

PATUHARAKEKE

Rohe Moana Management Plan

[insert photo]

*‘tangaroa puukanohi nui’
(Big-eyed Tangaroa)*

‘The god of the sea can observe all we are doing’

2018

Acknowledgements

[insert photo]

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1. PEPEHA / WHAKATAUKI

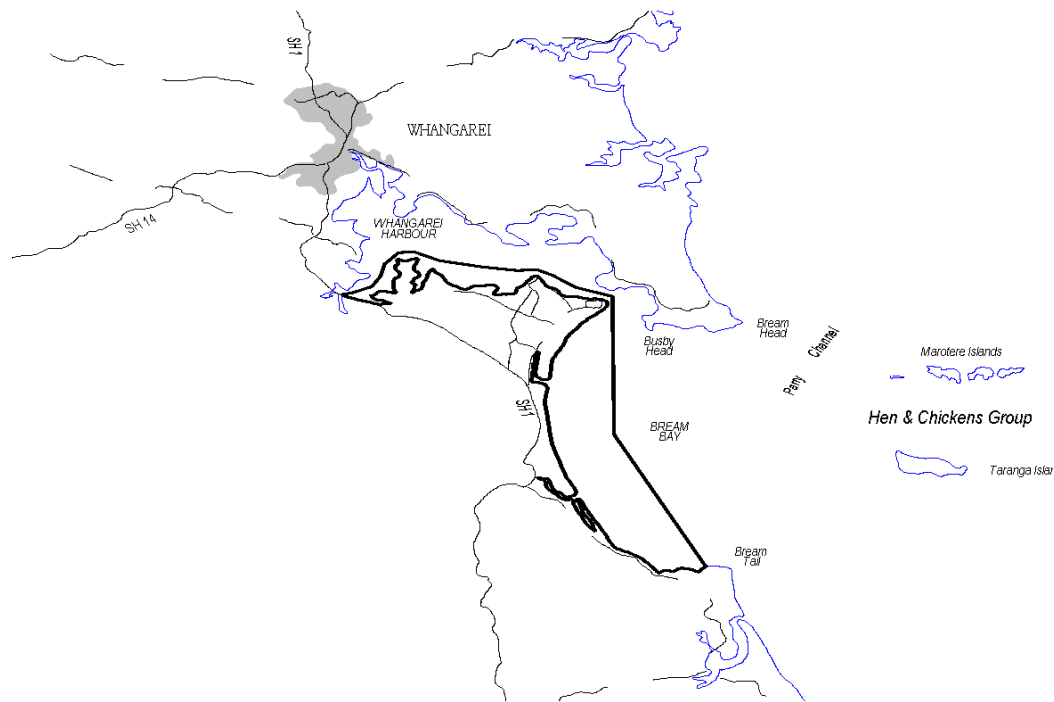
Ko Manaia Te Maunga
Ko Terenga Paraoa Te Moana
Ko Pukekauri Te Awa
Ko Takahiwai Te Whenua
Ko Takahiwai Te Marae
Ko Rangiora Te Tupuna Whare
Ko Patuharakeke Te Hapu

2. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide a plan for customary management of the notifying authority and their tangata kaitiaki. It also serves as a tool to assist government agencies and other key stakeholders to understand the issues and objectives around customary fisheries management for Patuharakeke and to assist in the facilitation of communication and participation. This document is best read in conjunction with the Patuharakeke Hapu Environmental Management Plan 2014. The Rohe Moana management plan should be acknowledged as an iwi planning document recognized by an iwi authority and therefore must be taken into account by the relevant authorities when exercising their powers and functions under legislation, for example the RMA 1991 and the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

3. THE ROHE MOANA

The Roopu Mana Moana (the Roopu) is a subcommittee of the Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board Inc (the Trust) and is mandated by the Trust to act on its behalf on all matters pertaining to customary fisheries.



The rohe moana is the area marked by the bold black line.

4. VISION

A healthy rohe moana that enables Patuharakeke to sustain our whanau and kainga and manaaki our manuhiri with a diversity and abundance of kaimoana.

5. MISSION STATEMENT

Patuharakeke will build capability, resources and navigation capacity to ensure the rohe moana o Patuharakeke is managed as a mahinga kai and mataitai, first and foremost, one bite at a time.

