



Te Hauturu-o-Toi

Little Barrier Island

Nature Reserve

2017

MANAGEMENT PLAN



Cover image: Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island.
Photo: Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust

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Te Hauturu-o-Toi

Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Approved by the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and
Auckland Conservation Board on 16 August 2017

Operative 2 October 2017



Contented Bay. Photo: Mike Bodie

Mihi

Welcome

KORERO NGĀTI MANUHIRI

'Ka wera hoki i te ahi, e mana ana ano'

'While the fire burns the mana is effective'

E noho ana au i toku taumata
E ko te paepae o oku tupuna a Manuhiri me Rehua
Ka titiro atu au ki a te tai rawhiti
Ki te whitinga mai o te raa
Matakitaki ana aku mata ki runga o Hauturu
Ki te Pua Tapu o Mataahu
He tohu aroha, he raa whakaaio Kia hora te marino
Kia whakapapa pounamu te moana
Ka tere te karohorohi
Kia mua ki tou aroaro
Paimarire

Ko te atu toku piringa
Ka puta, Ka ora

Whakatau mai, nga pari ka ranga ranga tanga maha whakatau mai
E nga tihi maunga, nga waka, nga tupuna rongonui
Nau mai!! Haere mai!!
Mauria mai nga parekawakawa i roto ia koutou, whakatakoto
Horahia, ki mua ia tatou, kia mihihia, kia tangihia, kia poroporoakihia
ano tatou
Ahakoa kua ngaro te huia i te Aoturoa ko ana Kupe ako mahue iho
whakarongo ki te Huia e tangi, e tangi i nei
Hui!! Hui!! Huihuia!!
Tenei hoki te whirinaki mo tatou te hunga e whaia i nga moemoea
o ratou kua wheturangitia
No reira ratou te hunga wairua ki a ratou, tatou, nga kanohi ora
e pae nei
Manuhiri te Tupuna
Manuhiri te Tangata
Manuhiri te Tapu
Haumi ee!! Hui ee!! Taukiri ee!!

Acknowledgements from the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust

*E kore e moonehunehu te puumahara
ki ngaa momo rangatira o neheraa,
naa raatou nei toro te nukuroa o
Te Moananui-a-Kiwa me Papatuuaanuku.
Ko ngaa tohu a oo raatou tapuwae i kaakahutia
ki runga i te mata o te whenua he taonga, he tapu!!*

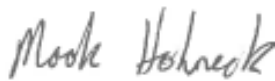
*Time will not dim the memory of the
special class of rangatira of the past
Who braved wide expanse of the ocean and land.
Their sacred footprints are scattered
over the surface of the land
Treasured and sacred.*

Sir James Henare, Ngāpuhi

The preparation of this Plan was initiated through the Ngāti Manuhiri Treaty Settlement Claims process. The Ngāti Manuhiri negotiators sought to create something unique and special to uphold, safeguard and mobilise the intrinsic worth, mana, customary rights and associations for current and future generations of Ngāti Manuhiri and the rest of New Zealand.

We looked back to move forward. This Plan will provide the framework for future generations to enhance and improve on. I am pleased to say, on behalf of my fellow negotiator the late Lally Haddon and myself Terrence Mook Hohneck, we achieved what most said “could not be done” but rather what our Tupuna Tenetahi and Rahui said “needed to be done”.

I would like to thank everyone who contributed to this awesome document for the many generations to come.



Terrence (Mook) Hohneck
CEO, Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust



Co-governance

Ngāti Manuhiri's Treaty Settlement formed a new partnership between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Crown.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (NMCSA) acknowledged Ngāti Manuhiri as kaitiaki of Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve (the Nature Reserve) and provided for co-governance of the Nature Reserve by the Trustees of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust (the Trust) and the Auckland Conservation Board (the Board). This is to be achieved through the development and joint approach of this Management Plan (this Plan). The co-governance partnership is also given effect through a Protocol which sets out how the Minister of Conservation, Department of Conservation and the Trust will work together in fulfilling conservation objectives for the Nature Reserve.

The NMCSA vested the Nature Reserve in the Trust and 1.2 hectares (approximately) at Te Maraeroa in the name Ngāti Manuhiri's tupuna Rāhui Te Kiri, subject to the Trust providing a registrable covenant and easement over the land. The NMCSA provided for the Nature Reserve to be gifted back to the Crown for the people of New Zealand. The NMCSA declared the Nature Reserve to be a whenua rāhui site and provided for the Crown's acknowledgement of the statement of Ngāti Manuhiri values in relation to the Nature Reserve and to apply particular protection principles.

The Nature Reserve will continue to be managed by the Department on behalf of the people of New Zealand. The 1.2 ha site at Te Maraeroa has become private land and is subject to a conservation covenant and particular easements. This provides for the management of the land to be for conservation purposes so as to preserve the reserve values, while also providing for the freedom of access to the public.

The Trust, the Board, the Minister and the Director-General are committed to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Nature Reserve for present and future generations.

Kupu whakataki

Foreword

This Conservation Management Plan (the Plan) marks a milestone in the relationship between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Crown in protecting the Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve (Te Hauturu-o-Toi).

In May 2011, the Crown formally apologised and acknowledged historic treaty breaches. Amongst those breaches was the compulsory acquisition of the island in 1894. The consequence of losing access and ownership of Te Hauturu-o-Toi has been a source of ongoing grievance for Ngāti Manuhiri.

Despite these grievances, the Department of Conservation (DOC) has for many years enjoyed the ongoing support and collaboration of Ngāti Manuhiri with our joint efforts to protect Te Hauturu-o-Toi. This includes the eradication of kiore and mice in 2004.

As a result of its ongoing protection, Te Hauturu-o-Toi has one of the highest levels of fauna species diversity for forest habitats in New Zealand, making it an important site for the protection of threatened indigenous species. It was home to New Zealand's last remaining population of hihi, or stitchbird, from which all mainland populations are descended, and is an important habitat for the wētāpunga. Te Hauturu-o-Toi sets the standard for our goal of a predator free New Zealand by 2050.

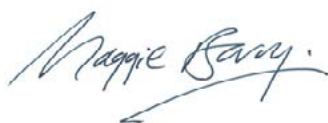
As well as being New Zealand's second formally protected island nature reserve (after Kapiti), Te Hauturu-o-Toi is an iconic site for Ngāti Manuhiri and is of cultural, spiritual and historic significance.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 sets out a suite of mechanisms to address their Treaty grievances including the development of this Plan. Not only will it maintain a high level of protection for the Nature Reserve but it also sets out measures to enhance and protect the cultural footprint of Ngāti Manuhiri.

This Plan was prepared by DOC in consultation with the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and Auckland Conservation Board. Following a public submissions process, the Plan has been reviewed and comments provided by the New Zealand Conservation Authority and myself.

I acknowledge the enormous contribution by members of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Auckland Conservation Board as well as DOC in delivering this Plan.

It is a statutory document, acknowledges Ngāti Manuhiri as kaitiaki of Te Hauturu-o-Toi, implements the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy, and provides for the management direction of Te Hauturu-o-Toi over the next 10 years. This Plan also provides for the partnership between the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and DOC around preservation and nurturing of Te Hauturu-o-Toi's habitats and threatened species. The objectives and policies in this Plan further strengthen Te Hauturu-o-Toi's place as a jewel within Te Moana-nui-o-Toi.



Hon. Maggie Barry (ONZM)
Minister of Conservation

Acknowledgements for the Auckland Conservation Board

The development of this Plan has been a major part of the Auckland Conservation Board's work since 2014. I acknowledge the major contribution of former Chair Ross Aitken (MNZM) who led the Board's Sub Committee for the CMP, of which Glenn Wilcox and myself were also members. I would also like to thank the staff at the Department of Conservation who have diligently managed the process to develop this Plan. In particular, I acknowledge Ashvinder Kaur who has led the process throughout. And most importantly I thank Mook Hohneck, CEO of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Trust for their partnership, passion and humour.



Lyn Mayes
Chair Auckland Conservation Board

Rārangi upoko

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The shores of Hauturu. *Photo: Mike Bodie*



User's guide

Structure

This Plan has four Parts:

- PART 1:** describes the traditional associations of Ngāti Manuhiri to Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.
- PART 2:** describes the values of the Nature Reserve.
- PART 3:** describes the management direction for the Nature Reserve.
- PART 4:** sets out the administrative matters associated with implementing, monitoring and reviewing this Plan.

Purpose

This Plan guides the Department in its management of the Nature Reserve and implements specific requirements under the Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (NMCSA). It identifies the values of the Nature Reserve and establishes its strategic direction.

Term and effect

This Plan has a term of 10 years, or until it is formally reviewed or amended in whole or part.¹ The term may be extended by the Minister of Conservation.

Once approved, the official version of this Plan is that on the Department's website at **doc.govt.nz**. Corrections and amendments may be made to this Plan during its term.² For practical reasons, the Department will be unable to update hard copy versions to reflect such corrections and amendments.

Plan development

The NMCSA outlines the process for developing this Plan.³ The Department developed this Plan with the Trust, Board and others. This Plan was publically notified and subsequently reviewed. The Trust and Board approved this Plan before its implementation by the Department.

¹ Section 95 of the NMCSA.

² Corrections and amendments that do not affect policy intent or public interest can be made without public consultation. Legislative change may make an amendment or review necessary.

³ Sections 84 to 97 of the NMCSA.

How to use this Plan

This Plan is specifically for the Nature Reserve. It recognises the co-governance partnership and provides the management direction for the Nature Reserve. It is part of a suite of documents used by the Department that provide the planning framework for all public conservation lands and waters in New Zealand (see Appendix 1).

This Plan should be read along with the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014 (CMS), applicable legislation, the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, and the Conservation General Policy (General Policy) which will give guidance if this Plan is silent on an issue.

The Department has a Statement of Intent⁴ which is revised yearly and contains vision, outcome, goals and priorities. The Statement of Intent informs the Department's annual business planning, which directs resources towards achieving the vision and outcomes and should be read in conjunction with this Plan. Where there is inconsistency between the Statement of Intent and this Plan, the provisions of this Plan prevail.

Location and classification

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is located approximately 80 km north of Auckland on the outer edge of the Hauraki Gulf/Tīkapa Moana (known to Ngāti Manuhiri as Te Moana Nui ō Toi) (see Map 1).

Approximately 2,816 hectares of Te Hauturu-o-Toi is classified as a Nature Reserve⁵ and is managed by the Department. The balance of approximately 1.2 hectares is private land that the NMCSA vested in the name of Rāhui Te Kiri. It is administered by the Trust, and is subject to a conservation covenant and easement (see Map 2). The conservation covenant over the private land requires that it be managed for conservation purposes and guarantees a right of access to the public.

In addition to this Nature Reserve classification, the Nature Reserve has the whenua rāhui overlay and has been identified as a priority ecosystem unit by the Department.

⁴ Department of Conservation 2016, Statement of intent 2016–2020. www.doc.govt.nz

⁵ Section 20 of the Reserves Act 1977.

**Ngā painga me ngā
whakarooputanga tukuiho**
Traditional associations

TAHI



The shores of Hauturu. Photo: Andris Apse

1. Ngāti Manuhiri

Ngāti Manuhiri are the descendants of the tupuna Manuhiri, the eldest son of Maki. They affiliate to the broader Te Kawerau confederation. Ngāti Manuhiri is connected to Ngāti Rehua of Great Barrier Island/Aotea. Both tribes represent the Ngāti Wai interests associated with the Island.

Ngāti Manuhiri affiliates to Omaha Marae at Pakiri. Their rohe encompasses Mangawhai to the north and extends south to the Okura rivermouth south of Whangaparaoa. Their easterly boundary takes in the islands including Te Hauturu-o-Toi. The western boundary from Te Arai to Kaipara and down to Puhoi and Albany.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi takes its name from its highest point ‘the windblown summit of Toi’. This name, which features in whakataui, pepeha and waiata, is a reminder of the earliest period of human settlement in the region. It stems from the arrival of the ancestor Toi Te Huatahi who discovered Te Hauturu-o-Toi in the 12th century.

In the mid-17th century, the ancestor Maki and his brother Mataahu conquered Te Hauturu-o-Toi. Manuhiri, two of his brothers, and his cousin Rehua, who is Mataahu’s son, participated in the raupatu. Significant events, marriages with other iwi such as Ngāti Wai and Ngāti Rehua and the coming of the Pākehā have shaped and formed the tribal landscape as we know it today.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is not only seen as a place associated with, and occupied by, the ancestors of Ngāti Manuhiri. It is a sacred taonga in its own right.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is of iconic cultural, social and spiritual value to Ngāti Manuhiri and their whanaunga who also share ancestral ties to it. The surrounding seas provided a rich source of fish and other kaimoana. Nga Puke Tarahanga o Hauturu ‘the many peaks of Hauturu’ were a

rich source of birds, in particular manu ōi, or varieties of mutton birds.

From the early 1880s the Crown made efforts to acquire Te Hauturu-o-Toi which resulted in 10 years of dispute between the Crown and Ngāti Manuhiri. The Little Barrier Island Purchase Act 1894 made Te Hauturu-o-Toi Crown land and in 1895 the Island was made a Nature Reserve. The occupants were forcibly evicted in 1896. This period was a time of great unrest for Ngāti Manuhiri and their whanaunga.

Today, Ngāti Manuhiri continues to fulfil and carry out their ahi kā and kaitiaki responsibilities and work closely with the Department on all matters.

The Island is also known as Te Whai Rahi ‘the huge stingray’, the paramount kaitiaki of Ngāti Manuhiri



NGĀTI MANUHIRI’S TREATY SETTLEMENT REDRESS

The NMCSA received royal assent on 19 November 2012 to acknowledge and settle the historical Treaty grievances of Ngāti Manuhiri, and to give effect to the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and the Trust dated 21 May 2011 (the Deed of Settlement).

