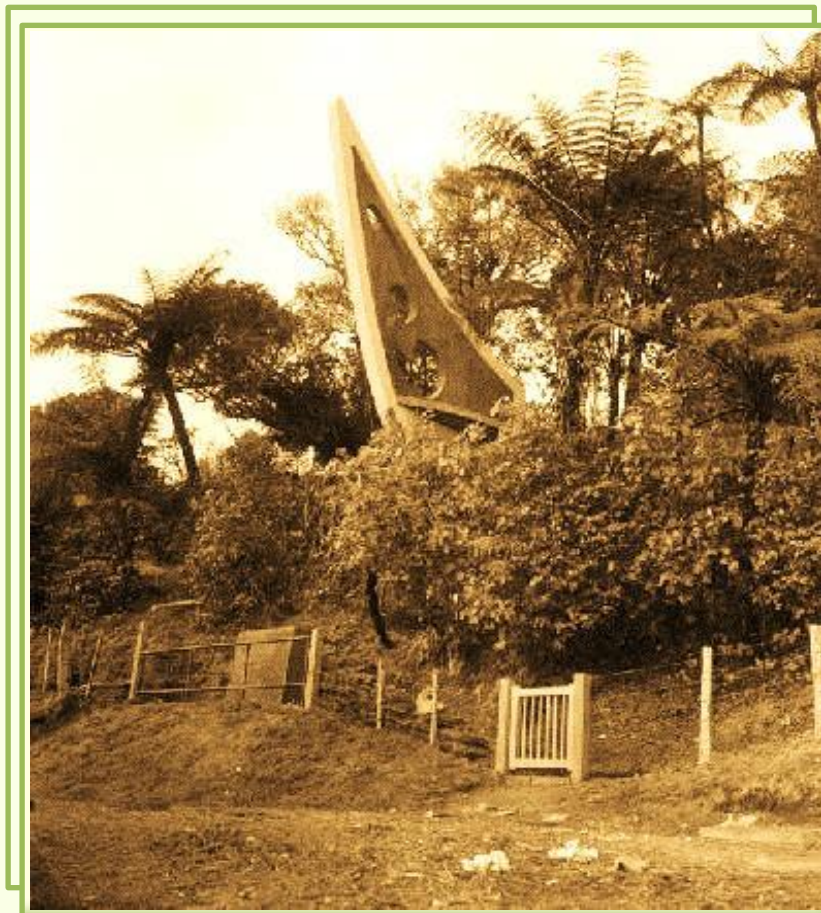


# Okoki Pa

## Historic Reserve

### Management Plan 2017-2025



Prepared for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga by



**1. Foreword**

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Jamie Tuuta, Chair

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## 2. Introduction

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This plan identifies Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga's expectations for the management, maintenance and development of the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve. The Okoki Pa is of significant cultural value to the iwi, dating from very early in the Maori settlement of Taranaki and remaining occupied until the 1930s. It includes a significant urupa (burial ground).

The Reserve has two components. One area – the 2.1 ha Okoki Pa Historic Reserve – is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga as the administering authority. A larger area – 15 ha – contains the actual Okoki Pa site and is owned freehold by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga, but includes a conservation covenant to protect the site's natural values. This management plan treats these two sites as one and, to assist this objective, applies the management plan requirements of the Reserves Act equally. The main difference between the sites is the management of public access. The historic reserve will be managed for casual recreational use, while access to the Okoki Pa site will be by permit only, issued by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga.

Both sites were formerly Maori Land, but were proclaimed Crown Land by a 1907 Government proclamation<sup>1</sup>. In 1922, the land was defined to be held for "scenery preservation purposes", and in 1966 it was declared to be a reserve for scenic and historic purposes, with the Reserves Act applying from 1977.<sup>2</sup>

In 2005 the reserve formed part of the Treaty of Waitangi Settlement with Ngāti Mutunga Iwi. Through the Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006, the reserve was transferred to the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga in two parcels; Section 1 SO 365383 (the existing Historic Reserve) was vested under section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977 to be administered by the trustees, and Section 2 SO 365383 (the Pa site) was vested in the trustees in fee simple, with the conservation covenant in place.<sup>3</sup>

The two sites are referred to collectively in this plan as 'the reserve', unless there is a specific management requirement for one of the land areas.

This management plan identifies the means by which the historic, cultural and archaeological values of the reserve can be maintained, while encouraging natural regeneration and allowing for recreation and tourism activities to occur.

