

Mauao Historic Reserve Management Plan

Nga Poutiriao o Mauao
(Joint Administration Board)

Mauao is our taonga
[Te Reo] Mauao is our taonga

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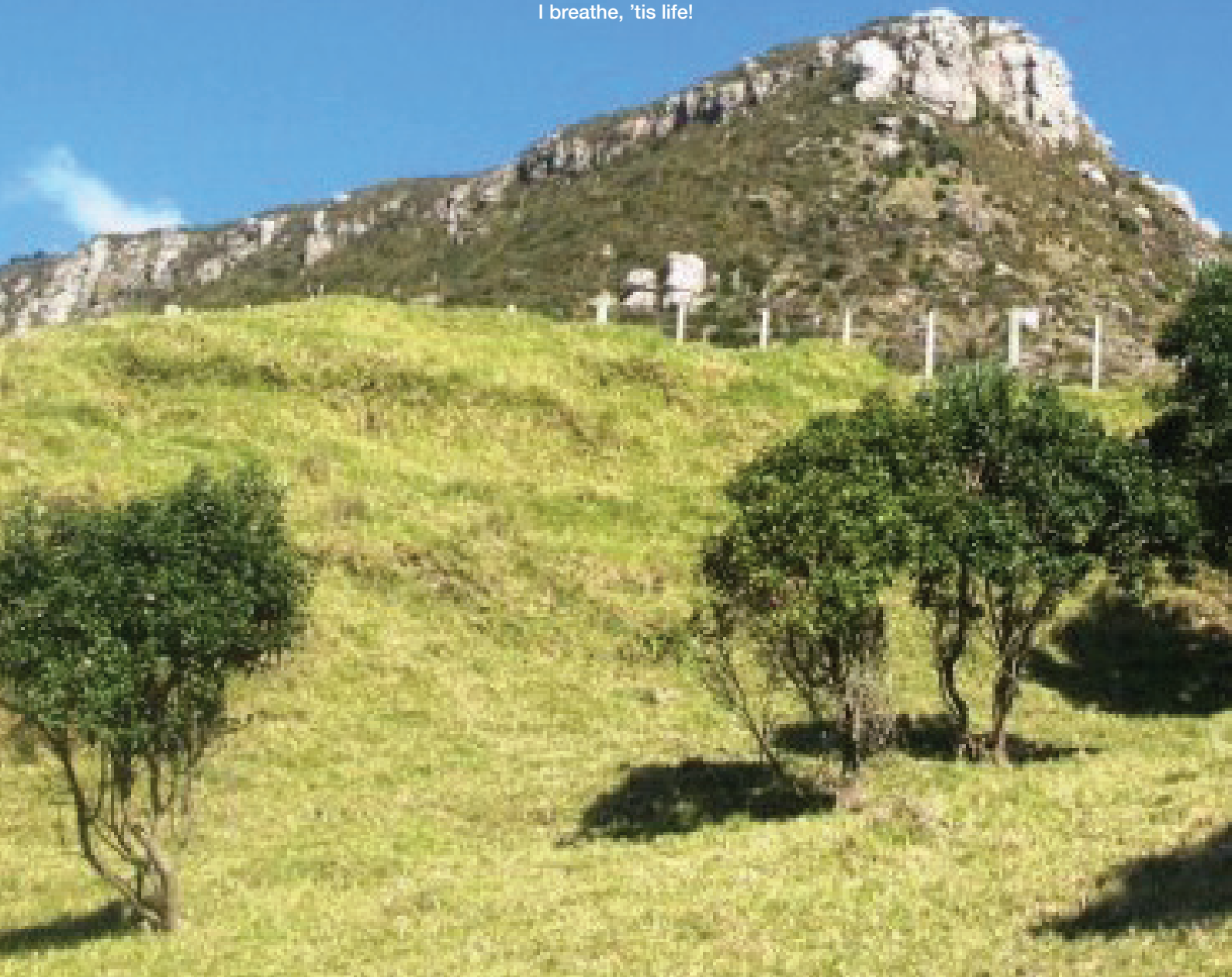
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1. Foreword and acknowledgements

Foreword by Chair

Pāpaki tū ana ngā tai ki Mauao
I whakanukunukuhia,
I whakanekenekehia,
I whiua reretia e Hotu a Wahinerua ki te wai,
ki tai wīwī, ki tai wāwā,
Ki te whai ao, ki te ao mārama,
Tīhei mauriora.

The waves beat continuously against the rocky cliffs of Mauao,
They tried to shift the canoe forward and aft.
Wahinerua was thrown overboard there by Hotu,
Into the swirling waters, the roaring ocean
And emerge into the world of light
I breathe, 'tis life!



Mauao is the sacred tupuna maunga of the three iwi of Tauranga Moana - Ngai Te Rangī, Ngati Pukenga and Ngati Ranginui. It is also a significant and iconic landmark for the Tauranga Moana community.

Title to the Mauao Historic Reserve is vested in the trustees of the Mauao Trust. The Mauao Trust and Tauranga City Council have established a joint management arrangement for Mauao. Nga Poutiriao o Mauao is the joint body that leads the management of Mauao and is responsible for the preparation of this Management Plan.

The Plan reflects the needs, values and aspirations of iwi and the Tauranga community and is the first produced under the new joint management arrangement.

Identification of the archaeological, cultural and historical significance of Mauao has been undertaken by archaeological, landscape, ecological and cultural consultants who have provided advice and recommendations as to how to manage these values in line with the principle of best practice. In addition, the Council project team has sought and obtained advice and comment throughout the development of the Plan from key individuals and groups who have specific links to Mauao. We would also like to thank Heritage New Zealand and XXX for their input.

This reserve management plan has been prepared in compliance with section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and approved by Tauranga City Council minute number, Nga Poutiriao o Mauao, and the Mauao Trust.

FULL NAME

Chair of Nga Poutiriao o Mauao

FULL NAME

Mayor/CEO, and Chair of Mauao Trust.

**Pupuritia ki nga tohuwhenua o nga tupuna
He taonga mo nga whakatupuranga kei te haere mai**

**Hold on to our special places of our ancestors,
for they are treasures for the generations yet to come.**

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose and scope of this management plan

This Plan, developed by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao, provides the management framework for the Mauao Historic Reserve.

Nga Poutiriao o Mauao is a joint administration board established in 2013 to manage the Mauao Historic Reserve. The board includes representatives of Tauranga City Council, the three iwi comprising the Mauao Trust - Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Pūkenga - and a representative of Waitaha. Ownership of the Mauao Historic Reserve was vested in the Mauao Trust, and the iwi the Trust represents, by the Crown under the Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008. The administering body function under the Reserves Act 1977 is vested with Nga Poutiriao o Mauao under the Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective Redress Act 2016.

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. This Plan is the overarching tool to achieve integrated management of the reserve and positively affect the historical, cultural, ecological and recreational values of the reserve. It is supported by the Conservation Plan and Heritage Management Specifications which guide detailed operational decisions in the reserve and ensure the physical protection of the archaeological resource. This Plan recognises tangata whenua relationships, culture and traditions with Mauao and provides for tangata whenua input into the management of the reserve. This Plan also recognises the historical, archaeological, ecological and recreation values associated with the Mauao Historic Reserve.

Due to the intrinsic cultural, historical and archaeological values present, the land was classified as a Historic Reserve. In accordance with this classification, the management plan aims to balance the protection and enhancement of the cultural, historical and archaeological values with the provision of a passive recreation resource for the benefit of the wider community.

This Plan replaces all previous reserve management plans for the Mauao Historic Reserve.

The priority and funding for works contained within, and enabled by, the scope of this plan need to be considered through the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes of Tauranga City Council or through seeking alternative funding sources.

2.2. Key relationships

Mauao is of significant cultural, traditional, historical, and spiritual importance to tangata whenua. In 2007, the Mauao Trust was created empowering the trustees to hold the Mauao Historic Reserve in trust for Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, and Ngāti Pūkenga. The Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008 vested the Mauao Historic Reserve in the trustees of the Mauao Trust.

2.3. Mauao Trust

The Mauao Trust was established by way of deed in 2007. The six trustees on behalf of Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga have the responsibility to receive and hold title to Mauao Historic Reserve, protect and preserve the mauri of Mauao, and to facilitate the maintenance of the natural, physical and cultural integrity of Mauao.

In addition, Waitaha have ancestral associations and historical connections with Mauao. This is recognised in the Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008. In recognition of Waitaha's historical connection with Mauao, Waitaha has a representative on Nga Poutiriao o Mauao.

2.4. The management of Mauao

Following the vesting of the Mauao Historic Reserve with the Mauao Trust, the Trust and Tauranga City Council agreed to a joint-management arrangement and this was formalised in a memorandum of understanding dated 15th September 2013. This was further formalised through the xxx

Ngā Poutiriao o Mauao (guardians of Mauao) is the joint administration board established by Tauranga City Council and Mauao Trust following the vesting of the Mauao Historic reserve with the Mauao Trust. The committee has specific functions, one of which is to develop and review a Mauao Reserve Management Plan.

Nga Poutiriao o Mauao is charged with preparing a Plan that reflects the concerns and aspirations of the wider public of Tauranga and visitors who utilise the Mauao Historic Reserve for historical, recreation, educational and conservation reasons.

Nga Poutiriao o Mauao will maintain relationships with other agencies and will seek participation of those agencies when necessary. Other agencies include but are not limited to Heritage New Zealand, the Department of Conservation and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Nga Poutiriao o Mauao will work towards positive relationships with other stakeholders such as the residents and ratepayers of Tauranga, conservation organisations and recreational users of the reserve.

2.5. Legislative context

Reserves Act 1977

Reserves are classified according to the Reserves Act 1977 to ensure that there are adequate control, management, development, use and preservation measures applied for the appropriate purpose. Classification is a mandatory process of the Reserves Act 1977 that involves assigning a reserve to the appropriate “class”. The class determines the primary purpose of the reserve. The historic reserve classification of Mauao under the Reserves Act 1977 provides clear direction for the management of the Mauao Historic Reserve.

Section 18 of the Reserves Act 1977 states that for historic reserves the provisions of the Act have effect for:

“...the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.”

The Reserves Act 1977 provides clear guidelines for the administration and maintenance of historic reserves to ensure that, having regard to the general purpose above, that the reserve shall be administered and maintained so that:

- a) *The structures, objects, and sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand;*
- b) *The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by [sections 58 and 58A] of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it;*
- c) *Where scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna, or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve;*
- d) *To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained;*
- e) *Except where the Minister otherwise determines, the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment shall as far as possible be preserved.*

Tauranga Moana Iwi Bill / Act

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Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008

Under the Mauao Historic Reserve Vesting Act 2008, ownership of the Mauao Historic Reserve was vested in the Mauao Trust, and the iwi the Trust represents: Ngāi Te Rangī, Ngāti Ranginui, and Ngāti Pūkenga.

Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Heritage and the relationship of Māori with their ancestral resources are identified as matters of national importance. The RMA sets out requirements for regional and local councils to prepare plans and policies. These plans influence and guide the nature of activities that take place on Reserves and also may protect places of special interest such as notable trees, sites of significance to Māori and historic features including archaeological sites.