The Deed of Settlement acknowledges Te Hauturu-o-Toi’s iconic importance to Ngāti Manuhiri, and provides the Trust and Board with a co-governance role for the Nature Reserve, through the development and approval of this Plan.

Ngāti Manuhiri are the kaitiaki of Te Hauturu-o-Toi and are also the ahi kā of Te Hauturu-o-Toi



The NMCSA provided other cultural and relationship redresses that impact on Te Hauturu-o-Toi, including:

- the vesting of approximately a 1.2 ha site at Te Maraeroa in the name of Ngāti Manuhiri’s tupuna Rahui Te Kiri, administered by the Trust, including the ability to build a wānanga facility on the land. This site is subject to a conservation covenant, which provides for the management of the land to be for conservation purposes to preserve the reserve values, while also providing for the freedom of access to the public;
- the removal of stones from Te Hauturu-o-Toi for cultural purposes by the members of Ngāti Manuhiri with joint approval from the Trust and the Department;
- a whenua rāhui overlay classification over the Nature Reserve to acknowledge Ngāti Manuhiri’s traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical values to the Nature Reserve including the noting of Ngāti Manuhiri’s statement of values and protection principles on conservation documents affecting the Nature Reserve (see Appendix 2); and
- a Conservation Protocol (the Protocol) issued to the Trust by the Minister of Conservation, which sets out how the Department and the Trust will work together to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Nature Reserve. A summary of the terms of Protocol are required to be noted in this Plan (see Appendix 3 for the complete Protocol).

In broad terms, the Protocol sets out how the Department will work in partnership with the Trust to fulfil conservation objectives across the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe and foster a positive, collaborative and enduring relationship into the future. It provides recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri’s interests and special relationships with sites of significance, species and habitat protection, natural and historic heritage and cultural materials across the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe. It assists the parties to exercise their respective responsibilities cooperatively, to achieve the conservation policies, actions and outcomes sought by both parties.

The settlement redress begins a new era of partnership and sets out a platform for Ngāti Manuhiri’s participation and collaboration on the Island, along with other cultural, kaitiaki and conservation matters.



Pōhutukawa. Photo: Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust

VISION AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THE ISLAND

The Trust represents the Ngāti Manuhiri interest on Te Hauturu-o-Toi.

Ngāti Manuhiri's vision is to protect and uphold the mana and the mauri of Te Hauturu-o-Toi and all of its taonga for our mokopuna and future generations of all New Zealanders

While Ngāti Manuhiri aspirations for Te Hauturu-o-Toi may continue to evolve, at the time of writing this Plan, key aspirations are:

- Manuhiritanga: a term that describes Ngāti Manuhiri's conscious day-by-day behaviour within Te Ao Māori on which they base their traditions, practices, values and beliefs systems;
- Whanaungatanga: a kinship network that links all Ngāti Manuhiri to their whānau, hapū, iwi and Te Ao Māori;
- Turangawaewae: staying in touch with the very source and origins of Ngāti Manuhiri whakapapa, places of belonging, cultural obligations, responsibilities and spiritual connectedness;
- Wairuatanga: aspiring to stay connected to spiritual life principles and the relationship Ngāti Manuhiri have with the world around them, for example the life force of Te Hauturu-o-Toi that Ngāti Manuhiri draw on for themselves;
- Kaitiakitanga: guardianship, stewardship protection and enhancement of all things on and within the environs of Ngāti Manuhiri whenua and moana;
- Poutama: commercial/economic long-term sustainability for all of Ngāti Manuhiri; and
- Wānanga: a place of ritual and cultural activity conducted under the tribal authority of Ngāti Manuhiri on the 1.2 ha of private land.

Ngāti Manuhiri will be seeking opportunities to meet this vision and aspirations for Te Hauturu-o-Toi.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi
Little Barrier Island
Nature Reserve

RUA



Pōhutukawa on Hauturu. *Photo: Grant Maslowski*

2. Landscape and structure

Te Hauturu-o-Toi marks the northern extent of the Te Moana Nui ō Toi and its high and rugged outline is a feature of much of the outer Gulf. It covers an area of approximately 2,817 ha, is 7 km in diameter and rises to 722 m above sea level. Te Hauturu-o-Toi is a dacite-rhyodacite volcano that formed as a result of two eruptive episodes, 3 million years ago and between 1.2 and 1.6 million years ago.

Deep ravines and sharp ridges radiate from the central peaks. The western edge is characterised by steep cliffs with small cobble and boulder shores, while the eastern edge has steep cliffs comprising volcanic breccias overlain by alluvial soils, with cobble and boulder shorelines. Many streams flow into deep gorges cut into the easily eroded volcanic rock, with frequent waterfalls and drops. The steep topography results in a high rate of natural erosion and leached soils, particularly on the steeper, upper slopes and ridges. Hingaia (Pohutukawa Flat) on the north-eastern corner of Te Hauturu-o-Toi was formed relatively recently (less than 2,000 years ago⁶) after a massive rock fall from the towering cliffs above.

A flat terrace has formed on the south-western corner of Te Hauturu-o-Toi, behind Te Titoki Point, from an accumulation of boulders and debris from northerly and eastern wave systems meeting. The area is the only flat land on Te Hauturu-o-Toi, as result of three streams depositing alluvial debris behind the boulder banks.

3. Natural environment

FLORA

Because of its height, the Nature Reserve has a representative range of altitudinal sequences, from pōhutukawa forest at the shoreline, kānuka on the lower slopes, and kauri, beech and tawa forest in the valleys, to a cloud forest of quintinia, tāwari and rātā near the summit.

The Nature Reserve has five vegetation ecosystems, comprising:

- shore bindweed, knobby clubbrush, gravelfields/stonefields;
- pōhutukawa, pūriri, karaka broadleaved forest;
- kauri, podocarp broadleaved forest;
- kauri, podocarp broadleaved beech forest; and
- tōwai, rātā, montane podocarp forest.

These vegetation types are generally representative of Northland, Coromandel and associated island habitats.

The main part of the Nature Reserve has over 370 higher plants, including 90 varieties of fern and a range of liverworts and mosses. Hayward, Wright and Hayward (1991)⁷ reported that there were over 250 species of lichen on the Nature Reserve, representing 20% of all known species in New Zealand.

There are Nationally Endangered, Threatened and At Risk plant species on the Nature Reserve (see Appendix 4). Nationally Critical and Endangered species present include pekapeka/fireweed (*Senecio scaberulus*), sneezeweed (*Centipeda minima* subsp. *minima*) and nau/Cook's scurvy grass (*Lepidium oleraceum*). Threatened plant species on the Nature Reserve include pua o Te Reinga/woodrose (*Dactylanthus taylorii*), pīnaki/native carrot (*Daucus glochidiatus*), New Zealand watercress (*Rorippa divaricata*), giant flowering broom (*Carmichaelia williamsii*) and parapara, the birdcatcher tree (*Pisonia brunoniana*).

The Nature Reserve also has a number of geographically unique plants. The mokohinau hebe (*Hebe pubescens* subsp. *sejuncta*) is only found on three islands in Te Moana Nui ō Toi (Te Hauturu-o-Toi, Pokohinu in the Mokohinau Islands and Great Barrier Island/Aotea). A particular species of rātā, the northern rātā (*Metrosideros parkinsonii*), is found only on the Nature Reserve and Great Barrier Island/Aotea in the North Island. As well as northern rātā, Te Hauturu-o-Toi and Great Barrier Island/Aotea represent the northernmost extent of tawhai pango/

⁶ Kear, David: N.Z. Geological Survey D.S.I.R: 52-56

⁷ Hayward, B.W.; Wright, A.E.; and Hayward, G.C. 1991: Lichens of Little Barrier Island (Hauturu), Northern New Zealand. *Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum* 28: 185-199.



black beech (*Fuscospora solandri*) and *Archeria racemosa* within New Zealand.

The distance and length of time the Island has been separated from the mainland and its thin soils may have led to certain plant species being absent, although seed dispersal from the mainland and Great Barrier Island/Aotea still continues. These species include tī kōuka/cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*) and coastal maire (*Nestegis apetala*). Only a few rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) are present, despite being common on the adjacent mainland and Great Barrier Island/Aotea.

FAUNA

The Nature Reserve has one of the highest levels of fauna species diversity for a forest habitat in New Zealand. It also has more coastal bird species than any other island in New Zealand. Significant bird populations include the only known breeding population of takahikare/New Zealand storm petrel (*Pealeornis maoriana*), the only naturally occurring population of hihi/stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*), and the largest known population of tītī/Cook's petrel (*Pterodroma cookii*). The Nature Reserve is now also home to a range of other threatened bird species (see Appendix 4), such as, North Island kākā (*Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis*), North Island kōkako (*Callaeas wilsoni*), tīeke/North Island saddleback (*Philesturnus rufusater*), tītīpounamu/North Island rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris granti*), kākārīki/red crowned parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae*) and North Island brown kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*).

There are two species of pekapeka/long-tailed bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*), and pekapeka/short-tailed bat (*Mystacina tuberculata*), and the wētāpunga/Little Barrier giant wētā (*Deinacrida heteracantha*). The Island is also home to a growing population of northern tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus punctatus*). As kiore/Pacific rat (*Rattus exulans*) predate young tuatara, eight adult tuatara were taken into captivity on the Island in 1992–93 and located eggs were transported to Victoria University, Wellington, for hatching. The tuatara were then returned to the Nature Reserve as juveniles. These reptiles have subsequently been released at sites on the Nature Reserve

to help the endemic population to recover after kiore eradication.

The Nature Reserve has the second highest diversity of reptiles of any offshore New Zealand island, with the Nationally Vulnerable niho taniwha/chevron skink (*Oligosoma homalonotum*), the Declining moko pirirākau/forest gecko (*Mokopirirakau granulatus*), ornate skink (*Oligosoma ornatum*), and striped skink (*Oligosoma striatum*) present on the Nature Reserve.

Cats were introduced to the Nature Reserve in about 1870. Sporadic cat control was carried out on the Nature Reserve from 1897 to 1977. A determined eradication attempt began in July 1977 and was completed on 23 June 1980, resulting in successful eradication. In 2004, kiore were also eradicated, resulting in the Nature Reserve becoming free of all non-native predatory mammals.

North Island brown kiwi, hihi, tīeke, tītīpounamu, pōpokotea/whitehead (*Mohoua albicilla*), kākārīki and tītī have been translocated to other locations around the country to re-establish at sites where they have previously become extinct. In addition to the birds, the mokopāpā/Pac gecko (*Dactylocnemis pacificus*) has been translocated back to the mainland. All tīeke and North Island kōkako in the Nature Reserve descended from birds translocated to the Nature Reserve in the 1980s and 1990s. Male kōkako were translocated onto the Island from nearby Great Barrier Island/Aotea in the 1990s to ensure survival of the local genes.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is the gold standard
for predator free New Zealand and
New Zealand's jewel in the crown for
conservation

The fauna on the Nature Reserve have an additional level of protection through a number of international conventions. The International Convention for Biological Diversity is one of the main conventions applicable to the Nature Reserve. This convention led to the development

of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (2000), which established a strategic framework for the conservation and sustainable use and management of New Zealand's biodiversity. Because of its separation from the mainland, the Nature Reserve is a valuable resource for the protection and maintenance of indigenous species.

4. Historic heritage

After 800 years of Māori occupation, Te Hauturu-o-Toi has many recorded archaeological sites. There are pā, trenches, midden pits and horticultural stone work sites located around the coastal areas of Te Hauturu-o-Toi. There are eight recorded pā on the Island: Te Hue, Parihakoakoa, Haowhenua Point, near Te Waikohare Stream, Ngapuamataehu, near Tirikakawa Stream, west of Awaroa Point and near Ngatamahine Point. Middens and terraces on Te Hauturu-o-Toi are commonly associated with the pā sites. Some horticultural stone work is in areas that were suitable for gardening. There is also a canoe rut located on the northern side of Te Maraeroa Flat. Burial sites are not recorded, although Boscawen's map from 1892 (Dodd, 2007)⁸ shows two sites on the Island.

Te Maraeroa contains the largest number of recorded archaeological sites. This reflects its flat topography and that it is the easiest access point onto the Nature Reserve. There are also recorded archaeological sites that reflect post-European arrival, occupation, logging history, horticultural activity and burial.

The Nature Reserve was one of the first places in New Zealand used for the protection of native fauna. Most notable of these was the translocation of North Island brown kiwi in 1903 and 1919, kākāpō (*Strigops habroptila*) in 1903, tīeke in 1925, and roroa/great spotted kiwi (*Apteryx haastii*) in 1915 onto the Nature Reserve. Not all translocations have been successful, with kākāpō, roroa and tīeke failing to establish at the time. The translocation of tīeke/ between 1986 and 1988 was successful and kākāpō were introduced again between 2012 and 2014.

5. Biosecurity

Biosecurity for the Nature Reserve is managed by the Department. High biosecurity standards are in place to prevent exotic plants, seeds, diseases and animals being transported to the Nature Reserve by visitors, materials and machinery. This operation is primarily run from the mainland and includes additional security measures at the landing facility on the Nature Reserve.

Biosecurity conditions require that all visitors are subject to checks by qualified Department staff prior to departure, and all personal gear is taken directly to a quarantine room at the Nature Reserve on arrival. All equipment and supplies are inspected for soil, seeds and plant material, invertebrates and rodents. Weed incursions onto the Nature Reserve are managed and monitored for the presence of any exotic organisms that may threaten the Nature Reserve's ecosystem. The biosecurity risks to these unique features posed by day visitors needs to be weighed against the benefits gained from allowing visits to the Nature Reserve.

Helicopter landings on the Nature Reserve are controlled through a permit system. Due to the potential for seeds and soil material to be transported to the Nature Reserve in the landing gear of the helicopter and the difficulty of managing biosecurity procedures at the departure point, helicopter landings outside of those required for departmental operations and maintenance, are to be minimised. Only operators certified with a current Pest Free Warrant can transport visitors to the Nature Reserve.

