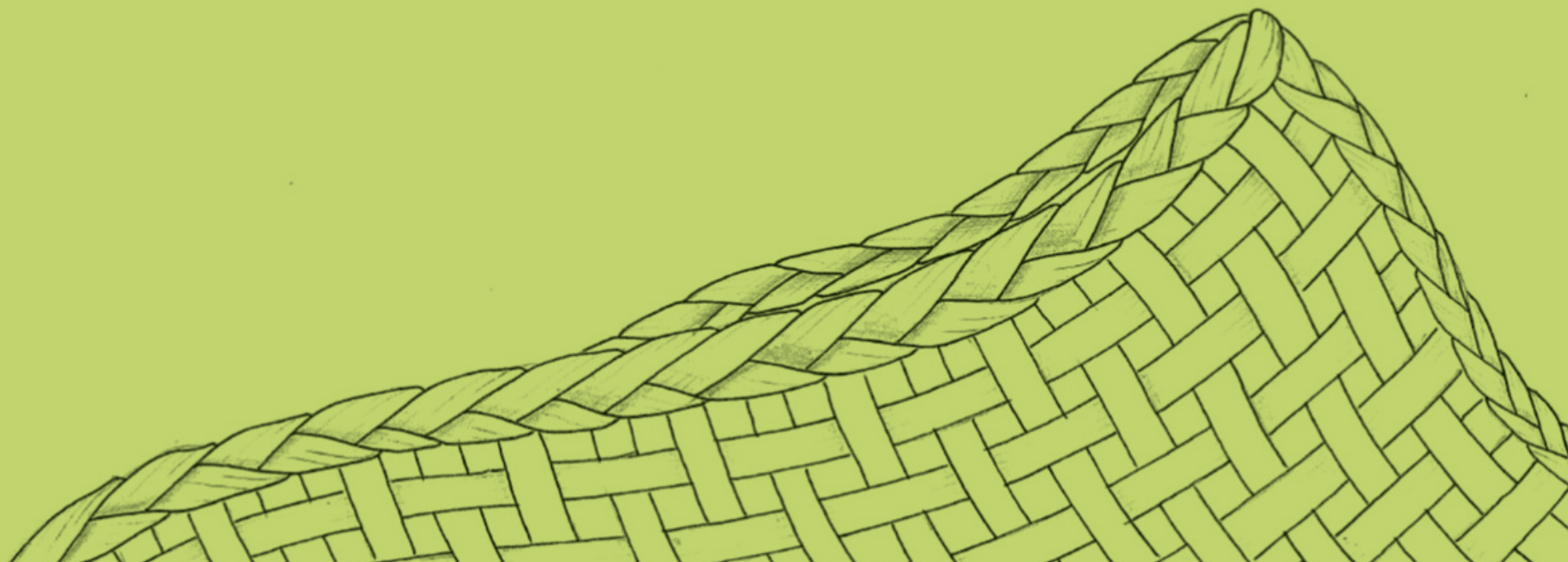


whāinga me ngā kaupapa here

taiao, ahurea, ōhanga, tākaro

Objectives and Policies

Environmental, Cultural, Economic, Recreational







whāinga me ngā kaupapa here : taiao Objectives and Policies : Environmental

Explanation

The environment is not only important in terms of the physical health of the environment, a healthy environment supporting flora and fauna, it is also important with regard to social well-being, 'sense of place' and identity. The environment is key to our understanding of our place in the world and understanding of ourselves. Our environment and how we feel about it can have a huge impact on the way we feel overall.

The environmental and cultural importance and value of Pourewa are intertwined.

Native biota (the animals, plants, fungi, etc., of a region or period) is central to our beliefs, customs and practices. Along with the basic provisions of foods (wild and cultivated), accommodation & garments, local flora and fauna also provide valuable resources for other uses such as: ceremony; medicines; tools and transport (e.g. waka); cooking and storage; recreational devices and mahi toi (the arts). Each of these broad headings embraces a further host of specific activities. Mahi toi for example can include whakapapa, oratory and tribal lore, kapa haka (performing arts), rāranga (fibre/weaving arts), whakairo (carving & construction), painting and design, taonga pūoro (musical instruments) and tā moko (tattooing).