The following matters of national importance identified in the RMA have guided the development of this management plan; (Refer RMA Part 2, Purpose & Principles)

(d) The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:

(e) The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.

(f) The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

The Tauranga City Plan

In the City Plan, the Mauao Historic Reserve is zoned Conservation Zone, and is subject to the following overlays: a Significant Māori Area (M1), a Significant Archaeological Area (A6), and an outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Plan Area. The summit and western slopes are a Significant Ecological Area (Category 1), there are areas on the northern, western and southern edges that are Significant Ecological Areas (Category 2), and there are two sites of built heritage within the reserve. These zonings and overlays limit the range of development and activities which can occur within the reserve and protect the values present in the reserve.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, Regional Coastal Environmental Plan and Regional Policy Statement

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement is prepared under the RMA and guides operational management of the coastal environment around Mauao. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has also prepared a Regional Coastal Environment Plan and Regional Policy Statement providing an overview of regionally significant resource management issues and setting broad strategic direction.

Iwi Management Plans

Early iwi management plans of a number of different iwi in the 1990s identified the significance of Mauao and articulated key issues, mostly regarding the mana and mauri of the maunga. A large number of second generation plans have been prepared recently and do not deal directly with the management of Mauao, other than for context and for expressing a connection to the maunga.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 replaced the Historic Places Act 1993 that established the NZ Historic Places Trust, now Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage New Zealand). Heritage New Zealand is primarily responsible for administering the functions of heritage protection in New Zealand. The legislation promotes

the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. Any earthworks on Mauao require permission from Heritage New Zealand. As part of the background work to develop this management plan, the Conservation Plan for the Mauao Historic Reserve has been updated and an implementation plan prepared.

There are several categories of heritage places listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. There are three relevant Māori entries on the Heritage New Zealand List associated with Mauao Historic reserve. These are:

- Kinonui Pa (#6403) entered in 1984 as a category 2 historic place.
- Pa (#6401) entered in 1984 as a category 2 historic place.
- Mauao (#9423) entered in 2009 as a wāhi tapu, as a category 2 historic place.

The area covered by this management plan has a great deal of heritage significance and therefore special consideration needs to be given to the Heritage New Zealand Act and the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural and Heritage Value

Protected Objects Act 2006

The Protected Objects Act 2006 defines taonga tuturu as an object more than 50 years old that was manufactured, or modified, brought to New Zealand or used by Maori related to Maori culture, history or society. Under the Protected Objects Act 2006, all taonga tūturu found are in the first instance (prima facie) Crown owned to allow claims for ownership to be heard by the Maori Land Court. Taonga tuturu found on site must be recorded and deposited with the Tauranga Heritage Collection and information provided to fill in appropriate notification forms and send to Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

Cadastral Survey Act 2002

The Cadastral Survey Act 2002 provides statutory rights of access to the trig station on the reserve.

Maritime Transport Act 1994

The Maritime Transport Act 1994 provides statutory rights of access to the navigational beacon on the reserve.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's 85 democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate. The Local Government Act 2002 sets out the purpose of local government, which is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.

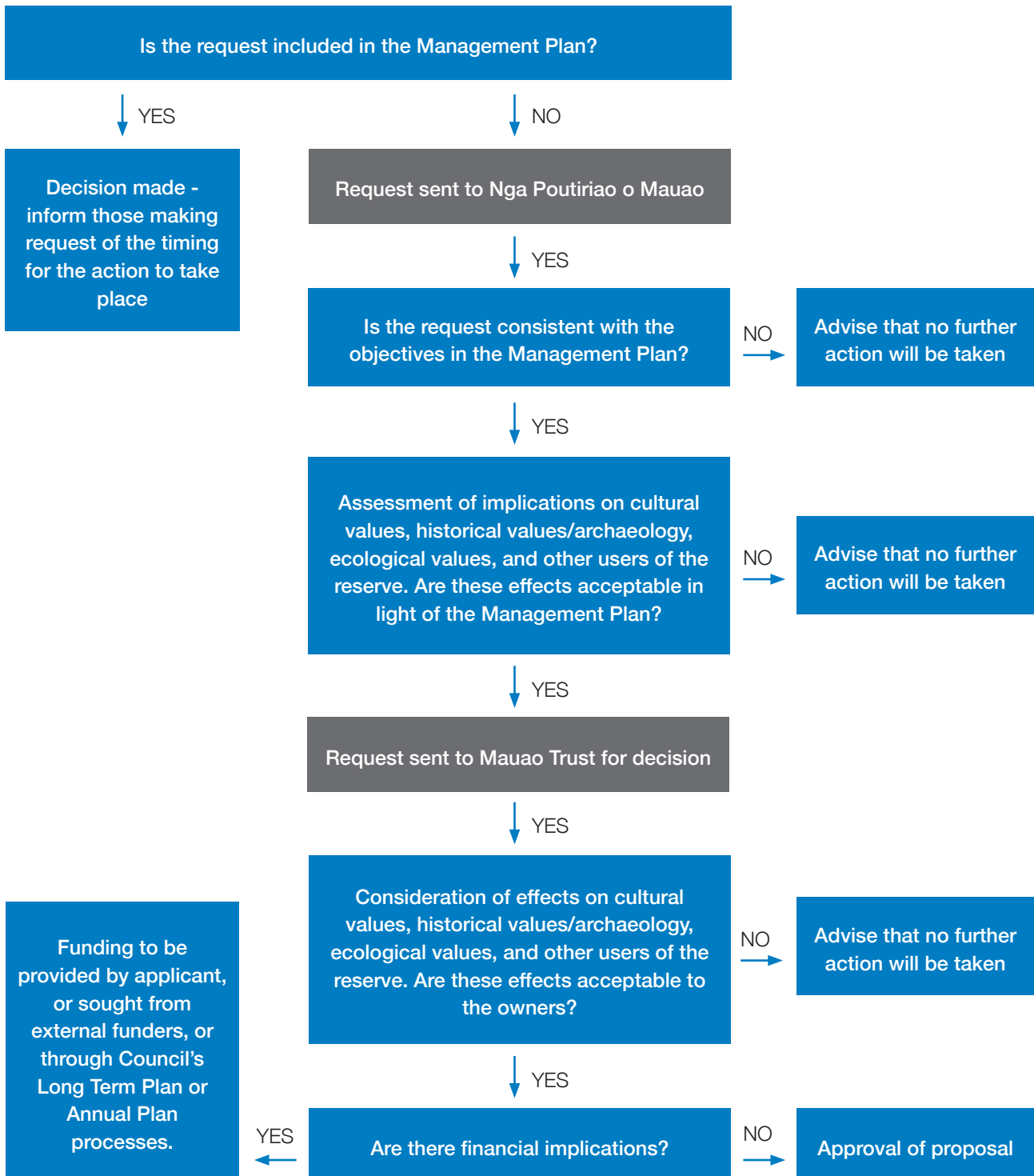
Local government does this by preparing community outcomes and a Long Term Plan. The latter plan sets out the financial priorities and spending over the next ten years. Actions identified in this management plan will need to be identified in the Long Term Plan to be resourced or alternative funding sought.

Additional Considerations

The international organisation which develops cultural heritage conservation policies is ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites. The management plan is consistent with the principles of the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 2010).

2.6. Decision making process for requests not specifically included within this reserve management plan

There are likely to be proposals made that are not specifically included as actions in the Management Plan. The following process will be used to decide whether or not to proceed with these proposals.



3. Mauao

3.1. Overview

Mauao is a Historic Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. It was inhabited for centuries by tangata whenua and is a taonga of immeasurable value which symbolises the endurance, strength and identity of local iwi. For them, Mauao is a link between both the metaphysical and physical worlds, and between the past, present and the future. Mauao has significant cultural, traditional, spiritual and social values to the three Iwi of Tauranga Moana as an integral identity marker. Waitaha also has traditional and cultural values associated with Mauao. Features in the reserve must be conserved and managed in a manner consistent with the protection of these values.

Mauao has also been an important recreational amenity for a large number of people for a long period. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, people living in Tauranga travelled by boat for day and weekend trips to enjoy the beaches and natural setting. In 2015, one million visitor trips were recorded around Mauao and it provides a well-utilised natural setting for recreation in an increasingly intensified urban area. Mauao is an iconic natural landscape in the Bay of Plenty, a 'must do' activity for visitors and a symbol of home for the local community. The management of Mauao must recognise its significance to the community of Tauranga and visitors to the region.

Mauao is a unique volcanic landform and is a regionally significant landscape feature and tourist attraction. Mauao rises 232 m above sea level at the main entrance to the Tauranga Harbour. Visible archaeological features cover most of the summit and the southern slopes of Mauao and the archaeological landscape and associated cultural values of the reserve are the reasons for its classification as an historic reserve. The archaeological sites within the reserve cannot be rebuilt or repaired if damaged or lost.

Mauao Historic Reserve is private land owned by the Mauao Trust that is available, used and enjoyed by all as a public space. The funding and priority for works within the scope of the management plan will be considered through Tauranga City Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes as well as alternative sources of funding in recognition of its importance to the community.

Mauao also demonstrates significant ecological values and there is considerable scope for ecological restoration.

Protection of cultural values and historical sites, protection and enhancement of landscape and ecological values need to be addressed in an integrated manner whilst providing for the important recreation functions that Mauao ensures for the community.

3.2. Location and legal description

Mauao Historic Reserve is located at Adams Ave, at the western end of Mount Maunganui, Tauranga. The reserve consists of some 76.54 hectares, more or less, being Lot 1 429354, formerly part Section 1, Section 3, and Section 12, Block VI, Tauranga Survey District as shown on SO Plans 4802 and 51477.1. The reserve boundary is indicated in blue on the map below.

Figure 1 - Legal boundary of the Mauao Historic Reserve

Mauao Historic Reserve contains the land generally above the Mean High Water Mark and does not include the Mauao Recreation reserve (NZGZ 1981, p3065) Section 19, Block VI, Tauranga Survey District, Adams Ave, and a stopped road Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve being Section 1, SO Plan 428148 of some .5387ha. Access to the historic reserve is from Adams Avenue and from the sea and harbour.

The Mount Maunganui Lifeguard Service, Mount Maunganui Beachside Holiday Park, and the Mount Hot Pools are not located within the Mauao Historic Reserve.

3.3. Tangata whenua relationship, history and culture

Tangata whenua inhabited Mauao for centuries. The three iwi of Tauranga Moana, and Waitaha all acknowledge the exceptional cultural importance of Mauao, and the ways in which Mauao provides significance to the lives of the individuals, whānau, and hapū of Tauranga Moana. Mauao occupies a central and very significant place in the tribal histories of the tangata whenua, and is one of the ways by which tribal identity is confirmed.

The cultural traditions and ancestry associated with Mauao is summarised in the cultural assessment report prepared for Ngā Poutiriao o Mauao (Boffa Miskell, 2014).

Ngā korero tupua mō Mauao

Ko Mauao te maunga tapu kei te tomokanga ki te whanga o Tauranga. I puta tōna ingoa i te mate kanehetanga o Mauao (kāore ōna ingoa i taua wā) ki a Pūwhenua, tētahi maunga ātaahua. Kāore a Pūwhenua i aro mai ki a ia. I tētahi pō, ka karanga a Mauao ki te iwi patupaiarehe o te ngahere kia tōia ia ki te moana, ki reira noho ai. Engari nō te whitinga o te rā, ka rere te iwi patupaiarehe, ka mau te maunga rā ki tōna tūranga, ā tatū rawa mai ki ēnei rā.