This plan initiates a range of background research, information gathering and further planning that will be incorporated into a major plan review and rewrite in 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> 1st August 1907 and published in the New Zealand Gazette at page 2304

<sup>2</sup> New Zealand Gazette 1966 at page 1031.

<sup>3</sup> Both these transfers were recorded in the New Zealand Gazette as notice 148849.

### 3. Vision and Goals

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#### **Vision:**

Okoki Pa and Okoki Historic Reserve will be actively managed to preserve the historic, cultural, archaeological, and conservation values of the site while allowing for compatible recreation and tourism activity.

#### **Goals:**

1. The mana whenua of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga as kaitiaki, administering authority and landowner will be recognised.
2. Natural regeneration of the Pa site and reserve will be encouraged where it does not diminish important historic, cultural and archaeological values.
3. Both Okoki Pa site and the Okoki Historic Reserve will be managed as one in all aspects apart from public access to the Pa site which will be dependent on permission issued by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga.
4. Public access to the Historic Reserve will be managed to avoid effects on sensitive cultural and natural areas.
5. Installation of interpretation for the site, including story boards describing the reserve and its historic and natural values, will be restricted to the Historic Reserve.
6. The Taranaki Regional Council Biodiversity Plan for the reserve will be implemented as planned.

## 4. Reserve Characteristics and Natural Values

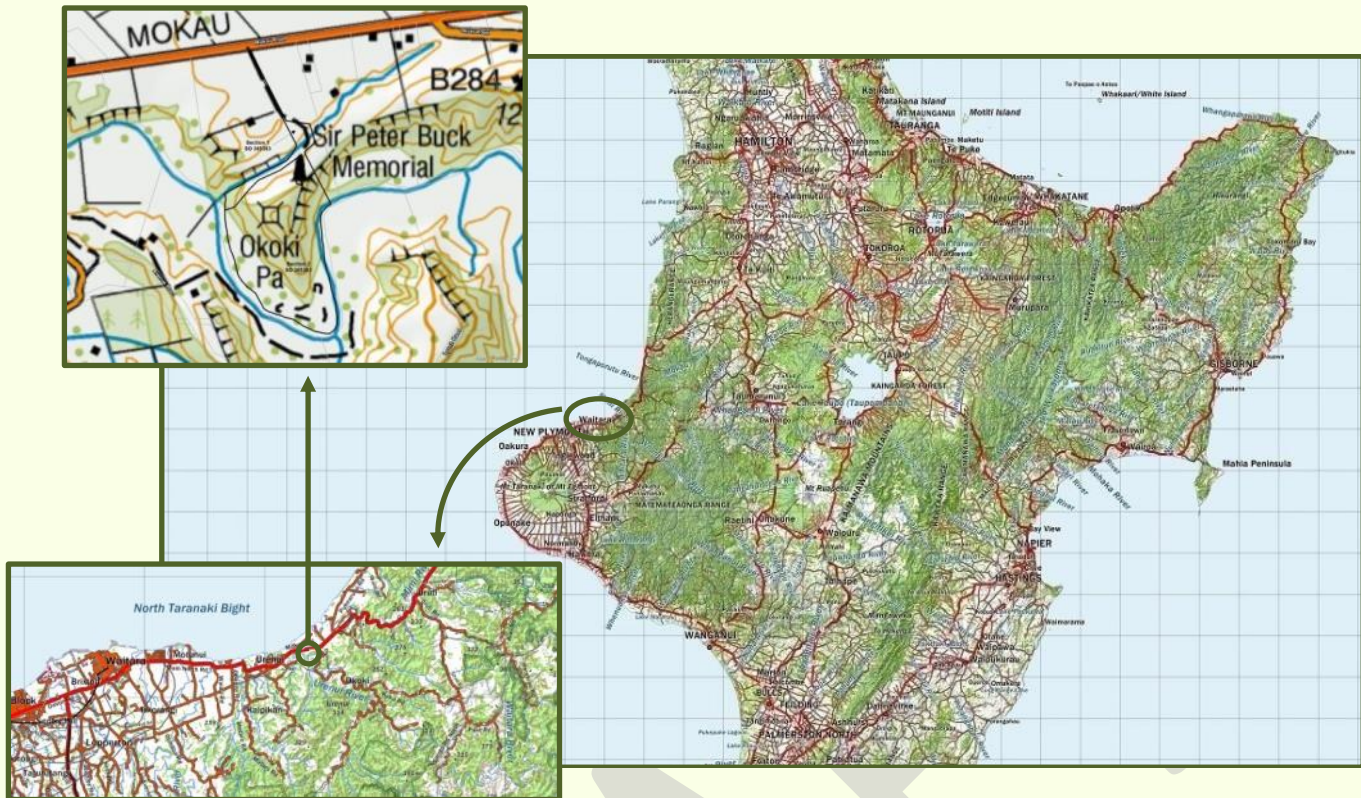
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### 4.1 Legal Description and Area, Classification

