in the event that koiwi, taoka, wāhi tapu, or archaeological sites, are unearthed or discovered within the Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve.

7.1.2 Definitions

In this Protocol the following terms are used:

Archaeological Sites – as defined by the Historic Places Act 1993 (as amended).

“Koiwi takata” means human skeletal remains.

“Taoka” means cultural artefacts such as implements, weapons or decorations traditionally and historically utilised by tangata whenua and include parts or the remains thereof.

“Wāhi tapu” means any site of religious, cultural or spiritual significance for takata whenua.

7.1.3 Accidental Discovery Protocol

The following procedure shall be adopted in the event that koiwi takata, taoka or wāhi tapu are unearthed or discovered, or are reasonably suspected to have been unearthed or discovered, within the Mount Watkin/Hikaroroa Scenic Reserve.

- a If koiwi takata (human skeletal remains), taoka or a wāhi tapu site are uncovered all activity in the immediate vicinity of the site shall cease.
- b The Project Manager, Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki, shall be immediately advised of the occurrence. Members of the public should contact the Dunedin City Council on 477 4000 in the first instance.
- c The Project Manager shall take steps immediately to secure the area in a way that ensures that the discovery remains untouched so far as possible in the circumstances.

- d The Project Manager shall, dependent on the nature of the discovery, notify the New Zealand Police and the Public Health Unit (in the event of a koiwi takata discovery); the New Zealand Historic Places Trust; and the Dunedin City Council.
- e The Project Manager shall ensure that assistance is made available to guide staff to the site, assisting with any requests that they may make.
- f The Project Manager shall ensure that kaumatua are given the opportunity to undertake karakia and such other religious or cultural ceremonies and activities at the site as may be considered appropriate in accordance with tikanga Māori (Māori custom and protocol).
- g Where the koiwi takata, taoka or wāhi tapu are of Māori origin, any materials discovered shall be handled and removed by the kaumatua who are responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to their removal or preservation.
- h. All parties involved shall endeavour to ensure that these matters are dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

Nominated Rūnanga Representative
Project Manager
Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki
C/O Post Office
Karitane
(03) 4657 300

7.2 *Historic Places Act Protocols*

Under the Historic Places Act (1993) an archaeological site is defined as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. For pre-contact Maori sites this evidence may be in the form of bones, shells, charcoal, stones etc. In later sites of European/Chinese origin, artefacts such as bottle glass, crockery etc, may be found, or evidence of old foundations, wells,

drains or similar structures. Burials/koiwi tangata may be found from any historic period.

In the event of an “accidental discovery” of archaeological material, the following steps are to be taken:

- 1 All activity affecting the immediate area shall cease and the Regional Archaeologist of the Historic Places Trust will be notified.
- 2 Steps shall be taken to secure the site and ensure that archaeological matter remains undisturbed.
- 3 Works at the site area shall not recommence until an archaeological assessment has been made and archaeological material has been dealt with appropriately.
- 4 If any archaeological remains or sites of interest to Maori are indentified, no further modification of those remains shall occur until the Trust Regional Archaeologist and Tangata Whenua have been consulted and an appropriate response advised.
- 5 For burials/koiwi tangata, steps 1 to 4 above shall be taken and the Regional Archaeologist of the Historic Places Trust, the New Zealand Police and the Iwi representative for the area contacted immediately.

An archaeological authority from the Trust may be required before work can proceed.

Contact details for the Regional Archaeologist for Otago/Southland are:

Dr Matthew Schmidt
Regional Archaeologist Otago/Southland
NZ Historic Places Trust
PO Box 5467
Dunedin
Ph. +64 3 4779850, mobile 027 2408715
mschmidt@historic.org.nz