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Iwi Management Plan 2012

The Pourewa (Purewa) Valley is considered to be of national/regional importance and has been selected as a Site of Natural Significance in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement (ACRPS).

115 PUREWA VALLEY [sic] contains remnants of coastal forest and one of the finest examples of mangrove forest in the Auckland area with some trees up to 4m in height. Several patches of eelgrass, now a rather uncommon species in the Waitemata Harbour since its devastation by disease in the 1950s, are found on the tidal flats. There are some old kanuka, cabbage trees, kowhai and pohutukawa. The forest on the steep northern valley side has a valuable and instructive botany, zoology and geology. ACC and local groups have undertaken the protection and enhancement of this area. Birds of the area include mallard ducks, pied stilts, kingfishers, blue reef herons, grey warblers, tui and pukeko.

Appendix B Significant Natural Heritage Areas and Values, ACRPS



1

Objective 1

Improve water quality.

Policy

- i. Investigate and enhance storm water outflows located in the Reserve.
- ii. Investigate day lighting all existing streams and enhance with appropriate planting.
- iii. Avoid any development which may have adverse effects on Pourewa Creek.
- iv. Enhance waterways to foster and sustain native kokopu and tuna.
- v) Consideration is to be given to water quality of the wider catchment when addressing issues of water quality on the Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve site.



2

Objective 2

Improve biodiversity of native flora and fauna.

Policy

- i. Continue, support and celebrate restoration works being undertaken by Okahu Rākau and in particular on going management of weed species in particular privet.
- ii. Prioritise key riparian buffers for enhancement and key waimāori networks for improvement.
- iii. Ensure all native planting is sourced from the ecological district and is planted in its appropriate habitat e.g. coastal plants on the coast.
- iv. Enhance food sources for native birds (planting).
- v. Develop stronger links and relationships with other ecological restoration groups in the area.
- vi. Utilise pest control and maintenance programmes that do not damage the wider environment/ecosystem.
- vii. Investigate opportunities to develop a nursery on site and potential sourcing of seed and cuttings for plant propagation from Kepa Bush Reserve.
- viii) Weed and pest management shall align with ko te Pukaki – the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei restoration plan used on Whenua Rangatira.



Objective 3

Encourage opportunities for environmental enhancements which support cultural and social values.

Policy

- i. Undertake and support education programmes / restoration programmes / community days focused on the ecological and cultural values of waterways.
- ii. Establish 'heritage planting' areas e.g. Te Uru Karaka – Te Uru Houhi and pā harakeke and other stands of vegetation for cultural use.
- iii. Ensure cultural resources are identifiable and accessible such as harakeke, kiekie etc.
- iv. Develop edible community gardens and orchards.
- v. Involve the local community in restoration projects.
- vi. Utilise local maramataka (lunar based calendar) in annual planning e.g. optimum weekly/monthly planting periods.
- vii. Protect existing watercross from public access.



Objective 4

Protect the Reserve from potential negative effects of stormwater runoff from adjacent properties.

Policy

- i. Ensure land stability of the Reserve is not compromised and that untreated water is not dispersed into the sea.
- ii. As far as practical minimise stormwater dispersal into the Reserve.
- iii. Support proposals which maximise the filtering of stormwater before it reaches waterways or the sea (particularly using land-based treatment methods).
- iv. if iii) above is not practical, then ensure proposed stormwater pipelines are connected to the existing network (public pipeline) within the Reserve.
- v. Investigate opportunities for stormwater treatment within the Reserve where stormwater outflows are located (prior to water entering the creeks).
- vi. All proposals are to be supported by a qualified geotechnical engineer.





whāinga me ngā kaupapa here : ahurea Objectives and Policies : Cultural

Explanation

Pourewa was an occupation area of Ngāti Whātua tūpuna. Signs of this ancestral use are still seen today in the form of gardening terraces, traditionally cultivated plants such as karaka and middens (the mainly shell, stone and bone remains of ancestral food preparation). It is considered that there may even have been burials in this area.

Pourewa has been scheduled in the Auckland District Plan on the basis of both its archaeological and geological values / features. This means resource consents (from Auckland Council) and authorities from the Historic Places Trust may be required for activities that impact on those values / features.