6. OUR HISTORY

For Patuharakeke Hapū, the god of the sea is Tangaroa. The ocean is inseparable from the land and has spirit, and the sea is a giver of life. It has curative powers for treating illness. It is the basis of songs and dance, learning mathematics, and forecasting conditions for gathering seafood. The ocean sets time, high tide, low tide. The sea conveys moving and changing ideas and ways of living. Within the greater ebb and flow of the Harbour are smaller localised environments, for instance Rauiri and Te Koutu, which enabled the Hapū to establish an enduring relationship with the sea. These waters once teemed with kaimoana such as kuku, tipa, kina, paua, tuatua, kokota, huwai, pipi, pupu, papaka, kumukumu, pioke, kahawai, tuna, kanae, wheke, whai, tamure, aua, patiki, and parore.

The overall health and cultural wellbeing of Patuharakeke whanau and hapu is directly related to our ability to manage, harvest, prepare and eat our traditional foods and continue our traditional practices.

Kuia and kaumatua have provided some korero on the historical attributes of our rohe moana:

Bream Bay was named by Captain Cook due to the large amounts of snapper that he came across when visiting the rohe.

“when we were kids we caught snapper in the farm drains”

“Scallops were harvested in water ankle deep”

“Mussels were...everywhere”

[more to add – following wananga]

7. CURRENT PICTURE OF THE ROHE MOANA

The current picture of the rohe moana is primarily based on qualitative / anecdotal evidence. Where existing empirical data is available, this has been used to validate the observations of Patuharakeke fishers.

Our community pipi monitoring project has assisted in gathering informative time series data on pipi population dynamics and recruitment to assist in making ongoing management decisions. It provides us with an assessment of the condition and trend of the health of mahinga kai areas.

Need to expand on current resource profile

Add CCHI results

Mahinga Kai Location	Current Resource Profile
Waipu Cove	- Stock levels for many of these customary species have been in sharp decline for some time with pipi and cockle beds particularly hard-hit by depletion from overfishing.
Ruakaka Estuary	-Moderate levels of pipi abundance (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Range of sizes of pipi, but few larger pipi. Not considered large enough to harvest (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Range of other species present and in good numbers (flounder, crabs, cockle, periwinkle, wedge shells etc) (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Cockle numbers lower than recalled in past (Takutai health analysis, 2017).

	-Overall health of takutai at this site - moderate (Takutai health analysis, 2017).
One Tree Point	-Low levels of pipi abundance (Takutai health analysis, 2018). -Very few mid – larger size pipi. Not considered large enough to harvest (Takutai health analysis, 2018). -Range of other species present and in good numbers (snapper, crabs, cockle, periwinkle, wedge shells) (Takutai health analysis, 2018). -Overall health of takutai at this site - moderate (Takutai health analysis, 2018).
Mair / Marsden Bank	-Low abundance of pipi (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Pipi small in size (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Range of other species present and in good numbers (crabs, shorebirds, shrimp, wheke) (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Pipi population is decimated, however, healthy kuiti/Mussels re-establishing for first time in decades (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Overall health of takutai at this site - moderately healthy (Takutai health analysis, 2017). -Very slight signs of recovery at these two important mahinga mataitai areas in comparison to 2016, i.e. more recruitment evident.

8. OUR KAITIAKI

Our rohe moana and Tangata Kaitiaki were gazetted in May 2009 under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. Our kaitiaki also include members of Ngati Kahu, Te Parawhau and Ngati Tu hapu in recognition of the whanaungatanga throughout the harbour.

Customary fishing permits are available from the kaitiaki should you intend to harvest kaimoana within the rohe moana.

[Update list of kaitiaki and their details](#)

Name	Address	Phone	Email
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David Milner	195 Marsden Point Rd, Ruakaka		skins_nz@xtra.co.nz
Reece Newton	153 Marsden Pt Rd, Ruakaka	4327 848	reecenewton@xtra.co.nz
Greg Smith	210 Mountfield Rd, Waipu	027 294 1353	smitty@xtra.co.nz
Shayne Watson	16 B Marsden Pt Rd, Ruakaka	4328510	
Crete Milner	227 Takahiwai Rd, Ruakaka		
Grant Pirihi	Pirihi Rd, Ruakaka		
Hanna Carrington	8 Uranga St, Ruakaka		
Waimarie Bruce	Church Rd, RD6, Ngararatunua		
Wiremu Pohe	Whangarei Heads Rd, RD 4, Whangarei		
Tapa George	38 Toitoti Rd, RD 10, Whangarei		
Damon George	38 Toitoti Rd, RD 10, Whangarei		
Teni Solomon	Whangarei Heads Rd, RD 4, Whangarei		
Ricky Solomon	Whangarei Heads Rd, RD 4, Whangarei		

9. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Embracement of tikanga-based management tools helps to ensure the traditions of our tupuna are retained in all our operations.

