



Draft Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park Operational Management Plan

September 2014



DRAFT

Onekawa Te Mawhai

Regional Park

Operational Management

Plan

September 2014

Bay of Plenty Regional Council
5 Quay Street
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158
New Zealand

Cover Photo: View of Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park, Ohiwa Headland.

Contents

Part 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of this Management Plan	1
1.2 Introduction to the property	1
1.3 What is this Management Plan trying to achieve?	2
1.4 Review term	2
1.5 Park boundaries	2
1.6 How to use this Plan	2
1.7 Supporting documents	3
 Part 2: Vision and direction for the property	 5
2.1 The vision for the park	5
2.2 Constraints	6
2.3 Concept Plan	6
2.4 Opportunities	9
2.5 Threats	10
2.6 Opportunities	10
2.7 Adjoining land and activities	11
 Part 3: Cultural history	 13
3.1 Māori cultural and historical values	13
3.2 Settler history	15
 Part 4: Natural resource inventory	 17
4.1 Geology and topography	17
4.2 Climate	17
4.3 Vegetation cover	18
4.4 Fauna	19

4.5	Landscape character	20
4.6	Operational management	20
Part 5: Heritage management		25
5.1	Introduction	25
5.2	Archaeological survey	25
5.3	Key heritage management issues	44
5.4	Heritage work recommendations	49
5.5	Site specific recommendations	49
5.6	Pasture maintenance guidelines	55
5.7	Monitoring and maintenance	57
5.8	Accidental discovery	57
Part 6: Management policies and actions		59
6.1	Cultural values	59
6.2	Ecological management	63
6.3	Visitor experience	66
6.4	Commercial activities	69
6.5	Public access	70
6.6	Farm management	71
6.7	Infrastructure and utilities	72
6.8	Governance and co-management	74
6.9	Future opportunities	75
Part 7: References		77
Appendix 1 – Monitoring form		81
Appendix 2 – Koiwi Accidental Discovery Protocol		83

Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Management Plan

The purpose of this Plan is to set out how Bay of Plenty Regional Council intends to manage its portion of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park over the next ten years. The Plan will guide day-to-day as well as long-term management. It will also guide the future use and conservation of the natural resources and cultural heritage.

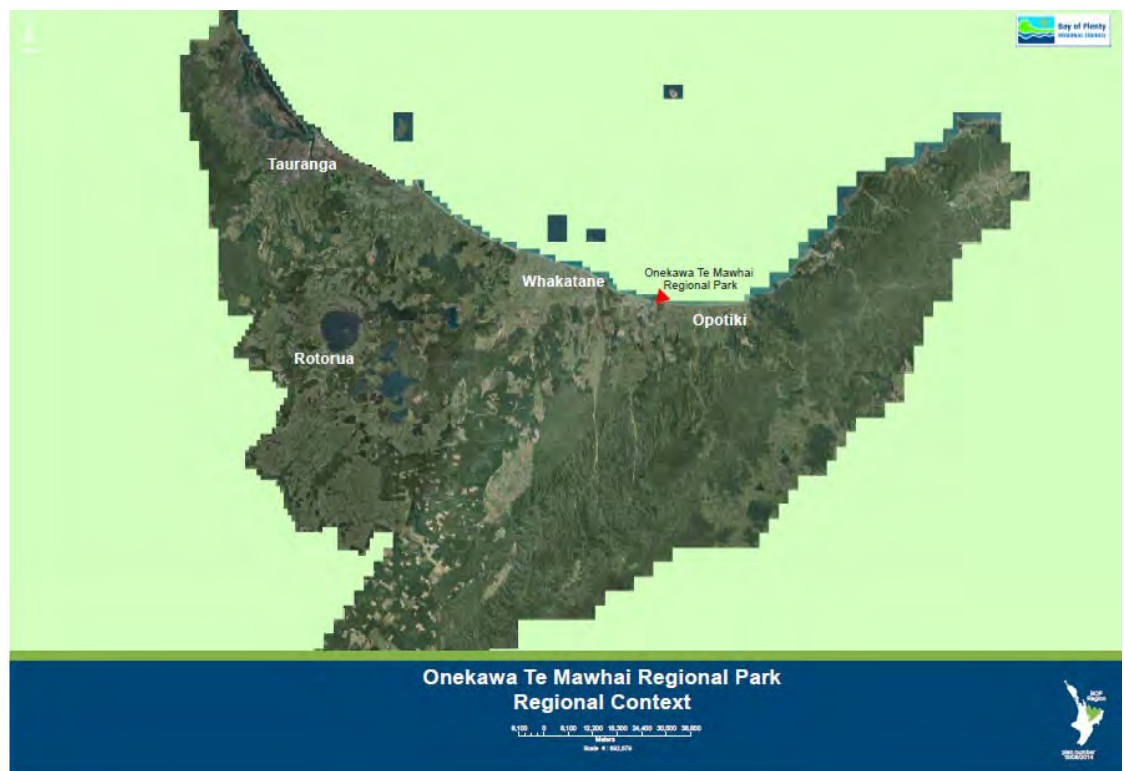
This Management Plan pertains only to the land owned by the Regional Council.

1.2 Introduction to the property

Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park is located on the headland overlooking the entrance to the Ōhiwa Harbour, east of Whakatāne between Ōhope and Ōpōtiki (Map 1). The prominent landmark has a culturally rich history and provides opportunities for visitors to experience a range of passive recreational activities and to enjoy extensive views of the surrounding coastal landscape.

The property has extensive archaeological features and a key goal of public ownership and management is to protect the significant heritage and cultural values of the land. The ancestral relationships of iwi to the area provide a cultural dimension to how the stewardship of the park will be carried out both now and into the future.

The property has significant natural values including pohutukawa forest and areas of wetland and provides the opportunity to experience panoramic coastal views from Kōhi Point across the Ōhiwa Harbour to the East Cape.



Map 1 Location – Bay of Plenty context.

1.3 What is this Management Plan trying to achieve?

A key element of what the Management Plan is looking to achieve is the protection of the land's heritage and cultural values. The involvement of tangata whenua in the management of the park is important to ensure that the cultural and archaeological features of the property are protected and managed in a culturally appropriate manner. This Management Plan provides a vehicle for tangata whenua input into the future of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park.

The park has been created because of its heritage – the archaeological/cultural values – that are present on the ridges and hilltops.

The Plan allows the opportunity to embrace the community's vision for the property and provide for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and sensitive development of the property, in keeping with the existing character of the area and within the limits of Council's resources.

Operating the property as a farm provides the ability to maintain the extensive, open grassland environment that showcases the archaeological features. Sustainable land management practice will be promoted such as retiring steep land unsuitable for grazing and revegetation with native species which would have once occurred there naturally. Additionally, there will be a focus on pest plant and pest animal control.

1.4 Review term

This Plan will be reviewed every five years or as deemed necessary.

1.5 Park boundaries

The property held by Bay of Plenty Regional Council is in fee simple tenure and managed under the Local Government Act 2002.

Table 1 Legal description.

Legal description	Area
Lot 1 DP 8204 BLK I Ōpōtiki SD, CT 4120092 (Fee Simple tenure)	6.5 ha
Lot 4 DP 8204 BLK I Ōpōtiki SD, CT 4138835 (Fee Simple tenure)	20.3 ha

Activities within the property are subject to the relevant requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991 and Historic Places Act 1993. These Acts influence how and what activities in the property can be undertaken.

1.6 How to use this Plan

This Plan consists of seven parts that are intended to be read together.

- Part 1 – Introduction.
- Part 2 – Vision and direction for the property.
- Part 3 – Cultural history.
- Part 4 – Natural resource inventory.
- Part 5 – Heritage management.

- Part 6 – Management policies and actions.
- Part 7 – References.
- Part 8 – Appendices.

1.7 **Supporting documents**

In implementing this Management Plan, information will be drawn from a number of sources to support operational decisions. These information sources include:

- Onekawa Te Mawhai Interim Operational Management Plan December 2010.
- Ōpōtiki District Council Coastal Reserves Management Plan July 2010.
- Queen Elizabeth II Trust (QEII) Covenant dated 8 September 1994.
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council Event Management Guidelines (yet to be developed).
- Policy on Regional Parks 2003 – Bay of Plenty Regional Council.
- Koiwi (human skeletal remains) and taonga (artefacts) Accidental Discovery Policy.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Upokorehe and Bay of Plenty Regional Council, September 2012.

Part 2: Vision and direction for the property

2.1 The vision for the park

A key to the preparation of the Plan has been the development of an overall vision for the property into the future. The vision is a story of what is important to protect in the property and provides an overall common direction for the future. The vision was an output of the community consultation workshops.

The key elements are cultural values, heritage values and landscape values.

A place where rich cultural history is preserved protected and shared through storytelling and interpretation to provide a tranquil place for everyone.

The natural environment and special character of bush, hill, coast and harbour reserves is enhanced and enriched. Based on active management and collaboration of Upokorehe as mana whenua, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, the local community and Ōpōtiki District Council.

Better links will be re-established through ecological corridors and people.

Upokorehe also included this whakatauki

For the mokopuna

Ko au, ko koe

Ko koe, ko au.

The property vision states an outcome for the four key values:

- **Cultural** – The rich cultural history and occupation of the park is celebrated, and future management is driven by the factors that shaped its past. The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites and other taonga helps guide the park's future.
- **Heritage** – The archaeology is a prominent feature. The park offers a unique opportunity to protect values that have been damaged elsewhere in the region. Archaeological sites and features are actively protected and enjoyed by many.
- **Landscape** – The landscape is a stunning aspect of the Park's appeal. Whether within the property or at a distance the open spaces, Ōhiwa Harbour view and ridge tops are valued and appreciated by many, and contrast with the bush clad gullies. The property is a landmark and will remain a prominent visual reference point. The pa on the hilltops and other aspects of the landform modified by historical occupation also contributes to the aesthetic appeal of the property, seen from several kilometres away.
- **Recreation** – Provide open spaces and activities for the recreation and enjoyment of the public with an emphasis on retention of open spaces, outdoor recreation, including enhancement of walking tracks that connect to adjacent reserves.

2.2 Constraints

Through the development of the Management Plan it became clear that there are a number of significant constraints that limit what can occur within the property and what might occur in the future. The constraints include:

- The only vehicular access is from Bryan Road. Bryan Road is a residential road which is located at the end of Ōhiwa Beach Road approximately 3 km from the intersection with State Highway 2.
- Car parking at busy periods is currently restricted to about ten vehicles at Bryan Road and about 15 vehicles at Ōhiwa Domain located on Ōhiwa Harbour Road.
- Facilities for larger vehicles to turn within the confines of the site are informally provided at the stockyards. This area may need further enhancement depending on potential bus access for visitors/students in future years.
- Erosion issues around both the vehicle track and other areas within the site exist.
- Control of on-going pest plant invasion.
- Access to the hilltop is likely to be a desire for visitors and while a well maintained vehicle track exists, it is single lane with several blind corners.
- There may be a need for public toilets within the site. The closest being located in the Ōhiwa Beach Holiday Park (available as public toilets as part of the lease agreement).
- Grazing as a maintenance regime of some areas exists and is likely to continue for the immediate future. The use of electric fences may have to be restricted and access to stocked fields managed closely.
- Two existing dwellings with associated buildings exist and are tenanted. One of the tenancies is a long-term lease.
- Restrictions on operational works involving subsurface disturbance by the Historic Places Act.

A number of these constraints have guided the assessment of possible uses of the property towards those that are low impact/passive forms of activity. This contributes to the property retaining its rural, open landscape character. An implication of these constraints is that there is unlikely to be any significant new building on the property within the five-year life of the Management Plan although the retrofitting of existing buildings may occur.

2.3 Concept Plan

The Concept Plan (Map 3) provides a visual overview of the future development of the park. It builds this picture from the park vision and from the implementation actions within the Management Plan. It is generally indicative of what will occur within the park.



Map 2 Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park – Concept Map Development Programme.

The Development Programme (Table 2) provides a more detailed picture of the future development of the property. It is generally indicative of what will occur concerning the property in line with what the community signalled.

There are limitations on the development of the property, such as access, the number of archaeological sites and the implications of the Historic Places Act that apply to some areas of the site. The combination of these limitations and the desire of the community to see low level development are reflected in the proposed Development Programme.

The existence of two farmhouses provides an opportunity to develop a low key visitor centre, toilet facility and perhaps a caretakers/ranger residence.

As the park evolves over time and visitor demand grows, the introduction of additional assets may be considered further.

Table 2 Development Programme.

Timeframe	Actions
Current to 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directional signage at key points. • Educational signage/cultural interpretation panels. • Toilets developed in conjunction with Ōpōtiki District Council at Ōhiwa. • Protective works on archaeological features. • Retirement and revegetation of areas unsuitable for farming. • Implement on-going pest plant and pest animal control measures. • Erosion protection measures in place. • New walking tracks developed. • On-going monitoring of car park usage.
3 years to 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence line removal/reorientation. • Majority of land retirement and planned revegetation completed.
10 years to 25 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education facility.

Development will proceed slowly and with modest expenditure. Implementation of the Development Programme may be accelerated if community or sponsorship support is available.

2.4 Opportunities

The land surrounding the property contains potential opportunities to enhance the four core values. The property does not exist in isolation and it is important to consider the potential effects of surrounding uses of private land, both now and in the future. The surrounding land also offers a number of opportunities to enhance the property and these will need to be considered as and when they arise.

The property sits within a much wider archaeological and culturally significant landscape with the property itself extending from Bryan Road, Waiōtahe across to the Ōhiwa Holiday Park boundary. The property contains a number of archaeological features that are closely linked to the habitation of the Upokorehe rohe situated around the Ōhiwa Harbour. This needs to be recognised in decisions relating to neighbouring land and within the interpretation of the property.