There was once a hill with no name among the many hills and ravine on the edge of the forests of Hautere. The nameless one was a slave to the great Chief Otanewainuku, the forested peak to the south west of Tauranga. Further along from Otanewainuku was the shapely form of the hill Puwhenua, a woman clothed in all of the fine greens of the ferns, shrubs and trees of the forest of Tane.

The nameless one was desperately in love with Puwhenua. However her heart was already won by the majestic and chiefly mountain Otanewainuku. There seemed no hope for the lowly and nameless hill to persuade her to become his bride. The nameless one sorrowed and in despair he decided to drown himself in the ocean. He called on the patupaiarehe, the people of the night with magical powers who dwelt in the forests of Hautere. They were his friends and agreed to help him drown himself.

The patupaiarehe dragged the nameless one from his place among the hills. They gouged out the valley where the Waimapu River now flows, the word Waimapu mapu referring to the tears sobbed by the nameless one as he moved his way to the sea.

As the patupaiarehe dragged the nameless one to the sea, dawn began to break and the first rays of the sun lit up the summit of the nameless one, fixing him in that place. Because they were people of the night and could not be about in daylight, the patupaiarehe retreated to the forests of Hautere leaving the nameless one where he stood.

The patupaiarehe gave him a name, however, which is still used today by the iwi of Tauranga Moana when referring to him....

Mauao.... meaning caught by the dawn.

The Cultural Values Assessment (Boffa Miskell 2014) sets out the following values statement:

There are a number of values expressed by iwi that are relatively unchanged over the years. These are derived from traditional views of the Māori world and are influenced by the aspirations to revitalise and preserve core values and principles.

- Mauao is a foundation of identity and mana for Tauranga iwi.
- Ko Mauao te maunga, Ko Tauranga te Moana - immediately identifies Tauranga people in time and place.
- Mauao is a metaphor for the permanence of iwi and the intergenerational connection of people, place and time.
- E papaki kau ana ngā tai ki Mauao reflects the permanence of the mountain against the tides and natural forces of time.
- Pororotai, Pororouru - Mauao is a collection of special places, with a cloak of many colours, shades and form. He wāhi tapu - this is a sacred place.
- E hoki ki Mauao, kia whakarongo ai tō kiri i te kikini o te rehutai- Return to Mauao and be revived by the tang of sea spray. Mauao is a source of healing and spiritual sustenance for whānau.

The core values underpinning the ongoing management of the maunga are:

- Rangatiratanga - the ethic of chieftainship expressed in the ownership arrangement for the historic reserve; the appointment and anointing of elders to carry trusteeship of the maunga.
- Mana - the recognition and provision for control and decision-making powers for the management of the maunga.
- Kaitiaki - the practical expression of guardianship through dedicated people to look after the day to day activities on the maunga and respond to ceremonial, ritual and traditional activities.
- Mauri - putting in place systems, processes and programmes to restore and enhance the life-giving force of the mountain, physically, spiritually and mentally." (Boffa Miskell 2014)

A brief history of the three iwi owners and Waitaha as follows:

Through the waka traditions and settlement of Tauranga, Mauao anchors the heritage and cultural rights of the 3 iwi of Tauranga Moana.

Takitimu was the only waka to settle the district. Mauao at the coast and Puwhenua inland marked the turangawaewae of Ngāti Ranginui. When the Takitimu waka arrived in Tauranga, Ngāti Ranginui ancestors completed the rituals of tukua mauri, of planting on the slopes and the summit of Mauao, the mauri of their people and canoe, the essential elements of their identities, their ancestral achievements, traditions, heritage values, their life and customs.

Ranginui and Kinonui of the Takitimu waka established a pā on Mauao, as did the Waitaha people. They occupied Mauao for centuries, later displaced by Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga as they settled the area. Waitaha moved to Te Puke, Ranginui peoples moved inland to the estuaries and rivers of Tauranga Moana.

For the three iwi of Tauranga Moana, Mauao is the symbol that ties the respective iwi to Tauranga Moana. Ngāi Te Rangi, who are of the Mataatua waka, which after earlier being dispossessed of their lands, journeyed throughout the Bay of Plenty and East Coast regions over a number of generations to settle in Tauranga. Mauao represents the end of that journey, the Ngāi Te Rangi peoples having settled throughout the Tauranga Moana district.

Mauao itself was central to the settlement of the three iwi of Tauranga Moana, significant events having occurred on and around the maunga. Those events, which are not recounted in this Plan, are markers in the tribal history of the iwi. Mauao is therefore the visible marker that enables the 3 iwi of Tauranga Moana to make the connections between the beginning of their history in Tauranga Moana.

The three iwi of Tauranga Moana all acknowledge the exceptional importance of Mauao, and the ways in which Mauao provides significance to the lives of individuals, whanau and hapu of Tauranga Moana. Each iwi traces a genealogy to Mauao that established their status as tangata whenua. Iwi describe the relationship in terms of heritage rights, customary-traditional rights and Treaty rights. In recognition of the significance and connection of Mauao to the three iwi of Tauranga Moana, the ownership rights to the Mauao Historic Reserve were vested in the three iwi under the Mauao Trust in 2008.

Balance in the natural and spiritual world is maintained by established and acknowledged customs and responsibilities. The customs of kaitiakitanga, tangata whenua, tapatapa whenua, turangawaewae, ahi kaa, whenua tupu, rahui, tapu, ohaki, kawa, mauri, that provide relevance to the three Tauranga Moana iwi in an ever changing world, pivot on Mauao.

This anchors the identity of the three iwi of Tauranga Moana and it is a constant affirmation of the heritage and culture, a symbol of continuity, of strength, stature and uniqueness, and of the responsibility to protect these heritage rights for future generations. As long as Mauao stands with mana and integrity, so too will the three iwi of Tauranga Moana stand with mana and integrity.

Figure 2 below shows sites of cultural significance on Mauao and their traditional names.

Figure 2 - Sites of cultural significance on Mauao and their traditional names (Boffa Miskell, 2014, p11)

3.4. European history

Crown confiscation of Mauao in 1865 led to European settlement. Pilot Bay provided sheltered deep water anchorage and the picturesque qualities of “the Mount” brought picnickers and campers from the nineteenth century onwards.

Mauao, as the site of the first permanent Pilot and Harbourmaster Station, is closely linked to the early European maritime history of Tauranga and the subsequent establishment of the Port.

Mauao has been an important recreational amenity for a large number of people for a long period. In the late 19th and early 20th century, people living in Tauranga travelled by boat for day and weekend trips to enjoy the beaches and natural setting. The bach culture began in the 1920s. Baches were small and light in construction, with a casual, temporary character. In about the 1960s baches began to give way to more permanent beach suburbs.

Colonel Whitmore's troops are believed to have been located in a military camp on the lower slopes of Mauao at the

time of the land confiscations. Parts of Mauao were grazed since before 1935. In 1915 a stone cairn was built on top of Mauao to celebrate the end of World War 1. In 1935 three campgrounds were present in the recreation reserve adjacent to the Mauao Historic Reserve. In 1939 the Town Board opened a shell pit and commenced to remove shell from the road giving access to the wharf. They were also granted permission to erect the borough water supply on Mauao. In 1959 when the hotpools were granted a lease, the need to protect the grey faced petrel on Mauao was recognised in the lease agreement. During the 1960s there were lots of ideas about cable cars up Mauao for tourists and a vehicle passenger transit service was established. By 1964 a vehicular track had been constructed around the south west side of Mauao and in 1967 a track was created from the reservoir to the summit.

3.5. Archaeology

The archaeological landscape within the Mauao Historic Reserve represents the physical remains of approximately 600 years of human occupation and is of local, national and international significance (Phillips, 2003). Mauao is a significant physical monument of past human habitation, reflecting various settlement patterns, the development of horticulture and the form and function of large earthwork structures.

There has been no systematic archaeological investigation of the recorded archaeological sites within the reserve but several archaeological surveys have taken place since the 1800's. The recording of the archaeological landscape first began in 1838 by Colenso and Reverend W. Williams who climbed to the top of Mauao and observed the fortifications, house sites, fireplaces and lithic material (Phillips, 2003). In the 20th Century both amateur and professional archaeologists surveyed the archaeological landscape. An inventory of the archaeological features within the reserve was prepared in 2003 (Phillips, 2003) and in 2014 an inspection and condition assessment of the archaeological features was undertaken (Phillips, 2014).

Within the immediate vicinity of Mauao there are several recorded archaeological sites that make up the archaeological landscape, and these include four pā complexes on the maunga; Ruarapapari Pā, Matakawa Pā, Te Pae o Para and Te Paumatautakitaki (Maunganui). The sheer size, function and distribution of the archaeological features on Te Paumatautakitaki Pā reflects an exceptional degree of social and political organisation and makes it one of the most remarkable pā in New Zealand (Phillips 2003). Approximately 800-1000 features and deposits that are visible from the surface characterise the archaeological landscape, including pits, terraces, platforms, house floors, shell middens and shell mounds. The shell mounds are the only known surviving examples of this type of archaeological feature within the Bay of Plenty (Walter, 2016). There are also several archaeological features originating from the post European period. Some of these features, such as the reputed military camp and the stone steps require further research before their origins, functions, and significance can be fully understood. A more detailed description of the archaeological sites can be found in Phillips (2003, 2014).

Threats to the preservation of the archaeological features within the historic reserve are principally related to natural processes, human activities, livestock grazing and management, rabbits, information loss and loss of reserve integrity and setting.

Mauao has cultural, traditional, spiritual and social values closely associated with the three iwi of Tauranga Moana and Waitaha. Archaeological features in the reserve need to be preserved and managed in a consistent manner for the protection of these values.

3.6. Natural resources

Vegetation and habitats on Mauao comprise a mosaic of vegetation types including regenerating forest, scrub, shrubland, and grazed pasture, with small pockets of remnant indigenous vegetation (predominantly large, old pōhutukawa). The flora of Mauao includes at least 345 species, of which 165 are indigenous and three are considered to be Threatened or At Risk nationally (Wildland Consultants, 2015). The large range of species reflects the wide

range of habitats present, ranging from rocky foreshore, to gentle hill slopes, to cliffs. Exotic species also occur widely in most of these habitats, in part due to the history of disturbance on Mauao, and also the close proximity to an urban centre. The invasion of pest plants is an ongoing and persistent threat to the natural character, landscape and ecological values and one which warrants a high degree of intervention using safe, effective and appropriate methods of control.

Although heavily modified by human activity and related fires, Mauao retains significant ecological values (Wildland Consultants 2016). These include remnant coastal forest and mainland populations of grey faced petrels (ōi) and blue penguins (kororā). There is considerable opportunity for ecological restoration of Mauao and nature conservation, in conjunction with the ongoing high levels of public usage.

3.7. Recreational use

The Mauao Historic Reserve is a regionally important recreational asset utilised by large numbers of visitors, estimated at over one million per year, who traverse the base circuit track or climb to the summit.