6. Access

The status of the Nature Reserve under legislation and policy focuses on the protection and preservation of its natural values from threats to its ecological integrity rather than scenic or recreational purposes (for example). Most of Te Hauturu-o-Toi is classified as a Nature Reserve under section 20 of the Reserves Act 1977. Section 20(1) outlines the purpose of Nature Reserves and states, in part:

⁸ Dodd A. 2007: Te Maraeroa Flat, Little Barrier Island: Heritage Assessment. Auckland Conservancy, Department of Conservation.



.... the appropriate provisions of the [Reserves Act] shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as Nature Reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity indigenous flora and fauna or natural features that are of such rarity, scientific interest or importance, or so unique that their protection and preservation are in the public interest.

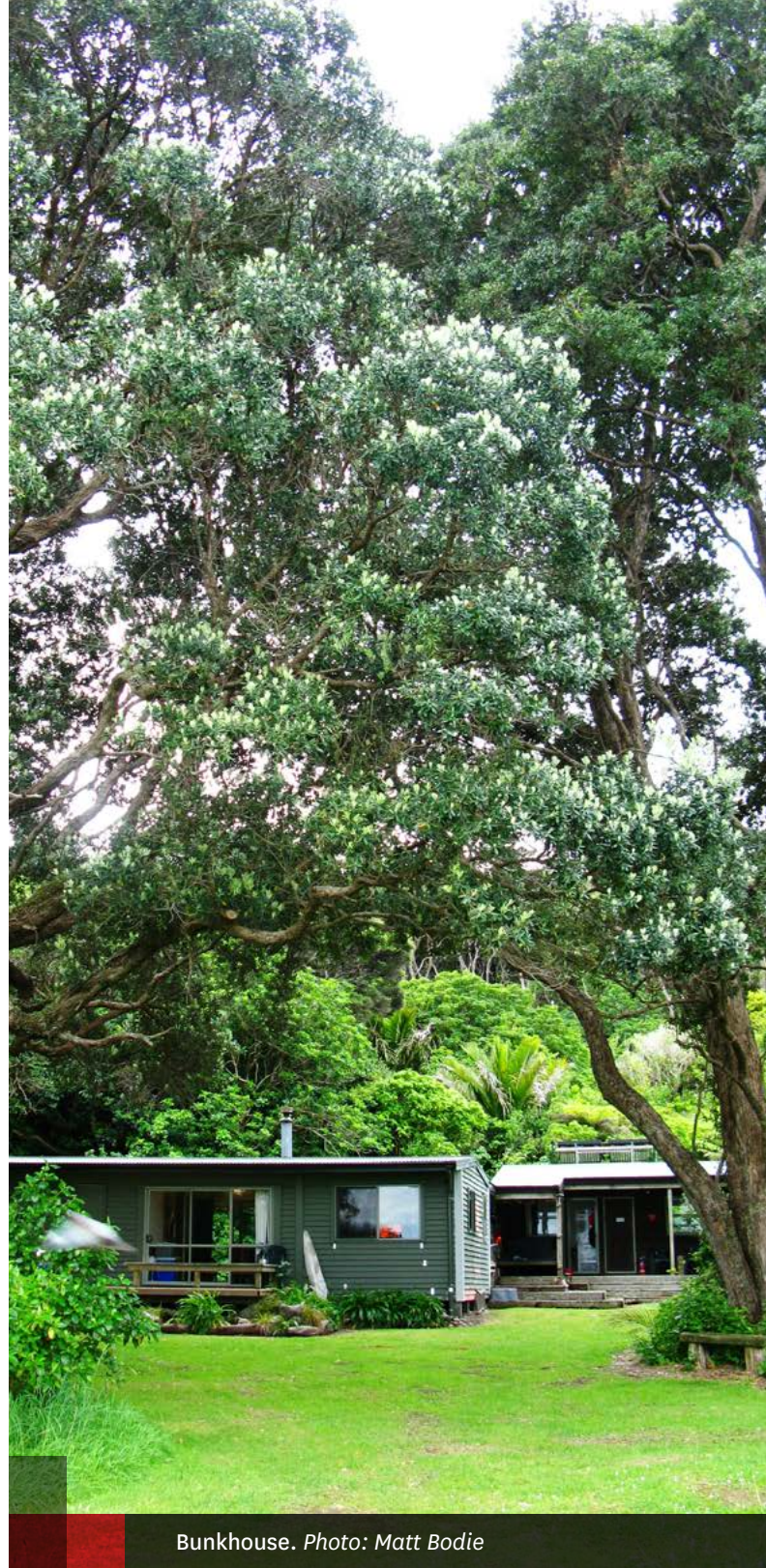
For access control purposes, the Nature Reserve's foreshore is deemed to form part of the Nature Reserve.⁹ Visitor numbers to the Nature Reserve are limited to 600 visitors per year, with a maximum of 20 day visitors on any one day. Access to the Nature Reserve is by entry permit only. Visitors travel to the Nature Reserve by boat, with landing at the beach at Te Maraeroa flat. Aircraft landings are for limited activities and the landing zones and classifications for the Nature Reserve have been established in the CMS.¹⁰

Visitors are generally restricted to a limited number of areas and tracks on the Nature Reserve (see Map 3). Access permit holders are allowed access across the private land held by the Trust as part of the conservation covenant. However, concession holders must seek permission from the Trust prior to accessing the private land.

The private land has a conservation covenant over it which states that the land must be managed for conservation purposes, to preserve the reserve values and to provide, subject to the covenant, freedom of access to the public (if they have a valid permit for landing on the Nature Reserve) for the appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the land. Concession activities are considered to be commercial activities and access for concessionaires is not provided for under the covenant.

⁹ Section 20(3) of the Reserves Act 1977.

¹⁰ This includes landing, take off and hovering.



Bunkhouse. Photo: Matt Bodie

7. Visitors

The predominant visitors to the Nature Reserve are non-recreational users. Researchers, volunteers, iwi and other persons supporting the Nature Reserve's management will continue to require permits to access the Nature Reserve. All entry onto the Nature Reserve (and private land) requires an entry permit which is issued by the Department. This is managed on a case-by-case basis outside the cap of 600 day visitors per year.

The Nature Reserve has an active community engagement group, the Little Barrier Island (Hauturu) Supporters Trust, who support work programmes on the Nature Reserve. In particular, it raises funds for weed eradication, tuatara recovery and selected research purposes. It also assists in raising public awareness of the Nature Reserve, including facilitating volunteer weekends.

Other visitors on the Nature Reserve include charter boat operators biosecurity approved by the Department transporting day and overnight visitors to and from the Nature Reserve. Individuals and groups undertaking educational and scientific research also make up a proportion of the Nature Reserve's overnight visitors.

A limited number of commercial and recreational activities occur on the Nature Reserve, including bird watching, filming and nature walks. It is identified that a limited opportunity for a nature tourism concession exists on the Nature Reserve and that such an opportunity is likely to be tendered during the life of this Plan.

8. Infrastructure

The Nature Reserve has one visitor site: the Little Barrier landing and public tracks. The visitor site has assets that include the landing area, biosecurity quarantine area and main bunkhouse, Hamilton - Valley Track, John Drew - Shag Track, and Thumb - Waipawa Track.

Infrastructure currently comprises a main house and secondary dwelling co-located with a bunkhouse, primarily used by seasonal staff, researchers and volunteers. Power is supplied by a bank of solar panels, supported by a back-up generator contained in a building which also houses the battery bank. There is a small

workshop, quarantine store, storage facilitates for fuel and hazardous chemicals, plus a prominent and distinctive boat shed located beside the historic canoe launching site. At the Nature Reserve boats are launched and retrieved using a trolley running on rails and powered by a separate generator.

Launching can only be undertaken in calm conditions, as the site is exposed to the south-west. Fresh water is drawn from a shallow well, and pumped to two holding tanks by a separate solar pump. Sewage on the Nature Reserve is treated in two separate wormerator disposal systems (one at the main house and a second system for the bunkhouse and flat). Grey water is also disposed of using an on-site ground disposal system. Mesh aviaries are located near the house, to support wildlife management.

There are two remote huts on the Nature Reserve, at Orau Flat and Pohutukawa Flat, which support management and research away from the base area. Both are small huts with minimal facilities, used occasionally by departmental staff for management purposes.

These facilities cater for the visitor limits placed on the Nature Reserve. Overnight accommodation on the Nature Reserve is available at the main bunkhouse for overnight permit holders. The facility is shared with day visitors, who use the kitchen and surrounding picnic area. Day visitors use the alternative Norski toilet at the quarantine store, provided by the Little Barrier Island (Hauturu) Supporters Trust.

The infrastructure on the Nature Reserve needs to be maintained, improved and/or developed during the life of this Plan. Infrastructure on the Nature Reserve should be self-sufficient as far as possible and have a low environmental impact on the surrounding reserve.

Whakahaere Management

TORU



Kōkako. Photo: Andris Apse

Introduction

The policies contained in this part of this Plan provide guidance to all persons and organisations (including the Department and tāngata whenua) undertaking activities on public conservation lands and waters covered by this Plan.

This part should be read along with the objectives and policies in the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014 (CMS). The Outcome statement for the Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Place in the CMS applies to the Nature Reserve.

9. Treaty of Waitangi partnerships

POLICIES

- 9.1 Work together with the Trust to develop an agreed plan for consultation on statutory applications.
- 9.2 Consult with the Trust regarding the management of the Nature Reserve.
- 9.3 Support the Trust to identify business opportunities that are consistent with and enhance the protection of natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve.
- 9.4 Work with the Trust to develop a process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu.
- 9.5 Consult with the Trust on the protection and interpretation of any known wāhi tapu sites or associated wāhi taonga.
- 9.6 Facilitate, in accordance with legislative requirements, Ngāti Manuhiri's access to cultural materials.
- 9.7 Consider potential impacts on Ngāti Manuhiri where cultural materials are requested by other persons.
- 9.8 Manage the Nature Reserve in a manner that is not contrary to the Ngāti Manuhiri Statement of Values for the Island, protection principles and agreed actions of the Director-General of Conservation.
- 9.9 Manage the removal of stones, for cultural purposes, from the Nature Reserve in accordance with Subpart 9 of the NMCSA.

- 9.10 Promote authenticity in the use of Ngāti Manuhiri stories, terms and images by the Department, concessionaires and community groups involved in conservation projects and activities within the Nature Reserve.
- 9.11 Consult with Ngāti Manuhiri of Omaha Marae and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve.

EXPLANATION

The Department is required to give effect to Treaty Settlements which place specific responsibilities on the Department. The policies above address matters included in the NMCSA and the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, which includes the Conservation Protocol. The Trust represents the Ngāti Manuhiri interest on Te Hauturu-o-Toi and is kaitiaki of the Nature Reserve. The Department actively consults and works with the Trust. Te Hauturu-o-Toi is culturally significant for Ngāti Manuhiri and strengthening of their cultural footprint on Te Hauturu-o-Toi is recognised by the NMCSA. The Conservation Protocol is a framework to foster the development of a positive, collaborative and enduring relationship into the future between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department. The whenua rāhui provisions and conservation protocol apply to the Nature Reserve. The Department is required to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when working with iwi, hapū and whānau (by section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Conservation General Policy 2005).

The environment is integral to Māori identity and culture. Māori see the environment as an interconnected whole,



and assess its health in the same way. For Māori, all parts of the environment – animate and inanimate – are infused with mauri (life force) and are connected by whakapapa – the descent of all living things from the original creators of life, and the genealogical relationships between all lives. Māori express this relationship by identifying with their environment, often with awa or moana (river or lake) or a landform such as moutere (island).

Māori gain a sense of identity and belonging from their connection with the natural environment, while iwi, hapū and whānau derive their sense of mana (authority and prestige) through this connection. The degradation of the natural environment can weaken this connection, with profound consequences for individual and social well-being.

Enduring and effective partnerships with iwi, hapū and whānau achieve enhanced conservation of natural, historic and cultural values. Meaningful and early engagement through consultation on issues that affect their interests in the Nature Reserve are important in forming and maintaining these partnerships. The Department will continue to engage with the Trust, Ngāti Manuhiri of Omaha Marae and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve.

10. Community awareness, engagement and participation

POLICIES

- 10.1 Promote Ngāti Manuhiri's association and role in relation to Te Hauturu-o-Toi.
- 10.2 Provide information about the Nature Reserve, off the Island.
- 10.3 Where suitable opportunities exist, provide for the Trust, other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve and the community to get involved and work with the Department in a way that supports the management direction in this Plan, particularly in:
 - a) Nature Reserve management;
 - b) pest management/control; and
 - c) research.
- 10.4 Consult with the Trust regarding:
 - a) the use of information about Ngāti Manuhiri's values for new interpretation material, signs and visitor publications;
 - b) the current names of tracks and any proposed future names; and
 - c) any proposed signage or plaques to be erected or placed in the Nature Reserve.
- 10.5 Develop and maintain effective working relationships with the Trust and statutory agencies through communication and cooperation on matters of mutual interest.
- 10.6 Work with the Trust and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve to ensure visitors gain an understanding of Te Hauturu-o-Toi's natural, historic and cultural values in accordance with policy 11.2.2.14 of the CMS.
- 10.7 Consult with the community and provide opportunities for input on substantive management issues.

EXPLANATION

The Department manages the Nature Reserve on behalf of all New Zealanders. In undertaking this task, the Department recognises that many people and groups have an interest in how the Nature Reserve is managed. These interests are wide and varied and reflect the motivations of different people and groups.

Past and present involvement by individuals and groups have played a major role in shaping the Nature Reserve as it is today and it is important that these relationships are acknowledged and maintained.

The Department aims to increase the public understanding and awareness of Te Hauturu-o-Toi's natural, historic and cultural values. This information will be provided off the Island.