2.5 Threats

There are few negative threats which exist around the property which would impact on the visitor experience. Negative effects can include loss of the open space experience, noise, loss of potential access points, higher density development, loss of view shafts, displacement of pest animals into the property and unmanaged rubbish. At present most of these potential threats do not exist.

Natural threats present include pest plants, pest animals and erosion during extreme rainfall events. The grazing which assists the control of pasture also restricts visitor movement around the property as existing walkways can become muddy over winter (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Opportunities and threats – Pohutukawa loop track winter condition.

2.6 Opportunities

There are many opportunities that may enhance the visitor experience for park users and improve the overall resource. In particular, it is intended that in the future there will be opportunities for better access to the property.

There is potential opportunity to secure new access points to the property – both major vehicular accesses with car parking and/or walking accesses only. Any new vehicular accesses to the property are likely to be via private property or following further future land acquisition. There are significant restrictions to the development of new vehicular access points from existing Regional Council owned land due to the steep topography. This constraint has a significant impact on the provision of disabled and elderly person's access to and within the property.

There may also be opportunities to add land to the property to either enhance the open space, heritage or recreational values of the property or to prevent development adversely affecting property values. In addition, rationalisation of property boundaries may create more useful and logical edges to the property to assist with property management activities.

The identification of opportunities and threats does not limit any existing property rights but simply highlights the situations where the property could be enhanced through various actions.

Having acquired the land that makes up the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park allows for enhanced historical/cultural learning opportunities for both Māori and non-Māori.

2.7 Adjoining land and activities

The property is surrounded by private land and a range of established activities, most being farm based. These include farming operations, lifestyle and residential blocks, a holiday park, orchards and a District Council Recreational Reserve. These uses have the potential to both positively and negatively impact on the property experience and equally park users and park operations can impact on surrounding activities.

It is important that the management and development of the park is undertaken with both an understanding of these interrelationships and ensuring good communication. This will assist with enhancing the positive impacts and reducing, where possible, negative ones. As an example, from time to time access over private land may be desirable for certain activities within the park.

Part 3: Cultural history

3.1 Māori cultural and historical values

The archaeological sites in the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park are heritage places relating to Māori land use and occupation possibly spanning many centuries. Consultation with tangata whenua should be undertaken to understand the Māori cultural significance of these places. The property is within the rohe of Upokorehe of Te Whakatohea.

A comprehensive Māori cultural history and assessment of Māori cultural significance can only be provided by tangata whenua. Kaumatua of Upokorehe will be consulted as the manawhenua in this area. In 2003, local archaeologist Lynda Walter spoke to Upokorehe kaumatua Charles Aramoana about the cultural significance of Onekawa and Te Mawhai. Mr Aramoana has since passed away. However, in 2003 he emphasised that the area was very important as a strategic boundary zone where many significant events had occurred in the past.

There are published references to well-known historical events associated with the occupation of both Onekawa and Te Mawhai and these references provide some insight into the long and rich cultural history associated with Onekawa and Te Mawhai and the wider area of the headland between the Waiōtahe River and the Ōhiwa Spit.

Elsdon Best records Onekawa as *“an ancient pa on bluff one mile south of O-hiwa Ferry. Rongopopoia lived here. Attacked and taken by Kahuki and the Whakatāne tribe of Te Wai-mana”*¹. He notes Te Mawhai as *“an ancient pa on the hill just east of O-hiwa Ferry, and near Onekawa Pa. Tuamutu lived at Te Mawhai, some 15 generations ago (about A.D. 1530)”*. Rongopopoia was the son of Uetupuke and Rongowhakaata. Uetupuke left Rongowhakaata shortly before the birth of Rongopopoia and was living at Onekawa Pa with Tanemoeahi (the brother of Tuhoe Potiki) at the time of the birth. Tuamutu was of Tini-o-Toi and was the principal chief of Te Mawhai, which is located higher up the ridge from Onekawa Pa (south-east of Onekawa).

Published accounts of the conflict between the occupants of Onekawa and Te Mawhai differ in detail. However, in summary:

A child (or children) of Onekawa were flying a kite on the mudflats below Te Mawhai. One or more of the children were captured and strangled with the cord from the kite by Tuamutu (or other occupants of Te Mawhai). On learning of the death(s) Rongopopoia attacked Te Mawhai. The residents of Te Mawhai had already fled the pa, but Repanga was still there and was captured and killed by Rongopopoia. Repanga was an elderly man and a son of Muriwai. He was also the father of Tuamutu.

Upon learning of the death of his father Tuamutu swore revenge, but waited until matters had settled down before executing his plan. He had a large sea fishing net constructed and then invited the inhabitants of Onekawa, including Rongopopoia, to participate in the first casting and hauling of the net.

¹ Best, E. 1996. *Tuhoe The Children of the Mist*. 4th edition. Reed, Auckland, pp1150-1153.

Tuamutu stationed Rongopopoia and his people on the lower ropes of the net. He and his people took control of the upper ropes and at a crucial moment they cast the net over the heads of Rongopopoia and his followers. The people of Onekawa became entangled in the net and were drowned. This incident became known as karihi potae².

When karihi potae occurred Rongopopoia had two wives. One, Rangiparoro, was spared by Tuamutu because she was closely related to him. She was pregnant and subsequently gave birth to Kahuki – the son of Rongopopoia. She successfully concealed the sex of the child from Tuamutu and then fled to Kaharoa in order to protect Kahuki.

Kahuki was raised at Kaharoa believing he was the son of a local chief, Haeora. When he learnt the truth of his birth and the death of his father, he pledged to return to Ōhiwa to seek revenge. Kahuki returned to Onekawa in adulthood after learning that Tuamutu was living at the pa. He successfully attacked and took the pa, but Tuamutu fled unharmed. Kahuki began a long campaign to capture and kill Tuamutu, which he eventually succeeded in doing³.

Later references to Onekawa include:

In 1828 Captain Gilbert Mair Senior visited the beach below Onekawa whilst traveling with Rev. Henry Williams on the Herald. There were approximately 60–70 bodies on the beach, left after a battle between Te Whakatohea and Whakatāne that was so severe, with such heavy losses, that both sides stopped fighting and retreated simultaneously⁴.

In 1870 Onekawa Pa was occupied by Major Ropata with Ngati Porou forces during the pursuit of Te Kooti⁵. During the 1860s and 1870s there was a native school established at Onekawa for the education of children of troops stationed at the pa when the garrison was under the command of William Marsh⁶. An armed constabulary post was established at Onekawa Pa during the early 1870s under the command of Thomas McDonald.

3.1.1 Statement of significance

The archaeological site complex of Onekawa Te Mawhai has significant historic heritage values. The complex is one of unusual richness and diversity and possesses very high archaeological and Māori heritage values. The area is also associated with significant local historical events which elevate the overall historic heritage value of the complex.

The site complex comprises of a high concentration of archaeological sites with a wide range of site types represented, including defended pa, terraces, pits and middens. The sites are in reasonable condition, although all have been subject to varying degrees of damage or modification. The sites are representative of site types in the Bay of Plenty region. Although the dates of these sites are unknown, research in the Ōhiwa Harbour area has demonstrated archaeological sites within the harbour catchment span the entire time period of human occupation in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

² Best, E. 1996. *Tuhoe The Children of the Mist*. 4th edition. Reed, Auckland, p95.

³ Lyall A C 1979 *Whakatohea of Opotiki*. Reed publishers, p150.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Best, E. 1996. *Tuhoe The Children of the Mist*. 4th edition. Reed, Auckland, p646.

⁶ Van der Wouden, A. 1993. *Ōhiwa A Short History and Guide*. *Whakatane & Districts Historical Society Monograph* 23.

The site complex possesses high contextual value as an important archaeological and cultural landscape. Onekawa Pa occupies a strategic position and has been identified as one of the four primary polities (settlement centre of political influence) within the harbour catchment prior to European arrival⁷.

The site complex has the potential to provide archaeological information in a number of current archaeological research themes, such as people's relationship with the environment; settlement patterns; traditional conflict; warfare and the New Zealand wars; as well as early Māori-Pakeha interactions.

The site complex has strong associations with Upokorehe of Te Whakatohea and has a long and rich Māori history. The pa are physical markers in the landscape that provide a tangible link with the past. Important individuals – such as Repanga, Kahuki and Tuamutu are known to have lived at the pa – and significant events took place at Onekawa and Te Mawhai Pa.

Collectively the heritage places at Onekawa Te Mawhai form a group with interrelated heritage values representing significant themes in the history of human occupation of the Ōhiwa Harbour. The setting of the heritage places is also an essential element of their value. "A place is seldom separable from its setting. For most places, aspects of the setting contribute to the significance of the place, and the place may contribute to the setting and other places within it. The setting often explains why the place came to be where it is..."⁸.

3.2 **Settler history**

The settler history has not been researched to date other than to record the past recent ownership of the two farm properties by the Gawn and Tuck families and by the Bryan family before them.

⁷ Phillips, K. 1996. The Archaeology of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Unpublished MA Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland.

⁸ The Illustrated Burra Charter, p 37.

Part 4: Natural resource inventory

4.1 Geology and topography

The geology comprises weak, grey, slightly weathered to moderately weathered siltstone (rock) overlain by yellow brown firm sandy silt (completely weathered siltstone/soil). There is a sharp boundary between the silt and the siltstone in the head scarps of the exposed slopes. There is a thin veneer of various air fall tephra which has deposited on the undulating pastoral areas. The erosion potential on the undulating pastoral areas is negligible. The erosion potential on the very steep



slopes with exposed bare earth is high with soil slip being the main erosion concern.

Figure 2 Hill tops – Onekawa Te Mawhai.

4.2 Climate

The Eastern Bay of Plenty has a subtropical, temperate, marine climate, with warm, humid summers and mild winters. The region is one of the warmest in New Zealand with most areas experiencing at least 2,000 hours of sunshine per annum. The average daily temperatures range from 9°C to 16°C in winter and 22°C to 26°C in the summer. The majority of the rainfall occurs during the winter and spring with the region receiving an annual rainfall of between 2,000 mm and 4,000 mm. The Ōpōtiki District receives rain at any season with times of severe localised rainstorms ('cloudbursts') that occur in the high country and have caused flash flooding including past inundations of Ōpōtiki Township.

Generally the climate of the property is that of a warm temperate zone with favourable climatic conditions.

4.3 Vegetation cover

The property is predominantly a mixture of pasture, pohutukawa clad ridges, with remnant tracts of New Zealand natives in the gullies.

Land cover for the Onekawa Te Mawhai property is shown in Table 3 and is derived from the Land Cover Database (2002).

Table 3 Land cover.

Land cover	Area (ha)	Percentage cover (%)
Pasture	17.8	66
Indigenous forest	8.1	31
Mixed exotic scrub	0.4	2

Source: Land Cover Database, 2002.

4.3.1 New Zealand natives

A large proportion of the Onekawa Te Mawhai property is in pasture. The indigenous forest is confined to the escarpments to the north of the property and in the gullies and valleys. This coastal forest is dominated by pohutukawa, rewarewa and puriri. The coastal forest is partially protected by a QEII Trust covenant.



Figure 3 Pohutukawa on the ridgelines.

4.3.2 Exotic species

There are a number of pest plants present including gorse, pampas, wild ginger and woolly nightshade. A few large pines are found along with eucalyptus, around the farm buildings. Fruit trees and other domestic plantings are contained in the farm gardens. The Development Programme proposes an ongoing removal of pest plants.



Figure 4 Felled pine above access road.

Pasture areas are dominated by kikuyu, not an ideal grazing species, but does provide good protection of the land. The mixed exotic scrub is largely gorse and blackberry. This is scattered throughout the property. The eastern boundary contains a wetland that has been grazed in the past.

4.4 Fauna

No fauna surveys have been carried out for the property. The more common native and indigenous species such as kingfishers/kotare, tui, harrier hawks, fantail/piwakawaka and silver eyes/tauhou have been observed on the property. The forested areas may support kaka, North Island robins, whitehead, pied tits and kereru and these species are likely to be more commonly seen in the property as revegetation areas are expanded.

Introduced animals include rabbits, hares, magpies, possums and rodents. Ferrets, stoats, weasels and feral cats are probably present from time to time. Generally a lack of native birds is evident which is likely to be due in part to the poor food source.

4.5 Landscape character

The property is located in a rural landscape surrounded by a mixture of pastoral farming, and beach houses. The majority of the property while not specifically identified in the Ōpōtiki District Plan is more or less in the Ōhiwa Zone with the balance being in the Coastal Zone.

The topography of the property is at all times steep and undulating as it rises to an open more gently undulating plateau and ridgelines. Gullies in bush and grazing pasture are evident.

4.6 Operational management

The property is being maintained as an operating farm for land management purposes. The pastoral areas on the property are being grazed to maintain a good healthy grass sward on archaeological features as recommended in the archaeological survey completed in 2010.

Farm buildings, farm structures, service roads and access routes will be provided for the purposes of land management within the property that provides for efficient use of the land but does not compromise the property amenity or the environmental, cultural or heritage values of the property.

4.6.1 Easements

There is a water easement across the property near Bryan Road. This easement is for water piping for the water supply to Bryan Beach settlement. There is also a water easement to the ex-Tuck property.

4.6.2 Leases and licences

Table 4 sets out the renewal terms of the leases and licences associated with the park.

Asset	Renewal term
Rental (Ex-Tuck property)	Perpetuity for remainder of life
Rental (Ex-Gawn property)	Annual
Grazing Lease	Annual

4.6.3 Fire control

At the present time there are no formal procedures in place for fire protection, other than the property rules, which state that fires are not permitted.