Mauao has a long history of recreational use recorded from the 19th century for day trips and picnicking, and is considered to be of special interest to residents of Tauranga and the wider Bay of Plenty. Consultation with the community highlighted the strong attachment that residents have with Mauao and the importance of the reserve as a visitor attraction and activity in Tauranga. Overwhelmingly, the community feedback highlighted that Mauao is well looked after now and should be kept as natural and undeveloped as possible for the future.

Mauao is the venue for a number of community and major sporting events during the year, and has the potential to host events of City-wide importance. Events must be carefully managed to protect the archaeological resource, cultural values, ecological values, and to minimise the impact on other users of the maunga.

Many of the management issues for Mauao are about managing the community's recreation needs and protection of the cultural, historical and natural values.

3.8. Research

A number of reports were prepared to inform the development of this management plan and the protection of the values contained in the reserve:

- Cultural Values Assessment
- Ecological Assessment
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Audit and Accessibility Audit
- Archaeological Inspection and Condition Assessment
- Update of Conservation Plan and Heritage Management Specifications

However, there is opportunity to undertake further research on Mauao. The site is of high archaeological and historical significance. Several archaeological surveys have taken place since the 1800's by both amateur and professional archaeologists. To assist management of the reserve and the archaeological and historical resource, an inventory of the archaeological features was prepared in 2003 (Phillips 2003) and in 2014 an inspection and condition assessment of the archaeological features was undertaken (Phillips 2014).

There is currently a lack of detailed understanding of the settlement pattern and traditional ways of life on Mauao and there is opportunity for archaeological research on Mauao. Such research is not anticipated through current activities

or the budget setting process of Tauranga City Council, and would require authorities from Heritage New Zealand to proceed. However, the completion of this research would be consistent with the intent of this plan.

The need for the following further research has been identified through the development of this plan and the original Conservation Plan in 2014:

- Archaeological research to determine whether buried archaeological features are present within the grazed portion of the reserve on the eastern slopes of Mauao.
- Archival and archaeological research to determine the nature and origin of the archaeological features associated with the stone steps.
- Conservation advice and assessment of the stone steps and stone jetty in order to determine what conservation treatment is required and/or appropriate.
- Gardening and settlement areas are located across the maunga. There are opportunities to conduct archaeological research and investigation techniques to better understand the lifestyle of the ancestors and inform future management of the resource.
- Conducting archaeological and other research to better understand the former settlement pattern and lifestyle of the ancestors who resided at Mauao.

4. Management

4.1. Mauao Trust vision

The vision of the Mauao Trust, owners of Mauao, is to give full expression to the relationship that the whanau, hapu and iwi of Ngai Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga have with Mauao, their maunga tapu.

4.2. Mission statement

Mauao is protected and enhanced as a taonga of exceptional cultural, spiritual, historic, and natural significance whilst providing for managed public access and use.

Toku maunga, tō maunga. Ki tai, ki uta, miki muku, miki rangi.

My mountain is your mountain. Linking sea and land, from the earth to the heavens.

Kia toitu te mana o nga iwi o Ngai Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui me Ngāti Pūkenga me o ratou hapu I runga o Mauao [spelling]

4.3. Objectives

In order to achieve the vision, three objectives have been developed which represent the principal values of the Mauao Historic Reserve. The focus of the goals is to protect the existing values and ensure these values are given clear priority in all reserve management.

1. To protect the historical and cultural values, and meet the cultural needs and aspirations of the tangata whenua.
2. To protect and enhance the natural landscape character and ecological values of the reserve.

To continue to meet the appropriate recreational and amenity needs of residents and visitors to the city

4.4. Management statements

The Management Statements provide direction on what can happen and how the reserve will be managed to ensure the vision and objectives for the reserve are realised. Management Statements are not 'doing' statements, actions or projects but guide management approaches to the reserve and specify what can and cannot happen, and guide how decisions will be made for activities, requests, or actions that have not been anticipated at the date of writing the plan.

4.5. To protect the historical values, and meet the cultural needs of the tangata whenua

Ko Mauao he maunga tapu, kia tūpato.

Mauao is an historic reserve gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977 and is a wāhi tapu site under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

The main goal for the management of historic resources on Mauao is for long term protection. Such management

must ensure that the archaeology and historical values present in the reserve are not adversely affected by use of the reserve. Management and conservation of sites on Mauao will follow the guidelines set down in the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Avoiding unwarranted and undesirable modification of archaeological features within the reserve is a major objective of this plan. Stabilisation of features and the avoidance of management actions which may result in the further loss of physical features and information are both key considerations. Protection and preservation of the archaeological features must also be directed by the cultural values of iwi associated with Mauao and finding a balance between native re-vegetation programmes and preserving subsurface archaeology.

This objective aims to recognise and provide for the special cultural and spiritual relationships that tangata whenua have with Mauao. This Plan seeks to ensure integrity and respect is afforded to the maunga and iwi regarding all works and activities on the maunga. The maunga is sacred to iwi. There is a strong desire that there are places suitable for open public access and there are places where care and sensitivity is required, and sometimes constrained. There is a need for proactive management of depositories of human remains to prevent accidental discovery and fossicking.

An archaeological inspection and condition assessment of Mauao Historic Reserve was undertaken in November 2014 (Phillips, 2014). There have been isolated effects on archaeological features caused from erosion during severe weather events but rabbit damage is more prevalent since 2004 and is causing significant ongoing damage. Phillips found that visitors were having a negligible impact on the archaeological features over the last 10 years, but there is an ongoing need to manage both natural erosion and the effects of high visitation on physical elements of pā and occupation areas. The low, dense grassland that currently covers most of the archaeological features on the southern and western slopes of Mauao provides ideal protection for surface and sub-surface archaeological features (Wildland Consultants, 2016).

A Conservation Plan for the archaeological features, historic areas and ecological values located in the reserve was prepared in 2004 and updated in 2016. This provides operational guidance for future works and management of the reserve.

Mauao Historic Reserve is a culturally significant wāhi tapu and a well utilised natural landscape on the edge of a large urban population. There is currently no 'sense of arrival', particularly at the western entrance. There is opportunity to explore the development of appropriate reserve entrances to reflect the cultural significance of the area. There has also been identified a current lack of cultural interpretation and elements that expresses the special relationship between tangata whenua and Mauao.

Over the years a wide range of developments for the summit have been suggested such as a gondola, cable car or restaurant. Such developments are not compatible with the purpose of Mauao as an historic reserve. There are currently several structures and service utilities on the summit which have been present on the reserve for years:

- A navigational beacon for aircraft – Airways Corporation of New Zealand Ltd
- Two communications repeaters on Airways Corporation pole (service licences renewable annually to the Crown) – Coastguard and Surf Life Saving
- A trig station and beacon – Department of Survey and Land Information
- A Peace Monument in the form of a stone cairn on the summit. The cairn was constructed by local residents to celebrate the ending of World War 1 in 1918.
- Picnic tables and seating

In July 1939 the Town Board was granted permission by the Minister of Lands to erect a borough water supply on

the slopes of Mauao. This was removed under the 1998 Management Plan. In 1956 the Minister of Lands granted the Borough Council an easement to erect and maintain a second reservoir on Mauao with a capacity of 4.55million litres. Later in 1956 the Tauranga Harbour Board was granted an easement to erect a navigational light on the summit, being the logical place for such a necessary navigational facility. This however required the formation of a track to the summit and the erection of power lines across the maunga.

Today the Port of Tauranga has coloured beacons on various parts of the reserve or foreshore for navigational purposes. These are:

- The Mount Navigational Light K3899 (northern slopes)
- North Rock Light K3899
- North West Rock Light 3899.2
- Stoney Point Beacon K3900

The Ranui Plaque is located on the northern side of Mauao and commemorates the shipwreck on 28 December 1950 in which 22 people were drowned.

A water main was installed in 2010 so that no visible surface sign remains. Archaeological features exposed during the installation of a water main were investigated and observations recorded.

There are a range of utilities on the summit of Mauao which detract from the scenic qualities and cultural values of Mauao (Boffa Miskell, 2014). There is a desire from tangata whenua for the removal of man-made structures from sensitive areas (summit, pā, wāhi tapu), and tangata whenua have indicated a marae atea would be appropriate at Te Taumata o Mauao to reflect its significant wāhi tapu status. A number of structures and service utilities have been sited on the summit of Mauao in the past. This collection of structures detracts from the landscape character and visual qualities of this lookout and sacred space. Some utilities must remain under legislation and for safe navigation of the port, but there is opportunity to replace the current trig with a structure that recognises the cultural significance of the site, and the development of a marae atea or ceremonial space on the summit during the term of this Plan. Development of a marae atea will require working closely with Heritage New Zealand to ensure protection of the archaeological resource as well as recognition of the cultural values.

Mauao is core to the cultural identity of Tauranga Moana Iwi. It is of cultural, spiritual, physical and historical significance to the three iwi of Tauranga Moana and Waitaha. This is evident in the reference to Mauao in waiata, whakatauki and pepeha. The management plan seeks to increase the awareness of the significance of Mauao to the three iwi of Tauranga Moana and Waitaha.

Fire

The management of fire is relevant to and important for archaeology, ecological restoration, and all other activities on Mauao. There has been a long history of fires on Mauao, and future fires are possible. This is due to the combined influences of high public usage, light and highly flammable vegetation, free-draining soils, high summer temperatures, and dry coastal winds. Machinery or firefighting tactics used in rural fire suppression, e.g. earthmoving machinery and fire line construction, can damage archaeological features as well as the erosion that occurs if fires remove the vegetation. The risks and potential impacts of vegetation fires are relevant to all management on Mauao. Public safety, fire prevention, and pre-planning for fire control will be given a high priority.

The reserve is in the Pumicelands Rural Fire Authority Area. The Fire Authority is required to have a Fire Plan which is updated appropriately over time. Fire management on Mauao will focus on fire prevention, pre-planning for fire control, and public safety in accordance with the Conservation Plan.

Grazing and Erosion

Erosion is a threat to the archaeological resource on Mauao. The Mauao archaeological inspection and condition

report by Phillips (2014) states that the mid slope pastoral areas on the southern side of Mauao, that have been stable for the previous 300 years, have suffered from rainfall erosion and slipping. Erosion has damaged or destroyed some surface archaeological features and has exposed a number of subsurface features. Continued sheep grazing to maintain and enhance the archaeological landscape is encouraged. Stock movement along fence lines causes minor damage to archaeological features and review of some fences is recommended. However, increasing numbers of pedestrians using the track network appears to have had little negative impact on the archaeological features of Mauao. Retirement of the eroded summit track has been successful and the use of previously eroded tracks has not been exacerbated.

Grazing of livestock, to maintain a protective grass cover on archaeological features has the potential to damage features through trampling and tracking and must be carefully managed. The risk to archaeological features posed by livestock grazing must be balanced carefully against the risk to archaeological features caused by a change in the existing vegetation cover.

Grazing (by sheep) is required to maintain the low pasture sward covering most of the archaeological features on the southern and western slopes of Mauao. It is currently the most suitable mechanism to maintain this part of the reserve in a vegetation cover that offers good protection to archaeological features while also providing for public viewing and appreciation of surface features. Management of grazing and associated fencing is a key requirement to stabilise features and reduce the rate of deterioration of archaeological sites on the southern and western slopes of Mauao. Damage to archaeological features can be reduced if livestock are managed carefully and monitored closely.