The Department works with a wide range of agencies and community groups that have responsibilities in relation to the Nature Reserve. Activities undertaken by other statutory agencies on or outside of Nature Reserve boundaries can also influence or affect the Nature Reserve

or departmental activities. The Department may explore opportunities to work with these bodies to explore opportunities to integrate conservation outcomes.

11. Biodiversity and biosecurity

POLICIES

- 11.1 Manage the native flora and fauna on the Nature Reserve as a self-sustaining ecosystem, comprising only those species that are presently on the Nature Reserve or were previously present or have been identified as being of national priority.
- 11.2 Protect the natural values of the Nature Reserve when considering management activities and decisions with respect to any activities that may have the potential to adversely affect these values.
- 11.3 Establish ecological monitoring programmes, in partnership with the Trust and the community, that:
 - a) assess the health of native species;
 - b) identify any factors that may restrict their numbers or distribution; and
 - c) investigate causes leading to any restriction.
- 11.4 Maintain biosecurity measures in accordance with policy 11.2.2.15 of the CMS.
- 11.5 Review biosecurity procedures on an annual basis or when there is a potential biosecurity risk that has not been accounted for within the existing procedures or any subsequent amendment.
- 11.6 Manage the priority ecosystem unit in accordance with the CMS.

EXPLANATION

As a Nature Reserve, maintaining ecological integrity takes priority over public access and advocacy. The Nature Reserve is actively managed to prevent the unauthorised introduction of plants or animals from visitors and the eradication of pest plant and animal incursions that do manage to reach the Nature Reserve from the mainland.

Ko Tenetahi Te Riringa Pohuehue
he Rangatira o Ngati Rehua

Ko Rahui Te Kiri he wahine
Rangatira o Ngati Manuhiri

Hauturu o Toi te taonga maha
o Te Moana Nui o Toi te Huatahi

The tikanga of korowai ariki will at all times maintain the Nature Reserve's high biosecurity standards.

High biosecurity standards are essential to prevent pest plants and animals being transported there by visitors, material or machinery. This standard is reflected in the strict biosecurity controls for visitors to the Nature Reserve, both before leaving the mainland and on entry onto the Nature Reserve.

The priority ecosystem unit is listed in Appendix 4 of the CMS and historic icon sites are listed in Appendix 12 of the CMS.

12. Authorisations (General)

POLICIES

- 12.1 Will process applications for authorisations in accordance with relevant legislation, the provisions of the Conservation General Policy 2005, the operative CMS and this Plan.
- 12.2 Should not grant authorisations that are inconsistent with the:
 - a) purpose for which the land is held;
 - b) the Outcome for the Nature Reserve in the CMS;
 - c) policies in this Plan; and
 - d) applicable visitor management zone shown on Map 5.



- 12.3 Should give effect to any plan, process or procedures developed in consultation with the Trust when processing applications for authorisations.
- 12.4 Encourage applicants for an authorisation to consult with the Trust and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve as part of the pre-application process.
- 12.5 Should in assessing applications for authorisations:
- a) consult with the Trust and have particular regard to their view;
 - b) consult with other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve; and
 - c) consider the adequacy of consultation undertaken by the applicant, with the Trust and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve.

EXPLANATION

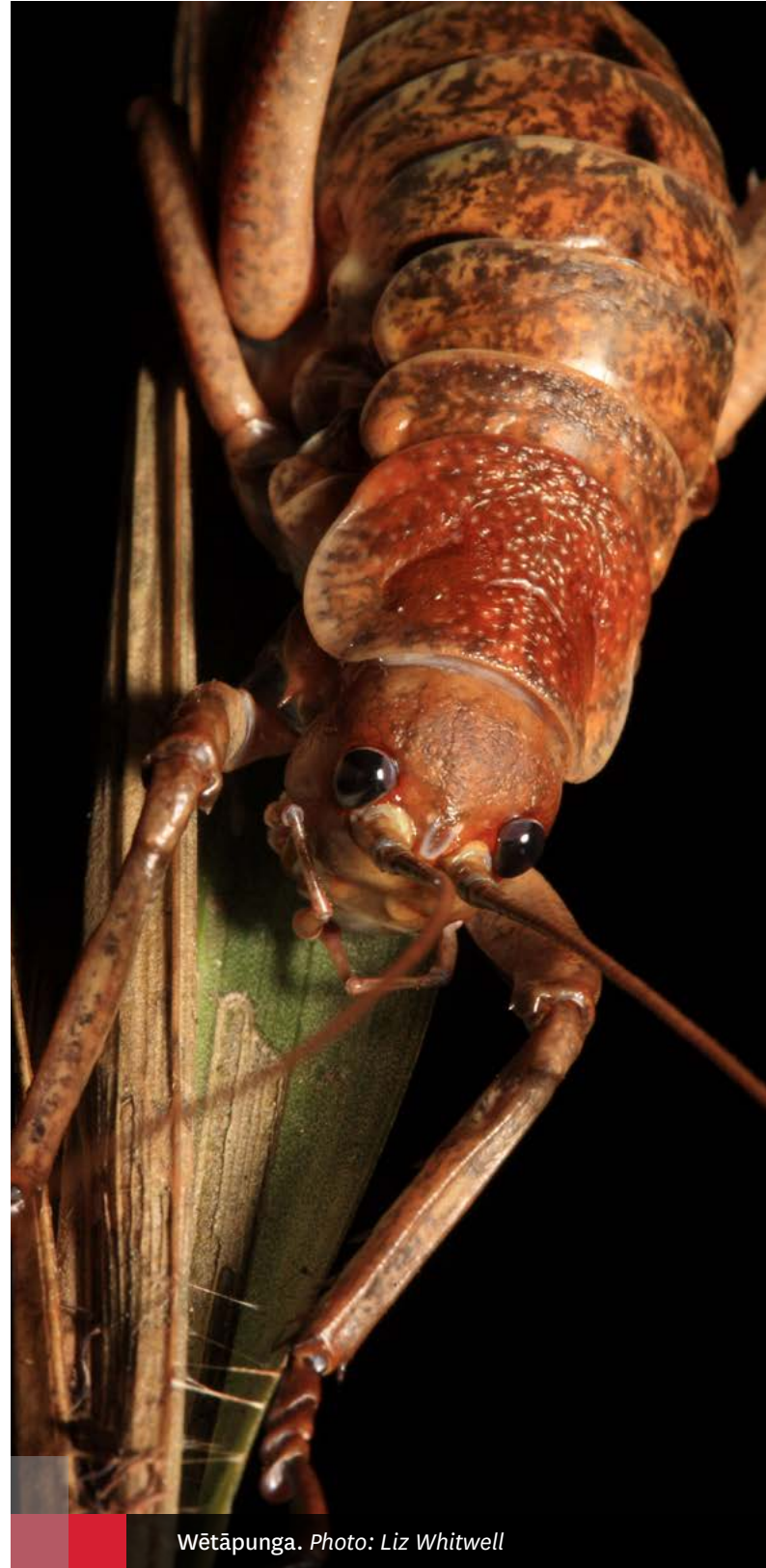
Conservation legislation requires consideration of legislation, Conservation General Policy, the operative CMS and this Plan when processing applications for authorisations.

Other mechanisms, for example, legislation, regulations, regional and district plans may also need to be complied with by persons undertaking these activities. Although these mechanisms may be the responsibility of other agencies, they need to be considered by the Department during the assessment process.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Conservation Protocol requires the Department to consult with the Trust and to have regard to its views for statutory authorisations for the Nature Reserve.

The Department is required to consult with iwi under section 4 of the Conservation Act. Pre-application consultation undertaken by applicants with iwi assists with this consultation requirement.

The policies in this section apply to all applications for authorisations.



Wētāpunga. Photo: Liz Whitwell

13. Access

POLICIES

- 13.1 Should assess visitor permits in accordance with policy 11.2.2.2 and 11.2.2.3 of the CMS.
- 13.2 Permits will only be issued for up to 20 visitors on any one day.
- 13.3 Should manage access and recreational opportunities, including those provided by concessionaires, in accordance with the visitor management zone identified in Map 5.
- 13.4 Should restrict public access to the Te Maraeroa flat, tracks, landing area and bunkhouse, as shown on Map 3.
- 13.5 Should allow access to the Nature Reserve by boat only.
- 13.6 Should allow access to the Nature Reserve by aircraft if the activity is consistent with policy 11.2.2.13 and 24.3.4.1 of the CMS and in accordance with the aircraft zones identified in Map 4.
- 13.7 Notify the public as early as possible where access to the Nature Reserve is restricted in full or part, using the Department's website.

EXPLANATION

For access control purposes, the Nature Reserve's foreshore is deemed to form part of the reserve. To protect and preserve the values of the Nature Reserve, the Department maintains a low-key visitor experience and ensures that visitors do not adversely impact on management activities. Visitors need to be kept within the visitor limits established in the CMS. Researchers, volunteers, iwi and other persons supporting the Nature Reserve's management will continue to require permits to access the Nature Reserve and need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis outside the visitor limit.

Public access to the Nature Reserve is limited to a maximum of 600 day visitors per year, with a maximum of 20 day visitors on any one day. Concessions for nature tourism visits are limited to 420 day visitors per year (within the 600 day visitor per year limit). For clarification,

the 20 day visitor limit includes visitors accessing the Nature Reserve via a nature tourism concession.

Visitors to the Nature Reserve (and private land) are controlled through the use of an access permit. The effect of all visitors on the Island will need to be monitored and if required, the visitor limit be altered.

Access to the Nature Reserve is by charter boat operators biosecurity approved by the Department. Access by boat only is reflected in the Outcome statement for Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Place in the CMS.

Aircraft use on the Nature Reserve is only permitted for approved filming and scientific research purposes where it cannot be achieved without the use of aircraft (policy 11.2.2.13 of the CMS) and for the purpose of search and rescue, departmental management purposes, emergency situations, maritime navigational-aid management or land survey work. The aircraft landing zones and classifications for the Nature Reserve have been established in the CMS (see Map 4). These apply to landings, take offs and hovering. The Nature Reserve has a red and orange zone. There is a Civil Aviation Authority Restricted Airspace vertically above the Island to 3,500 feet. The Department is the administering authority and grants permission for flights below 3,500 feet including for landing or hovering. Aircraft access to the Nature Reserve is controlled through policies 24.3.4.1, 24.3.4.4, and 24.3.4.6 within the CMS.

Aircraft landing for management purposes includes any activity undertaken by the Department where the activity cannot be achieved without the use of aircraft. Access by aircraft for any other purposes including for recreation/tourism purposes, is very unlikely to be granted. Aircraft landings are permitted at Landing Site A. Aircraft landing at Landing Site B is for departmental purposes only (see Map 4).

Visitors are allowed access to a limited number of areas and tracks on the Nature Reserve (see Map 3). Permit holders are permitted access across the private land. Concession holders must seek permission from the Trust prior to accessing the private land.

The private land has a conservation covenant over it which states that the land must be managed for conservation purposes; so as to preserve the reserve values; and to provide, subject to the covenant, freedom



of access to the public (if they have a valid permit for landing on the Nature Reserve) for the appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the land. Concession activities are commercial activities and access for concessionaires is not provided for under the covenant.

The visitor management zone classifications have been identified in the CMS (see Map 5). The Nature Reserve has a Permit required area classification.

Overnight accommodation on the Nature Reserve is available at the main bunkhouse, which sleeps 14, for overnight permit holders.

There may be specified days when the Nature Reserve is closed to concessionaires and day visitors, to provide for management purposes.

14. Research

POLICIES

- 14.1 Should grant permits to undertake research and monitoring on the Nature Reserve only where the research and monitoring:
- is for the benefit of the Nature Reserve or the species found on the Nature Reserve;
 - cannot be undertaken at another location;
 - fosters an appreciation for the Nature Reserve's natural, historic and cultural values; and
 - the results of the research will be disseminated to the Department and the Trust.
- 14.2 Work with the Trust and community to identify opportunities for their involvement in any research undertaken on the Nature Reserve.
- 14.3 Identify gaps in the understanding of the functioning of the Nature Reserve's ecosystems and develop a plan in consultation with the Trust to address these gaps.

EXPLANATION

Given its long period of isolation and relative completeness of ecosystems based on its pest free status, there is an increasing demand for research to occur on

the Nature Reserve. Little is known about the impacts of these activities on the ecosystems of the Nature Reserve. Restrictions need to be in place for entry and permits to minimise the potential impacts of such an activity on the Nature Reserve. Monitoring is sometimes undertaken by other organisations or individuals outside of the Department.

15. Translocations and taking of specimens

POLICIES

- 15.1 Should allow for threatened species not traditionally found within the Northland, Auckland and Coromandel regions to be transferred to the Nature Reserve in accordance with policy 11.2.2.1 of the CMS and where it:
- is for the benefit of the Nature Reserve;
 - in order to prevent the extinction of the species;
 - cannot be undertaken at another location;
 - does not significantly impact on the Nature Reserve's natural, historic and cultural values; and
 - does not have an adverse effect on the ecosystem.
- 15.2 Should grant permits for the translocation of native species from the Nature Reserve only where:
- the number of plants or animals taken does not adversely impact upon the preservation of the remaining population on the Nature Reserve;
 - it does not have an adverse effect on the ecosystem;
 - it is to suitable locations where the species will flourish;
 - it is for the purpose of long-term preservation of a species;
 - it cannot be undertaken from another location; and
 - it does not have a significant impact on the Nature Reserve natural, historic and cultural values.



Gecko. Photo: Grant Maslowski

- 15.3 Should grant permits for the taking of specimens from the Nature Reserve only where:
- a) taking the specimens does not have an adverse impact on the preservation of the remaining population on the Nature Reserve;
 - b) it does not have an adverse effect on the ecosystem;
 - c) it cannot be undertaken from another location; and
 - d) it does not have a significant impact on the Nature Reserve natural, historic and cultural values.
- 15.4 Should consult with the Trust on translocations and encourage others requesting translocation permits to consult with the Trust as part of the pre-application process.