4.6.4 Access into property

Public access to the property is provided via the access road which links into Bryan Road. A discreetly marked walking track from the stock yards up the hill to the summit is the preferred walking access. The current vehicle track cannot easily accommodate public access due to being a single lane with sharp bends.

Visitors are encouraged to park in the “Ōhiwa Domain” car park in the western area of the regional park, walk through the property to the summit, down toward Bryan Road and loop back to the car park via Bryans Beach. Additional access is available from Ōhiwa Beach Holiday Park and there is a small car parking area at the Bryan Road entrance to the park.

Vehicle access into the park is restricted.

4.6.5 Structures

The Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park has a number of assets. These assets are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 List of assets.

Asset	Description	Area/length
Gawn dwelling	Built circa 1980. Concrete foundations, timber frame with galvanised roof and aluminium joinery.	Living area: 189.9 m ² Garage: 44.1 m ² Patio: 36 m ²
Tuck dwelling	Circa 1980. Concrete foundation, timber frame, aluminium joinery and galvanised steel trough section roof.	Living area: 247.4 m ² Covered areas: 46.6 m ² Carport: 21.6 m ²
Tuck garage/potting shed	Concrete floor, timber frame, weather board and novalite clad.	51.8 m ²
Hay shed	Hay/woolshed with lean-to.	Hay shed: 128 m ² Lean-to: 37 m ²
Implement shed		50 m ²
Residential water supply	Includes: bore, pump, pump shed, water lines and tank.	N/A
Farm assets	Fencing, cattle yards and stock water supply.	Not detailed.
Driveway	Gravel with established water table and drainage.	Approximately 1 km.

4.6.6 Trig station

A survey benchmark trig point is located on the Onekawa Pa (Onekawa No. 2 code A4V2) with a height above sea level of 102.63 m.

Given its location, it is considered to be a significant trig, although its location has been responsible for some erosion which is detailed in the Archaeological Site Survey 2010.

An impact of the trig is that it draws attention to the fact that it is the highest point within the property and as a consequence it is a common destination point for property visitors. This may create problems by the establishment of a desire line over the land surrounding the trig. The trig is located within the garden of the house located near Onekawa Pa and is difficult to access currently. (Figure 5).



Figure 5 Ex-Tuck property and trig point.

4.6.7 Dams

There are no formal water dams on the land but several naturally wet areas exist. Figure 6 shows an ephemeral waterway in the Pohutukawa paddock.



Figure 6 Natural wet area, winter 2010.

4.6.8 Fences

Due to its long-term farming use, the property has a large number of fences that create paddocks for sheep and beef stock. There is approximately 3.5 km of internal boundary fences, which includes the shared boundary fences. These fences are currently in varying states of repair. A new Fencing Plan has been designed and is included as part of the Concept Plan (Map 3). Extensive changes to existing fence lines and gates are planned to be undertaken.

4.6.9 Public toilets

At the present time there are no permanent public toilets. A temporary toilet is provided for the summer months and is located at the stockyards. A public toilet is located just off site within the Ōhiwa Beach Holiday Park which may meet some users' needs who enter the property from this area. Establishment of public toilets in conjunction with Ōpōtiki District Council at Ōhiwa will be explored.

4.6.10 Car parking

There is a small recently developed car park at the entrance from Bryan Road which accommodates approximately ten vehicles. A car park for approximately 15 vehicles is also located at the Ōhiwa Domain.

4.6.11 Signs and stiles

At present there are various signs and stiles throughout the property. These are expected to increase in number as the track network is extended and formalised.

Part 5: Heritage management

5.1 Introduction

Two archaeological surveys were carried out in 2010 by InSitu Heritage Ltd. A subsequent report was developed and provides specific management recommendations for archaeological sites located in the Bay of Plenty Regional Council owned portion of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park.

The aim of the management recommendations are to ensure that the archaeological sites are managed appropriately and their values are recognised and conserved.

5.2 Archaeological survey

5.2.1 Environment and setting

Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park is located on the north-western portion of the raised marine sandstone landform located between the Ōhiwa Harbour and the Waiōtahe River. The northern extent of the park is bounded by sheer cliffs that drop to the ocean beach. The western portion of the park is dominated by Onekawa Pa. In addition, there are three other visible archaeological sites on this part of the park, all of which are likely to be associated with the occupation of Onekawa Pa.

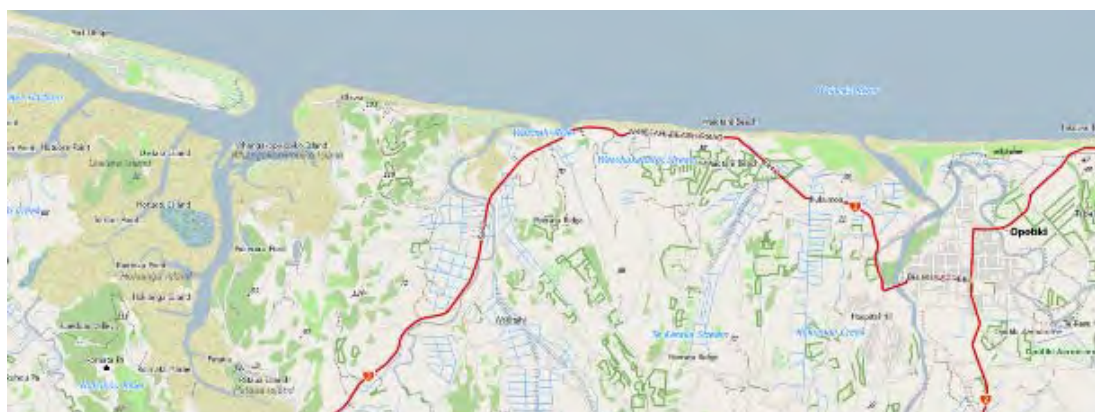


Figure 7 Location map, Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park.

Several other archaeological sites closely associated with Onekawa Pa and known collectively as Te Mawhai, are located at the northern end of the park⁹.

The western margin of the Regional Council land is bounded by the Ōhiwa Domain Reserve, administered by Ōpōtiki District Council. The eastern boundary of the property is Bryan Road and low-lying land to the east of Te Mawhai. The southern extent of the property is a subsidiary ridge that adjoins private property.

The pasture portions of the park are predominantly used for cattle grazing and most of the gullies and sidings contain small patches of remnant coastal forest (dominated by pohutukawa and puriri), secondary vegetation and gorse. The cliffs, containing coastal pohutukawa forest, to the north of the park are protected under a Queen Elizabeth II (QEII) National Trust Open Space covenant.

⁹ One of the report authors (Lynda Walter) was told by Charles Aramoana, kaumatua of Upokorehe, (personal communication 2003), that Te Mawhai was the name applied to the entire headland settlement and that Onekawa Pa was a fortified pa within that larger settlement area.

Gullies on the park contain springs and water courses. A spring that was probably closely associated with the occupation of Te Mawhai and Onekawa Pa is located in a northeast facing gully between recorded archaeological sites W15/69 and W15/764.

5.2.2 Previous archaeological surveys and research

Archaeological site recording in the Ōhiwa Harbour area began in the late 1960s and continued throughout the 1970s. A systematic survey of the harbour catchment was undertaken by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (Heritage New Zealand) in 1986, and this was expanded by a Harbour Margins Survey undertaken by the Department of Conservation in 1994. In 2004 Lynda Walter carried out an archaeological survey of the Ōhiwa Spit Recreation Reserves and the Ōhiwa Domain Reserve for the preparation of revised reserve management plans for Ōpōtiki District Council.

There have been five previous visits by archaeologists to the properties that now comprise the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park that have resulted in the recording or updating of information about archaeological sites. These are:

- Ken Moore (Archaeology group, Whakatāne and District Historical Society) 1969. The easily recognisable pa with visible surface features recorded during that visit.
- Bruce McFadgen, Peter Bristow and Mary O'Keefe (Heritage New Zealand) 1980.
- Kevin Jones (Heritage New Zealand) 1986.
- Kim Tatton, Rick McGovern-Wilson and Ken Phillips (Department of Conservation) 1994.
- Kim Tatton and Sally Burgess (NZAA Site Recording Scheme Upgrade Project) 2001.

During the mid-1990s there was an archaeological research programme and several archaeological surveys and assessments undertaken within the Ōhiwa Harbour catchment. In 1996 Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson directed two archaeological excavations on a coastal midden site (Tokitoki) on the Ōhiwa Loop Road within 2 km of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park. The excavations revealed the earliest known occupation site in the Eastern Bay of Plenty with preliminary dates from obsidian hydration analysis in the mid-14th century¹⁰.

There have been two archaeological assessments undertaken by Ken Phillips on properties in the immediate vicinity of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park which provide further archaeological context¹¹.

¹⁰ Phillips, K. 2004. Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Reeves Property, Ōhiwa. Unpublished report prepared for Neil Collis.

¹¹ Phillips, K. 2003. Preliminary Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects, Proposed Subdivision of Lamont Property, Ōhiwa. Unpublished report prepared for RPC Ltd.; Phillips, K. 2004. Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Reeves Property, Ōhiwa. Unpublished report prepared for Neil Collis.

5.2.3 Previous archaeological surveys and research

Thirteen archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park. These sites are listed in Table 5. The site descriptions that follow summarise information derived from the NZAA Site Recording Scheme records for those sites and incorporate information gathered during the surveys carried out in May and December 2010. Figures 8 and 9 show the locations of the recorded sites. The archaeological site records for some sites illustrate that there has been significant loss and/or deterioration of site condition between 1969 and the present time.

Table 6 Recorded archaeological sites prior to 2010 archaeological surveys, Onekawa Regional Park.

NZAA No.	Site type	Year recorded
W15/69	Pa	1969
W15/70	Pa	1969
W15/71	Pa	1969
W15/72	Pa	1969
W15/73	Pa/pits	1969
W15/115	Midden	1980
W15/116	Terraces/midden	1969
W15/117	Pa	1980
W15/118	Pit/midden	1969
W15/557	Pa	1986
W15/618	Midden	1994
W15/764	Terraces	1969
W15/908	Midden	2004

One additional archaeological site was identified during the survey in May 2010 and has been included within the site descriptions below. As well as the sites in the park, there are ten other recorded archaeological sites on land immediately adjacent.

Sites recorded by Ken Moore in 1969 were assigned imperial reference numbers, which appear on the early NZAA records. Imperial numbering was still in use when an archaeological inspection was undertaken by the Heritage New Zealand staff in 1980. The marked aerial photograph that recorded archaeological site locations at the time of the 1980 visit, used imperial reference numbers has been included within this report to illustrate the location of sites in relation to the original formation of the farm access track (Figure 10). The sites recorded in 1969 and 1980 have since been assigned metric numbers and are referred to by those numbers within this report.



Figure 8 Bay of Plenty Regional Council aerial photograph of the eastern portion of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park showing archaeological site locations and extents (numbers refer to NZAA metric site record numbers).



Figure 9 Bay of Plenty Regional Council aerial photography of the western portion of the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park showing archaeological site locations and extents (numbers refer to NZAA metric site record numbers).



Figure 10 1962 aerial photograph of Onekawa showing archaeological site locations (hand written numbers (in red) refer to NZAA imperial site record numbers).

5.2.4 **W15/69 – Pa**

Originally recorded by Moore in 1969, the site was visited in 1980 by Heritage New Zealand staff and its position was recorded on aerial photography and a large scale plan of the property, but the individual site record was not updated. The site was visited by Tatton in 2001 (NZAA Upgrade Project), an updated record, photography and GPS reference were obtained.

In 1969 the site was noted as being in good condition, but there was some suggestion that a substantial part of the pa had already been lost due to cliff erosion. The updated record completed in 2001 noted the pa as being in poor condition due to stock trampling and that the site had been damaged by fencing. Gorse covered most of the site at the time of the 2001 visit.

The site consists of approximately fourteen terraces containing evidence of midden and pits, with a transverse ditch and bank at the western end. The pa runs east-west, for approximately 65 m, parallel to the northern cliff edge. The site has been substantially modified and damaged by farm track formation, vegetation growth, livestock trampling and fencing.

The pa was visited during the May 2010 survey and is in very similar condition to that noted in 2001 (Figure 11). There has been some further loss of terraces on the northern side as a result of land slippage in 2004. A QEII covenant fence runs through the ditch and bank and then along the northern side of most of the terraces and is now very close to the cliff in some places (Figure 12). This fence has resulted in substantial damage to the archaeological site.



Figure 11 W15/69 Pa, May 2010.



Figure 12 W15/69 QEII covenant fence through main ditch and bank. Weed issues also illustrated.

The southern side of the pa was damaged by the construction of a farm track in the 1960s and this has created an erosion face from which substantial quantities of shell midden continue to spill out into the north-easterly facing gully below. This erosion has been accelerated by cattle tracking and trampling over the years. Most of the site is covered by gorse, kikuyu grass and there are a few large pohutukawa growing on the terrace scarps.

5.2.5 W15/70 – Pa

This site was recorded by Moore in 1969 and was identified by Moore, on the basis of his analysis of information provided by Elsdon Best, as Te Mawhai Pa. At the time of recording Moore noted that the farmer had infilled the ditches and had noted palisades whilst doing so (Figure 13). The farmer also said that he uncovered human remains while infilling the ditches.



Figure 13 Cattle grazing on infill portion of Te Mawhai Pa W15/70.

The pa originally consisted of a large platform (approximately 40 m x 30 m) possibly enclosed by a double ditch and bank on the southern and western sides. The northern boundary of the site is coastal cliff and the eastern side consists of two terraces, with a steep drop off to the south and a transverse ditch at the eastern end. There appears to be a secondary terrace west of the defensive ditch.

The site was visited in 1980 by Heritage New Zealand staff and its position was recorded on aerial photography and a large scale plan of the property, but the individual site record was not updated.