Patuharakeke will manage the rohe according to the following tikanga / principles:

- *Kaitiakitanga* - a duty of care and responsibility toward our taonga tuku iho.
- *Whanaungatanga* - building ongoing positive relationships and respect for the bonds of kinship.
- *Manaakitanga* - our obligations to care for, support and sustain our whanau and our manuhiri.

- *Integrated Management* - adopting a holistic approach which seeks to enhance the habitats that support the fishery - including adjacent land and waterways. Places focus on intergenerational outcomes.
- *Enhancement* - promote and implement positive actions for improvement.
- *Whakapapa* – embracing a relational view of the world which recognises that humans and ecosystems are interconnected. Places emphasis on our interactions with interrelated kin and the importance of mana Tupuna – ancestral wisdom as a guide for future development.

10. CUSTOMARY FISHERIES

The waters of Whangarei Terenga Paraoa, Bream Bay and our estuaries are a taonga gifted by our tupuna. We as kaitiaki have a duty to conserve and protect this taonga for our mokopuna.

The status of our food basket has become critical. The current fisheries model has not successfully protected or sustained our mahinga kai and taonga species.

Issues:

- a) Direct discharges of contaminants, including wastewater and stormwater, to the coastal marine area and harbour.
- b) Diffuse pollution from rural, urban and industrial land use.
- c) Sedimentation.
- d) Biosecurity risk.
- e) Harvesting pressure / unsustainable recreational and commercial fishing practices.
- f) Vehicles on beaches. Seen to have adverse impacts on our sensitive estuarine and dune habitats and contributes to depletion of kaimoana resources in the area.
- g) Reclamation, modification and loss of coastal wetlands, including by drainage and diversion.
- h) Lack of awareness among visitors of the importance of our harbour, bays and estuaries as mahinga kai.
- i) The effects of climate change have serious implications for tangata whenua. Issues include increased salination of rivers and estuaries, affecting mahinga kai resources and customary use. Warming of oceans will have effects on

marine ecosystems, including those on the sea floor. Climate change must be an integral part of community-based integrated management.

Objectives:

- a) That there is diversity and abundance of mahinga kai in our rohe moana, the resources are uncontaminated and healthy, and Patuharakeke have unimpeded access to them.
- b) The role of Patuharakeke as kaitiaki of the coastal environment and sea is recognised and provided for in coastal marine management.
- c) Traditional and contemporary mahinga kai sites and species within our rohe moana, and access to those sites and species, are protected and enhanced.
- d) Our rohe moana is protected through tikanga-based management of fisheries.
- e) The rohe moana o Patuharakeke is managed as a mahinga kai and mataitai, first and foremost.

Policies:

- a) Agencies and stakeholders will support the protection and enhancement of our rohe moana through tikanga-based customary fisheries management tools, and supported by matauranga Maori and western science, including:
 - i) Mataitai;
 - ii) Rahui; and
 - iii) Tangata tiaki/kaitiaki.
- b) Agencies and stakeholders will support the development of an ongoing monitoring scheme by Patuharakeke using Cultural Health Indicators ('CHI') to assess the health of our rohe moana. Enhanced integration of monitoring across agencies, alongside increased reliance and use of community level and community-based monitoring is required.
- c) To continue to jointly investigate and implement kaimoana reseedling projects in the rohe moana where traditional stocks are degraded either through the Whangarei Harbour Health Improvement Fund/Kaitiaki Roopu or another mechanism.
- d) To effectively utilise best management practices, innovation and enhancement methods as a means of restoring and increasing production.
- e) Patuharakeke will continue to develop and establish sound research partnerships with NRC, Crown Research Institutes, government departments, universities and other organisations to address issues of importance to tāngata whenua regarding the management of our rohe moana.