EXPLANATION

The Nature Reserve status requires the reserve to be kept as far as possible in its natural state. The growing demand for translocations can cause conflicts between the purpose of a Nature Reserve and the protection of its biodiversity. There is currently insufficient information on the numbers of fauna on the Nature Reserve and the impacts that translocations may have on the biodiversity of the Nature Reserve. Where possible other locations should be considered as sources for translocations. Translocations should be assessed on a case-by-case basis by taking into consideration preservation, the impacts on the Nature Reserve, and cultural values.

As kaitiaki, Ngāti Manuhiri has a responsibility for the preservation of the flora and fauna on the Island. A translocation does not extinguish Ngāti Manuhiri's kaitiaki role or relationship with a species once relocated. The role of kaitiaki continues for the life of the specimen and requires a relationship with the new venue and local iwi to be established.

Where kōkako are of sufficient numbers that they can be translocated from the Island, the Department should look to re-establishing them on Great Barrier/Aotea. Where possible any specimens should include the genetic material from the original males translocated from Great Barrier/Aotea.



16. Concessions

POLICIES

- 16.1 Should limit concessions for nature tourism to two concessions, within the limits set in policy 11.2.2.4 of the CMS.
- 16.2 Should grant nature tourism concessions only where the activity meets the criteria established in policy 11.2.2.5 of the CMS and the applicant:
- demonstrates the ability to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve;
 - demonstrates the ability to meet biosecurity requirements set by the Department;
 - demonstrates proven knowledge in the interpretation and delivery of key messages regarding the natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve;
 - undertakes conservation activities on the Nature Reserve that benefit the natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve; and
 - demonstrates an understanding of Ngāti Manuhiri's interests, cultural values and tikanga.
- 16.3 Should in assessing applications for authorisations consult with the Trust and have particular regard to their view.
- 16.4 Should include conditions in any concession or authorisation granted for the Nature Reserve to ensure that any actual or potential adverse effects, including on cultural values, are avoided, or if this is not possible then remedied or mitigated.
- 16.5 May allow concessions for filming where the activity meets the criteria established in policy 11.2.2.12 of the CMS.
- 16.6 May allow concessions for overnight stays that meet the criteria established in policy 11.2.2.11 of the CMS.
- 16.7 Should not permit overnight stays for nature tourism activities.

EXPLANATION

A limited concession opportunity exists for the Nature Reserve for a nature tourism concession. The allocation of concessions will be undertaken using the Department's Limited Supply Concession process. This process requires that if a limited opportunity exists, the concession/s will be allocated via an open contest (most often in the form of a tender).

The limit placed on persons per year for these concessions is 420 persons per year with a maximum of 20 persons per day. These limits are recorded in the CMS (see policy 11.2.2.4 of the CMS).

In managing visitor access to the Nature Reserve, the Department's preference is that all visits are managed under two concession operators who would provide a quality visitor experience and ensure that pre-trip and on-island biosecurity measures are adhered to. Proven knowledge in the interpretation and delivery of key messages regarding the cultural values of the Island and a positive and active relationship between any potential concessionaire, the Trust and the Department is considered important.

Ngāti Manuhiri gifted the Nature Reserve back to the Crown for the benefit of the people of New Zealand and are kaitiaki of the Nature Reserve. The Ngāti Manuhiri Conservation Protocol requires the Department to consult with the Trust and to have regard to its views for statutory authorisations for the Nature Reserve. The Trust should be involved in and consulted during Limited Supply Concession process.

Other commercial activities requiring a concession (such as filming) should be managed within the 600 person per year limit set within the CMS.

WHĀ

Kaiwhakahaere Administration



Tuatara. Photo: Andris Apse



17. Implementation, and monitoring and reporting

POLICIES

- 17.1 Administer the Nature Reserve in accordance with legislation, the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, Conservation General Policy and other national policies, the CMS and the Plan.
- 17.2 Implement this Plan through the Department's business planning processes.
- 17.3 Adopt the milestones in Table 1 as a means of measuring progress towards achieving the objectives and policies in this Plan.
- 17.4 Prepare annual reports for the Board and the Trust on the implementation of this Plan.
- 17.5 Actively engage with the Trust regarding the management, business planning and administration of the Nature Reserve.
- 17.6 Advise the Trust of opportunities for input into management planning for the Nature Reserve and initiate early engagement with them in the review and development of the CMS.

EXPLANATION

This Plan is implemented through:

- the Department's business planning processes, where decisions are made about priorities and resourcing for departmental activities;
- decisions made on concessions and other authorisations;
- collaboration with others; and
- advocacy for conservation outcomes.

One of the functions of the Board (see section 6M(c) of the Conservation Act 1987) is to advise the NZCA and Director-General on the implementation of conservation management plans. The Department reports regularly to the Board on the implementation of this Plan, and the Board in turn reports annually to the NZCA.

Plan implementation, engagement regarding the management, business planning and administration of the Nature Reserve is undertaken in liaison with the Trust in recognition of their Treaty Settlement and to reflect the processes set out in the Conservation Protocol.

TABLE 1: MILESTONES

ANNUAL MILESTONES	RELEVANT POLICY
Report to the Board.	17.4
Report to the Trust.	17.4
Meet with the Trust over business planning.	17.5
Review biosecurity procedures	11.5
YEAR 1-4 MILESTONES	RELEVANT POLICY
Preparation of a Consultation Plan with the Trust.	9.1
Initiation of the development of a process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu.	9.4
Initiation of an invitation to tender for the right to apply for a concession.	16.1
Initiation of a monitoring programme to assess the environmental impacts of visitors.	18.2
Report on the outcomes of the visitor monitoring programme.	18.2
YEAR 5-7 MILESTONES	RELEVANT POLICY
Report on the outcome of the Consultation Plan	9.1
Report on the outcome of the development of a process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu.	9.4
Report on the outcomes of the review of biosecurity processes.	11.5
Report on the outcomes of the visitor monitoring programme and identification of management actions to address changes.	18.2
YEAR 8-10 MILESTONES	RELEVANT POLICY
Report on the outcome of the Consultation Plan and identification of management actions to address changes.	9.1
Report on the outcomes of the process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu and identification of management actions to address changes.	9.4
Report on the outcomes of the review of biosecurity processes and identification of management actions to address changes.	11.5
Report on the changes undertaken to biosecurity processes as a result of the visitor monitoring programme.	18.2

18. Activity monitoring

POLICIES

- 18.1 Work with the Trust to develop a quantitative and robust means of monitoring all visitor and activity impacts.
- 18.2 Monitor the impact of visitors and activities in accordance with policy 11.2.2.8 and 11.2.2.9 of the CMS, including the impact of day visitors, overnight visitors, nature tourism activity, translocations, researchers and Department staff.
- 18.3 Should apply any restrictions or conditions for continued access that may be necessary, where monitoring (undertaken in accordance with Policy 18.1) shows that adverse cumulative effects are occurring.

EXPLANATION

The Department needs to monitor the effects of recreation and other activities and the extent to which these are contributing to achieving the desired outcome for the Nature Reserve and its natural, historic and cultural values, and effects on other users. Where monitoring shows that adverse effects are occurring, the Department needs to implement restrictions on access or make decisions on authorisation applications. Where these approaches are not sufficient in managing adverse effects, then information gained from monitoring will contribute to any future review of this Plan.

19. Compliance

POLICIES

- 19.1 Compliance and law enforcement activities should be carried out for the Nature Reserve in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant legislation.

EXPLANATION

This Plan has been developed to guide the Department's management of the Nature Reserve; however the Plan

does not in itself regulate the actions of the public. The Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant acts outline a range of activities that the public may undertake. Where these activities are undertaken without prior approval it is an offence under the relevant Act. Many (but not all) of these activities are identified in Part 3 of this Plan. Offences are first discouraged by raising awareness of appropriate behaviours in the Nature Reserve but if offences do occur, compliance can be pursued using legal means.

20. Plan review

POLICIES

- 20.1 Review this Plan as a whole no later than 10 years from the date of approval.

EXPLANATION

The NMCSA requires this Plan to be reviewed in full no later than 10 years after its approval. There is provision for the Minister of Conservation to extend this period but only after consulting the Trust and the Board.

Full or partial reviews, or amendments, may be initiated at any time by the Director-General of Conservation after first consulting the Trust and the Board. Reviews or amendments may be requested at any time by the Trust and the Board and the Director-General of Conservation must consider the request.

Amendment and review processes are public processes, although exceptions are provided where an amendment does not materially affect the objectives of the plan or public interest in the particular area. Corrections to errors and other amendments that do not affect policy intent or the public interest (i.e. technical changes) will be made by the Department without reference to either the Trust or the Board.

The provisions in this Plan may need to be reviewed or amended to respond to changing circumstances or increased knowledge, such as a possible escalation of adverse effects of activities undertaken on the Nature Reserve.

Te papakupu Glossary



Peaks of Hauturu. Photo: Andris Apse

Definitions shown in GREY are contained in the Conservation General Policy 2005 and Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014 and are not replicated here.

AHI KĀ	Burning fires of occupation, continuous occupation – title to land through occupation by a group, generally over a long period of time. The group is able, through the use of whakapapa, to trace back to primary ancestors who lived on the land. They held influence over the land through their military strength and defended successfully against challenges, thereby keeping their fires burning (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
AIRCRAFT	Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth (Civil Aviation Act 1990: section 2). This includes, but is not limited to, the following types of aircraft: powered and non-powered; recreational and commercial; fixed-wing and rotary-wing; manned aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft systems (drones); and any other aircraft that may become regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.
ANIMAL	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	
ARIKI	Aristocracy, held at the highest regard, hugely important, above all else. Reference to the tupuna Tenetahi Te Riringa Pohuehue and Rahui Te Kiri.
AT RISK (SPECIES)	
AUTHORISATIONS	
BIODIVERSITY	
BIOSECURITY	
BOARD, THE	Auckland Conservation Board
BUILDING	
CMS	Auckland Conservation Management Strategy (2014).
CO-GOVERNANCE	Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Auckland Conservation Board have a co-governance role in the development and approval of this Plan. The Department administers and manages the Nature Reserve.

**COMMUNITY**

Any individual or group (whether statutory or non-statutory, formal or informal, commercial or non-commercial) having an interest in a particular conservation issue.

CONCESSION

CONCESSIONAIRE

CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION BOARD

CONSERVATION GENERAL
POLICY

CONSERVATION
LEGISLATION

CONSERVATION
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

CULTURAL

CULTURAL MATERIALS

Plants, plant materials, and materials derived from animals, marine mammals or birds for which the Department is responsible within the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe and which are important to Ngāti Manuhiri in maintaining and expressing their cultural values and practices (Conservation Protocol).

CUMULATIVE EFFECT

DEPARTMENT, THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

ECOSYSTEM

EFFECT

ERADICATE

FACILITIES, RECREATIONAL

HABITAT

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	
HISTORIC RESOURCE	
INTERPRETATION	
KAIMOANA	Seafood, shellfish (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
KAITIAKI	
KAITIAKITANGA	
LIMITED SUPPLY CONCESSION	A process run by the Department to invite tenders for an activity. (See Nature tourism.)
MANA	
MANUHIRITANGA	Manuhiritanga is “the practice and recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri tribal whakapapa, tikanga, kawa, lore and tino rangatiratanga that overarch all whenua, moana and taonga of Ngāti Manuhiri” (Conservation Protocol).
MARAE	Courtyard – the open area in front of the wharenui, where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
MILESTONE	
NATURAL	
NATURE TOURISM	Means the opportunity that exists for a concession to undertake activities (that are yet to be determined) on the Nature Reserve.
NEW ZEALAND BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY	
NGĀTI MANUHIRI	Ngāti Manuhiri– means the collective group composed of individuals who are descended from an ancestor of Ngāti Manuhiri; and includes those individuals; and includes any whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals (Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, section 12(1).) hapū/whānau of Ngāti Manuhiri of Omaha Marae.
NGĀTI MANUHIRI SETTLEMENT TRUST	Means the trust with that name established by a deed of trust dated 5 December 2011 (Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012).



NZCA New Zealand Conservation Authority. The NZCA is a national statutory body that provides strategic policy advice to DOC and the Minister. The Auckland Conservation Board reports annually to the NZCA on the implementation of this Plan.

OUTCOME

PARTICIPATION

PARTNERSHIP

PEOPLE AND
ORGANISATIONS

PEPEHA Tribal saying, tribal motto, proverb (especially about a tribe), set form of words, formulaic expression, figure of speech, motto, slogan (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

PEST

PLACE An area identified in a conservation management strategy or plan for the purposes of integrated conservation management. For the purposes of the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy, the Place is Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island (Conservation General Policy).

PRESERVATION

PRIORITY ECOSYSTEM UNIT

PROTECTION

PUBLIC CONSERVATION
LANDS AND WATERS

RAUPATU Conquest, confiscation (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

REGULATIONS

RESERVE

ROHE

SITE

SPECIES

TE AO MĀORI The Māori world.

THREATENED (SPECIES)	
TIKANGA	
TRANSLOCATION	
TUPUNA	Ancestor, grandparent – western dialect variation of tipuna (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
TRUST, THE	Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust.
WAIATA	Song, chant, psalm (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
WAIKUA	Spirit, soul – spirit of a person which exists beyond death. It is the non-physical spirit, distinct from the body and the mauri (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
WĀHI TAPU	
WHANAUNGATANGA	Relationship, kinship, sense of family connection – a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging. It develops as a result of kinship rights and obligations, which also serve to strengthen each member of the kin group. It also extends to others to whom one develops a close familial, friendship or reciprocal relationship (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
WILDLIFE	
WHAKATAUKĪ	Proverb, significant saying, essential ingredients in whai kōrero (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
WHANAUNGA	Relative, relation, kin, blood relation (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).
TE MOANA NUI Ō TOI	Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana.
TURANGAWAEWAE	Domicile, standing, place where one has the right to stand – place where one has rights of residence and belonging through kinship and whakapapa (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Appendices



Waterfall on Te Hauturu-o-Toi. Photo: Andris Apse

APPENDIX 1

Suite of documents

LEGISLATION

There are three main pieces of legislation relevant to this Plan.