Both cattle and sheep have been grazed at various times but problems have occurred with cattle in the past. Grazing is controlled with a network of fences and must be carefully managed to avoid damage to the archaeological features.

Archaeological sites can be lost or eroded by natural erosion or through erosion triggered by human activities, such as track construction and maintenance. The southern slopes of Mauao, where most surface features are present, have been affected the most. Stable slopes on the mid-slope pastoral areas appear to be increasingly affected and historical erosion events on the steep coastal escarpments and spring fed gullies have been less affected by erosion in the past decade. Sub-surface features have been exposed by erosion and slips on the southern slopes. Slip material has buried archaeological features lower down the slope (Phillips, 2014). Erosion on the southern slopes has been attributed to rainfall events but rabbit burrowing and stock tracking may also have been contributing factors (Wildland Consultants, 2014)

4.5.1 General management statements

- a) To manage the reserve and all sites of historical and cultural significance located within the reserve so that they are protected for the long term.

4.5.2 Archaeology and heritage sites

- b) Protect the physical features and material of archaeological significance in perpetuity.
- c) Manage the reserve with due recognition to the archaeological significance of Mauao. The archaeological significance of the reserve requires an avoidance or minimisation of changes to the physical integrity of the landform. There shall be no replication or reconstruction of the existing archaeological features.
- d) All reserve management activities should be undertaken to ensure the minimum possible intervention with archaeological features, as they presently exist. Increasing levels of intervention are defined by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as:
 - (i) preservation, through stabilisation, maintenance, or repair;
 - (ii) restoration, through reassembly, reinstatement, or removal;
 - (iii) reconstruction; and (iv) adaptation.

- e) All management and conservation work must comply with the requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. No work should be carried out on Mauao which is likely to destroy, damage or modify an archaeological or historic feature. Archaeological advice should be sought prior to any management activities being undertaken in the reserve likely to cause ground disturbance, to ensure that archaeological features are not at risk.
- f) Any new elements that are introduced into the ground subsurface, such as new fence post holes, should continue to be clearly identified to avoid future confusion with earlier archaeological features.
- g) Regular maintenance and revision of water run-off systems, tracks, and fencing will minimise the risk of accidental damage to archaeological features.
- h) Continue to establish appropriate indigenous vegetation in selected areas to stabilise archaeological features where grazing is not an appropriate site management practice.
- i) Regular effective, ongoing rabbit control is essential to ensure that disturbance to archaeological material caused by burrowing activity is minimised.
- j) No earthmoving machinery, or machinery likely to cause ground disturbance during normal operation, should be used in the reserve without prior approval from Heritage New Zealand and Ngā Poutiriao o Mauao. This must also include emergency situations such as firefighting.
- k) Enable archaeological and other research to better understand the former settlement pattern and lifestyle of the ancestors who resided at Mauao. Encourage further archaeological research to identify and map unrecorded cultural and historic resources.

4.5.3. Cultural significance

- l) Enable specific projects to enhance the rangatiratanga, mana, kaitiaki and mauri of Mauao.
- m) Tangata whenua customary relationships with the reserve are recognised and provided for.
- n) To actively manage visitor access to historic sites and wāhi tapu.
- o) Protect cultural heritage sites on Mauao and preserve knowledge and history of Mauao.
- p) Promote and celebrate Mauao as a foundation of identity and mana of the three iwi of Tauranga Moana. This can be achieved by facilitating opportunities to express the relationship, and supporting those activities eg providing for a range of ceremonies and events during the year and ensuring cultural significance is recognised, provided for, preserved, and protected.
- q) Recognise and provide for the protection and interpretation of sites of historical or cultural significance.
- r) Obsolete structures will be removed from the reserve where appropriate.
- s) Rocks, or other materials, from rock falls / removal for safety are not to be removed from Mauao unless in exceptional circumstances, which are to be determined by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao.

4.5.4. Records and information

- t) Support initiatives by the three iwi of Tauranga Moana to transfer knowledge to hapu/whanau/ kura particularly relating to the cultural and historical significance of Mauao, historical use of Mauao eg maara, kainga, mahinga kai, and the role and application of matauranga and tikanga Maori in the management of Mauao.
- u) Ensure that there is consistent and accurate messaging around the cultural and historical significance of

Mauao to the three iwi of Tauranga Moana and Waitaha. Information available to the public will accurately reflect the connection of the Tauranga Moana Iwi with Mauao. There will be information readily available pertaining to the cultural and historical significance of Mauao. There will be coherent, consistent, effective and meaningful interpretation and signage across the maunga.

- v) All relevant documents and documentation of management will continue to be stored in the Tauranga City Council's information database. This will help to combat the loss of information associated with the history and management of Mauao.

4.5.5. Wāhi tapu sites

- w) Known areas within the reserve with recorded and registered wāhi tapu, will be treated with sensitivity and care. Provision of picnic tables and other facilities within or near these sites is not appropriate. Protect significant wāhi tapu sites by directing or deterring the public away from these areas eg Ruarapapari Pa, cliff faces at Te Awaiti. This could include signage, walking track changes and barriers/fencing.
- x) The Cultural Monitoring of Earthworks Protocol of Tauranga City Council will be adhered to in the event of the discovery of koiwi or other artefacts, until such time as the Mauao Trust provides a written Protocol which is agreed to by Tauranga City Council

4.5.6. Utilities

- y) To allow for existing utilities, navigational facilities and infrastructure to support management purposes and the health and safety of the community. To limit the utilities on Mauao to the existing cairn, reservoir communications repeaters and overhead wires. Navigational structures including lights and beacons may be maintained, improved or relocated to meet navigational requirements. Except for those required to ensure public safety, no additional structures or facilities that provide for activities other than recreation or maintenance of the reserve shall be placed on the reserve.
- z) To prohibit further provision of utilities of any kind on the summit. Maintenance and improvement of existing utilities is acceptable but must be in accordance with this Plan.

4.5.7. Summit

- aa) To protect and preserve the summit's historic and archaeological features.
- bb) To retain the summit character as a natural lookout, and retain its open space character and peaceful atmosphere.
- cc) To investigate the development of a marae atea on the summit.
- dd) Redesign the existing man-made utilities to blend into the landscape as unobtrusively as possible where removal is not appropriate or practical.

4.5.8. Fire

- ee) To take all practicable precautions to protect the natural and cultural features of Mauao from fire risk and damage.
- ff) Planting on Mauao will avoid the use of flammable plant species. Reduction of fuel loadings at Mauao will be achieved by using appropriate species during planting programmes in combination with maintaining a short pasture sward where grazing is to be continued.

4.5.9. Grazing

- gg) Generally grazed pasture will be used on archaeological features currently under pasture. It is appropriate to establish vegetation other than grazed pasture on archaeological features in parts of the reserve where continued livestock grazing is not desirable for archaeological site protection or other reserve management purposes.
- hh) Grazing by sheep over parts of Mauao will continue as it controls the weed growth without excessive damage to the archaeological sites. Grazing parts of Mauao will ensure that grass growth is adequately controlled, archaeological resources are protected, and public use of the area is not unduly impeded. Only sheep will be used.
- ii) Review the need for stocking all grassed areas of the reserve and the options for retiring land from grazing.
- jj) Implement more appropriate management alternatives if alternative pasture management measures become available.

4.5.10. Actions

1. Nga Poutiriao o Mauao and Tauranga City Council staff will work with tangata whenua to explore and identify opportunities for the provision of cultural and historical information within the reserve, including the installation of interpretive signage where appropriate.
2. Investigate the establishment of cultural gateways at the base of Mauao to reflect the cultural and historical significance of Mauao to tangata whenua.
3. Establish information boards and/or signage around Mauao that identify and articulate significant areas to the three iwi of Tauranga Moana, for example, Waitapu (Waiparera's Well) or Te Tokatapu.
4. Work with Iwi/hapu to develop appropriate designs for the cultural gateway, pouwhenua and marae atea
5. Investigate opportunities for a visitor centre and/or cultural centre at the base of Mauao
6. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a waka launching site at the base of Mauao
7. Protection and/or enhancement of wāhi tapu sites using indigenous plantings to either restrict public access to selected areas, or, to increase public awareness.
8. Trees planted on archaeological features and the large trees well established on archaeological features should continue to be removed to prevent further loss of archaeological information.
9. Monitor the effectiveness of the grazing regime - to regularly review the grazing regime to maintain the pasture without causing damage to archaeological features.
10. A formal assessment by a suitably qualified conservator should be completed on the Stone Jetty to determine what elements relate to the construction and use of the jetty up to the 1930s.
11. A repair programme for the area of stone walls adjacent to the stone jetty needs to be separately developed, taking into account the underlying archaeological features.
12. Investigate the establishment of a Marae Atea (ceremonial space) on the summit of Mauao
13. Work with Land Information New Zealand to replace the trig station with an appropriate pouwhenua.
14. Establish a year round total fire ban, including cigarettes and fireworks.
15. To eliminate all fire risk species such as gorse and pampas from the sides of all tracks so as to reduce the fire hazard.

16. Review the need for stocking all grassed areas of the reserve. If areas of the reserve can be retired from grazing they should be. Planting in these areas should be carried out only in consultation with the Mauao Trust and an archaeologist to ensure that the integrity of archaeological sites is not compromised.
17. To retain areas for sheep grazing as the most suitable to maintain the slopes of Mauao at present.
18. Slope stability and archaeological preservation in grazed areas and around fencing should be closely monitored and any adjustments to stock management made accordingly. Ensure that all fences continue to be effective for both stock control and archaeological feature management.
19. Other actions not specifically listed here, but that are in general accordance with the intent of the management principles are permitted to be undertaken.
20. Undertake a condition monitoring programme for the archaeological features within the reserve.

4.6. To protect and enhance the landscape character and ecological values of the reserve

Mauao is an iconic landscape in Tauranga Moana and it contains high ecological values. Consultation with the community highlighted the importance that the community places on keeping Mauao as natural as possible, and on enhancing the native vegetation and protecting wildlife.

This objective aims to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of Mauao for future generations. There are opportunities to restore the korowai o Mauao (cloak) through conservation programmes and planting projects. The cloak of Mauao is a metaphor for the chiefly rangatira status of the maunga.

However, vegetation, particularly large trees, can damage both surface and sub-surface archaeological features, destroying site information by root action as trees grow. The low, dense grassland that covers most of the archaeological features on the southern and western slopes of Mauao provides ideal protection for surface and sub-surface archaeological features (Wildland Consultants, 2016). There is a need to find a balance between native re-vegetation programmes and preserving subsurface archaeology, and also between provision of open space, native vegetation and a high quality track network

Vegetation

Vegetation and habitats on Mauao comprise a mosaic of vegetation types including regenerating forest, scrub, shrubland, and grazed pasture, with small pockets of remnant indigenous vegetation (predominantly large, old pōhutukawa). The flora of Mauao includes at least 345 species, of which 165 are indigenous and three are considered to be Threatened or At Risk nationally (Wildland Consultants, 2015). The large range of species reflects the wide range of habitats present, ranging from rocky foreshore, to gentle hill slopes, to cliffs. Exotic species also occur widely in most of these habitats, in part due to the history of disturbance on Mauao, and also the close proximity to an urban centre. The invasion of pest plants is an ongoing and persistent threat to the natural character, landscape and ecological values and one which warrants a high degree of intervention using safe, effective and appropriate methods of control.