- f) NRC will require protection or restoration mechanisms such as bonds, levies and mitigation funds as consent conditions for any application with the potential to adversely impact our rohe moana.
- g) NRC will require that water quality in the harbour, our bays and estuaries is such that Patuharakeke can exercise customary rights to safely harvest kaimoana.
- h) Patuharakeke will continue to work with local authorities to develop appropriate policies and rules to implement and enforce measures to improve coastal water quality (for example as set out in policies 9.1.3 and 9.6.3 of the Patuharakeke HEMP).
- i) Patuharakeke will work with MPI and other stakeholders to improve compliance with fisheries regulations through the following measures:
 - i. Education of the wider community regarding the harbour, bay and estuaries as mahinga kai;
 - ii. Continued support for kaitiaki to monitor the rohe moana area, including the rahui on Marsden Bank pipi bed; and
- j) Patuharakeke will work with MPI and other stakeholders to continue to initiate and support research projects on kaimoana health, abundance and diversity in our rohe moana.
- k) Patuharakeke will help facilitate pathways for our people to take up key roles relevant to the fishing industry (managers, scientific and technical roles etc).
- l) Patuharakeke will work collaboratively with agencies and stakeholders to explore ways of developing marae-based or customary aquaculture (to support, enhance, restore and supplement existing/depleted mahinga kai). Moreover, when any sustainable aquaculture ventures are agreed to within our rohe moana, Patuharakeke will share tangible economic benefits.

Methods:

- a) Patuharakeke will prioritise the development of a Mataitai reserve application under the Customary Fishing Regulations 1999 to establish mataitai reserves on particular areas of Whangarei Harbour and Bream Bay and seek the support of MPI and other agencies and stakeholders to advance it.
- b) Patuharakeke will investigate making an application to MPI to extend our rohe moana boundaries to reflect their traditional extent (ie. East of Bream Bay to the 12 mile limit).
- c) Patuharakeke will continue to establish and strengthen effective and durable working relationships to ensure we are appropriately acknowledged as kaitiaki. These relationships will be within our own hapu and whanau; our wider whanaunga hapu and iwi links in Te Tai tokerau; the community;

developers; and agencies with responsibilities in regard to fisheries and the environment more broadly.

11. PLACES AND SPECIES OF IMPORTANCE

Sites	Species
Poupouwhenua (Marsden Point)	Kuku
Rauri (Blacksmiths Creek)	Tipa
Takahiwai	Kina
Skull Creek/Mangawhati	Pāua
Snake Bank	Tua tua
Mair Bank	Kōkota
Waipu Cove	Hūwai
Langs Beach	Pipi
Te Koutu	Pūpū
[add more distinct locations, Maori names]	Pāpaka,
	Kumkumu
	Koura
	Pioke
	Kahawai
	Tuna
	Kanae
	Wheke
	Whai
	Tamure
	Aua
	Pātiki
	Parore
	[more to add]

Add map of these locations

Add Harvest rules

Patuharakeke Rohe Moana Kaimoana Customary Permit Limits?

Permits have been reduced and shall only be used for specific hui such as: Tangi, unveilings, Marae based hui, Wananga, and prominent birthdays.

Species	Recreational Limit	50 People	100 People	150 People	Special Conditions
Snapper	9	10	20	30	*Check by-catch if netting
Kahawai	20	10	20	30	“
Kingfish	2	3	6	9	“

Terakihi	20	10	20	30	“
Trevally	20	10	20	30	“
Mullet	30	10	20	30	“
Flounder	20	10	20	30	“
Cockles	150	25kg	50kg	75kg	
Kina	50	200	300	400	
Mussels	50	25kg	50kg	75kg	Excludes Waipu Cove/Langs Beach. Recreational take only in these areas.
Oysters	250	25kg	50kg	75kg	
Rock	250	25kg	50kg	75kg	
Pacific	250	25kg	50kg	75kg	
Paua	10	10	10	10	100mm & methodΔ
Pipi	150	25kg	50kg	75kg	All harvesters using boats must harvest from the commercial bank.
Scallops	20	100	200	300	400max. If more people then still 400max Check each season See footnote. #
Crayfish	6	10	20	20max	20 max. If more people then still 20max.
Crab		50	100	150	*Check by-catch

*By-catch is any other species caught while fishing for target species. By-catch must be taken into account when filling out the permit.