Tatton provided an updated record, photography, sketch plan and GPS reference for the site in 2001. The surface features were barely discernible and the site was in grazed pasture.

The pa was visited during the May 2010 survey and is in very similar condition to that noted in 2001. At the time of the visit the site was being grazed by cattle and was covered by rank pasture dominated by kikuyu. The remnant portions of the site that were not affected by the infilling of the ditches in the early 1960s, are distinct and in reasonable condition (Figure 14). It is likely that the earthworks carried out in the 1960s primarily resulted in much of the site being buried. Although there would have been some significant loss to the banks and elevated portions of the site, it is highly likely that a substantial part of the site survives as buried archaeological deposits. This site is likely to contain human remains on the basis of the exposure of such remains in the 1960s.



Figure 14 Intact ditch remnants Te Mawhai Pa W15/70, May 2010.

5.2.6 W15/71 – Pa

This site was recorded by Moore in 1969. It is a compact site consisting of platforms and steepened scarps. Two circular pits were recorded on the north-eastern platform.

The site was visited in 1980 by Heritage New Zealand staff and its position was recorded on aerial photography and a large scale plan of the property, but the individual site record was not updated.

Tatton visited the site in 2001 and provided an updated record, photography, sketch plan and GPS reference. Tatton noted that the pa was in good condition and had changed little since the time of recording in 1969. In 2001 the pa was in grazed pasture.

The pa was visited during the May 2010 survey and is in very similar condition to that noted in 2001 (Figure 15). The majority of the site is covered by rank kikuyu grass and appears to be in reasonably stable condition.



Figure 15 Pa W15/71 viewed from W15/70, May 2010.

5.2.7 W15/72 – Pa

Onekawa Pa consists of two distinct ‘units’ and a central platform, and extends over the majority of the western portion of the park (Figures 16, 17 and 18). The subsurface extent of the site is likely to encompass adjoining visible features recorded as separate sites – such as W15/115, W15/117 and W15/908.

The most visible archaeological features relate to the so-called ‘gun-fighter’ section (central platform) of the pa. This portion of the site was originally constructed as a ring-ditch pa fortification, but was modified by earthworks probably carried out during 1870 when the site was used as an armed constabulary post. Terraces and pits extend from this central area down the ridge to the south. The south facing ‘basin’ area between the highly visible portion of the pa and the Tuck house should also be considered part of the site as it contains shell midden. Buried archaeological deposits are highly likely to be present in this area.

The northern section of the pa consists of two transverse ditches, connected by an indistinct third lateral ditch. There are also associated terrace and pit features. This portion of the site overlaps with W15/117.

The pa was originally recorded by Moore in 1969 and identified at that time, on the basis of archival research and physical description, as Onekawa Pa. Moore produced the first sketch plan of the site and cited references to Onekawa Pa contained in Elsdon Best’s book on the history of Tuhoe¹².

¹² Best, E. 1996. Tuhoe: The Children of the Mist. 4th edition. Reed, Auckland.



Figure 16 W15/72 Onekawa Pa, southern unit, December 2010.



Figure 17 W15/72 Onekawa Pa, central platform, December 2010.



Figure 18 W15/72 Onekawa Pa, northern unit, December 2010.

The pa was next inspected by archaeologists in 1980 when Heritage New Zealand staff visited. In 1986 Ken Bristow returned to the site with Ken Jones (Heritage New Zealand) and prepared a plane table map of the pa. Bristow also recorded archaeological stratigraphy visible in an eroding section on the south-eastern side of the pa. He noted at the time that some of the detail of the features visible in 1969 could no longer be seen.

The archaeological site record form for Onekawa Pa was next updated by Tatton and Burgess in 2001. At that time the location of the Tuck house was added to the 1969 sketch map of the site. The house was not present when the site was recorded in 1969. The site record for adjacent site W15/115 prepared in 1980 noted that the area had recently been bulldozed in order to prepare a building platform. This suggests that the house was built on the eastern portion of Onekawa Pa in 1980. The plane table map prepared by Heritage New Zealand staff in 1986 did not include the portion of the pa occupied by the Tuck house.

Tatton and Burgess recorded Onekawa Pa as being in 'fair' condition in 2001. They noted that erosion of the south-eastern scarp of the pa was resulting in archaeological material being exposed. They also noted that most of the features identified by Moore in 1969 were visible. It is possible that grass growth obscured many of these features during the 1986 visit by Bristow when the plane table map was prepared.

The pa was visited in December 2010. It is generally in reasonable condition with a well-developed pasture sward over most of the site. Erosion damage is continuing on the south eastern scarps, where a farm track was formed in the past on a south-eastern terrace. The erosion is being exacerbated by cattle trampling. The archaeological material noted during the 2001 visit was not visible in 2010. Midden is however eroding from the western side of the site wherever the grass sward has been broken by cattle tracking.

Portions of the site have been previously modified by the formation of farm tracks, construction of fence lines and the main farm race. The most significant recent modification to the site was the construction of the Tuck house in approximately 1980.

5.2.8 **W15/73 – Pa**

Recorded by Moore in 1969, updated records provided by Jones (1986), Tatton (1994 and 2001). The site is a ridge top pa consisting of three terraces with a transverse ditch at the southern and northern ends. A subsidiary terrace at the northern end contains surface evidence of rectangular pits. There is extensive evidence of eroding midden along the north-eastern scarp of the pa where a farm track has been formed immediately adjacent to the scarp.

The pa was visited during the May 2010 survey (Figures 19, 20). The site is located on a small triangular shaped portion of the park adjacent to the southern boundary. The pa extends beyond the park boundary onto the road reserve administered by Ōpōtiki District Council to the west.



Figure 19 Pa W15/73 viewed from northern end, May 2010.



Figure 20 Pa W15/73 midden eroding from north-eastern scarp, May 2010.

5.2.9 W15/115 – Midden

In 1969 Moore recorded midden and suspected pits on a large flat area, in the location where the Onekawa trig beacon and the Tuck house have since been constructed. He included those features as part of the sketch plan he prepared for Onekawa Pa (W15/72).

In 1980 Bruce McFadgen (Heritage New Zealand) visited the property and recorded shell midden (W15/115) within a 10 m radius of the Onekawa trig beacon. The site record form contains very little detail, but it notes that 'extremities on two sides bulldozed for building platform'. An illustration included with the record indicated that the bulldozing had occurred on the northern and eastern sides of the platform. It is reasonable to conclude that McFadgen visited the property at around the time of the construction of the Tuck house, and that the area has already been partly modified due to the construction of the trig beacon at some stage between 1969 and 1980. Both construction activities resulted in the modification and/or loss of archaeological features relating to Onekawa Pa.

The site was visited by Tatton in 1994 at which time she noted that a new fence had been constructed on the southern side of the trig beacon platform. This activity had exposed shell midden on the southern side of the platform.

The site was visited in December 2010. Shell midden is continuing to erode from the area immediately around all four sides of the trig beacon, which is on an elevated platform within the curtilage of the Tuck house (Figure 21). It appears that the ground surface on the northern, western and eastern sides of the trig platform was lowered considerably when the Tuck house was constructed, thus creating the elevated platform. On the southern side of the trig platform, a 300-400 mm thick deposit of crushed and whole shell midden is eroding down slope from the base of a high wooden fence.

This midden is subject to on-going cattle trampling and the pasture sward is broken and discontinuous in this area. The visible midden consists of primarily of cockle and pipi. Fire-cracked rocks are prevalent, but no other artefact material was visible during the December 2010 visit.



Figure 21 W15/115 located at trig beacon visible to right of house and eroding down slope at right of photograph.

5.2.10 W15/116 – Terraces and midden

This site was recorded by McFadgen in 1980 and visited by McGovern-Wilson in 1994. In 1980 the site was noted as being 60 m north-east of W15/71, a series of four terraces east of a bulldozed track, with midden eroding from the lowest terrace. In 1994 McGovern-Wilson recorded that a new track had been formed along the northern side of the terraces, cut across the lower terrace and had obliterated any visible sign of the midden recorded in 1980.

This site was visited during the May 2010 survey. It consists of remnants of the previously recorded features distributed on either side of the main vehicle access track. There is a single intact terrace on the north-western side of the track, and midden is visible in the track cutting. A portion of the terraces are still intact on the eastern side of the track adjacent to W15/71 (Figure 22). The site extends across the vehicle access track to the north and includes a small flat area where a picnic table is located. The site is also visible as a cultural soil and midden layer on the western side of the access track just before the bend where the picnic table is located. Most of the remaining portions of the site are covered by gorse.



Figure 22 W15/116, an intact terrace on the north-western side of main access track.

5.2.11 W15/117 – Pa

This site was recorded by McFadgen in 1980. It was recorded as a platform containing indistinct terraces, enclosed on three sides (southern, western and eastern) by an indistinct ditch and bank. As noted previously in this report, these features were included on the 1986 plan of W15/72.

The site was visited during the December 2010 survey. At the time of the visit the area was covered by long pasture, however, the ditches and banks are discernible due to slight undulations in the ground surface and differential grass growth. The features appear to be as described when they were last visited in 1994, although a rubbish pit that had been dug in the centre of the pa is no longer visible. The site has a good robust grass sward cover. There is a fence-line running through the western side of the site (Figure 23).



Figure 23 Pa W15/117.

5.2.12 **W15/118 – Pit and midden**

The site was recorded by McFadgen in 1980 as being 100 m east of W15/71, exposed in a cross-section of a bulldozed track. He noted that the site may be affected if the track was widened. In 1994 Phillips attempted to relocate the site, but was not able to find it. Phillips noted that there was a new track in the approximate position of the site and it was probable that the site had been destroyed or damaged by that track.

The recorded location of W15/118 was inspected during the May 2010 survey but no trace of the site could be found. It was presumably completely destroyed by the realignment and formation of the main vehicle access track at some stage between 1980 and 1994.

5.2.13 **W15/557 – Pa**

O'Keefe recorded this site in 1986 as being on a small narrow ridge, between W15/69 and W15/70. The site consists of a prominent ditch, several terraces and exposures of midden. Tatton visited the site in 2001 and interpreted it as being part of an extension of W15/70, shown on Moore's 1969 sketch map, combined with the western portion of W15/69. This interpretation was confirmed during the May 2010 field survey and a recommendation has been made to the NZAA Central Filekeeper that record W15/557 is removed from the Site Recording Scheme.

5.2.14 **W15/618 – Midden**

Recorded by Phillips in 1994 as an exposed band of midden eroding down the hill side, 10 m from the southern corner of the Gawn's dwelling. This midden indicates that buried archaeological deposits, associated with the nearby pa W15/71, would have been damaged or destroyed by the construction of the dwelling.

This site was visited during the May 2010 survey. It is a thin band of shell midden eroding from the steep hill side below the southern corner of the house located on the Onekawa property. Most of the midden has been displaced and is spilling down the hill side. The midden provides an indication that buried archaeological deposits are likely to be present on the curtilage of the dwelling.

5.2.15 W15/764 – Terraces

This site was recorded by Moore in 1969. Moore recorded that a broken greenstone pendant was found by one of the Bryan children in midden on the site. The location of the site was noted on the 1980 plans produced by the Heritage New Zealand, but the site record was not updated at the time. Tatton and Burgess could not relocate the site as described by Moore and recorded the features present as an extension of pa W15/71.

The photocopied aerial photograph marked with site location during the Heritage New Zealand visit to the property in 1980, shows the location of W15/764 as being further north-east of W15/71 than indicated by Tatton and Burgess. It appears that the features they recorded as W15/764 are in fact W15/116.

The site was visited during the May 2010 survey. It is located on a small flattened area on a steep sided ridge northeast of W15/116. There is a large pine tree growing on the western edge of the terrace and the site is covered by rank kikuyu and gorse. It is intact and generally as described in 1969 although the midden was not visible.

5.2.16 W15/908 – Midden

This midden was recorded by Lynda Walter in 2004 during an archaeological survey of the Ōhiwa Recreation Reserve. The boundaries of that survey were determined by fence lines which, on the eastern side of the reserve, do not equate with the cadastral boundaries of the reserve.

The midden was exposed by land slippage at the outer edge of a walking track from the Ōhiwa Harbour Holiday Park to Onekawa Pa. It was noted at the time of recording that the midden was eroding and would probably continue to slip down the gully head. It was also noted that the midden appeared to be re-deposited material from a site disturbed by the original formation of the walking track.

The site was visited in December 2010 and is in similar condition to that recorded in 2004. Patches of eroding midden are visible across most of the western facing slope below Onekawa Pa, wherever the ground surface has been disturbed by cattle trampling, track formation, or erosion processes. W15/908 is one example of such an exposure.

5.2.17 W15/1067 – Terraces and midden

A previously unrecorded archaeological site was found during the May 2010 survey and has been entered to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme as site W15/1067.

This site is located in a north facing 'basin' immediately west of the vehicle access track and between W15/71 and W15/70. It consists of two large terraces and shell midden is eroding from the northern edge of one terrace where it has been partially cut by an old farm track. On the northern side of that track a large pohutukawa has collapsed and there is scattered midden exposed in the root plate.

The terraces are covered by a robust kikuyu grass sward and are in good condition (Figure 24). The midden is subject to on-going erosion and loss due to stock trampling and soil creep.



Figure 24 W15/1067, terraces and midden in north facing 'basin' between W15/70 and W15/71, May 2010.

5.2.18 Relationship between archaeological sites

There is a close interrelationship between all the archaeological sites in the park. The cultural history suggests that Onekawa and Te Mawhai were contemporaneous. Without extensive archaeological investigation and a comprehensive dating sequence, however, it is not possible to determine whether the pa were built and occupied at the same time.