It is noted that archaeological investigations / reports do not identify Māori values, and therefore such assessments cannot replace iwi consultation when trying to understand if there are impacts / opportunities with respect to Māori values.

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Iwi Management Plan 2012

Pourewa is an important cultural site which for some time has been 'invisible' and not celebrated. With the return of Pourewa to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei there is the opportunity to reconnect people to the land and to celebrate its cultural and natural heritage values.

Aside from considered cultural heritage and archaeological site management, another key objective should be that through any contemporary development of Pourewa the ancestral associations with the area and its ongoing cultural significance are celebrated. This could include the use of culturally inspired infrastructure design and landscaping elements / furniture, and even stand-alone artworks. Heritage recognition can also come through interpretive signage and the development of other informative resources. However one of the greatest ways that NWŌ's relationship with Pourewa will be recognised will be seeing our people using, caring for, and benefitting from the whenua.

Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report – Draft - February 2013



Objective 1

Hold central Kaitiakitanga (safeguarding and enhancing people, the environment and its resources, Ngāti Whātuatanga and our taonga and heritage places) /guardianship – highlighting the ethos of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.

Policy

- i. Management and development of Pourewa shall be through on going consultation with the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board in liaison with the local community.
- ii. Any ground disturbing work shall be planned in consultation with Orākei Ahikāroa o Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei – Heritage and Resource Management Unit and may require an archaeological assessment. As well as a Resource Consent from Auckland Council an application for an archaeological authority to modify from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (formerly the New Zealand Historic Places Trust) may also be required. The role of Orākei Ahikāroa is to support the Trust, Whai Maia / Whai Rawa and Reserves Boards, and the Treaty of Waitangi negotiation team, on heritage and resource management issues.
- iii. Continue to have Ngāti Whātua groups actively engaged with the maintenance and enhancement of the land e.g. Ōkahu Rākau - our nursery and native bush maintenance operation based on the Whenua Rangatira.



Objective 2

Manage and enhance the cultural heritage values of the site.

Policy

- i. Ensure future works, including excavations and buildings are coherently managed to protect the cultural and archaeological elements of the site.
- ii. Respect the sub-catchment (descending slopes) of the Rautara Urupā which extends from Rautara Road across Kepa Road across part of the Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve land to Pourewa Creek. Activities in this area may be limited due to wāhi tapu considerations and requires sensitivity and further discussion.
- iii. Ensure that ancestral associations with the area and its ongoing cultural significance are celebrated through any contemporary development of Pourewa.
- iv. All development proposals shall take into consideration Te Aranga Principles as identified in the Auckland Council – Auckland Design Manual.

Māori culture and identity highlights Aotearoa New Zealand's point of difference in the world and offers up significant design opportunities that can benefit us all. The Te Aranga Māori Design Principles are a set of outcome-based principles founded on intrinsic Māori cultural values and designed to provide practical guidance for enhancing outcomes for the design environment. The principles have arisen from a widely held desire to enhance mana whenua presence, visibility and participation in the design of the physical realm.

http://www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz/design-thinking/maori-design/te_aranga_principles



Objective 2 (continued)

- v. Demonstrate Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei's special connection with the whenua and its significance by establishing:
 - He Tomo-kanga – entrance way
 - He pou whenua – cultural way finding makers
 - A technology / digital experience; physical reference point for online presence
 - A historical walkway along Pourewa Creek with korero; journey through the landscape – mauri o te whenua, 'Growing pathways for our minds'.
 - Any 'historical walkway' would need to be established in such a way that it does not detract from 'mauri o te whenua', for example such a walkway would not have formed paths, treading lightly on the land, it may be identified by vertical markers.
- vi. Maintain existing and future plantings.
- vii. Avoid structures that create restrictions on human movement / access across the land. Fencing is to be discouraged and existing internal fencing no longer required to manage stock/horses is to be removed.
- viii. Unless absolutely necessary delineation of archaeological sites should be by other means, other than fencing.



Objective 3

Enhance local and visitor understanding of the cultural heritage of the site. Establish a 'learning environment' which encourages all visitors to explore and learn about the cultural heritage values of the site and surrounds.