In the Conservation Plan, the area of Mauao has been divided into nine management units based on weed control and revegetation priorities, and management guidelines are provided to underpin future management in each unit. Potential planting sites have been identified, to increase the area of indigenous vegetation. This would provide a larger area of habitat for indigenous plants and animals, and support tangata whenua aspirations for Mauao. A preliminary plant schedule and a list of plant species potentially suitable for inclusion in plantings on Mauao is presented in the Conservation Plan. Plant species have been selected that would occur naturally on the types of sites present on Mauao. Pōhutukawa is a key element on Mauao and should continue to be a key species on Mauao. Another

particularly important consideration is the relative flammability of species. A list of species and their relative flammability is also provided in the Conservation Plan.

Establishment of indigenous vegetation can assist in the achievement of many of the management objectives for Mauao. Enhancement of natural character is an obvious benefit from the establishment of further indigenous vegetation. Other benefits, as outlined in the Conservation Plan include:

- The control of pedestrian traffic (use of prescribed Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) planting in appropriate places will also reduce any perceived fear or perceived incidences of crime on the maunga);
- The re-establishment of a natural vegetation edge for existing areas of native vegetation;
- The stabilisation of erosion-prone slopes;
- The screening and enhancement of existing amenities, wāhi tapu, and other important sites;
- Support the intent of tangata whenua to enhance the mauri of the maunga.

Vegetation management must be integrated with other key uses of the reserve, such as protection of archaeological features, protection of wāhi tapu, restoration of areas damaged by fire, landscape management, visitor management, and fauna management.

The Conservation Plan describes environmental weed distribution, abundance and priorities for control. Nineteen species are listed in the Bay of Plenty Regional Pest Management Plan. Thirty-five of the environmental weed species are mapped in the Conservation Plan for control purposes.

Fauna

There are important grey faced petrel and little blue penguin nesting colonies within the reserve. These are uncommon occurrences on the mainland and an important consideration in the management of Mauao. Rabbits cause significant damage to the habitat and have been identified as the greatest threat to the archaeological resource (Phillips 2015). Other pests such as possums, cats and rats have detrimentally impacted on the petrel's nesting success and have the potential to harm both native vegetation and wildlife.

Mauao supports a wide range of terrestrial and coastal birds as described in detail in the Conservation Plan. Mauao is important for two seabird species that breed here - kororā and ōi. There are three groups of bird species that utilise the site:

- Seabirds that roost and/or breed on Mauao, e.g. kororā (northern blue penguin), ōi (grey-faced petrel) and pied shag.
- Land and bush birds that reside on Mauao, e.g. spur-winged plover and North Island fantail (piwakawaka).
- Seasonal or irregular visitors, e.g. shining cuckoo (pipiwauraroa), pihoihoi (New Zealand pipit), reef heron, and kārearea (New Zealand falcon).

The only indigenous mammal species that occurs regularly at Mauao is the New Zealand fur seal and increasing numbers of seals are using Mauao as a haul-out site (Wildland Consultants 2008).

Mauao has the potential to support a much larger population of seabirds such as ōi and kororā than it does at present. The ōi population is likely to be significantly restricted by predation by rats, mustelids, and cats, and possibly disturbance by people. A site the size of Mauao has the potential to support several thousand breeding pairs. Adjacent islands support a number of other bird species with the potential to be considered for re-establishment or introduction on Mauao (Wildland Consultants, 2014) However, it would not be advisable to attempt this until mammal pest control has been successful and increases in the existing ōi population demonstrated. Management of the

existing seabird population at Mauao will need to involve intensive pest mammal control and monitoring of the kororā and ōi population numbers and productivity.

Possums and rabbits are the greatest mammalian threats to indigenous vegetation. Possums damage the crowns and young shoots of established trees, especially vulnerable species such as pōhutukawa, as well as browsing seedlings and saplings. Possum numbers on Mauao are low (Wildland Consultants 2015).

Rabbits graze seedlings of any palatable species, especially in open areas and are very common on Mauao. Grazing creates a habitat favourable for rabbits, which damage archaeological features by burrowing. The most significant damage to shell middens within the reserve is currently being caused by rabbit burrowing. Rabbit damage is the most significant threat to archaeological features on Mauao, and implementation of a rigorous control strategy is necessary (Phillips 2014).

Overall, pest mammal control programmes currently in place on Mauao are making some reductions in the populations of pest mammal species. However, continuing to review control regimes may improve protection of indigenous biodiversity.

Water

There are several traditional sources of freshwater around the maunga. These are important to iwi as markers of ancestral connection. Many of the water sources have been dedicated particular functions which could be revived and enhanced. These wai include; Te Puna Waitapu, Waipatukakahu, Te Kawa, Ruarapapari, and Waitapu (at Awaiti). (Boffa Miskell 2014).

There continue to be mahingai kai harvest areas along the coastal edge of the reserve, in particular kaimoana mataitai and fishing spots. Access to these areas should be maintained, and information regarding legal requirements should be made available.

4.6.1. General management statements

- a) To restore and protect the health and wellbeing of Mauao for future generations
- b) The ecosystems on Mauao are healthy and supporting indigenous fauna, and Mauao retains its natural landscape character.
- c) The reserve's scenic values and natural landscape character will be protected and enhanced.
- d) To protect and enhance the indigenous flora, fauna, and water quality.
- e) To restore the "cloak of Mauao" in native vegetation within the reserve to the extent that is practical given the wealth of archaeological sites and recreational usage.
- f) Seek to enhance the natural qualities of Mauao, including the habitat for native flora and fauna.
- g) Conservation programmes and restoration projects will incorporate matauranga and tikanga Maori.
- h) Approval from Nga Poutiriao o Mauao is required to carry out any planting, maintenance or any other work within the reserve outside of operational work programmes.

4.6.2. Vegetation

- i) To actively manage vegetation where necessary to protect scenic, historical and cultural values and panoramic views.
- j) The reserve will be restored with native vegetation in accordance with the Conservation Plan.
- k) Protection of existing areas of indigenous vegetation, while recognising that some local management of

vegetation development may be required to protect significant archaeological features.

- l) Re-establishment of indigenous vegetation on areas recently damaged by fire, without creating increased fire risk.
- m) Retention of pasture in key areas of archaeological landscape.
- n) The removal of planted and wilding exotic trees will be progressively implemented.
- o) If track construction or other development or activity is considered in, or near, habitats where *Psilotum nudum*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, mangemange, and *Tetraria capillaris* occur, these species should first be located and protected.
- p) Preserve and protect the existing continuous areas of indigenous vegetation forest and encourage its growth and predominance except where archaeological and other considerations are paramount.
- q) All plants should be sourced from Tauranga or local Bay of Plenty genetic stock.
- r) To restore and develop additional planting on Mauao, taking care to ensure good view corridors are maintained and CPTED principles taken into consideration.

4.6.3. Fauna

- s) To take all necessary measures to protect and enhance the native fauna on Mauao, including the nesting areas of the grey faced petrel (oi) and little blue penguin (korora). Consideration will also be given in due course to the release of threatened species on Mauao if this is determined to be appropriate in the future.

4.6.4. Pests

- t) To reduce threats to indigenous flora and fauna posed by pest plants and animals and human activities
- u) To control significant pest plants and animals that threaten the reserve's natural, scenic and historical values.
- v) Carry out a programme to control invasive weed species in accordance with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Pest Plant Strategy. Vegetation within the reserve that is defined as a pest plant in the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Pest Management Plan will be identified for removal from the reserve.
- w) To implement an integrated pest control programme on Mauao for predators and browsers, especially focusing on control of the rabbit population, and continuing to improve control rodents, mustelids, possums and cats and monitor progress towards control of these species on the maunga. Management should be adaptive, utilizing the most cost-effective and environmentally acceptable methods available.
- x) To monitor and control if necessary the populations of other introduced fauna that may threaten the vegetation, wildlife or archaeological sites.
- y) The use of agrichemicals to manage pest plants in the reserve is permitted in accordance with Tauranga City Council's Policy on the Use of Toxic Agrichemicals for Vegetation Management.

4.6.5. Dogs

- z) Dogs are prohibited on Mauao Historic Reserve under the Tauranga City Council Dog Control Bylaw, with the exception of disability assist dogs (as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996) that is restrained by a harness, or a dog controlled by a member of the Police that is being used in the course of duty.

4.6.6. Water

- aa) Riparian planting will be used to generate improvements in water quality of the springs
- bb) Existing stormwater outfalls within the reserve will be actively managed to ensure that any potential adverse effects are mitigated.

4.7. Actions

1. A map of the areas to which the Cloak of Mauao relates and a restoration plan will be developed and progressively implemented as resources permit. This is to provide a measurable goal to indicate when the Cloak of Mauao has been restored.
2. Initiate and support projects to restore the Cloak of Mauao that involve Tauranga Moana Iwi.
3. Identify appropriate areas within the reserve to erect public information signage in order to increase public awareness on the protection of wildlife.
4. A pest control plan will be developed including consideration of baiting, trapping, a pest proof fence, and/or other relevant mechanisms of pest control.
5. Develop new areas of indigenous vegetation where this will result in the improvement of water quality (springs) and otherwise enhance the habitat value of existing vegetation.
6. Restoration of “Te Uru Karaka” historical grove of karaka in accordance with the Cultural Assessment (Boffa Miskel, 2014).
7. Access to areas of kaimoana mataitai and fishing spots should be maintained, and information regarding legal requirements made available.

4.8. To continue to meet the appropriate recreational and amenity needs of residents and visitors to the city

Freedom of entry and access is a key aspect of the historic reserve classification under the Reserves Act 1977. As a public reserve, Mauao needs to carefully balance the practical benefits of public access against the protection of the underlying archaeological, historical and cultural values.

Mauao is one of Tauranga City’s most high profile reserves and is highly valued for the recreational opportunities it provides. Special management is required to ensure that the effects of people on the natural environment, archaeological and cultural resource can be managed. It is important that a balance between recreation, use and the other inherent values and purposes of the reserves, for example, cultural and ecological values, is achieved.

Many of the management issues for Mauao are about balancing protection of the historical, cultural and ecological values with the community’s recreation needs.

A high number of visitors utilise the reserve, with more than one million visitors to Mauao each year being a clear indication of its popularity as a recreation resource and its importance to the community and visitors. Visitor numbers are likely to continue to increase with local and regional population growth. Control of the very high levels of foot traffic on Mauao will be integral to the protection and enhancement of Mauao for ongoing use and appreciation by high numbers of visitors each year. Managed recreational use of the reserve is compatible with the conservation of archaeological sites, although many visitor activities have the potential to damage archaeological features. Damage can be caused by informal tracking, vandalism, excavation, bikes, and activities that concentrate large groups of

people at specific points, e.g. sporting events, outdoor gatherings and school visits.