It is highly likely that the visible archaeological features in the park represent a cumulative sequence of occupation spanning several hundred years. The surface archaeological features visible within the park today are likely to be the result of successive building phases. It is also highly likely that the midden, terrace and pit sites represent settlement and activity areas (such as kainga and gardens) associated with the occupation of the pa, both in pre-European times and historically. Visible features include those resulting from the 1870s occupation and use of Onekawa Pa as an armed constabulary post, which included various buildings for housing troopers and their families, as well as a school.

Given the density of archaeological sites in the park, buried archaeological sites deposits that have no surface evidence are probably present in the areas between visible archaeological sites. These are likely to include terraces, pits and shell midden sites. Midden has been exposed in many of the erosion scars and slips, particularly in the northeast facing gully between W15/69 and W15/116.

The gently sloping ground north of W15/73 has an uneven ground surface in some places which gives the impression of possible archaeological features. However, no definite features were able to be identified in this area. It seems likely however, that buried features occur in this area.

Midden is visible around the edges of the Tuck house curtilage and it is highly likely that remnant buried features are present within the curtilage in areas not directly affected by the construction of the house platform.

5.3 Key heritage management issues

5.3.1 Compliance with legislation

There are three statutes that are applicable to work affecting archaeological sites in the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park. These are the Historic Places Act, the Resource Management Act and the Protected Objects Act.

5.3.2 Historic Places Act 1993

The NZ Historic Places Trust (Heritage New Zealand) administers the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA). The HPA contains a consent process for any person intending to carry out work that may affect an archaeological site. The HPA defines an archaeological site as:

Any place in New Zealand that –

- (a) Either:
 - (i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, or
 - (ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900, and
 - (iii) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (Section 2, *Historic Places Act 1993*).

Any person intending to undertake work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site must first obtain an authority from the Heritage New Zealand for that work. An authority is required for work on public and private land, and even if the activity is permitted under a district or regional plan or a resource or building consent has been granted.

5.3.3 Resource Management Act 1991

Under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) city, district and regional councils are required to sustainably manage natural and physical resources; these include archaeological sites and Māori heritage places. The protection of historic heritage places from inappropriate subdivision, use and development under the RMA is a matter of national importance.

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and culture deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, spiritual and technological. Regional and district plans are some of the primary tools used to achieve sustainable management.

5.3.4 **Protected Objects Act 1975**

The Protected Objects Act 1975 is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates:

- The export of protected New Zealand objects;
- The illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects; and
- The sale, trade and ownership of taonga tuturu.

There are nine categories of protected objects; of relevance to the property are taonga tuturu (50+ year old objects related to Māori culture and society) and New Zealand archaeological objects (materials removed from a New Zealand archaeological site).

Any newly found taonga tuturu are in the first instance Crown owned unless and until a determination on ownership is made by the Māori Land Court. In the interim, the Ministry is legally responsible for recording, custody, facilitating claims for ownership and any conservation treatment for taonga tuturu. Any finds must be taken to the closest museum, which will notify the Ministry.

5.3.5 **Management framework/standards**

The key principle of planning for any project work in the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park needs to be the over-riding intention of avoiding or minimising any adverse effects on archaeological sites and consequently historic heritage values.

Effective management of heritage places requires the identification of threats to heritage values and the implementation of appropriate actions to remove or ameliorate any potential or actual damage. The recommendations in Section 5 are directed at preventing, avoiding or minimising threats to archaeological sites.

5.3.6 **Managing threats from natural processes**

Vegetation growth, fire and erosion caused by wind action, sunlight, rainfall and variations in ground moisture can all have a detrimental impact on archaeological sites. Some natural processes such as earthquakes and cyclonic storm events have the potential to have a catastrophic effect on archaeological sites. There is some evidence that the northerly portions of W15/69 were lost due to erosion of the coastal cliffs prior to 1969. Shell middens on sides of the northeast facing gully between W15/69 and W15/116 were severely affected by erosion resulting from landslips during 2004.

Natural processes may act independently, e.g. vegetation growth, or in combination, e.g. a period of drought may lead to a vegetation fire and the subsequent fire may result in damage to the archaeological sites. The damage to the site may occur quickly, e.g. an intense period of rainfall or a land slip, or over a long period of time e.g. wind buffeting an exposed feature.

Deep rooted plants particularly large trees and some invasive weed species such as gorse can damage both surface and sub-surface archaeological features. A robust grass sward provides the ideal surface cover for archaeological sites that limits erosion and fire risk and allows the surface features to be clearly seen. If this cover is maintained, the detrimental impacts of vegetation are minimised.

The remnants of coastal forest in the park are probably either older than, or contemporaneous with, many of the archaeological sites. There are areas of secondary bush and gorse in the park and the growth and spread of this vegetation will affect archaeological sites, primarily shell midden. The stratigraphy of archaeological deposits is vulnerable to disruption through tree root action.

Threats to grass cover (and subsequently, the archaeological features) include erosion, vegetation change and succession processes, weed invasion, trampling, over-grazing, rabbit burrowing and fire. Most of this risk can be minimised by having a prescribed grazing and maintenance regime and a pest control plan and ensuring that it is adhered to through regular monitoring.

Erosion can damage or destroy archaeological features and may be the result of some previous action, e.g. run-off from heavy rainfall or slipping following track work. Careful land management can minimise erosion risks.

There is some risk to archaeological sites posed by fire. While a fire may not initially affect the archaeological site, subsequent rainfall could expose features to damage by erosion or, alternatively, strong winds and continuing fine weather following a fire could lead to subsequent wind erosion. The major risk of damage to the archaeological sites comes from firefighting operations. Machinery or firefighting tactics used in rural fire suppression, e.g. earthmoving machinery and hand construction of fire lines, will damage archaeological features.

5.3.7 Land management and maintenance

In the past, two domestic dwellings and associated farm utility buildings have been established in the area now encompassed by the park and have clearly damaged or destroyed archaeological sites. This includes damage to pa W15/71 and W15/72 and the probable destruction of the site of which midden W15/618 is a remnant. Archaeological sites W15/116 and W15/118 have also been adversely affected and/or destroyed by ground disturbance associated with the upgrading of the farm access track.

At some time in the late 1950s or early 1960s Te Mawhai Pa (W15/70) was extensively modified when a former landowner filled in most of the ditches on the pa in order to create a flatter paddock. It should be noted that human remains were encountered during that work and it is likely that burials and displaced koiwi are present in the archaeological sites in the park.

A fence erected to exclude livestock from the QE II National Trust covenant area adjacent to sites W15/70 and W15/69 has cut through and adversely affected archaeological features on those pa.

In practical terms it may be impossible to avoid all adverse effects due to the density of buried deposits in the park. However, such effects can be minimised by prior archaeological assessment and advice, appropriate livestock management practices and careful planning and placement of modifications such as fences, gateways, water troughs, tracks, visitor facilities and planting.

The density of visible archaeological features in the park; and the evidence of buried archaeological deposits exposed by previous ground disturbance such as track formation and erosion; strongly indicates that any ground disturbance, particularly in the elevated portions of the park, is likely to encounter archaeological deposits. Therefore, it is advisable that an authority to modify is obtained prior to any ground disturbance on elevated portions.

The on-going activities associated with the management and maintenance of the park which are most likely to impact upon archaeological features and deposits are: livestock trampling, ground disturbance associated with fencing, track formation, installation of visitor facilities and interpretation, water supply maintenance, pasture renewal, tree planting and vegetation and/or weed removal.

If archaeological sites are likely to be affected by any land management activity or practice it is necessary to obtain the appropriate statutory consents prior to commencement of the activity. An authority to modify an archaeological site(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Places Act (1993) is required for all ground disturbance that may affect any archaeological features (whether recorded or not).

5.3.8 Grazing and livestock

Grazing of livestock, to maintain a protective grass cover on archaeological sites, has the potential to seriously damage the features through trampling and tracking. Nevertheless, grazing is the most appropriate regime to maintain the flat, elevated portions of the park in a vegetation cover that offers the best protection to archaeological sites while also providing for public viewing and appreciation of the surface features. The risk to heritage places posed by livestock grazing must be carefully balanced against the potential damage caused by a change in the existing vegetation cover.

Grazing, and trampling on the hill sidings and around gateways and water troughs (Figure 25), can cause significant damage to the archaeological sites. The loss of vegetation cover, trampling and compaction of the fragile ground surfaces on the steep hill sides in the park will accelerate the rate of natural erosion caused by geological processes and water run-off.



Figure 25 Example of stock trampling around a water trough near W15/73.

Management of the grazing and associated fencing is a key requirement to stabilise archaeological sites and reduce the rate of deterioration of archaeological features. A degree of ground damage due to stock trampling and tracking is always going to occur as a consequence of using grazing animals to maintain a pasture sward. This risk should be managed to restrict damage to areas where archaeological sites are not affected.

Damage to archaeological sites can be avoided if livestock are managed carefully and monitored closely. Factors that must be considered when grazing livestock on archaeological sites include:

- The age, number and species of animals used;
- Seasonal influences;
- The duration and timing of grazing;
- Placement of fences, gates, stiles, and water troughs;
- Animal behaviour (congregation of stock, resting or camping, trampling, tracking);
- Length of grazing rotations;
- Animal welfare and husbandry;
- Revegetation programmes.

Activities associated with habitat restoration in the park, such as tree planting and/or the removal of pest plant species, have the potential to adversely affect archaeological features. In addition, the root action of trees within areas proposed for revegetation with indigenous species may modify or destroy subsurface archaeological information.

5.3.9 Visitor activities

Visitor activities have the potential to damage archaeological features. The Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park is rapidly becoming an increasingly popular recreational area. Public use of the park has been encouraged by the development of a car park, upgrade of the access road as a walking track and the provision of directional signs and picnic tables. Managed recreational use of the park is compatible with the conservation of the archaeological sites. However, many visitor activities have the potential to damage archaeological features if not managed appropriately.

Damage may be caused by the impact of foot traffic on ground surfaces and informal tracking. Inappropriate visitor activities such as vandalism and digging or excavation may also damage or destroy archaeological sites.

In some cases activities that may be perceived as having a low impact can actually cause significant damage to archaeological features if they occur in inappropriate areas. Such activities include mountain biking and events that concentrate large groups of people at specific points, such as gatherings and school visits.

5.3.10 Information loss

The loss of archival information such as documents and photographs or unrecorded oral history constitutes a threat to heritage values. This material provides a link with the past and is an integral component of the history of the heritage place.

Physical information about the history of human use and occupation of the park area may also be lost through natural and human induced processes. Collection of information about site condition via monitoring is required in order to detect loss and ensure timely and appropriate intervention.

5.4 Heritage work recommendations

5.4.1 Planning new work

When planning any new work in the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park, the following guidelines should be followed:

- Check known archaeological information sources determine if sites may be affected.
- Where there are known or suspected archaeological sites, establish the location and significance of any sites using the information contained in this report, or seek advice from appropriately qualified people where necessary. All/any sites within areas where work is planned must be recorded and accurately shown on all plans used for the work.
- Contact Upokorehe as appropriate to identify specific concerns and protection/restoration requirements for any known or suspected heritage places.
- If new sites are identified in the future, attempt to redesign or modify the work program to avoid disturbance to heritage places.
- If modification or disturbance of an archaeological site cannot be avoided always obtain an authority (consent) from the Heritage New Zealand. Ensure that the authority is obtained before any disturbance of a site.
- The density of recorded archaeological sites in the park and the high likelihood of buried archaeological sites being present, means that it would be advisable to obtain an authority (consent) from the Heritage New Zealand prior to any ground disturbance on elevated portions of the park.

5.5 Site specific recommendations

5.5.1 W15/69 – Pa

W15/69 is a substantial pa, but is in poor condition. Action is required in order to reduce the loss of archaeological features due to erosion, particularly on the southern side of the site where cattle trampling is causing damage (Figure 26). Few practical measures can be taken to reduce erosion loss on the seaward northern side of the site.

Gorse should be removed from the site and the kikuyu grass cover should be encouraged.

Consideration should be given to moving the QEII covenant fence so that it no longer cuts through archaeological features. This may involve adjusting the boundaries of the covenant and possibly incorporating the pa into the covenant area. This would have the benefit of preventing livestock from accessing the pa but may require intensive management of weed issues on the pa. An archaeological authority must be obtained from the Heritage New Zealand prior to any new fencing work in this area.



Figure 26 Midden eroding on the southern side of W15/69.

5.5.2 W15/70 – Pa

It is recommended that consideration is given to mapping of the pa using fluxgate gradiometer technology in order to identify the extent of intact buried archaeological features. This mapping technique requires no ground disturbance.

The site is substantially in grass and this should be managed in order to maintain a robust sward. Gorse is beginning to spread on to features on the northern side of the QEII covenant fence and this should be sprayed before it invades and obscures the features.

The fence on the eastern side of the site cuts through the intact remnant of the ditches and banks and creates an artificial separation of the remaining intact terraces of the site from the interior of the pa. Consideration should be given to the adjustment of the alignment of this fence in order to remove it from visible archaeological features. An archaeological authority must be obtained from the Heritage New Zealand prior to any new fencing work in this area.

5.5.3 W15/71 – Pa

Gorse is beginning to spread on the northern and eastern sides of the site, and this should be removed before to spreads over more of the site. There are several trees growing on the southern side of the pa which should also be removed by trimming at ground level (Figure 27). The stumps should not be removed, but should be treated with herbicide as appropriate to prevent regrowth.

A burrow has been recently dug on the eastern side of the site and has exposed shell midden. It is unclear whether this damage was caused by a burrowing seabird or a pest animal. Monitoring should be carried out in order to assess whether such burrowing damage is a common or unusual occurrence. If the burrowing is being caused by rabbits or other pest animals, control operations should be carried out. If burrowing damage due to seabirds is identified as an issue, through regular monitoring of the archaeological sites in the park, archaeological advice should be sought in order to determine if either remedial work or a programme to recover information from threatened sites is required.