Policy

- i. Investigate opportunities for a cultural, education, innovation hub/facility
- ii. Discourage commercial advertising signage; encourage interpretive signage, which relates to the site and its surrounds. Keep all signage to a minimum and consistent with that of Whenua Rangatira.
- iii. Address way finding in the overall design of the site, through elements such as defining views, path hierarchy and planting.
- iv. Investigate opportunities for other interpretative elements such as sculpture, motifs, relief in walls, pavement graphics.
- v. Protect, maintain and enhance views of the surrounding landscape, especially views of maunga.
- vi. The form, size, scale and location of buildings shall be sympathetic with the site and surrounding area and not obstruct key views.
- vii. Celebrate and promote sites of significance and wāhi tapu with the focus on Māori values, unless restricted for tikanga reasons.
- vii) Any fencing, signage or any man-made objects should, as far as possible, be in keeping with the natural environment, and in keeping with the cultural heritage value of the site.





whāinga me ngā kaupapa here : ōhanga, Objectives and Policies : Economic

Explanation

Pourewa not only carries significant cultural and ecological importance it also offers to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei potential economic opportunities. Where these opportunities align with cultural values and can be harnessed without undermining other objectives they offer the potential to address socio economic imbalances.

For tangata whenua, socio-economic issues are the result of long-standing deprivation. Aspects of people's lives affected include the ability to find healthy, affordable and safe housing, adequate and appropriate health care, empowering education and secure, local employment

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Iwi Management Plan 2012



Objective 1

Increase the opportunities for eco-cultural tourism.

Policy

- i. Investigate and enhance the potential for Pourewa to become part of a wider guided walking trail.
- ii. Develop interpretive panels which can be used by both the community and by guides.
- iii. Adopt a planting regime which facilitates the interpretation of historical and current eco-cultural site attributes.
- iv. Protect and manage selected archeological sites for interpretive purposes.
- v. Investigate the creation of a waka landing site along the Pourewa shoreline giving access via Whakatakataka Bay.



Objective 2

Increase education and employment opportunities through the re-planting and maintenance of Pourewa.

Policy

- i. Develop appropriate infrastructure to enable ecological restoration training to be conducted.
- ii. Manage Pourewa in accordance with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei values and customs using plants grown on papakāinga.
- iii. Investigate the development of a native plant nursery with associated functions on a suitable location adjacent to Kepa Road.



Objective 3

Foster the development of events and activities which generate local economic benefits.

Policy

- i. Develop appropriate infrastructure and maintain areas of flat land to enable Pourewa to accommodate events and activities.
- ii. Develop an appropriately styled, sized and positioned sign to promote upcoming events and activities.





whāinga me ngā kaupapa here : tākaro Objectives and Policies : Recreational

Explanation

Recreational activity plays an important role in maintaining physical and mental health, developing a sense of community and supporting cultural identity and connection to the land. Recreational opportunities can include customary activities such as harvesting kai and kaimoana, waka ama activity and traditional games such as ki-o-rahi (a traditional ball game played with a small round flax ball).

Pourewa has the potential to facilitate a range of activities within its boundaries and also in conjunction with surrounding areas of open space, forming part of a wider recreational network.



Objective 1

Ensure first impressions are welcoming, positive and memorable.

Policy

- i. Develop entry portals that welcome and draw the community into Pourewa.
- ii. Investigate establishing environmentally sensitive and appropriately scaled on site car parks in suitable locations adjoining Kepa Road.
- iii. Develop appropriate roadside signage.
- iv. Develop appropriate track signage and interpretive site maps at key track heads and entry portals.
- v. Investigate the development of structures / buildings which could serve as a meeting, education, training and / or visitor hub on a suitable location adjacent to Kepa Road.



Objective 2

Create improved recreational access.

Policy

- i. Where appropriate create improved pedestrian and cycle linkages from Kepa Road and via Kepa Bush.
- ii. Investigate the creation of a waka landing site along the Pourewa shoreline giving access via Whakatakataka Bay.
- iii. Investigate the creation of structures which generate a greater connection with the Whakatakataka Bay estuary shoreline (such as a small jetty, walkway or similar).
- iv. Investigate creating a future footbridge bridge connection in the vicinity of Meadowbank railway station.
- v. Integrate Pourewa into the wider network of surrounding public open spaces.
- vi) Investigate opportunities to link the Reserve to the proposed Glen Innes to Tamaki Drive shared path.