- The Reserves Act 1977 sets out the statutory purposes under which the Nature Reserve is managed.
- The Conservation Act 1987 includes a requirement to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.
- The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 provides for the development of this Plan.

Other legislation also applies*.

CONSERVATION GENERAL POLICY 2005

Provides guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters and all natural and historic resources managed by the Department under the Conservation Act 1987, Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wild Animal Control Act 1977, and the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978. It implements and cannot derogate from (i.e. be inconsistent with) legislation.

AUCKLAND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2014

Conservation management strategies (CMS) implement legislation and General Policy and cannot derogate from them. A CMS establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, including any species managed by the Department, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes.

The current CMS is the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy approved in 2014.

THIS PLAN

Prepared specifically for the Nature Reserve, this Plan cannot derogate from the CMS and, therefore, must be consistent with legislation and General Policy. All of these 'higher order' documents provide guidance if the Plan is silent on an issue.

* Other relevant legislation includes: Wildlife Act 1953; Protected Objects Act 1975; Crown Minerals Act 1991; Electricity Act 1992; Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

APPENDIX 2

Whenua Rahui

Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island

WHENUA RAHUI created over Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island

1. Ngāti Manuhiri Statement of Values

Te Hauturu-o-Toi (also known as Little Barrier Island) is an iconic island and landform for Ngāti Manuhiri. The island is visible from almost all parts of the traditional rohe or tribal domain of Ngāti Manuhiri. The physical presence of Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island, its mauri or spiritual essence, and its traditional history are central to the mana, identity, unity, and tribal affiliations of Ngāti Manuhiri, extending over many generations down to the present.

The island takes its name from its highest point – Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island – “the windblown summit of Toi”. This name, which features in whakataukī, pepeha and waiata, is a reminder of the earliest period of human settlement in the region. It stems from the arrival of the ancestor Toi Te Huatahi within Te Moana Nui ō Toi (the Hauraki Gulf) and his brief occupation of the island. Through intermarriage with the early tribal groups of Ngāi Tāhuhu and Ngāti Te Wharau, Ngāti Manuhiri are direct descendants of Toi Te Huatahi.

The ancestor Manuhiri with his father Maki and his uncle Mataahu conquered Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island sometime in the seventeenth century. After several generations of occupation Ngāti Manuhiri made strategic alliances and marriages with Ngāti Manaia, now known as Ngāti Wai. Following the marriage of Rangihokaia of Ngāti Wai and Tukituki, the granddaughter of Manuhiri, Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island became symbolic of Ngāti Manuhiri links to Ngāti Wai whanui as a coastal and ocean-going iwi, as expressed in the whakataukī –

*Ka tangi Tūkaiaia ki te moana,
ko Ngāti Wai kei te moana e haere ana
When the guardian bird Tūkaiaia calls at sea,
Ngāti Wai are travelling on the ocean*

Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island is not only seen as a place associated with, and occupied by, the ancestors of Ngāti Manuhiri. It is also seen as being a tipuna or ancestor in its own right. The island is also known as Te Whai Rahi – “the huge stingray” – which is the paramount kaitiaki of Ngāti Manuhiri.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island was occupied by Ngāti Manuhiri as a permanent home for many generations until 1896. Cultivations were maintained on the Maraeroa flats between Waipawa and Te Waikōhare. The surrounding seas provided a rich source of fish and other kaimoana, and Ngā Puke Tarahanga ō Hauturu – “the many peaks of Hauturu” – were a rich source of birds, in particular manu oi, or varieties of mutton birds. Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island was at times used as a refuge and was an important burial place for rangatira of

Ngāti Manuhiri. The circumstances surrounding the forced sale and subsequent eviction of Ngāti Manuhiri from the island symbolise the loss suffered by Ngāti Manuhiri over the last century and has been a central grievance for Ngāti Manuhiri. The transfer and giftback of the island to Ngāti Manuhiri is of fundamental importance in enabling Ngāti Manuhiri to move toward to a more positive future.

2. Protection Principles

- 2.1 Recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri mana, tikanga and kaitiakitanga within Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.
- 2.2 Respect for and inclusion of Ngāti Manuhiri tikanga within Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Nature Reserve.
- 2.3 Recognition of the relationship of Ngāti Manuhiri with the many wāhi tapu and wāhi whakahirahira on Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island and its immediate environs.
- 2.4 Respect for the presence of Ngāti Manuhiri on Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island generally, and the occupation of the Te Waikōhare papakainga in particular.
- 2.5 Encouragement of the respect for the association of Ngāti Manuhiri with Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Nature Reserve.
- 2.6 Accurate portrayal of the association of Ngāti Manuhiri with Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Nature Reserve.
- 2.7 Recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri kaitiakitanga in relation to the mauri and natural values of Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.
- 2.8 Protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi whakahirahira, indigenous flora and fauna and the wider environment on Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.

3. Director-General actions

The Director-General has determined that the following actions will be taken by the Department of Conservation in relation to the specific principles:

- 3.1 Department of Conservation staff, volunteers, researchers, contractors, conservation board members, concessionaires and the public (permitted to visit Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island) will be provided with information about Ngāti Manuhiri's values and role as a Kaitiaki in relation to Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island and will be encouraged to recognise and respect Ngāti Manuhiri's association with the island, and their role as Kaitiaki.
- 3.2 Ngāti Manuhiri's association with Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island will be accurately portrayed in all new Departmental information, signs and educational material about the Island.
- 3.3 The Ngāti Manuhiri Governance Entity will be consulted regarding the content of any proposed introduction or removal of indigenous species to and from the island.



- 3.4 The importance of the ecosystems and life forms of Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island to Ngāti Manuhiri will be protected by the Department of Conservation through measures to monitor the health of and threats to Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island, and where necessary take steps to protect the indigenous flora and fauna of the area.
- 3.5 Significant earthworks and soil/vegetation disturbance (other than for ongoing track maintenance) will be avoided where possible. Where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and vegetation cannot be avoided, the Ngāti Manuhiri Governance Entity will be consulted and particular regard will be had to their views, including those relating to Koiwi (human remains) and archaeological sites.
- 3.6 Any koiwi or other taonga found or uncovered will be left untouched and contact will be made immediately with the Governance Entity to ensure representation is present on site and appropriate tikanga is followed, noting that the treatment of the koiwi or other taonga will also be subject to any procedures required by law.
- 3.7 The Department will advise the Ngāti Manuhiri Governance Entity of opportunities for input into management planning for Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island and the immediate environs through early engagement in the Conservation Management Strategy processes for the Auckland Conservancy.

APPENDIX 3

Conservation Protocol

A Protocol issued by the Crown through the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation on specified issues

1. Purpose of Protocol

- 1.1 This Protocol sets out how the Department of Conservation (the “Department”) and the trustees of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust (“the Governance Entity”) will work together in fulfilling conservation objectives across the Ngāti Manuhiri area of interest. It is a framework to foster the development of a positive, collaborative and enduring relationship into the future between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department of Conservation.
- 1.2 This Protocol forms part of the Ngāti Manuhiri – Crown Agreement in Principle, agreed by Cabinet on 17 December 2009. The terms of the Ngāti Manuhiri – Deed of Settlement apply to this Protocol and should be read as part of this Protocol.
- 1.3 This Protocol shall apply within the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe, referred to as the “Protocol Area” or “Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area”.

2. Roles and Responsibilities

JOINT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Ngāti Manuhiri, the Minister and the Director-General are committed to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area, for present and future generations.
- 2.2 The Ngāti Manuhiri rohe is primarily contained within the Department of Conservation’s Auckland Conservancy Area.

NGĀTI MANUHIRI MANUHIRITANGA

- 2.3 Ngāti Manuhiri, as represented by the Governance Entity, describe their cultural, traditional and historic association with the land and waters, and indigenous flora and fauna within their rohe, as manuhiritanga. Manuhiritanga is “the practice and recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri tribal whakapapa, tikanga, kawa, lore and tinorangatiratanga that over arch all whenua, moana and taonga of Ngāti Manuhiri”.

MINISTER, DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

- 2.4 The Department administers 24 Acts and has functions under a number of other Acts. Its functions include managing “for conservation purposes, all land, and all other natural and historic resources” under the Conservation Legislation. This must be interpreted and administered so as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that those principles are consistent with Conservation Legislation.



3. Strategic Collaboration

- 3.1 As soon as is practicable after the signing of this Protocol the parties will meet to agree long-term strategic objectives for their relationship (“the strategic objectives for the partnership”).
- 3.2 Thereafter, the Governance Entity will meet with senior staff of the Department (including the Auckland Conservator, the Warkworth Great Barrier Island Area Manager and Pou Kura Taiao) within the Protocol Area at least once a year. At these meetings, the parties will determine whether meetings involving other senior managers of the Department and the Governance Entity are required on particular issues.
- 3.3 The Governance Entity and the Department undertake separate business planning processes prior to the beginning of each new financial year. These business planning processes determine Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department’s work priorities and commitments for the year. For the Department, business planning processes largely sit with Area Managers. The parties will meet at an early stage in their annual business planning processes to discuss timeframes for the development of annual work programmes, and to identify potential projects to be undertaken together or separately which are consistent with the strategic objectives for the relationship.
- 3.4 If a specific project is undertaken, the Department and the Governance Entity will determine the nature of their collaboration on that project which may include finalising a work plan for that project. If a specific project is not undertaken, the parties will advise one another of the reason(s) for this.
- 3.5 As part of annual discussions, and as part of ongoing dialogue, the parties will advise each other of:
 - a) any significant changes that have occurred or are proposed (including structural, legislative, policy or administrative changes) regarding how either party is working in the Protocol Area; and
 - b) potential opportunities for applying for funding for conservation purposes from external sources (either jointly or individually with the support of the other party).
- 3.6 Each year, the parties will provide a letter or similar form of written advice to the other that describes the work that party has carried out in that financial year to achieve the strategic objectives for the relationship.

PLANNING DOCUMENTS

- 3.7 The Department and the Governance Entity will meet to identify and seek to address issues affecting Ngāti Manuhiri at an early stage (before public consultation, if any, and throughout the process) in the preparation, review or amendment of any Statutory Planning Document within the Protocol Area.

4. Freshwater Fisheries

- 4.1 Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department share aspirations for conservation of freshwater fisheries within the Protocol Area. Freshwater fisheries will be a key focus in the strategic objectives for the relationship.
- 4.2 The Department's statutory functions include the preservation, as far as practicable, of all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and the protection of recreational freshwater fisheries and their habitats. The Department is responsible for the regulation of whitebait fishing under the Whitebait Regulations. Its work also focuses on fisheries and habitats that are located on public conservation land, species under recovery plans, and biosecurity issues. In all other areas, advocacy for the conservation of freshwater fisheries is undertaken primarily through Resource Management Act processes.
- 4.3 The parties will co-operate in the conservation of freshwater fisheries and freshwater habitats. Establishing these aims in the strategic objectives for the relationship will ensure that actions towards these are integrated into the annual business planning process. These actions may include: areas for co-operation in the protection, restoration and enhancement of riparian vegetation and habitats (including marginal strips); and the development or implementation of research and monitoring programmes.

5. Statutory Authorisations

- 5.1 The strategic objectives for the relationship will guide the parties to determine appropriate engagement on Statutory Authorisations within the Protocol Area.
- 5.2 As part of these strategic objectives, the Governance Entity and the Department will identify categories of statutory authorisations that may impact on the cultural, traditional and/or historic values of Ngāti Manuhiri. These categories will be reviewed as agreed. The Department will advise and encourage all prospective applicants within the Protocol Area to consult with the Governance Entity before filing their application. The Department will also consult the Governance Entity at an early stage on such categories of authorisations or renewal of authorisations within the Protocol Area.
- 5.3 The Department will consult with the Governance Entity and have regard to its views for Statutory Authorisations for Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island.
- 5.4 For the types of statutory authorisations that Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department agree have potential significance the Department and the Governance Entity see the benefit of seeking agreement, in a timely manner, on an appropriate response to the application, before the decision is made under the relevant legislation.
- 5.5 As the Department works within time limits to process concession applications, it will notify the Governance Entity (as part of the meetings referred to in paragraph 4.2) of the time frames for providing advice.
- 5.6 It is expected that the strategic objectives for the relationship will guide the parties to determine potential opportunities for Ngāti Manuhiri to obtain statutory authorisations on public conservation land within the Protocol Area, including concessions for cultural tours.



6. Statutory Land Management

- 6.1 The strategic objectives for the relationship will guide the parties' engagement on statutory land management activities within the Protocol Area. Ngāti Manuhiri has an ongoing interest in the range of statutory land management activities that are occurring within the Protocol Area.
- 6.2 From time to time, the Department and the Governance Entity will identify the categories of statutory land management activities that have potential to affect Ngāti Manuhiri sites of significance, and where consultation is appropriate. This includes when: the Minister is considering vestings or management appointments for reserves held under the Reserves Act 1977; other management arrangements with third parties; changing reserve classifications; or disposing of reserves.
- 6.3 Before vesting or making an appointment to control and manage a reserve under the Reserves Act for a Ngāti Manuhiri site of significance, the Department will discuss with the Governance Entity whether Ngāti Manuhiri wishes to be given such a vesting or appointment subject to agreed conditions (if any).