There is a stock water trough located on the north-eastern corner of the site. There is some evidence of stock trampling around the trough and this trough should be moved off the site as soon as possible to prevent further damage.



Figure 27 Trees on the southern scarp of W15/71 that should be removed.

5.5.4 W15/72 – Onekawa Pa

Onekawa Pa is a large and complex site. Some of the archaeological features of the pa are highly visible and easily recognised. However, a substantial portion of the site is difficult to interpret and less visible. A review of the NZAA site record forms produced for the site since 1969 illustrates that archaeologists who have visited the site have arrived at differing conclusions regarding the presence or absence of various features and the extent of the site. The extent illustrated on Figure 3 of this report accords with that recorded in 1969 when the site was first entered into the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

Accurate recording of all archaeological features and the delineation of the extent of Onekawa Pa is required for interpretation, site management and monitoring purposes. It is recommended that Onekawa Pa is mapped by a suitably experienced archaeological team using highly accurate survey equipment. The mapping should be carried out during the winter months when vegetation cover will be short, to ensure that ground surface visibility is optimum.

Onekawa Pa is in reasonable condition considering that it has been grazed by cattle for many years and has been subject to various modifications due to fencing and farm track formation.

Erosion on the south-eastern terrace scarps of Onekawa Pa has been noted over the years. Erosion is still on-going and is being exacerbated by cattle trampling (Figure 28). The establishment of an unbroken grass sward on the terrace scarps is required in order to reduce the loss of archaeological material due to erosion. The presence of archaeological material in this area has been noted during previous archaeological inspections, although none was visible during the December 2010 visit.

In alignment with the Concept Plan, Bay of Plenty Regional Council has ceased cattle grazing the pa sites. The areas are lightly grazed using sheep only. Close monitoring should also be carried out to ensure that they do not begin 'camping' on the terrace scarps, leading to further erosion damage.

A fence line has been constructed through the ditch and bank on the northern side of the central platform of Onekawa Pa. It is recommended that this fence is removed. The placement of fences in relation to the archaeological features of the pa needs to be carefully considered and archaeological advice should be obtained before any new fences are constructed.



Figure 28 Erosion on south-eastern scarps of Onekawa Pa W15/72.

5.5.5 W15/73 – Pa

The pa is almost entirely covered by gorse and is suffering due to this vegetation cover. Most of the ground surface under the gorse is bare and vulnerable to erosion. Midden is eroding along a farm track on the northeast side of the site. The gorse should be removed as soon as possible and the site managed into robust grass cover.

5.5.6 W15/115 – Midden

In approximately 1980 the Tuck house was constructed on a large flat area that had previously been recorded as part of Onekawa Pa (Figure 29). At the time of construction of the house, a midden was noted as being disturbed by earthmoving carried out to form the house platform. This midden is continuing to erode down the slope to the south of the Tuck house and is also visible in gardens on the southern side of the house (Figure 30).

The erosion of the midden is being exacerbated by cattle trampling in areas of poor grass sward development on the south facing slope. Careful management of the grazing in this area is required in order to encourage thickening of the sward and a reduction in the erosion damage. The area should also be monitored as it is highly likely that archaeological material is being periodically exposed and is probably eroding down the slope.

If the Tuck house were to be removed at some point in the future, or there is any significant alteration to the curtilage and garden area, it is likely that intact archaeological deposits will be exposed. An archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand will be required prior to any such work.



Figure 29 Onekawa trig beacon and location of W15/115 within curtilage of Tuck house.



Figure 30 Midden from W15/115 eroding below garden fence at south side of Tuck house.

5.5.7 W15/116 – Terraces and midden

Midden from this site is visible in the eastern scarp of the main access track as it runs parallel to W15/71. Care should be taken to ensure that vegetation cover is maintained on this track scarp. At present most of the scarp has kikuyu growing on it and this is acting to minimise erosion of the midden deposit. Where this cover is absent the midden is eroding onto the track. In addition, when track maintenance work is carried out if this scarp is likely to be cut back an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand will be required before the work is undertaken.

5.5.8 W15/117 – Pa

There are no specific management recommendations for this site. However, it should be mapped as part of the recording of Onekawa Pa. The existing pasture sward should be maintained and consideration should be given to removal of the fence that cuts through the western and northern sides of the site.

5.5.9 W15/764 – Terraces

There are no specific management requirements for the site, although removal of the pine tree would decrease the probability of the site being lost due to land slippage.

5.5.10 W15/908 – Midden

There are no specific management requirements for the site, although ensuring maintenance of a robust grass sward on the western slope of the property will assist in minimising the loss of midden through erosion processes.

5.6 Pasture maintenance guidelines

Maintenance and enhancement of the existing grass sward that covers most of the elevated portions of the park is the primary means to achieve stabilisation and long-term conservation of the archaeological sites. Careful management of the grazing regime is required to ensure that the pasture sward is maintained and damage to archaeological features is avoided. Ground damage can be minimised by using classes of livestock that are appropriate to the site features and conditions. This can be achieved by the following methods:

- Cattle should not be grazed on archaeological features during prolonged periods of wet weather or drought conditions. Pasture sward should not be less than 50 mm in areas of the property that contain concentrations of archaeological features. Cattle used to graze the park should be less than 350 kg live weight.
- Gateways and water troughs should not be placed in areas where archaeological features are present. Artificial ground hardening, using metal or concrete, could be considered in areas where congregation of stock occurs – for example, gateways and around water troughs.
- Uniform length of grass sward is not required for archaeological site management purposes. Areas of rank grass around track edges, on terrace scarps, along fences and at the base of signs may act to protect archaeological deposits and should not be removed.
- A short grass sward creates a favourable habitat for rabbits. Rabbits may damage archaeological features by burrowing. When grass is dense and rank the rabbit population tends to decrease. Rabbit numbers should be monitored by observation and if population increase is observed, control operations should be undertaken.

5.6.1 Habitat restoration and revegetation programmes

Restoration programmes are not incompatible with heritage conservation measures, as long as heritage values are taken into account. The following methods are recommended:

- An archaeological authority must be obtained from Heritage New Zealand, prior to the commencement of any revegetation planting, where there is the potential to encounter archaeological sites. Given the frequency of shell midden in the park it would be advisable to obtain an archaeological authority prior to any planting work being undertaken.
- All ground disturbance where there is the potential to encounter archaeological sites must be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. This person must be approved by Heritage New Zealand as part of the authority process.
- An authority issued by Heritage New Zealand may require that an archaeologist be present during planting operations to record the location and extent of any in-situ archaeological deposits encountered, as considered appropriate by the archaeologist.

- The time required by the archaeologist to record any archaeological evidence uncovered during planting operations should be allowed for in the planting programme and in any contract documents, if appropriate. Provision should also be made for possible delays to planting operations in the vicinity of any archaeological sites, to enable any archaeological work required by Heritage New Zealand to be undertaken.

5.6.2 Visitor tracks, interpretation and infrastructure facilities

The Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park is increasing in popularity as a visitor destination. There is considerable potential to make appreciation and understanding of the cultural heritage of the park a central part of the visitor experience.

High quality interpretative information can improve visitor appreciation and understanding of the archaeological sites. An effective and appropriate way for information about the historical and cultural significance of the park to be conveyed to visitors would be by direct contact with Upokorehe. If tangata whenua wish to do so, they should be encouraged to undertake guided walks for small groups of visitors. This would enhance the visitor experience, provide a valuable learning experience and help to re-affirm the tangata whenua role as kaitiaki.

If the park is managed in a manner that encourages visitors to learn about the significance of the heritage places and increases their desire to care for such places, visitor appreciation provides an effective tool to ensure the long-term conservation of heritage and cultural values.

- The condition of artificial track surfaces should be regularly monitored and maintained.
- An authority must be obtained from Heritage New Zealand prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance associated with track formation, facilities installation or maintenance where there is the potential to encounter archaeological sites. This is a requirement regardless of whether those archaeological sites have been previously identified or have visible surface features.
- All ground disturbance where there is the potential to encounter archaeological features must be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. This person must be approved by Heritage New Zealand as part of the authority process.
- Tracks in areas known to contain archaeological sites should be constructed by building up an artificial surface rather than cutting a track bench into the archaeological material. Compacted gravel surfaces should be established and additional gravel should be added regularly to maintain a robust surface. The track crown should be maintained and water should be diverted off the track at regular intervals. This will prevent the track from eroding into buried archaeological material.
- Access through archaeological features should be restricted to one designated route, which ideally operates as a circuit through the site. Alternative, informal routes should be closed using vegetation barriers and if necessary, actively discouraged by barriers and signage.
- Interpretation panels, directional signs, seats and other furniture should not be placed on archaeological features. Ground disturbance associated with the installation of such facilities should be kept to the minimum possible by the use of appropriate construction and anchoring techniques wherever there is the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits.

5.7 Monitoring and maintenance

Regular inspection and maintenance, where appropriate, are necessary elements in the management of archaeological sites. It is important that any detrimental effects arising from land use, such as habitat restoration or visitor use are identified and addressed.

Monitoring involves systematic inspections to check the condition of the archaeological sites and other key issues, and should be carried out at regular intervals. A walk-through survey can be used to monitor natural processes as well as visitor and management impacts. Aspects that should be regularly monitored include (as appropriate) weed growth, vandalism damage, damage caused by informal tracking, vehicles, deterioration or damage and safety issues related to features or structures.

A standard monitoring form should be used for these surveys and copies kept on file (Appendix 8.1). In addition to these regular surveys, informal monitoring should be undertaken during any site visit, after specific management actions or extreme weather events. The condition of any interpretation signs and visitor facilities can also be incorporated into the monitoring programme. Photographs taken from specified points can also be a useful monitoring tool to identify changes over time.

5.8 Accidental discovery

Effective management of historic heritage in the park should include provision for the accidental discovery of archaeological sites, artefacts of Māori origin and human skeletal remains (Appendix 8.2). Having such a protocol in place ensures that such chance discoveries are dealt with in a consistent and appropriate manner, in order to safe guard the heritage value and address issues of cultural safety. Any protocols should be developed in consultation with Upokorehe and Heritage New Zealand.

Part 6: Management policies and actions

This part outlines the policies and implementation actions for the future management of the property. These are provided under a number of key management themes and are a guide for the community and Council when making decisions about the management of the property. Actions are identified for each management theme. The policies and actions are based on the vision expressed in Part 2.

The management policies and actions, where possible, align with the Reserve Management Plan for part of the land owned by Ōpōtiki District Council.

The management themes for the property are:

- Cultural values.
- Heritage values.
- Landscape values.
- Ecological management.
- Visitor experience.
- Commercial activities.
- Public access.
- Farm management.
- Infrastructure and utilities.
- Governance.
- Future opportunities.

6.1 Cultural values

The underlying goals and policies are underpinned by traditional practice and protocol.

6.1.1 Goals and policies for cultural values

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| Goal 1 | The property is to be promoted and managed in ways that do not conflict with its cultural values. |
| Policy 1.1 | Upokorehe will continue to be significantly involved in management decisions for the property. The property also falls within the role of Ngāti Awa, Te Whakatohea and Ngāi Tūhoe. |
| Policy 1.2 | The pa are to be conserved and retained in a stable state. |
| Policy 1.3 | The use of the property for educational and traditional events is to be recognised, for example, Matariki the celebration of the New Year. |
| Policy 1.4 | The importance of traditional use of resources (such as for medicinal purposes) is to be recognised. |
| Policy 1.5 | Design signage and structures taking into account the cultural significance of the property. |

- Policy 1.6 The disposal or burying of ashes, body parts, placentas and still-born infants is not permitted within the property boundaries.
- Policy 1.7 Interpretation of the cultural values related to the property is to be undertaken in such a manner that it reaffirms the property's cultural importance to tangata whenua.
- Policy 1.8 Visitors should refrain from eating on the pa sites with respect to cultural protocols.

6.1.2 Implementation for cultural values

- Action 1 Develop a cultural inventory with Upokorehe to record the history of the property;
- Action 2 Establish cultural protocols in consultation with Upokorehe, to be based on existing protocols to include:
- Agreements between Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Upokorehe for event management and appropriate activities and celebrations – these protocols are to be included in the Event Management Guidelines.
- Action 3 Obtain required authorities under the Historic Places Act for works and activities (including protective measures, and remedial and mitigation works).
- Action 4 Promote cultural values within the property by providing educational information to the public including recording the cultural history of the area and Onekawa Te Mawhai and develop interpretative signs which may include pou whenua.

6.1.3 Heritage values

This section considers the potential impact of future development on heritage values and sites and the opportunity for protection of heritage values and sites. The property has interesting heritage – both in terms of the various iwi/hapu that have occupied the area over time and also the history of pastoral farming by the Gawn and Tuck families. The cultural values of the property have been considered in the previous management theme.

The provisions of the Historic Places Act 1983 apply to the activities and work that takes place on the property.

6.1.4 **Goals and policies for heritage values**

Goal 2 Protect the archaeological features within the property.

Policy 2.1 Archaeological features will be maintained:

- Grazing with stock will be used to maintain pasture where practical;
- The pa sites sight lines and vistas and character will be retained;
- Control of burrowing pests animals such as rabbits and Norway rats will be undertaken; and
- Appropriate native plantings will be undertaken where revegetation is necessary for erosion control, conservation or maintenance purposes.

Policy 2.2 Cultural sites will be identified where Upokorehe agree and provide interpretation, and advice on management of public use.