Objective 3

Facilitate a diversity of recreational activities which are accessible to people of all ages, skill levels and abilities.

Policy

- i. Develop a hierarchy of tracks which enables a cross section of visitors with different skill levels and abilities to enjoy Pourewa.
- ii. Establish shared use tracks (pedestrian and bike) through appropriate Reserve areas.
- iii. Maintain flat areas where the topography has been heavily modified for ball sports.
- iv. Investigate the creation of a waka landing site along the Pourewa shoreline giving access via Whakatakataka Bay.
- v. Facilitate the passive enjoyment of Pourewa through the positioning of appropriate seating and picnicking furniture in areas which offer interesting views over the Reserve and Whakatakataka Bay.
- vi. In an appropriate location investigate the establishment of a small flat area adjacent to the Whakatakataka Bay estuary which could be used for basic informal short stay camping.
- vii. Investigate using natural land contours to create an informal outdoor performance area.



Objective 4

Develop recreational infrastructure in a way that does not undermine the cultural, environmental, or archeological integrity of Pourewa.

Policy

- i. Cluster buildings, significant structures and infrastructure such as roads and carparks in areas which have already been heavily modified or in zones where adverse impacts can be minimised.
- ii. Minimise the intrusion of internal roading and car parks into the Reserve.



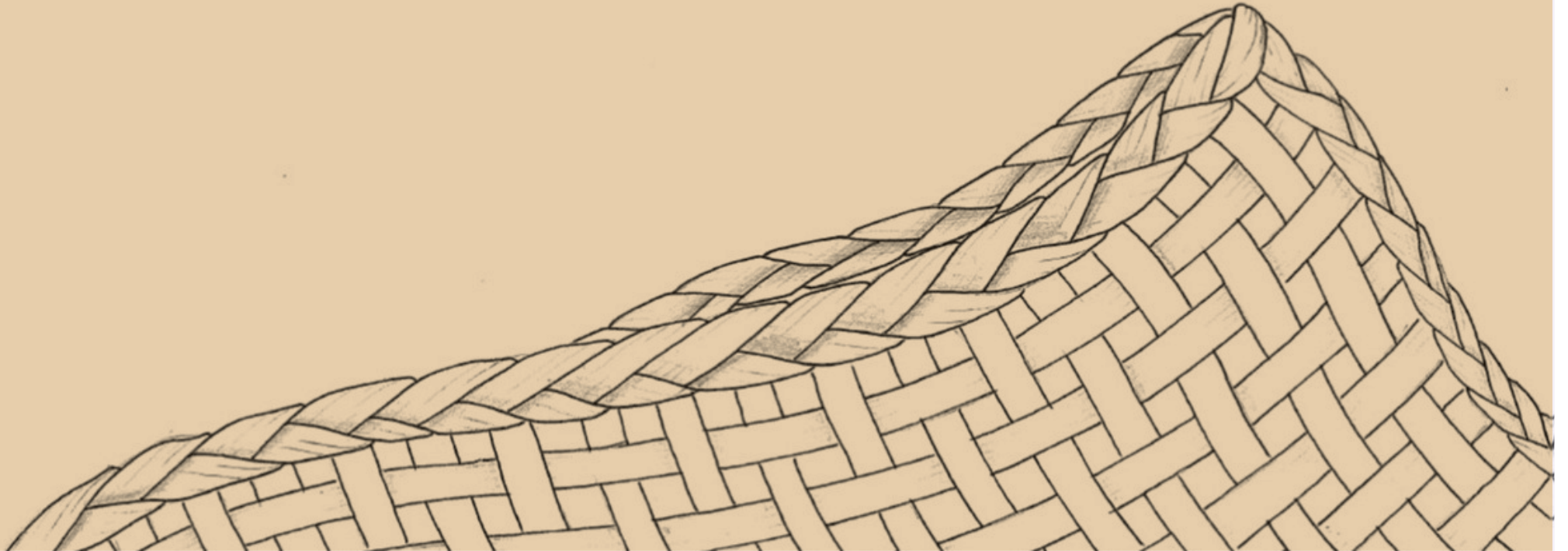
Objective 5

Create environments which foster the development of informal sports and active recreation.