Δ Permitted by a case by case scenario. Only in extreme circumstances, i.e. Tangi.

Updated 27/9/09. No harvesting in the Whangarei harbour except for Tangi. Size reduction to 90mm only available for Tangi. Promote harvesting at Waipu / Langs Beach. Strictly no dredging!

12. MANAGEMENT TOOLS

- Matauranga o Patuharakeke
- Rahui
- Customary Permits
- Mataitai
- Taiapure
- Closures 186 & 186a
- Fishing Regulations
- Tangaroa CHI developed as part of Ministry for Environment project “A Coastal Cultural Health Index for Tai Tokerau (CCHI)
- Patuharakeke Community Pipi (5 Year) Monitoring Programme

13. FRESH WATER MANAGEMENT

The clearance of the majority of our native forests for pastoral use alongside ongoing poor land management practices have systematically ravaged our freshwater resources. Consequently, tuna, inanga and koura now seldom appear on any whanau tables, and certainly are not in adequate supply to serve at marae events.

In our own cultural health monitoring programme undertaken in 2010 as part of a Ministry for the Environment-funded project, our assessment of mahinga kai at the Ruakaka River mouth location for instance was found to be virtually unusable for gathering kaimoana (Chetham & Shortland, 2010). This kai source not only provided sustenance for Patuharakeke and the local community but is a food source for the many native and migratory birds that inhabit the Ruakaka estuary.

To date, opportunities for the active involvement of tangata whenua in decision-making, policy development and monitoring in relation to the management of the quality and quantity of water have been limited. There has been minimal utilisation of tikanga, mātauranga Maori and cultural indicators in the management of water resources to ensure that adverse impacts on culture and traditions are avoided.

Issues:

- a) Water is perceived as a public utility and infinite resource rather than a taonga tuku iho.
- b) The mauri of water is in serious decline and needs enhancing and protection.
- c) Mana whenua are increasingly unable to feed their whanau and our mana is being eroded through inability to manaaki manuhiri due to degradation of mahinga kai in our waterways.

- d) Mana whenua access to clean drinking water and access to safe sanitation is at risk due to over allocation and the pollution of water resources in our rohe.
- e) Mana Whenua are increasingly unable to carry out cultural and traditional activities on, within and around water resources.
- f) Patuharakeke are not represented in decision-making over water management in Te Taitokerau.
- g) Patuharakeke have never ceded sovereignty over our water resources and do not accept that it is a “common resource”.
- h) Patuharakeke have not shared any of the economic benefits derived from commercial use of our water for infrastructure or commercial purposes.

Objectives:

- a) a) Water is valued as a precious resource essential to all life and is respected for its taonga value above all other values.
- b) The mauri of water is enhanced in ways which enable Patuharakeke to provide for our physical, social, economic and cultural wellbeing.
- c) Sustainable management of water in Te Tai Tokerau occurs on an integrated catchment basis and is led by tangata whenua.
- d) All mahinga kai sites in waterways in our rohe are managed, monitored and enhanced by Patuharakeke.
- e) Water quality standards relevant to Patuharakeke are developed and implemented by agencies and monitored by kaitiaki.
- f) Water quality is such that future generations will not have to drink treated water.
- g) Healthy riparian margins for all the waterbodies in the rohe.
- h) Patuharakeke are fully involved in decision-making over water allocation in our rohe.

Policies:

- a) The right of access to clean water is a basic human right.
- b) Patuharakeke have never transferred our customary ownership of our water resources.

- c) Patuharakeke will participate fully in any decision-making over water management within our rohe.
- d) Decision-makers will ensure that economic costs do not take precedence over the cultural, environmental and intergenerational costs of poor water quality.
- e) To discharge human effluent, treated or untreated, directly to water is culturally repugnant. All direct discharges of pollutants or contaminants should be put to land treatment processes and not discharged into waterways. A timetable should be set for the elimination of any existing discharges to natural waterbodies.
- f) NRC will provide an integrated, catchment-management planning and implementation programme that progressively includes all waterbodies in our rohe and is based on intergenerational outcomes.
- g) NRC will develop stringent and enforceable controls on the following activities given the risk to water quality:
 - i. Intensive rural land use;
 - ii. Subdivision and development adjacent to waterways; and
 - iii. Discharge to land activities associated with industry
- h) Activities potentially affecting waterbodies will be managed on an integrated catchment basis.
- i) All aquifers will be protected from contamination and over-allocation.
- j) All puna and repo will be protected from inappropriate use and development.
- k) Councils and other relevant agencies will recognize and support the use of cultural monitoring and assessment tools by Patuharakeke to compile base line data and assess the state of freshwater resources, including but not limited to:
 - i. Cultural Audits
 - ii. GIS Mapping of waterways and mahinga kai
 - iii. Cultural Health Index; and
 - iv. the use of customary management tools for protecting freshwater values.