Policy 2.3 No ground disturbance will be permitted except where work is:

- Clearly outside of archaeological/cultural sites;
- To be undertaken on ground that has been significantly modified and where the work will not add significantly to the degree of modification; and
- Subject to the work recommendations in the 2010 archaeological surveys or application approved by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Policy 2.4 Protective measures (both urgent and long-term) will be implemented for any “at risk” archaeological/cultural features.

Policy 2.5 Where archaeological features or structures are discovered during property development and operations the provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993 and Bay of Plenty Regional Council koiwi (human skeletal remains) and taonga (artefacts) accidental discovery protocol will apply.

Policy 2.6 The heritage of the property will be interpreted to increase public understanding.

Interpretation and education will focus on the underlying cultural values associated with the property and asking people to respect these values. Artefacts found at the property are to be displayed within the property where possible.

6.1.5 **Implementation for heritage values**

Action 1 Develop and implement an Interpretation Plan for property heritage (refer also to cultural values). This is to include:

- Appropriate signage within the property and interpretation on key heritage sites, such as the pa.

- Action 2 Obtain required authorities under the Historic Places Act for works and activities (including protective measures and remedial and mitigation works). This is to include:
- Design and erection of stock proof walkway markers;
 - Design and construction of above-ground boardwalk through wet areas as part of loop track development; and
 - Design and construction of signs and interpretation panels.
- Action 3 Enhance walking paths to control encroachment on archaeological sites. This is to be undertaken through least impact works (for example boardwalks not fixed to the ground, crushed rock pathway and signage).

6.1.6 Landscape values

The property protects and conserves representative examples of the region's natural landscapes. The property provides a setting that people can enjoy for recreation as a contrast to, and relief from, the pressures of modern urban life. The intention is to make sure that these qualities are not destroyed by development on the property.

6.1.7 Goals and policies for landscape values

- Goal 3 Maintain a low level development character to the property that conserves the dominant open rural landform, pohutukawa escarpments and other areas of native plantings. Respect and reflect the purpose of the First Schedule of the Queen Elizabeth II Trust Covenant that applies to part of the park.
- Policy 3.1 Preserve and enhance the landscape quality of the property that is in accordance with the vision of the property by:
- Grouping and constraining facilities and structures in defined zones;
 - Making sure that the scale of any development (such as an interpretation centre/area and signage) does not dominate the setting in which it is located and if possible utilises existing structures;
 - Protecting significant ridgelines and visually significant landforms from development, structures or management practices that could compromise their visual amenity;
 - Removing redundant facilities and structures; and
 - Where practical, relocating fences in pastoral areas in a way that reduces their impact on the visual quality of the landscape in keeping with the fence plan incorporated into the Concept Plan/Development Programme (Map 3).
- Policy 3.2 Support where possible the retention of key sight lines, vistas and panoramic views of the property from outside of the property and protect views from the property.

6.1.8 Implementation for landscape values

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| Action 1 | Include landscape restoration as a component of the Development Programme (also refer to native vegetation). |
| Action 2 | Remove redundant structures. |
| Action 3 | Relocate fence lines in keeping with the Development Programme and Concept Plan (Map 3). |
| Action 4 | Explore the opportunity to reuse an existing structure for an interpretation, park ranger and public toilet facility. |

6.2 Ecological management

The Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park is part of the Taneatua and Ōpōtiki Ecological Districts. The vegetated gullies and escarpment on the property were identified as significant during the 2006 review of significant indigenous vegetation and fauna habitats in the Bay of Plenty coastal environment. These sites contain remnant pohutukawa, puriri, mamaku, mahoe, kawakawa and taupata forest.

The Onekawa Forest Site (SVHZ-161) is identified as a moderately sized coastal forest. Examples of similar coastal forests are underrepresented in the Tāneatua Ecological District. The Bryan Beach B site (SVHZ-162) is described as one of the two best coastal pohutukawa remnants in the Ōpōtiki Ecological District. The Bryan Beach A site (SVHZ-165) is a moderately sized pohutukawa/mixed forest with the potential for revegetation.

A number of pest plants are present on the property which may have a detrimental effect on the quality and extent of the pasture and also have the potential to degrade some of the archaeological sites.

Rats, possums, mustelids, feral cats and rabbits are all present on the property and will inevitably be having an impact on the biodiversity values.

All of the biodiversity sites on the Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park are under pressure from grazing, invasive pest plants such as kikuyu and naturalised exotic trees and pest animals. Very few indigenous flora species have been recorded at the property however there is local knowledge of a grey faced petrel colony on the coastal cliffs of the property.



Figure 31 Puriri Valley: Part of SVHZ-165.

There are a number of introduced plants and animals within the property that are, or may become, threats to the native plants and animals or that may reduce the quality of the visitor experience. As the landowner, Bay of Plenty Regional Council is legally required to meet the standards of the Bay of Plenty Regional Pest Management Plan, which sets standards for the management of certain plants. There are also a number of plant species that are not yet named as pests that may pose threats to the ecological health and biodiversity of the property.

There is an opportunity to restore the native vegetation that may have existed prior to both Māori and Pakeha colonisation. In order to achieve a vegetation type that is as close as possible to what would have grown in the area prior to colonisation, it is proposed where possible to source the native vegetation from the local area.

6.2.1 **Goals and policies for ecological management**

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| Goal 4 | Native species habitats will be protected and/or enhanced where practicable. |
| Policy 4.1 | Planting within the park will use plants eco-sourced from naturally occurring species from the Ōpōtiki Ecological District. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturally occurring species within the property will be used as a seed/material source where practical; • “Naturally occurring” excludes plantings within botanical or private gardens and revegetation plantings where the genetic origin is unknown. |
| Policy 4.2 | Native vegetation will only be removed or pruned for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational reasons, such as track maintenance; • Preservation of panoramic vistas and scenic sightlines; • Protection of public safety; • Protection of cultural and heritage sites; • Cultural harvest/medicinal or research purposes when approved; and • To cultivate plants for revegetation and ecological restoration initiatives. |
| Goal 5 | To manage introduced and pest plants and animals in a manner that preserves and protects heritage and ecological values. |
| Policy 5.1 | An operational management programme will continue to be implemented giving emphasis to the removal of introduced pest plants and animals and the restoration of native species. |

6.2.2 **Implementation for ecological management**

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| Action 1 | Identify revegetation areas to show extent of area to be replanted and maintained as part of the Development Programme/ Concept Plan (Map 3), to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative boundaries of replanting areas; • Estimated areas, plant numbers and budgets; and • Priorities for planting. |
| Action 2 | Fencing of native vegetation areas and remnant vegetation will be undertaken where stock control is required to prevent damage to the plants. |
| Action 3 | Continue the implementation of control of pest plants and animals. |
| Action 4 | Work closely with neighbouring property owners to manage pest plants and animals that have the potential to invade the property. |

6.3 Visitor experience

The regional park will provide for a range of visitor experiences related to:

- Tangata whenua customs.
- Opportunities to learn about cultural and archaeological history.
- Passive recreation in a natural setting.

The property is managed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council on behalf of the community. The property will provide appropriate interpretation of the cultural, heritage and environmental values in such a way that it reaffirms the property's significance and increases visitor education. Given this, it is important that the future management of the property is responsive to the needs and values of both existing and future generations.

The emphasis is on activities requiring little infrastructure and few facilities, for example, walking, cultural ceremonies and events, nature study and picnics. To this end, it will be important to make sure that property users are able to fully enjoy the property in a manner that is safe, cognisant of the cultural, heritage and environmental values of the property and is considerate of other property users. The vision for the property may be achieved through partnerships with other agencies and organisations such as Ōpōtiki District Council.

6.3.1 Goals and policies for visitor experience

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Goal 5 | To promote a range of opportunities for the community to appreciate the property. |
| Policy 5.1 | Encouragement of community initiated proposals for the use of the property where this is consistent with the vision of the property. |
| Policy 5.2 | Appropriate signage to direct and inform/educate visitors will be provided. |
| Policy 5.3 | Visitor shelters will be provided. |
| Policy 5.4 | Appropriate interpretation and toilet facilities will be provided. |
| Policy 5.5 | A visitor experience that visitors will value and that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Makes sure of the safety of people and security of property assets;• Protects cultural and heritage resources and promote environmental resources and awareness;• Raises awareness of potential hazards to public safety; and• Is of a non-commercial nature. |
| Policy 5.6 | Events within the property will be managed in accordance with the Event Management Guidelines. Any events must be consistent with, and help achieve, the vision of the property and be held in an appropriate location. |
| Policy 5.7 | Informal and formal walkways and viewing points within the property are provided for the enjoyment of visitors at locations identified in the Concept Plan (Map 3). |

- Policy 5.8 Organised revegetation plantings by community groups are encouraged and will be considered on a case by case basis. Any planting must be in accordance with the property Concept Plan (Map 3). Plaques recording the planting will generally not be allowed.
- Policy 5.9 The following visitor experience activities may be undertaken at the property by individuals or groups where the individual or group is undertaking the activity without any financial gain or reward for that activity:
- Tramping, running or walking;
 - Picnics on designated picnic sites – signage to be used to identify areas where picnics are not appropriate due to cultural limitations;
 - Filming or photography for personal, family or non-commercial purposes;
 - Informal individual, family or group activities including sports and games where they have not been formally organised;
 - Parapenting, hang gliding and radio controlled gliders are permitted as long as non-motorised and not of a commercial nature;
 - Dog walking, provided that all dogs are kept on a leash at all times when in the park and are cleaned up after; and
 - Orienteering.
- The following activities have the potential to impact on cultural/archaeological sites or recreational values and are therefore **not permitted** within the property:
- Mountain biking, motorbikes, all vehicles (other than service and resident's vehicles), horse trekking and other high impact recreational activities.
- Policy 5.10 Opportunities may be explored to identify areas and ways of providing access (such as through specific events) for some activities that are currently not permitted and these will be addressed in the Event Management Plan.

Policy 5.11 In order to protect the property environment, the health, safety and well-being of other site users, property resources and to facilitate property operations and enjoyment of other site users, restrictions may be implemented on activities relating to:

- Size of group;
- Location;
- Duration;
- Time of day;
- Season or time of year.

Access requirements in some circumstances access may be subject to a permit issued by Bay of Plenty Regional Council. See also Policies 6.5 and 6.6.

- Infrastructure and facility conditions; and
- Environmental conditions.

All or parts of the property may be closed to visitors while operations are being carried out for pest management, tree removal activities, farming or other purposes where the exclusion of the public from areas is required to ensure public safety.

Policy 5.12 The Onekawa Te Mawhai is a smoke-free destination.

6.3.2 Implementation for visitor experience

Action 1 Place signage in appropriate locations to identify restrictions, inform and direct visitors and provide educational opportunities. This is to include any restricted areas, such as waahi tapu sites agreed and identified by Upokorehe.

Action 2 Prepare and regularly update Event Management Guidelines for the property to include the permit system for organised school or community events and management of the public during particular events.

Action 3 Develop and enhance the visitor experience. This is to include:

- Appropriate signage within the property;
- Brochures and public information to be made available on the visitor experience available at the property;
- Stock proof walkway markers; and
- Interpretation panels that provide detailed information on cultural values, archaeological sites and geological/historical details of the property.

Action 4 Explore the establishment of a visitor area within the property in time.

Action 5 Promote Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park as a smoke-free destination through appropriate use of signage and other media.

6.4 Commercial activities

Commercial activities within the property are appropriate if they are consistent with the property vision, comply with the policies of this plan and enhance the overall visitor experience.

The property is a significant cultural and heritage resource for the Bay of Plenty region. There are many people that wish to visit and utilise the property on a regular basis. There will be persons wishing to carry out recreational or related activities that come under the auspices of a commercial activity whereby a financial transaction (gain or reward) is made for that activity. Commercial activities include activities occurring on the basis of concessions, leases or licences.

6.4.1 Goals and policies for commercial activities

Goal 6 To provide for commercial activities within the property where such activities do not compromise the cultural and historical values of the property and are consistent with the property vision.

Policy 6.1 Any person carrying out an activity that is not provided by this Plan or in accordance with the Event Management Guidelines will be required to obtain a written consent to carry out that activity, before undertaking it.

Commercial activities requiring approval include, but are not limited to:

- All commercial activities (for example, filming) except those for which leases or licences are sought from Bay of Plenty Regional Council;
- Any events not in accordance with the Event Management Guidelines;
- Activities or events involving amplified sound or telecommunication and radio communication stations; and
- Any events requiring forms of access that are not identified in Section 6.5 Public access.

Any commercial activities that are requested to be held within the property will be assessed against the following criteria:

- Impact on archaeological features;
- Impact on cultural and heritage values;
- Impact on environmental resources;
- Impact on visitor experience; and
- Level of exclusivity in terms of exclusion from other members of the public.
- In assessing the impacts consideration will be given to such things as signage, access, parking and use of the property's facilities.

6.4.2 Implementation for commercial activities

- Action 1 Include assessment criteria for commercial activities within the Event Management Guidelines.

6.5 Public access

Vehicle and pedestrian access to the property is currently provided via a car park at Bryan Road. Additional pedestrian access is available from the Ōhiwa Beach Holiday Park and the Ōhiwa Domain.

There is a minimal level of infrastructure and development required to provide for future pedestrian and vehicular access, walking tracks and walking routes. Vehicles within the property are only intended in exceptional circumstances. Consideration will be given to new or additional parking areas where a demonstrated need exists and road access constraints have been addressed.

6.5.1 Goals and policies for public access

- Goal 7 To provide vehicle and pedestrian access to the property that is consistent with the property vision and are suitably managed to suit the nature of the property and local area.