Name	Appellation	Area	Classification
Okoki Pa Historic Reserve	Section 1 SO 365383	2.1750 Ha	Vested to hold and administer by trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga as per section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977, subject to section 18 (Historic Reserves)
Okoki Pa	Section 2 SO 365383	15.0100 Ha	Fee simple, DOC Covenant to preserve natural values



## 4.2 Location



Okoki Pa is located in the New Plymouth District in North Taranaki, 31 kilometres to the east of New Plymouth and 3.4 kilometres east of Urenui.

## 4.3 Legislative and Planning Context

The legislative context for the development of this plan is covered, primarily, by three key pieces of legislation;

- Reserves Act 1977, excerpts of which are included in Appendix B. Section 1 of SO 365383 of the reserve is classified an historic reserve which requires the preservation and protection of the historic and cultural features and character of the reserve. Section 41 of the Reserves Act also binds the administering authority, in this case Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga, to prepare a management plan for the reserve within 5 years of the date of appointment.
- Conservation Act 1987, Section 27 which covers the conservation covenant that has been put in place to preserve the natural values of section 2 of SO 365383.
- Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 which describes the vesting of section 1 of SO 365383 to the trustees as the administering body for the reserve and the creation of the historic reserve status on section 1; the revocation of the Historic Reserve status over section 2 of SO 365383 and the investing of this in fee simple to the trustees, and the application of the Conservation Covenant on section 2.



#### 4.4 Department of Conservation, Taranaki Regional Council and New Plymouth District Council covenants and plans

The Conservation Covenant on section 2 of SO 365383 requires consideration and preservation of the natural values of this site. Specifically the covenant, in accordance with section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977, does not permit;

- grazing by livestock
- felling, removal or damage of any trees, scrub or other plant
- the planting of any species of tree, scrub or other plant
- the erection of any fence, building, structure or other improvement for any purpose
- any burning, top dressing, sowing of seed or use of chemicals except to control weeds and pests
- cultivation, earthworks, or other soil disturbances except for the retrieval, burial or reburial of kōiwi (human remains)
- any archaeological or scientific research involving disturbance of the soil
- damming, diversion or taking of natural water
- any change that will cause deterioration in the natural flow, supply, quantity or quality of any water on or affecting the land
- any other activities which might have an adverse effect on the natural values
- any prospecting for minerals or removal of rock
- the erection of transmission lines across the land.

The covenant also obligates the owner to;

- eradicate or control all weeds and pests on the land to the extent required by any statute and in particular comply with the provisions and notices of the Biosecurity Act 1993
- if it is safe to do so, assist the Fire Authority to extinguish any wildfire upon or threatening the land
- keep the land free from the spread of exotic tree species and control any such species that may be present on the land
- keep the land free from rubbish
- provide access, on consultation, to representatives of the Minister of Conservation or DOC staff to examine and record the condition of the land and ascertain if the provisions of the covenant are being observed
- keep all the fences on the boundary in good order
- comply with the requisite statutes, regulations and bylaws in relation to the land.

There is no covenant on section 1 of SO 365383. However this is classified as an Historic Reserve under section 18 of the Reserves Act 1977 and therefore the following obligations apply;

- historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest features are protected and preserved in perpetuity
- the structures, objects, and sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand
- the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, with such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it
- where scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna, or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or

that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve

- its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained
- the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment shall as far as possible be preserved
- nothing that would contravene any provision of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 with regard to the archaeological features in the reserve.

In addition to the broad obligations of meeting the requirements of the Taranaki Regional Council Plans for Freshwater Land, (Coast) and Air, a key responsibility is a commitment to the Biodiversity Plan for reserve. The Biodiversity Plan is a mechanism of the establishment of Key Native Ecosystems (KNE), which is voluntary non-statutory system of protection for regionally significant land, flora and/or fauna. Joining the scheme allows landowners to access planning and advice on management of these sensitive areas. The reserve was inventoried when the KNE process was developed in 2006 and was surveyed in 2010 and again in 2016.