However, the archaeological assessment (Phillips, 2014) states that pedestrian activity has had little impact on the archaeological landscape over the past decade. Public generally keep to the existing track and road network. Retirement of eroded track sections appeared to have controlled erosion at these sites and on the summit the public appear to keep to existing tracks and previously eroded areas. Identification of key pedestrian routes within the reserve have meant that sensitive areas are generally protected from unnecessary damage and visitors are channelled to sites better suited to high levels of foot traffic. Overall Phillips (2014) suggests that the effects on archaeological features from the high level of pedestrian use over the past ten years appear to be negligible, which can be attributed to the methods implemented during the ongoing maintenance and enhancement of the existing track network (Phillips, 2014). Ongoing maintenance and management will ensure there are further gains in control of visitor movement.

The most prominent demand made on Mauao is for its use as an open space recreational area. It has long been associated with the use and enjoyment of passive recreational activities. These include picnicking, walks to the summit and around the base, enjoyment of the magnificent views in all directions from the summit and lower slopes, scenic appreciation of the native bush and wildlife, enjoyment of the freedom of open space, and enjoyment of the peace and quiet, especially as the nearby urban population has increased.

Mauao is now also the focus for a number of more active recreational activities and is especially valued for its use for outdoor exercise by the community and it is the venue for a growing number of community and sporting events, which contribute to and enhance the enjoyment of the reserve but can also have adverse effects on the archaeology, environment and other users. The number and timing of these events needs to be carefully managed to avoid adverse effects on the archaeology, ecological values and passive users of the reserve. Quality events of a regional and national significance have the ability to contribute to the local economy and vibrancy of the Tauranga community. Special management is required to ensure that potential effects such as noise, nuisance and effects on archaeology, the environment and other users can be minimised.

Over the years there have been a number of suggestions to turn Mauao into one of the top tourist destinations in New Zealand. Various ideas have included gondolas to the summit and a restaurant on the summit. Such ideas are not compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve in protecting the historical and cultural resources.

Nga Poutiriao o Mauao will allow certain activities on Mauao provided that the objectives and policies of the Plan are adhered to. Activities and public use must have respect for the cultural and spiritual significance of the area and the calm and peaceful ambiance. All activities must not detrimentally impact the archaeological resource.

There is a growing number of commercial activities taking place on the maunga and concessionaire standards will be developed with the Mauao Trust under this Plan to control commercial activities on the reserve. Concessions would formalise the current informal use of the maunga for commercial purposes (e.g. guided tours for cruise ship clients and running events). Any financial gains received will be used to off-set operational and capital costs on Mauao.

There is a need for sustainable and sensitive vehicle access to the summit for essential maintenance and emergencies. Since 1964 considerable debate has occurred about whether or not to have a vehicle track to the summit. The 1980 Management Plan details the history of this, and the 1998 Management Plan details the use of a summit passenger service until 1979. Vehicle access to the summit of Mauao is now for essential maintenance and emergency use only.

The demand for parking around Mauao has increased enormously in recent years. Present car parking facilities for public use of Mauao are confined to on-street car parks on The Mall, Adams Avenue and Marine Parade. The attractions of both beaches (harbour and ocean) and Mauao itself, together with public use of the marine facilities and camping ground produce traffic congestion especially in peak holiday periods, and parking is acknowledged to be inadequate. However, as these problems are on the roads outside the reserve, they are not considered further in this Management Plan and will be considered by Tauranga City Council as part of their planning for the Mount Maunganui area.

A Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) audit of Mauao was undertaken for Tauranga City Council (Boffa Miskell, 2015). The assessment used the National Guidelines for CPTED (Ministry for Justice 2005) to underpin the audit. The aim of CPTED is to use environmental design to produce behavioural effects that will reduce the incidence and fear of crime. Plant species that can be used in CPTED managed areas (for under-planting or as an informal/soft edge treatment to tracks and edges with steep sides) are detailed in the Conservation Plan (Wildland Consultants, 2015).

An extensive footpath system has been established on Mauao leading around the base and to the summit. Paths pass by and over many midden, terraces and pa, and have resulted in modification to some of these features. In the past, shell from the middens within the reserve was used to surface the tracks in the reserve.

While it is desirable to maintain footpaths in the reserve and provide access to all who wish to use the area, any modification to the path system already in place is likely to affect archaeological features on the maunga. Any changes to the extent of the path system must be done in consultation with a qualified archaeologist. The Accessibility Audit carried out confirmed that the Mauao basetrack is universally accessible and it will continue to be maintained as such.

Visitor facilities should maximise the quality of the visitor experience while avoiding any adverse impacts on archaeological features. Provision and maintenance of appropriate facilities is imperative to the protection of Mauao.

Mauao is an historic reserve, yet it is likely that many visitors are unaware of the historic and cultural values and significance of the place. There is significant potential to increase recognition of the historic and cultural values. Mauao could provide an outstanding example of ongoing recreational use managed compatibly with the protection of historic, cultural, and ecological values. Increased awareness of the values of the reserve will assist to preserve the integrity of those values.

The historic reserve classification requires that historic... ‘...structures, objects, and sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand.’

While the emphasis of this Reserve Management Plan is on the protection of historical values, the illustration and depiction of that history is also of vital importance. An opportunity to learn about the unique history of the reserve must be given both for those who have an ancestral and ongoing connection to the site and for the public in general. The creation of an educational experience and resource has the potential to contribute meaningfully to the identity of the reserve, the region and to the nation.

Currently there is a lack of interpretation information expressing the special relationship between tangata whenua and Mauao. Site specific panels would improve visitor appreciation and understanding of the area. They should highlight the cultural heritage features and ecological values of the reserve, as well as drawing attention to any cultural restrictions (e.g. eating while on pa sites) and safety issues. Tangata whenua have recognised the need for explanatory panels for the reserve gateway and interpretation panels or pouwhenua to identify special places and landmarks. The cultural values assessment (Boffa Miskell, 2014) provides guidance and suggestions for various sites on the maunga.

4.8.1. General Management Statements

- a) To manage the reserve with due recognition of the historical and recreational significance of Mauao and of the reserve as a calm and peaceful environment for retreat and reflection.
- b) Maintain and improve amenity values for users of the reserve and the wider community.
- c) To encourage appropriate recreational activities.
- d) The reserve supports a range of active recreational activities. The use of the reserve for active recreational activities will only be allowed for where the potential adverse effects on archaeological, ecological and landscape values, and the community can be minimised.

- e) To ensure all activities are conducted in a manner that respects the mana of Mauao eg minimising impact on the natural, cultural and spiritual significance of Mauao.

4.8.2. Interpretation

- f) Coherent, consistent, effective and meaningful interpretation and signage will be provided across the maunga, which will provide greater appreciation and understanding of the reserve.
- g) Interpretation elements will serve to enhance public understanding and appreciation of the reserves historical, archaeological, cultural and ecological values. Considered and unobtrusive interpretation has the potential to enhance the visitor experience of the reserve without distracting from or conflicting with the underlying purpose of the reserve.
- h) Interpretation signage will be kept to a minimum and focused in key areas to avoid over-cluttering the reserve or intruding on the experience of the reserve. Signage will be sympathetic to the character of the reserve and be designed for consistency and durability.
- i) Promote the educational value of the Historic Reserve through a variety of media including interpretation panels and enabling contribution from tangata whenua.

4.8.3. Access

- j) Provide and manage public access to the reserve in a manner compatible with the archaeological, historical, cultural and ecological values of the reserve.
- k) The primary purpose of the roadway to the summit is as a safe pedestrian path and is for use only by permitted vehicles, in a manner which arrests further erosion. The road will not be used for general public vehicle access. Permitted vehicle use are as follows:
 - emergency vehicles e.g. in case of fire or rescue of persons
 - service vehicles for maintenance and care of the reserve
 - transporting kaumatua or other persons for the purposes of ceremonies of significance or tikanga
 - already permitted vehicles must apply and be approved annually by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao
 - the use of Mauao for emergency or search and rescue practice shall be approved annually by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao.
- l) Will establish and maintain limited walking tracks that meet management and visitor needs, while protecting historical, ecological and cultural values.
- m) New tracks and/or opening of closed tracks should be considered
- n) Consideration will be given to reopening closed tracks and the investigation of new tracks as needed in the future with archaeological input.
- o) Discourage all “through- routes” due to the potential degradation of the physical historic values from pedestrian movement.
- p) Ongoing track review and maintenance to ensure appropriate track use will be undertaken.
- q) Access to the reserve shall be restricted to pedestrians only with the exception of vehicles in k) above. Biking, skateboarding and other forms of transport are prohibited within the reserve. Biking, or any other non-authorised vehicle use on the maunga would be detrimental to archaeological features (e.g. shell middens) and dangerous for other users.

- r) Universal access shall be provided to the basetrack around Mauao however a disabled access to the summit will be avoided due the excessive adverse impacts of minimum construction standards with relation to the archaeological values. Specific events for summit access for people with disabilities will be considered as a community event and subject to approval of Nga Poutiriao o Mauao.
- s) Permeable surfaces will be used for pathway construction in accordance with the Conservation Plan. Hard, impermeable path surfaces such as concrete, bitumen and unit paving shall be avoided to reduce the impacts of increased surface runoff, damage to archaeological resource and remove the likelihood of skateboards and bicycles being used in the reserve.
- t) Mauao will be managed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and adjustments made to maintenance in accordance with the CPTED assessment 2015 and any subsequent audits. Future facility, planting and walking track maintenance and development should align with CPTED principles. Tracks should be clearly defined, well maintained, and signposted following the CPTED assessment guidelines specifically detailed for Mauao. This will ensure that informal tracking does not increase and the public feel safe and comfortable while using track network. High standards of maintenance of facilities and signs give an impression of care of the reserve and provide a sense of safety for users.

4.8.4. Commercial activities

- u) Establish concessionaire standards for commercial activities such as guided walks and provide for appropriate commercial concessions that enhance visitor experiences and include a strong cultural component.
- v) In assessing applications for commercial activities or events, specific consideration will be given to how the activity will enhance the enjoyment of the reserve and any potential adverse effect on the archaeological, ecological and natural landscape values of the reserve.

4.8.5. Events

- w) All events to be held on the reserve, including recreational and sporting events, must be approved by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao or by delegations to Council staff .
- x) All organised recreational or sporting events are required to use only the developed public paths.
- y) Special events are permitted only where any potential adverse effects on archaeological, ecological and landscape values, and other users can be minimised. Nga Poutiriao o Mauao may impose conditions on the use of the reserve to ensure that potential adverse effects can be mitigated.
- z) Enable a limited number of community events each year on the reserve to minimise the impact on the reserve and passive users. Events must be booked through Tauranga City Council.
- aa) Weddings and ceremonies must be booked through Tauranga City Council.
- bb) Mauao is open to the public and no exclusive use is provided for events.

4.8.6. Visitor access

- cc) Identify and manage the reserve's carrying capacity in terms of visitor and event numbers and will monitor the effects of use.
- dd) Actively manage visitor access to historic sites.
- ee) Clear signage will be used at entry points to convey the restrictions on use within the reserve.