- Policy 7.1 Only authorised vehicles are permitted within the property. Authorised vehicles are those that are:

- Being used to undertake property management activities;
- Responding to emergency situations, including fire control; and
- Being operated in accordance with a permit issued by Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

- Policy 7.2 Access for the mobility impaired will be provided through agreed organised events using vehicles. This will make sure that those persons seeking to visit the property who may otherwise be restricted by the access constraints will have opportunities to experience the property as per Goal 6.

- Policy 7.3 Provide future walking tracks.

- Policy 7.4 Patterns of usage for the property will be monitored and opening hours adjusted to match level of demand and security.

- Policy 7.5 Patterns of usage for the property will be monitored; roading and traffic will be managed accordingly.

6.5.2 Implementation for public access

- Action 1 Incorporate in the asset management plan the major areas of maintenance and the levels of service to be provided including:

- Maintenance of public access areas;
- Maintenance of car park area; and
- Maintenance of all structures, fence lines, buildings and signage.

- | | |
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| Action 2 | Recognise the need to provide appropriate mobility impaired access within the Event Management Guidelines (refer also visitor experience). |
| Action 3 | Implement the development of a network of tracks in keeping with the Concept Plan/Development Programme. |
| Action 4 | Access will be provided in the following manner: Walking tracks will generally be unformed. Visitors will be directed by appropriate stock proof markers, signage and track maintenance (such as mowing). Steps, modest timber boardwalks and timber bridges will be provided as required. These may include formal sealed, concrete, timber boardwalks, timber ladders or compacted gravel surfaces at arrival zones or where damage to cultural or archaeological sites is occurring or has the potential to occur. Seats may be provided at areas of interest and safety railings and viewing points well maintained. The informal tracks will be provided in accordance with the Concept Plan/Development Programme (Map 3) and cognisant of the vision for the park. |

6.6 Farm management

Farm buildings, farm structures, service roads and access routes will be provided for the purposes of land management within the property that provides for efficient use of the land, but does not compromise the property amenity or the environmental, cultural or heritage values of the site.

Some areas of the property have been farmed since settler colonisation, with most of the original stands of vegetation having been cleared for pastures. The visual pattern of open and vegetated spaces reflects this recent land use and the farming heritage. This pattern provides for a wide range of settings for recreational activities.

Fire control fire prevention techniques (such as fire breaks between planting areas) will be an important element of land management in the property. Fire risks exist where planting or deforestation takes place, as well as where buildings are constructed.

6.6.1 Goals and policies for farm management

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| Goal 8 | To provide for ongoing pastoral management on the property that provides for the efficient use of the land in a manner that protects the cultural and heritage values of the property in the future. |
| Policy 8.1 | <p>Farming activities will be carried out on the property in order to maintain recreational settings and cultural landscapes where these farming activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the public use, enjoyment and educational potential of the property; • Are consistent with the policies for the conservation and enhancement of natural and cultural resources of the property; • Provide settings that contribute to the conservation of the property landscapes, and • Have no significant adverse impacts on archaeological/cultural values. |

Farming operations have the potential to impact on the archaeological/cultural values of the property. The Heritage Management section of this plan will assist with guiding decisions about farm management and infrastructure.

- Policy 8.2 Stocking rates and stock management practices will be maintained so that archaeological/cultural features are not damaged.
- Policy 8.3 Existing farm roads, service access, routes and parking areas will be maintained in a manner that is consistent with the vision of the property.
- Policy 8.4 Existing fencing patterns will be altered in keeping with the Concept Plan as revegetation fencing or proposed new fences create opportunities to:
- Remove the potential for damage to archaeological sites; and
 - Re-orient fence lines to reduce landscape effects.
- Policy 8.5 The colour of farm structures and buildings will be sympathetic to the property's landscape and amenity.
- Policy 8.6 The lighting of fires within the property is prohibited except for farm or property management purposes and/or for the purposes associated with Matariki or other cultural events. Any lighting of fires that does occur on the property must be done so to limit the risk of fire spread and other negative impacts associated with fire lighting. Permission to have a fire on the property must be sought from the Council in advance and details of the fire including size, location, date and time and appropriate control methods must be provided. An Ōpōtiki District Council fire permit may need to be obtained.

6.6.2 Implementation for farm management

- Action 1 Develop a colour palette for farm structures and buildings within the property.
- Action 2 Incorporate in the Asset Management Plan planned major maintenance and upgrading of farm tracks, farm roads, car parks, utilities, buildings and structures.
- Action 3 Develop and implement pest plant and animal strategies/programmes.

6.7 Infrastructure and utilities

The primary purpose of the property is to protect cultural and heritage values and to provide natural and scenic settings for people to enjoy passive recreation. There are existing tracks on the property that are required to provide for efficient farm management. There are also existing infrastructure services and utilities on the property that provide important services to the public (i.e. the trig station). In the future additional visitor and farm infrastructure may be required and this will have to be provided in a manner that is consistent with the property vision.

6.7.1 Goals and policies for infrastructure and utilities

- Goal 9 Buildings and structures will be provided and maintained only where they are necessary to achieve management policies or are specifically provided for in this plan.
- Policy 9.1 Property visitors will be required to take responsibility for removing any rubbish they bring to, or generate on, the property. Rubbish bins will not be provided in the property.
- Policy 9.2 Opportunities will be explored to provide the following visitor facilities in keeping with the Concept Plan, for example:
- Toilets established at Ōhiwa.
 - A visitor shelter in the car park area and at the hilltop, picnicking and information display; and
 - A BBQ site (if the fire risks can be adequately managed and cultural sensitivity considered).
- Policy 9.3 Where possible existing buildings will be refitted for appropriate property uses identified in this Plan. Any new buildings and structures that are necessary for property purposes, including the public's enjoyment of the property, shall be designed to have regard to the following:
- The health and safety of visitors;
 - The need to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on natural, cultural and heritage features;
 - The landscape qualities of the property; and
 - The use of environmentally responsible techniques whenever practicable, including servicing by alternative sources of power and water.
- Policy 9.4 The infrastructure providing public services that are present on the property at the time this plan was prepared will be permitted to remain.

The trig station provides an important public service. If this service is no longer required or if alternatives are developed that mean a prominent location is no longer required, then the structures may be removed.

6.7.2 Implementation for infrastructure and utilities

- Action 1 Explore establishment of toilets at Ōhiwa in conjunction with Ōpōtiki District Council.
- Action 2 Update the Asset Management Plan that identifies condition inspections, maintenance, levels of service and renewal plans for the property and its infrastructure.
- Action 3 Identify areas for BBQ or picnicking.

- Action 4 Monitor rubbish removal from within the property and review policy if necessary.
- Action 5 Monitor public service infrastructure to ensure the reasons for location within the property remain valid in the future.

6.8 Governance and co-management

Bay of Plenty Regional Council has a duty of care and is responsible for ensuring that its portion of the park and its important cultural heritage values are well managed on behalf of the regional community. The future governance of the property will have as a crucial element the ongoing involvement of tangata whenua in decision-making in order to give effect to the status of Upokorehe as kaitiaki (guardians) for the property.

To enable good decisions to be made, Bay of Plenty Regional Council recognises that tangata whenua need to be able to provide important advice relevant to kaitiakitanga (protection of the environment). Processes, practices and protocols will need to be integrated with the overall management and decision-making regime for the property to allow this to occur.

The role of Upokorehe in the management of the site reflects the importance of the cultural and historical elements of the property. Their involvement is defined by their whakapapa to the area.

The ongoing input of tangata whenua is vital to ensure that the cultural and archaeological features of the property are protected and managed in a culturally sensitive manner. Some of the key issues related to cultural values that face the future of development and management of the property include the involvement of tangata whenua in the management of the property, maintaining and developing cultural sites, long-term protection and preservation of cultural landscapes and areas of waahi tapu, the management of cultural and intellectual property rights, ongoing provision for evolving cultural education and traditional use of the resources within the property.

Management of properties themselves, which is those owned by Bay of Plenty Regional Council and those owned by Ōpōtiki District Council, will be a joint venture. This will ensure the physical area for recreational activity is maximised and will provide a sense coherency when managing the individually owned yet co-managed properties.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Upokorehe and Bay of Plenty Regional Council was signed on 30 September 2012 and aims to underpin the working relationship between the partners based on mutual trust, open communication and honesty. The MoU is based on the clear expectation that all parties will work together to manage Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park for the benefit and well-being of the community and those that associate themselves with Onekawa Te Mawhai; both now and in the future. This is important as it will protect the culture and heritage of land.

The MoU also states a common goal, objectives and lists principles for the relationship. The MoU is to be reviewed every three years but may be amended or expanded as mutually agreed.

6.8.1 Goals and policies for governance

- Goal 10 To recognise that tangata whenua need to be able to promote, and provide important advice relevant to, kaitiakitanga (protection of the environment) in regards to the management of the property.
- Goal 10.1 Ensure that kaitiaki (guardians) are appropriately included in decision making by establishing an advisory committee to contribute to advice on operations in the property.

6.8.2 Implementation for governance

- Action 1 Establish an advisory committee or similar forum including tangata whenua representatives for the property and representatives of Ōpōtiki District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.
- Action 2 Develop a collaborative management approach with Ōpōtiki District Council for the coordinated management of the adjoining properties in the future.
- Action 3 Develop a joint Communication and Promotion Plan with Ōpōtiki District Council.

6.9 Future opportunities

There may be opportunities in the future to change or enhance the property to improve the visitor experience in terms of access and other factors. The management of the site will need to recognise opportunities and provide for them where they meet the overall vision for the property.

6.9.1 Goals and policies for future opportunities

- Goal 11 To recognise that the future of the property will be dynamic and those opportunities to protect and enhance the property and the overall visitor experience will need to be provided for.
- Policy 11.1 In keeping with the policy on regional parks, investigate the addition of land to the property and/or rationalisation of site boundaries to either enhance open space, heritage or recreational values of the property or to prevent development adversely affecting property values. Rationalisation of site boundaries may include aligning property boundaries with geographic, cultural or recreational use features and potentially removing land that is not useful for property purposes.
- Policy 11.2 Investigate the most suitable mechanism for protection of the property in perpetuity.

6.9.2 Implementation for future opportunities

- Action 1 Maintain a watching brief on surrounding land and assess opportunities that arise, or generate opportunities, for the addition of land to the property and/or rationalisation of property boundaries for the purpose identified in Policy 11.1. Dialogue with affected adjoining landowners will be maintained to identify opportunities and to understand the potential impacts of adjusting boundaries.

- Action 2 Determine whether Council needs to investigate gazetting the property as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 or the use of an Order in Council to protect the property in perpetuity. The Reserves Act 1977 provides a high level of statutory protection for open space land and contains offences provisions, which allows a local authority to engage in enforcement proceedings if necessary. It should be noted that the Recreational Reserve which is adjacent to the site and is owned by Ōpōtiki District Council has designated Reserve Status and is thus subject to the constraints of the Reserves Act 1977.

Part 7: References

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- Phillips, K. 1996. The Archaeology of The Eastern Bay of Plenty. Unpublished MA Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland.
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- Phillips, K. 2004. Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Reeves Property, Ōhiwa. Unpublished report prepared for Neil Collis.
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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Monitoring form

Site name:			Date:	
Inspection performed by:	Staff member/volunteer:			
	Tangata Whenua representative(s):			
	Other(s):			
Area	Item	Check	Tick if problem /issue	Date fixed
1 Consultation:				
		- Tangata Whenua involvement in work that needs to be done.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Any Tangata Whenua concerns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:				
2 Surrounds:				
	Security	- Vandalism.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Broken/damaged fence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Vegetation	- Encroaching trees.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Weeds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Fire danger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Rubbish	- Left on site.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:				
3 Condition of archaeological sites:				
The area should be inspected methodically i.e. use a consistent route.				
	Grassed areas	- Exposed areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Erosion beside tracks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Around visitor facilities, interpretation and fences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Vegetation/root damage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Protection from weather/lack of vegetation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Forest	- Wind throw damage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Erosion/slip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Comments:				
4 Interpretation:				
	Sign	- Condition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Info needs to be updated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Sign surrounds ok or require work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Location appropriate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:				
5 Track:				
		- Condition of surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Pressure points.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Erosion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Informal tracking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:				
6 General maintenance:				
		- Vegetation management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Specific treatment required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:				
7 Pests/threat:				
		- Insects/grass grub.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Rabbits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Motorised vehicles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Inappropriate use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		- Burrowing seabirds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Appendix 2 – Koiwi Accidental Discovery Protocol

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, KOIWI (HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS) AND TAONGA (ARTEFACTS) ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

If archaeological sites, koiwi or taonga are uncovered or suspected during any ground disturbance or routine management works the following process will be followed by all persons. **If in doubt, stop and ask.**

Procedure:

- 1 All work shall cease immediately at the site of discovery.
- 2 Secure the area to prevent further damage. **DO NOT** remove any material from the site. Advise (insert appropriate staff member) (insert phone number).
- 3 The will notify (appropriate archaeologist (currently phone)). Depending on the archaeologist's advice, the will notify the NZ Historic Places Trust.
- 4 Contact: NZ Historic Places Trust Regional Archaeologist (07).
- 5 If the site is of origin the shall notify *<insert appropriate iwi representative>* to determine what further actions are appropriate to safeguard the site or its contents.
- 6 Contact: *<insert appropriate iwi contacts>*.
- 7 If clearly identifiable human skeletal remains are uncovered the shall immediately advise the NZ Police (this is a legal requirement following the discovery of any human skeletal material).
- 8 Works affecting the site shall not resume until the, NZ Historic Places Trust, the Police (if skeletal remains are involved) and *<insert iwi groups>* have each given approval for work to continue.
- 9 If advised by the NZ Historic Places Trust that an authority is required, no further work that will affect the site shall be undertaken until the authority is granted and any conditions are met.