Policy

- i. Develop appropriate infrastructure and maintain areas of flat land to enable Pourewa to facilitate informal active sport and recreation.
- ii. Discourage the storage of sports and recreational equipment within Pourewa.
- iii. Develop appropriate road front signage which illustrates graphically the types of active sports and recreational opportunities which Pourewa offers.

whakarautaki mahere
Review and Future Planning



whakarautaki mahere

Review and Future Planning

Monitoring and Implementation

On going monitoring of the management of the site alongside reviews of the Reserve Management Plan are essential and are the responsibility of the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board.

This Reserve Management Plan does not include a Concept Plan or implementation strategy for development of the site. All development proposals shall be assessed against the 'Shared Vision', Objectives and Policies of this Reserve Management Plan. If deemed appropriate they must also give due consideration to other statutory documents. As a minimum they may require a Resource Consent from Auckland Council and possibly an 'Authority to Modify' from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (formerly the New Zealand Historic Places Trust).



Potential Leases, Maintenance and Asset Management

If any areas of Pourewa are to be leased ensure that:

- 1) Clear expectations and specifications for maintenance of both non-leased and leased areas have been developed and incorporated into all lease agreements. Maintenance is to include all built structures including buildings as well as 'natural' elements such as planting, pest and weed management.
- 2) All Lessees' shall prepare asset management plans as part of their lease agreements.

Review

The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board is required by Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act to keep the Management Plan under continuous review as required.

(4) The administering body of any reserve shall keep its management plan under continuous review, so that, subject to subsection (3) of this section, the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge; and the Minister may from time to time require the administering body to review its management plan, whether or not the plan requires the approval of the Minister under this section.

The intention is that the Plan be adapted to changing circumstances or increased knowledge. Generally, plans should be reviewed at a minimum of 10 year intervals and need not involve a complete rewriting.

Section 41(8) of the Reserves Act requires:

(8) Where in terms of its responsibilities under this Act the administering body of any reserve resolves to undertake a comprehensive review of its management plan, the administering body shall follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6) of this section as if the review were the preparation of a management plan.



Effectively this provision requires that where a comprehensive review of the Management Plan is proposed, the public notice/consultation process required is the same as if the Management Plan was newly created.

In the event of changes not involving a comprehensive review, the Board may, undertake the process required as if the Management Plan was newly created. This provides a discretion and such a discretion should be applied with care; the degree of change and likely effects of change should determine if Section 41(5) and (6) or a lesser process are followed.

The decision as to whether to undertake a review and what scale that review should be needs to consider the following:

- Whether the objectives and policies of the Plan remain current.
- Whether the provisions of the Plan still reflect the use, protection and maintenance desired for the reserve.
- Whether the implementation of the Plan has facilitated the use and enjoyment of the reserve.
- Whether the Plan controls development on the reserve to a suitable level.
- Whether there have been changes in surrounding land uses which affect the use or management of the reserve.
- Whether the Plan still reflects community and iwi desires for the reserve.
- Whether the Plan has resulted in any unintended adverse effects through its implementation.
- If there has been any public feedback about the management or operation of the reserve or the Plan.

It is recommended that these matters are the minimum considered in determining whether a review is to be undertaken. The same report needs to also consider whether the changes are of such a nature as constitute a comprehensive review (and thus require public involvement as set out in Sections 41(5) and (5)), or whether a lesser level of review is proposed and full compliance with Sections 41(5) and (5) may not be necessary.