Methods:

- a) Councils and Patuharakeke will jointly develop integrated catchment management strategies including mechanisms for allocating water and monitoring for all waterbodies in our rohe.
- b) Patuharakeke will continue to participate in initiatives such as the Whangarei Harbour Catchment Group and Ruakaka Liaison Committee.

- c) Patuharakeke will take positive action to enhance waterbodies and will develop and implement a monitoring programme using cultural health indicators and other assessment tools as needed.
- d) Patuharakeke will advocate for the enhancement of all our waterbodies and will work with any party promoting or implementing positive actions to improve water quality. Patuharakeke request statutory authorities to:
- i. ensure that water quality standards in our rohe are set based on the elevated standard we want to achieve rather than establishing a minimum lower standard that we can degrade to.
 - ii. ensure that when water quality issues arise, the source of the problem must be addressed rather than adopting “band aid” solutions (eg. find new ways to treat water, mangrove removal in estuaries as opposed to addressing sedimentation and pollution in the upper catchment etc).
 - iii. promote and provide incentives for the rehabilitation, enhancement and protection of waterbodies and margins;
 - iv. ensure that appropriately sited, purpose-built wetlands are used for sewage systems. We object to the use of repo of any size being used for sewage systems;
 - v. prohibit drainage of naturally wet areas or wetlands including draining adjacent land;
 - vi. ensure that no chemical pesticides, fertilisers or contaminants are used where they can potentially affect any waterbody;
 - vii. ensure that no liquid waste (e.g. stormwater, sewage and farm effluent) is discharged into a waterbody;
 - viii. ensure that unrestricted stock access to waterbodies is prevented and nitrogen caps are imposed on farms;
 - ix. ensure that resource consents for works stipulate regular cultural health monitoring by resourced kaitiaki as part of compliance monitoring.
Where data shows that there is an adverse effect on water quality then activities must cease;
 - x. ensure that riparian margins are as wide as possible and planted in locally sourced indigenous plants;
 - xi. ensure that when structures are placed in waterbodies, provision is made for indigenous migratory species; and
 - xii. provide free riparian management plans for farms (NRC).

14. PLACES AND SPECIES OF IMPORTANCE

Sites	Species
Waipu River	Tuna

Ruakaka River Takahiwai River Mangapai River Skull Creek / Mangawhati Pukekauri Rauri / Blacksmiths Creek [add more distinct locations, Maori names]	Inanga Koura [more to add]
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15. RELATIONSHIPS & STAKEHOLDERS

- Neighbouring Hapu and Iwi
- Community Elders
- Community Groups
- Local Ratepayer Groups
- Recreational Fishers
- Central and Local Government Departments; MPI, NRC, WDC, DOC
- Commercial Industry Partners
- Commercial Fishing Industry
- Research and Educational Institutes / Universities
- Local schools
- NIWA
- Farmers
- Local Police

16. EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Over time, further issues may arise or become more important necessitating new or additional policy to be developed or the amendment of existing policy. The plan will be treated as a “living document” and reviewed as required by the Patuharakeke Rohe Moana Management Committee.

References

Chetham, J. & Shortland, T. (2010). A Coastal Cultural Health Index for Te Tai Tokerau. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

Appendix 1 (Glossary of Traditional Names)

(insert Glossary of species names)

Appendix 2 Nga Korero (Oral History from Kaumatua).

- State of the fishery of Old
- Ancestral practices
- Taonga fish species
- Areas of significance (Wahi Tapu, Traditional fishing grounds)
- Fishing relationships History
- Trade

Appendix 3 (Historical pictures of Rohe Moana)

(Insert historical pictures of Rohe Moana)