### WHAT MAKES KEY NATIVE ECOSYSTEMS REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT?

Key Native Ecosystems are regionally significant because they are:

- home to threatened or regionally distinctive indigenous plant and animal species, or
- representative of originally rare ecosystems and indigenous vegetation now much reduced from its original extent (<10 or 20%), and/or
- connect or buffer other sites of value, or provide seasonal or core habitat for threatened species.

Taranaki Regional Council

Subsequently the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve Biodiversity Plan was developed and is included in Appendix A in its entirety as the guide for the short to medium term management of flora and fauna on the reserve.

Taranaki Regional Council’s original KNE inventory listed the natural values as;

### Okoki Pa Historic Reserve

At a glance (last updated: February 2006)	
<b>TRC reference:</b>	<b>Ecological district:</b> North Taranaki
<b>Other reference:</b> DOC 70520, LD No 48	<b>LENZ environment:</b> F1.1b
<b>Land tenure:</b> Crown	<b>Protection status:</b> A, B
<b>GPS:</b> 2633587-6245089	<b>Area:</b> 7.2 ha

**Location**  
The Crown owned Okoki Pa Historic Reserve is located 31 km north-east of New Plymouth. The Reserve lies in the North Taranaki Ecological District.

**General description**  
The Okoki Pa Historic Reserve is 7.2 ha in size and lies close to State Highway 3 and adjoins another Key Native Ecosystem – Okoki. The Reserve comprises of a flat topped hill with slopes rising steeply from the Urenui River flats on the eastern and south-western sides. The hill, which was last occupied as a pa in the 1820s, has reverted to secondary broadleaved semi-coastal forest. There is a memorial to Te Rangī Hiroa (Sir Peter Buck) in the form of a stylised Maori canoe prow on the edge of the forest.

#### Ecological features

**Vegetation**  
Canopy vegetation at the top platform (tahi) of the pa, comprises of rewarewa/New Zealand honeysuckle (*Knightia excelsa*), karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) forest.

Additional species in the canopy include tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), mahoe, puriri (*Vitex lucens*), and pukatea (*Laurelia novaezelandiae*). A planted kauri (*Agathis australis*) is also present.

**Fauna**  
Unknown. No specific indigenous fauna species have been recorded for the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve.

#### Ecological values

Ecological values	Rank	Comment
Rarity and distinctiveness	Low	Not known to contain any 'Acutely Threatened' species or species uncommon in Taranaki
Representativeness	Low	LENZ environment not threatened
Ecological context	High	Important buffer and interconnected to another Key Native Ecosystem (Okoki), extending and increasing the size of that area
Sustainability	Positive	In relatively good vegetative condition. Key ecological processes still influence the site. Under appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats particularly if larger adjacent area of forest (Okoki) remains

#### Other values

The Okoki Pa Historic Reserve also has historical and cultural values. It is an old pa site and contains a memorial to Te Rangī Hiroa.

#### Management threats and response

Potential and actual threats to the sustainability of the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve’s ecological values are as follows:

Threats to ecological values	Level of risk	Comment
Pest animals	Low to medium	Possums, cats, mustelids, and rats
Weeds	Low	
Habitat modification	Medium	Ancient pa site, now in regenerating forest

Site protection measures addressing potential threats and actual threats are as follows:

Site protection	Yes/No	Description	
A	Public ownership or formal agreement	Yes	Public Conservation Estate (Historic Reserve)
B	Regulatory protection by local government	Yes	General regional or district rules might apply
C	Active protection		



New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) has also developed an omnibus reserve management plan for all the historic reserves that it manages (NPDC, 2010). While there is no statutory requirement for this management plan to match the expectations of Council's, some consistency at a regional level may be useful. Relevant management objectives of the NPDC include;

- To protect cultural heritage values contained within historic parks or reserves, where known.
- To manage, maintain and enhance flora and fauna in historic parks and reserves to add to the amenity value of, and to protect areas of natural significance within historic parks and reserves.
- To provide facilities and amenities that enhance and encourage a range of recreation and leisure opportunities appropriate to the individual historic parks and reserves.
- Interpretative signage to be installed where appropriate to facilitate appreciation of the sites cultural history.
- To ensure historic parks and reserves are identifiable and accessible to local residents and visitors.
- To manage historic parks and reserves so that they are safe for use during daylight hours. To ensure the community has a sense of ownership over, and is actively involved in the management and development of historic parks and reserves through community consultation and partnerships.