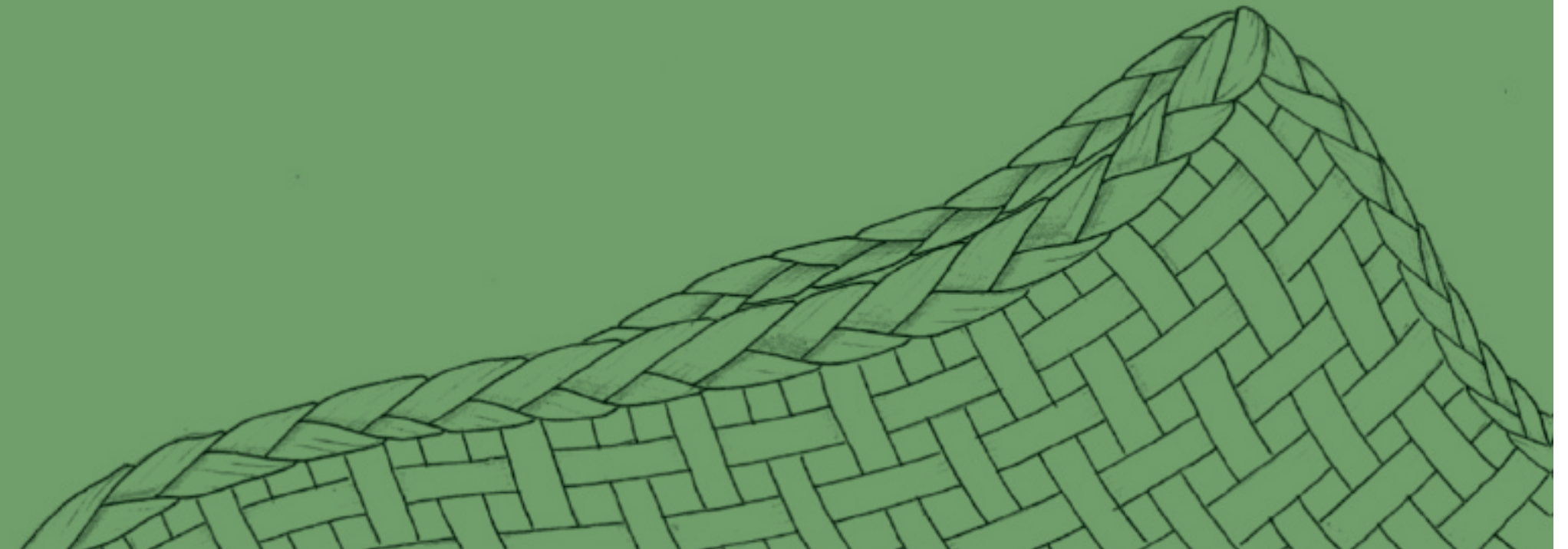


Nau te rourou, Nāku te rourou ka ora ai te iwi katoa

With your food basket and my food basket our people will thrive

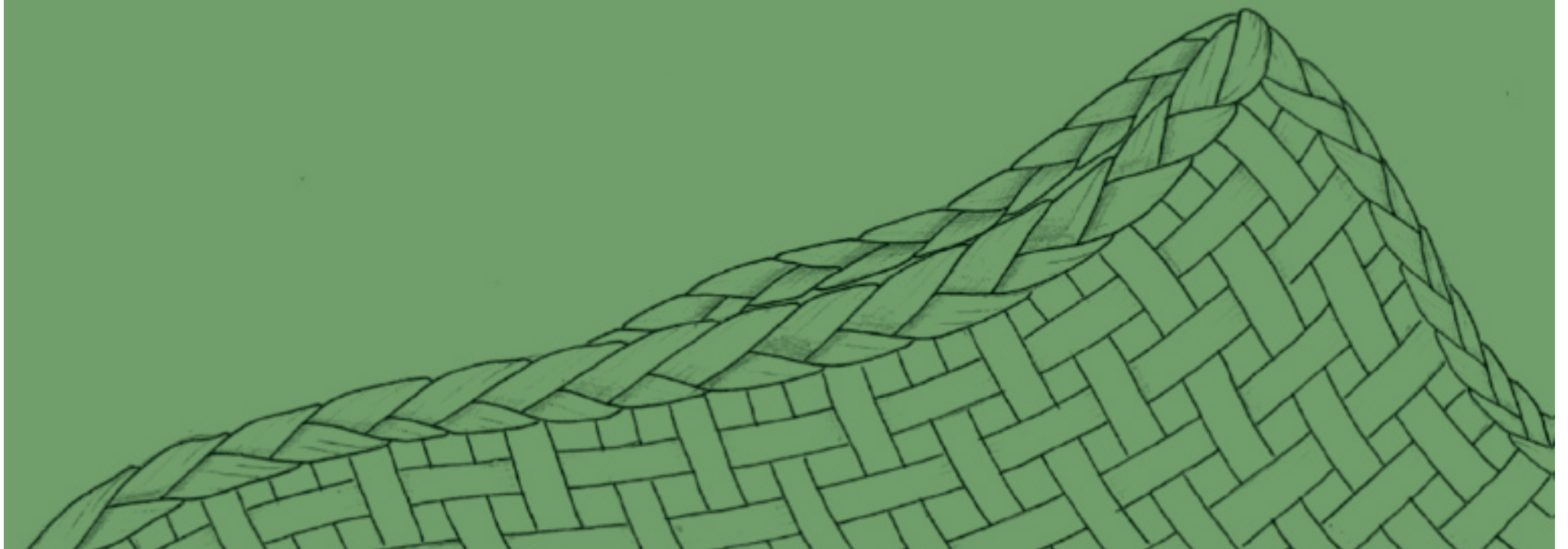
Ōkahu Rākau
Native Bush Care and Nursery