4.8.7. Dogs

- ff) Dogs are prohibited on Mauao Historic Reserve under the Tauranga City Council Dog Control Bylaw, with the exception of disability assist dogs (as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996) that is restrained by a harness, or a dog controlled by a member of the Police that is being used in the course of duty.

4.8.8. Restricting access

- gg) To provide for the ability to define areas of restricted access to avoid physical damage to the land occurring or to carry out remedial work.
- hh) Nga Poutiriao o Mauao or Council staff may close the reserve, or any part of, from time to time, where the health and safety of the public or the physical condition of the reserve may be compromised.

4.8.9. Lighting

- ii) Lighting will not be provided within the reserve. It is considered that lighting up the interior of the reserve will encourage night-time use rather than discourage it.

4.8.10. Helicopters

- jj) The landing of helicopters at the summit is to be permitted for emergency rescue purposes only and other purposes as approved by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao.

4.8.11. Rest areas, seats and safety features

- kk) Rest areas and seats are to be located at suitable places and safety features will be incorporated where necessary so that the majority of people have access to the majority of paths, especially the basetrack.

4.8.12. Camping

- ll) Camping is not permitted in the Mauao Historic Reserve and a public campground is provided adjacent to the reserve for those who wish to camp in the area.

4.8.13. Memorials

- mm) There is significant demand from people wanting to locate memorials within the reserve.
- nn) No new memorial seats or plaques are permitted.
- oo) No scattering of ashes or burials are permitted in the reserve.
- pp) Memorial trees may be planted in accordance with the Planting Plan where application is made to Nga Poutiriao o Mauao and approval given.

4.8.14. Climbing

- qq) Rock climbing is not permitted on Mauao. This may be reviewed by Nga Poutiriao o Mauao if suitable sites for climbing, that protect psilotum nudum (a rare fern), public safety and wahi tapu sites, can be identified.

4.8.15. Alcohol

- rr) No alcohol is permitted on the Mauao Historic Reserve in accordance with the Liquor-free and Vehicle-free Zones in Public Places Bylaw 2013 (and subsequent revisions).

4.8.16. Filming and photography

- ss) Permission to undertake filming or photography for commercial or professional purposes must be sought from Nga Poutiriao o Mauao.
- tt) Permission to fly drones or unmanned aircraft over Mauao for any purpose must be sought from Nga Poutiriao o Mauao prior to any flight except where undertaken by an Approved Operator of Tauranga City Council. This is a delegation to Nga Poutiriao of Mauao give permission from the Mauao Trust, as landowner.
- uu) Nga Poutiriao o Mauao shall report to Mauao Trust [annually?] on permissions given.

4.8.17. Firearms

- vv) No firearms are permitted on Mauao apart from scheduled pest control in association with the Police.

4.8.18. Fires

- ww) No fires are permitted on Mauao at any time. This includes cigarettes, lighters, fireworks and recreational fires for any purpose. Mauao is a Smokefree Place under the Tauranga City Council Smokefree Places Policy.

4.8.19. Asset development and facilities

- xx) The durability of structures and facilities is significantly reduced in the coastal environment. When replacing or developing new assets consideration will be given to the quality and durability of the asset.
- yy) Minor facilities such as seating, direction signs, interpretation signage or safety provisions will be provided. They will be appropriately designed and sited.
- zz) No toilets will be provided on the reserve. Public toilets are provided outside of the Mauao Historic Reserve at both entrances, by the Mount Surf Lifesaving Club and outside the campground and boat ramp by Adams Avenue.
- aaa) Rubbish bins will not be provided on the maunga and users must take all rubbish offsite that they bring into the reserve.
- bbb) Drinking fountains and play equipment will not be provided on the reserve in line with the historical and cultural values.

4.8.20. Actions

1. Design, develop and install interpretive signage in keeping with the integrity of the reserve, the vision and goals of this Plan and with Council's Interpretive Signage Policy.
2. Undertake design work with iwi on the design and location of interpretation panels.
3. Prepare a development plan for proposed walkways, interpretation panels, and seating ensuring compatibility with the archaeological, ecological and cultural values.
4. Ensure entry signage clearly communicates permitted and restricted activities. Signs will be provided to direct visitors to reserve features and promote the safe use of the reserve.
5. Monitor pedestrian traffic to prevent damage to the historic, archaeological and cultural values of the reserve.

6. Annual surveying of rock stability and mitigation of potential dangers from falling rocks.

4.9. Summary of public activities requiring approval

Activities permitted on Mauao	Activities not permitted on Mauao	Activities requiring approval from Nga Poutiriao o Mauao
Passive recreation Disability assist dogs on harness Use of drones by approved operators	Fires Smoking Fireworks Dogs/dog walking Burials or scattering of ashes Camping Bikes Climbing	Community events Sporting events Weddings or other events Commercial activities of any kind Use of drones/UAVs Commercial filming/photography Planting outside of operational programmes Memorial tree planting

5. Implementation

The objectives and actions of this plan will be implemented through:

- Tauranga City Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes
- Establishment of a development plan for operational programme of works
- Nga Poutiriao o Mauao's annual review of management implementation to ensure that progress is made toward achieving the objectives and policies of this plan.

A workplan and timing of tasks for the conservation of Mauao and its resources and values is provided in the Conservation Plan and the Heritage Management Specifications. Timing is subject to resource availability.

6. Action summary

The following actions are specifically anticipated by this management plan, additional actions that are consistent with the management statements and intent of this plan are also expected to occur within the lifetime of the plan as resourcing allows and in consultation with Nga Poutiriao o Mauao, the Mauao Trust, and appropriate archaeological advice.

1. To protect the historical values, and meet the cultural needs of the tangata whenua.

1. Nga Poutiriao o Mauao and Tauranga City Council staff will work with tangata whenua to explore and identify opportunities for the provision of cultural and historical information within the reserve, including the installation of interpretive signage where appropriate.
2. Investigate the establishment of cultural gateways at the base of Mauao to reflect the cultural and historical significance of Mauao to tangata whenua.
3. Establish information boards and/or signage around Mauao that identify and articulate significant areas to the three iwi of Tauranga Moana, for example, Waitapu (Waiparera's Well) or Te Tokatapu.
4. Work with Iwi/hapu to develop appropriate designs for the cultural gateway, pouwhenua and marae atea
5. Investigate opportunities for a visitor centre and/or cultural centre at the base of Mauao
6. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a waka launching site at the base of Mauao
7. Protection and/or enhancement of wāhi tapu sites using indigenous plantings to either restrict public access to selected areas, or, to increase public awareness.
8. Trees planted on archaeological features and the large trees well established on archaeological features should continue to be removed to prevent further loss of archaeological information.
9. Monitor the effectiveness of the grazing regime - to regularly review the grazing regime to maintain the pasture without causing damage to archaeological features.
10. A formal assessment by a suitably qualified conservator should be completed on the Stone Jetty to determine what elements relate to the construction and use of the jetty up to the 1930s.
11. A repair programme for the area of stone walls adjacent to the stone jetty needs to be separately developed, taking into account the underlying archaeological features.
12. Investigate the establishment of a Marae Atea (ceremonial space) on the summit of Mauao
13. Work with Land Information New Zealand to replace the trig station with an appropriate pouwhenua.
14. Establish a year round total fire ban, including cigarettes and fireworks.
15. To eliminate all fire risk species such as gorse and pampas from the sides of all tracks so as to reduce the fire hazard.
16. Review the need for stocking all grassed areas of the reserve. If areas of the reserve can be retired from grazing they should be. Planting in these areas should be carried out only in consultation with the Mauao Trust and an archaeologist to ensure that the integrity of archaeological sites is not compromised.
17. To retain areas for sheep grazing as the most suitable to maintain the slopes of Mauao at present.
18. Slope stability and archaeological preservation in grazed areas and around fencing should be closely

monitored and any adjustments to stock management made accordingly. Ensure that all fences continue to be effective for both stock control and archaeological feature management.

19. Undertake a condition monitoring programme for the archaeological features within the reserve.
20. Other actions not specifically listed here, but that are in general accordance with the intent of the management principles are permitted to be undertaken.

2. To protect and enhance the natural landscape character and ecological values of the reserve.

1. A map of the areas to which the Cloak of Mauao relates and a restoration plan will be developed and progressively implemented as resources permit. This is to provide a measurable goal to indicate when the Cloak of Mauao has been restored.
2. Initiate and support projects to restore the Cloak of Mauao that involve Tauranga Moana Iwi.
3. Identify appropriate areas within the reserve to erect public information signage in order to increase public awareness on the protection of wildlife.
4. A pest control strategy/plan will be developed including consideration of baiting, trapping, a pest proof fence, and/or other relevant mechanisms of pest control.
5. Develop new areas of indigenous vegetation where this will result in the improvement of water quality (springs) and otherwise enhance the habitat value of existing vegetation.
6. Restoration of “Te Uru Karaka” historical grove of karaka in accordance with the Cultural Assessment (Boffa Miskel, 2014).
7. Access to areas of kaimoana mataitai and fishing spots should be maintained, and information regarding legal requirements made available.

3. To continue to meet the appropriate recreational and amenity needs of residents and visitors to the city.

1. Design, develop and install interpretive signage in keeping with the integrity of the reserve, the vision and goals of this Plan and with Council’s Interpretive Signage Policy.
2. Undertake design work with iwi on the design and location of interpretation panels.
3. Prepare a development plan for proposed walkways, interpretation panels, and seating ensuring compatibility with the archaeological, ecological and cultural values.
4. Ensure entry signage clearly communicates permitted and restricted activities. Signs will be provided to direct visitors to reserve features and promote the safe use of the reserve.
5. Monitor pedestrian traffic to prevent damage to the historic, archaeological and cultural values of the reserve.
6. Annual surveying of rock stability and mitigation of potential dangers from falling rocks.

7. Glossary of Māori words used in this plan

Māori	English
Hapū	Subtribe
Iwi	Tribe
Kaitiaki	Guardian
Kaumātua	Elder
Korowai	Cloak
Mana	Prestige
Marae atea	Courtyard, public forum - open area
Mauao	Mount Maunganui (renamed in 1998)
Maunga	Mountain
Mauri	Special nature
Nga Poutiriao o Mauao	Guardians of Mauao; Joint administration board including Ngāi Te Rangī, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Pūkenga, Waitaha, and Tauranga City Council
Pā	Fortified village
Pouwhenua	Post markers that tell the story of the association between the people and land
Puna	Water spring
Purakau	Story
Pūrākau	Legends
Rāhui	To put in place a temporary prohibition
Rakau	Tree, stick
Rangatiratanga	Chieftainship, right to exercise authority
Rongonui	Well known
Tangata whenua	Local people, hosts, indigenous people
Taonga	Treasure, anything prized
Tapu	Scared
Tauparapara	Speeches
Taumata o Mauao	The summit of Mauao
Tikanga	Tradition
Tohunga	Skilled person, chosen expert
Tūāhu	Scared place, Sacred place for ritual practices by a tohunga
Tapu	Sacred place, sacred site
Wāhi tapu	A sacred place. Traditionally an area that is subject to restrictions due to an event/ activity such as death, loss of blood, for a specific purpose or subject to rituals
Waiata	Song
Whakataukī	Proverb
Whānau	Family
Whāriki	To cover with a mat, floor covering, ground cover
Whenua	Land

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