7. Cultural Matters

- 7.1 The Department will facilitate, in accordance with legislative requirements, Ngāti Manuhiri access to cultural materials and will consider potential impacts on Ngāti Manuhiri where cultural materials are requested by other persons.
- 7.2 Ngāti Manuhiri will develop a Cultural Materials Plan regarding the access, restoration, enhancement and use of taonga cultural materials. Ngāti Manuhiri will work collaboratively with the Department on this, subject to the Department's available resources. Discussions on the plan may include:
 - a) identification of cultural materials, their current state, and desired conservation outcomes within the Protocol Area;
 - b) streamlined authorisations process for iwi members to gather cultural materials (within existing legislation). This may include multi-site and multi-take permits to the Governance Entity, which may in turn enable the Governance Entity to authorise its own members to take and use flora materials within the Protocol Area for cultural purposes in accordance with the permit issued to the Governance Entity;
 - c) processes for consultation when there are requests from other persons or entities to take cultural materials;
 - d) opportunities to plant and harvest cultural materials on public conservation land;
 - e) waiver or reduction of recovery of authorisation costs for cultural materials applications; and
 - f) opportunities for the Department and Ngāti Manuhiri to work collaboratively on cultural materials enhancement within the Protocol Area (including knowledge transfer, education, wānanga, and preservation techniques).

8. Sites of Significance

- 8.1 Both parties recognise that there are wāhi tapu and sites of significance to Ngāti Manuhiri on lands managed under Conservation Legislation.
- 8.2 Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department share aspirations for protecting wāhi tapu, sites of significance and other historic places. The parties will work together and endeavour to conserve, in accordance with best practices, sites of significance in areas managed under Conservation Legislation within the Protocol Area. This will be done according to Ngāti Manuhiri tikanga and professional standards for conservation of historic places.
- 8.3 The parties will develop a process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu. Information relating to Ngāti Manuhiri sites of significance will be treated in confidence by the Department in order to preserve the wāhi tapu nature of places, unless otherwise agreed by the Trust.
- 8.4 The parties will consult each other in relation to recommendations for public conservation lands containing sites of significance that are to be named in the Protocol Area.

9. Species and Habitat Protection (Including National Programmes and Pest Control)

- 9.1 The parties share aspirations of protecting ecosystems and indigenous flora and fauna within the Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area. These aspirations will be reflected in the strategic objectives for the relationship.
- 9.2 The Department aims to conserve the full range of New Zealand's ecosystems, maintain or restore the ecological integrity of managed sites, and ensure the survival of threatened species, in particular those most at risk of extinction. This work involves a number of national programmes.
- 9.3 As part of annual discussions the Department will update the Governance Entity of any national sites and species programmes operating in the Protocol Area and will discuss with the Governance Entity how Ngāti Manuhiri wish to be involved in these programmes, particularly where they will progress the strategic objectives for the relationship. The Department and the Governance Entity will also discuss opportunities and processes for collaboration with one another on other field projects of mutual interest.
- 9.4 Preventing, managing and controlling threats to natural, historic and cultural values from animal and weed pests is an integral part of protecting the unique biodiversity of New Zealand. This is done in a way that maximises the value from limited resources available to do this work.
- 9.5 It is envisaged that the strategic objectives for the relationship will determine the strategic outcomes sought from pest control programmes within the Protocol Area, including: monitoring and assessment of programmes; the use of poisons; and co-ordination of pest control where Ngāti Manuhiri is the adjoining landowner. Through the annual business planning process, the parties will create actions to progress these strategic objectives.



10. Visitor and Public Information

- 10.1 Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department wish to share knowledge about natural and historic heritage within the Protocol Area with visitors and the general public. This is important to increase enjoyment and understanding of this heritage, and to develop awareness of the need for its conservation.
- 10.2 The parties will encourage respect for and awareness of conservation in, and the Ngāti Manuhiri relationship with, the Protocol Area, including by:
 - a) raising public awareness of positive conservation relationships developed between the parties;
 - b) engaging with each other in the development of visitor and public information published by either party that relates to Ngāti Manuhiri values in land and resources managed under Conservation Legislation, particularly where that information relates to Ngāti Manuhiri sites of significance and aspirations to the land; and
 - c) the Department obtaining the consent of the Governance Entity for the disclosure of information received from the Governance Entity relating to Ngāti Manuhiri values.

11. Conservation Advocacy

- 11.1 From time to time, Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department will each have concerns with the effects of activities controlled and managed under the Resource Management Act 1991 and other legislation. The Department's advocacy role includes matters of concern to it under the Resource Management Act.
- 11.2 The Governance Entity and the Department will seek to identify issues of mutual interest and/or concern ahead of each party making submissions in relevant processes.

12. Cross-organisational Opportunities

- 12.1 As part of the annual business planning process, the parties will discuss:
- a) opportunities and processes to share scientific and cultural resource and information, including data and research material (including to assist Ngāti Manuhiri to exercise their role under the Deed and as kaitiaki);
 - b) opportunities for developing mutual understanding and developing relationships, with respect to conservation, environmental and cultural matters within the Protocol Area. Options may include wānanga, education, training, development and secondments;
 - c) opportunities to be involved or to nominate individuals to take part in relevant training initiatives run by both parties, including cadetships and/or biosecurity accreditation for Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island;
 - d) potential opportunities for full time positions, holiday employment or student research projects which may arise within the Protocol Area. Ngāti Manuhiri may propose candidates for these roles or opportunities; and
 - e) staff changes and key contacts in each organisation.
- 12.2 Where appropriate, the Department will consider using Ngāti Manuhiri individuals or entities as providers of professional services (such as oral history and interpretation projects). In doing so, the Department recognises the affect that this may have on mana whakahaere of Ngāti Manuhiri. Normal conflict of interests processes will be implemented to avoid a perceived or actual conflict of interest.

13. Dispute Resolution

- 13.1 If a dispute arises in connection with this Protocol, every effort will be made in good faith to resolve matters at a local level. This may require the Department's Warkworth Great Barrier Island Area Manager to meet with a representative of the Governance Entity within a reasonable timeframe to endeavour to find a resolution to the matter.
- 13.2 If this process is not successful, the matter may be escalated to a meeting of the Department's Auckland Conservator and a nominated representative of the Governance Entity who will meet within a reasonable timeframe.
- 13.3 If a negotiated outcome cannot be reached from this process, the parties may agree for the issue to be escalated to a meeting between the Director-General (or nominee) and the Chief Executive of the Governance Entity.
- 13.4 If the Department and the Governance Entity agree that the matter is of such significance that it requires the attention of the chair of the Governance Entity and the Minister, then this matter will be escalated to a meeting of the chair of the Governance Entity and the Minister (or their nominees). The parties acknowledge this measure will be a means of last resort.



14. Review and Amendment

- 14.1 The parties agree that this Protocol is a living document that should be updated and adapted to take account of future developments and additional co-management opportunities. If requested by either party, the first review of this Protocol will take place no later than three years after the date this Protocol is signed, and if requested by either party will be reviewed every three years thereafter.
- 14.2 The parties may only vary this Protocol by agreement in writing.

15. Definitions

- 15.1 In this document:

Conservation Legislation means the Conservation Act 1987 and the statutes in the First Schedule of the Act;

Crown has the meaning given to it in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989;

Cultural materials means plants, plant materials, and materials derived from animals, marine mammals or birds for which the Department is responsible within the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe and which are important to Ngāti Manuhiri in maintaining and expressing their cultural values and practices;

Department means the Minister of Conservation, the Director-General and the Departmental managers to whom the Minister of Conservation's and the Director-General's decision-making powers can be delegated;

Kaitiaki means guardian in accordance with tikanga Māori;

Ngāti Manuhiri has the meaning set out in the Deed of Settlement;

Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area or **Protocol Area** means the area identified in the map included in the Attachment of this Protocol.

Statutory Authorisations means an authorisation granted under the Conservation Legislation including a Concession granted under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987;

Statutory Planning Document includes any relevant Conservation Management Strategy or Conservation Management Plan under the Conservation Act 1987;

Tikanga Māori refers to Māori traditional customs.

SCHEDULE 1

Summary of Terms of Issue

This Conservation Protocol is issued subject to the provisions of the deed of settlement and the Settlement Legislation. A summary of the relevant provisions is set out below.

1. Amendment and cancellation

- 1.1 The Minister may amend or cancel this Protocol, but only after consulting with Ngāti Manuhiri and having particular regard for its views.

2. Noting

- 2.1 A summary of the terms of this Protocol must be noted in the Conservation Documents affecting the Protocol Area, but the noting:
- 2.1.1 is for the purpose of public notice; and
 - 2.1.2 2.1.2 does not amend the Conservation Documents for the purposes of the Conservation Act 1987 or the National Parks Act 1980.

3. Limits

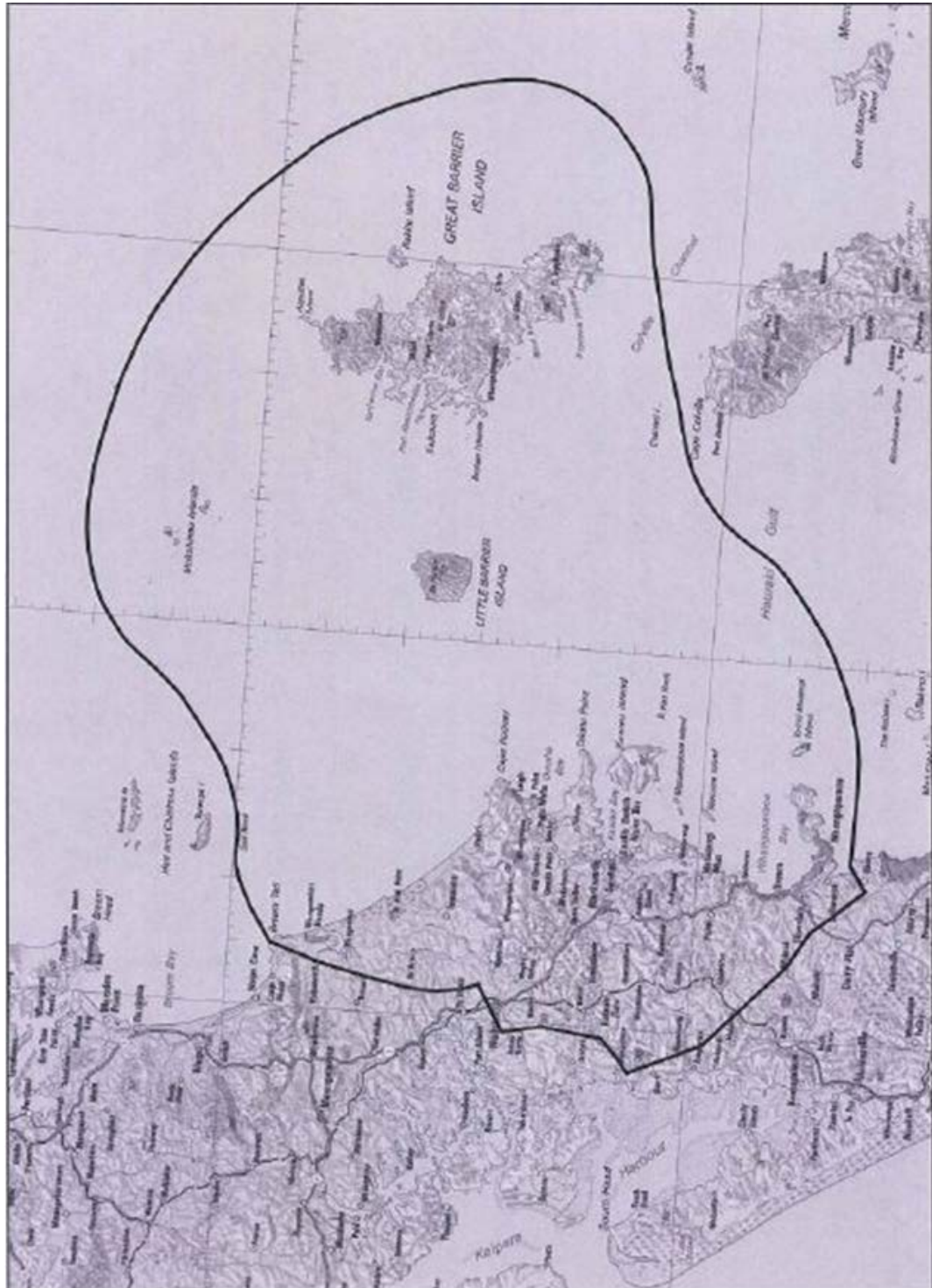
- 3.1 This Protocol does not:
- 3.1.1 restrict the Crown from exercising its powers and performing its functions and duties, in accordance with the law and government policy, including:
 - (a) introducing legislation; or
 - (b) changing government policy; or
 - (c) issuing a Protocol to, or interacting or consulting with, anyone the Crown considers appropriate including any iwi, hapū, marae, whānau or representatives of tangata whenua;
 - 3.1.2 restrict the responsibilities of the Minister or the Department or the legal rights of Ngāti Manuhiri; or
 - 3.1.3 grant, create or provide evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to:
 - (a) land held, managed or administered under Conservation Legislation; or
 - (b) flora or fauna managed or administered under the Conservation Legislation.

4. Breach

- 4.1 Subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950, Ngāti Manuhiri may enforce the Protocol if the Crown breaches it without good cause, but damages or monetary compensation will not be awarded.
- 4.2 A breach of this Protocol is not a breach of the Deed of Settlement.

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION PROTOCOL AREA MAP



APPENDIX 4

Threatened and At Risk indigenous flora and fauna

Several thousand indigenous species are present on the Nature Reserve. This Appendix lists a selection of these, i.e. vascular plants, vertebrate animals and other fauna that are currently classified as Threatened or At Risk in accordance with the NZ Threat Classification System Manual 2008 and taxa status lists 2008 to 2013 and subsequent updates thereafter. Its contents may be amended or reviewed during the term of this Plan.

Threatened/at risk species¹¹

TABLE A4.1. FLORA.

THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
THREATENED SPECIES		
Nationally Critical	pekapeka/fireweed	<i>Senecio scaberulus</i>
Nationally Endangered	nau/Cooks scurvy grass	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>
	sneezeweed	<i>Centipeda minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>
Nationally Vulnerable	pinaki/native carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>
	New Zealand watercress	<i>Rorippa divaricata</i>
	New Zealand daphne	<i>Pimelea tomentosa</i>
	pua o Te Reinga/woodrose	<i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i>
	Tipu whaipua/angiosperm	<i>Kunzea amathicola</i>

¹¹ See: <http://intranet/our-work/biodiversity-and-natural-heritage/threatened-species/nz-threat-classification-system/taxa-status-lists-2008-onwards/> [will get shortcode from web team]



THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AT RISK SPECIES		
Declining	Kirk's kōhūhū	<i>Pittosporum kirkii</i>
	koheriki	<i>Scandia rosifolia</i>
	kohurangi/Kirk's tree daisy	<i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var. <i>kirkii</i>
	pikirangi/red mistletoe	<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>
	poroporo	<i>Solanum aviculare</i> var. <i>aviculare</i>
	puha/ New Zealand sowthistle	<i>Sonchus kirkii</i>
	scrobic	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>
	tawhiti para/king fern	<i>Ptisana salicina</i>
	waiūatu/New Zealand sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>
	<i>Leptinella tenella</i>	
Relict	giant flowering broom	<i>Carmichaelia williamsii</i>
	mawhai/ambush vine	<i>Sicyos mawhai</i>
	parapara	<i>Pisonia brunoniana</i>
	tawapou	<i>Planchonella costata</i>
Naturally Uncommon	danhatchia orchid	<i>Danhatchia australis</i>
	dwarf mistletoe	<i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i>
	fan fern	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>
	giant hypolepis	<i>Hypolepis dicksonioides</i>
	hidden spider orchid	<i>Molloybas cryptanthus</i>
	jubulaceae	<i>Frullania chevalieri</i>
	liverwort	<i>Rectolejeunea ocellata</i>
	mokohinau hebe	<i>Hebe pubescens</i> subsp. <i>sejuncta</i>
	patotara/parsley fern	<i>Botrychium australe</i>
	pimelea	<i>Pimelea acra</i>
	Rawlings strap fern	<i>Notogrammitis rawlingsii</i>
	red leek orchid	<i>Genoplesium nudum</i>
	sand brome	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>
	thismia	<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>
	yellow gumland leek orchid	<i>Corunastylis pumila</i>

THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Naturally Uncommon <i>cont.</i>	liverwort	<i>Acrolejeunea mollis</i>
		<i>Blechnum norfolkianum</i>
	liverwort	<i>Chiloscyphus erosus</i>
	liverwort	<i>Cololejeunea floccosa</i>
		<i>Coprosma dodonaeifolia</i>
		<i>Coprosma neglecta</i>
	liverwort	<i>Dumortiera hirsuta</i>
	liverwort	<i>Harpalejeunea filicuspis</i>
		<i>Lembidium longifolium</i>
		<i>Lindsaea viridis</i>
		<i>Siponolejeunea waipoua</i>
moss		<i>Tortella cirrhata</i>

TABLE A4.2. FAUNA (FRESHWATER FISH).

THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AT RISK SPECIES		
Declining	aroheke/longfin eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>

TABLE A4.3. FAUNA (VERTEBRATES).

THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
THREATENED SPECIES		
Nationally Critical	kākāpō	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>
Nationally Endangered	pekapeka/northern short-tailed bat	<i>Mystacina tuberculata tuberculata</i>
	takahikare/New Zealand storm petrel	<i>Pealeornis maoriana</i>
Nationally Vulnerable	hihi/stitchbird	<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>
	North Island kākā	<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i>
	kāruhiruhi/pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>
	North Island brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>



THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Nationally Vulnerable <i>cont.</i>	pekapeka/long-tailed bat (North Island)	<i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i> "North Island"
	tāiko/black petrel	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>
	taniwha/chevron skink	<i>Oligosoma homalonotum</i>
	roroa/great spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx haastii</i>
AT RISK SPECIES		
Declining	kawariki/Auckland green gecko	<i>Naultinus elegans</i>
	moko pirirākau/forest gecko	<i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i>
	ornate skink	<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>
	striped skink	<i>Oligosoma striatum</i>
	tītītipounamu/North Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris granti</i>
Recovering	North Island kōkako	<i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>
	pāteke /brown teal	<i>Anas chlorotis</i>
	tīeke/North Island saddleback	<i>Philesturnus rufusater</i>
Relict	Duvaucel's gecko	<i>Hoplodactylus duvaucelii</i>
	kākāriki/red-crowned parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i>
	mokopāpā/Pacific gecko	<i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>
	moko skink	<i>Oligosoma moco</i>
	northern diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>
	northern tuatara	<i>Sphenodon punctatus punctatus</i>
	pakahā/fluttering shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>
	tītī/Cook's petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>
Towns' skink	<i>Oligosoma townsi</i>	
Naturally Uncommon	koekoeā/long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>

TABLE A4.4. FAUNA (INVERTEBRATES)

THREAT STATUS*	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AT RISK SPECIES		
Recovering	kiwi louse	<i>Rallicola (Aptericola) gadowi</i>
Relict	flax weevil	<i>Anagotus fairburni</i>
	wētāpunga/Little Barrier giant wētā	<i>Deinacrida heteracantha</i>
Naturally Uncommon	kiwi louse	<i>Rallicola (Aptericola) rodericki</i>

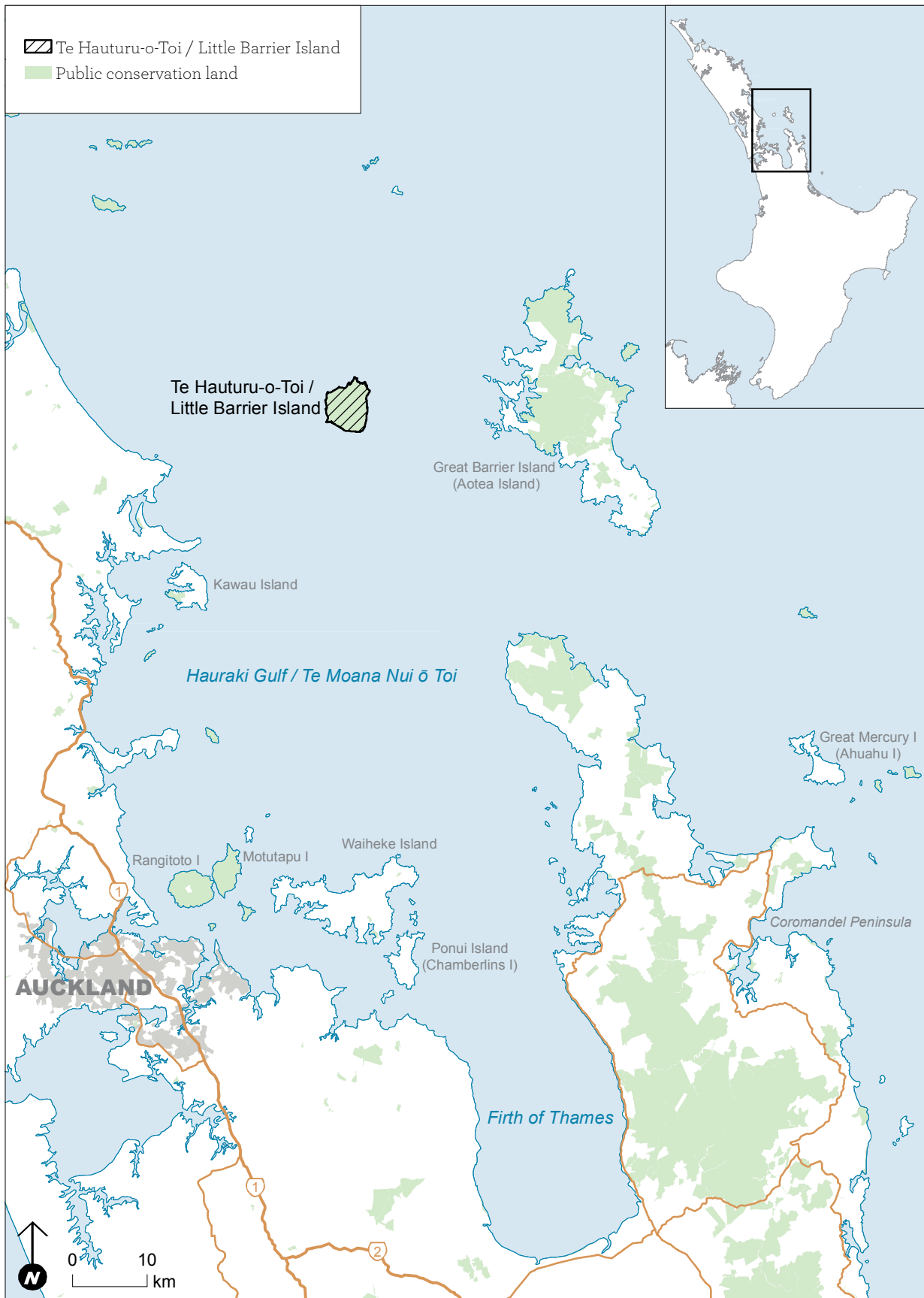
* Threat status may change over time.

Maps

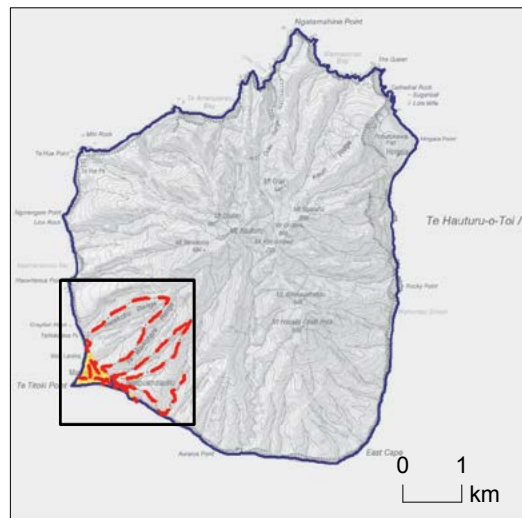
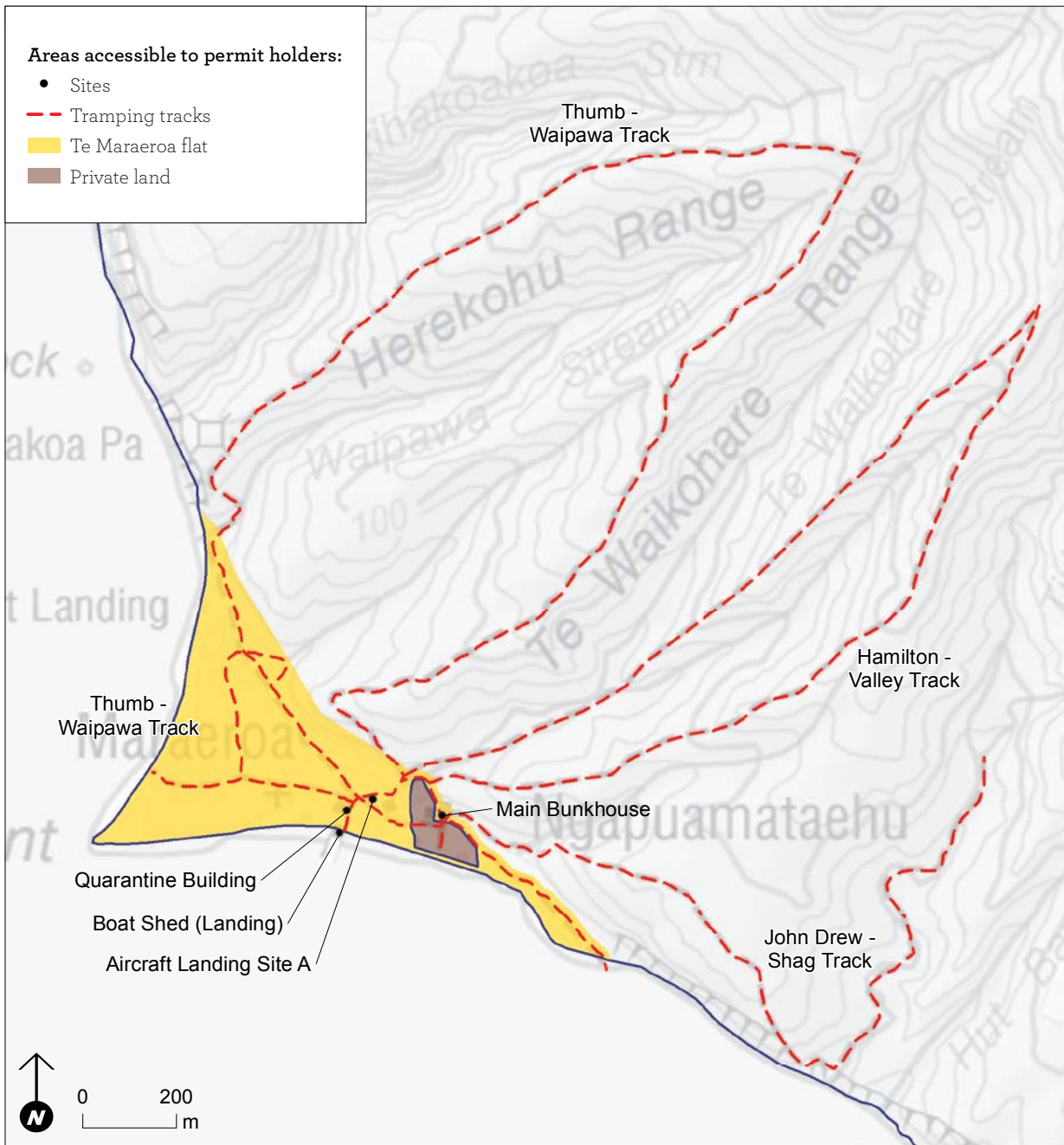


Te Hauturu-o-Toi at dusk. Photo: Mike Bodie

MAP 1: LOCATION OF TE HAUTURU-O-TOI / LITTLE BARRIER ISLAND NATURE RESERVE



MAP 3: ACCESSIBLE AREAS



MAP 4: AIRCRAFT