papakupu Glossary



Awa - River
Hangi – Food cooked in an earth pit
he pou whenua – A carved land post
he tomo-kanga - Entrance
hikoī - Walk
ka - Food
kaimoana - seafood
Kaitiakitanga - protection
kapa haka – Maori performing art
kete – flax made basket
kiekie – a native vine
ki-o-rahi – Traditional maori game
kokopu – a freshwater fish
korero - talk
mahi toi - art
Manaakitanga - support
Manu - bird
Maramataka - Calendar
Maunga - Mountain
Mauri - Lifeforce
Midden - shells
Ngāti Whātuaatanga – Things Ngāti Whātua
Ōrākei – Of the Ancestor Rakei-iri-ora
pa harakeke – Harakeke cluster
Pourewa – The Elevated Platform on a Pā stockade
Papakāinga - Home
Raranga - Weave
Rongoa - Medicine
tā moko - Tatoo
taonga puoro – musical instrument
taonga raranga – special weaved kete
tangata whenua – Indigenous People of the Land
te uru houhi – Type of tree
te uru karaka – Type of tree
tikanga – Doing the right things
tuna - Eel
Tupuna - Ancestor
Urupā - Graveyard
Waimāori – Fresh water
wāhi tapu – sacred place
waka - vehicle
waka ama – 2 hulled light seacraft
Whakairo – ornament with a pattern
Whakapapa - Geneology
Whānau – Family
Whenua - Land

tāpiritanga Appendices



tāpiritanga | Appendices

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| tāpiritanga A Appendix A | Certificates of title |
| tāpiritanga B Appendix B | Whenua Rangatira Reserve Management Plan, May 2002 |
| tāpiritanga C Appendix C | Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Iwi Management Plan 2012 |
| tāpiritanga D Appendix D | The Ōkahu Catchment Ecological Restoration Plan, compiled by Richelle Kahui-McConnell for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, 2012 |
| tātāpiritanga E Appendix E | Topographical Survey of Pourewa Reserve sections 1 & 2 SO 445650 prepared by R. L. Hooper December 2012 |
| tāpiritanga F Appendix F | Survey Report prepared by R. L. Hooper December 2012 |
| tāpiritanga G Appendix G | Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report, prepared by designTRIBE and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei, draft – February 2013 |
| tāpiritanga H Appendix H | Pourewa Creek Reserve, Orakei Archaeological Survey, prepared by Russell Foster and Associates January 2014 |
| tāpiritanga I Appendix I | Geotechnical Review of land stability St Heliers Pony Club Pourewa Creek, Orakei, prepared by Riley Consultants August 2015 |
| tāpiritanga J Appendix J | Visioning and Opportunities Concept Plan – Summary of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Consultation pre Reserves Management Plan Phase |
| tāpiritanga K Appendix K | Pourewa Recreational Reserve, Ōrākei Basin, Auckland : Geological, geomorphic and geotechnical aspects, and the Kepa Road landslide, report by Dr Nick Richards & Dr Dan Hikuroa, School of Environment, University of Auckland for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, January 2016 |
| tāpiritanga L Appendix L | Marae / Whenua and Public Open Day (combined event) |
| tāpiritanga M Appendix M | Submissions received during the Public Notification Period |