The New Plymouth District Plan also records the Okoki Significant Natural Area (SNA) which borders the Okoki Pa and Historic Reserve to the east.

#### 4.5 Access

Public access is gained from State Highway 3, 3.4 kilometres east of Urenui, via a metalled road, at the end of which is a small informal metalled carpark. There is no current formal access to the reserve via the river, although there may be casual and unpermitted stock access along this section. There are no other access points.

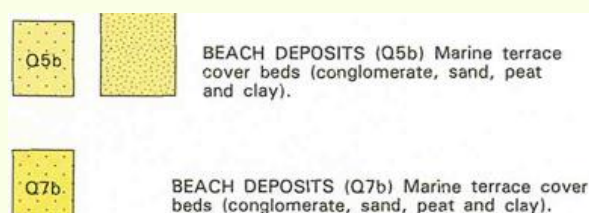
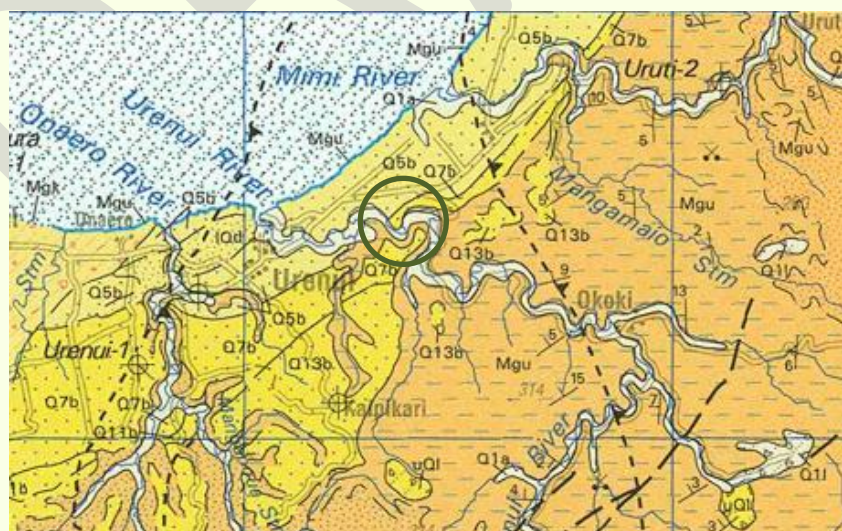
## 4.6 Topography

The reserve includes a flat-topped hill which rises steeply from the Urenui River flats on the eastern, southern and western sides. The northern slopes are of a gentler gradient, and rise from the Mangatiti Stream. The site is one of the famous fortified pa of the Taranaki District. It is terraced on several sides with earthworks and urupa on the top platform or 'tihi' and adjacent to the memorial. The reserve also contains a memorial to Sir Peter Buck/Te Rangihiroa (see Appendix F).



## 4.7 Geology and Soils

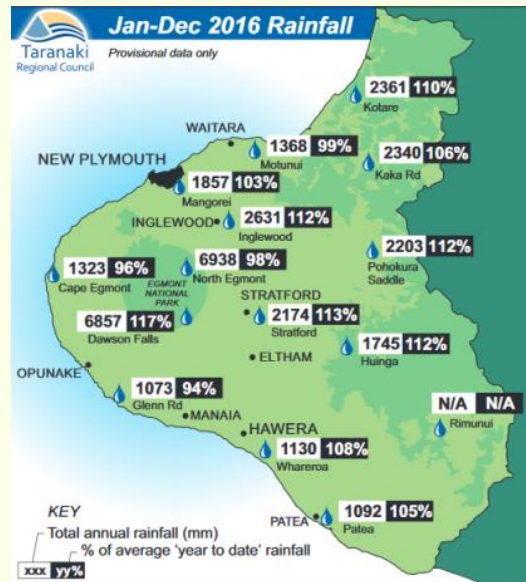
Egmont ash on Urenui siltstone is present, and the soils are comprised of New Plymouth brown loam and hill soil (DOSLI, 1986).



Graphics: IGNS; Taranaki Geological Map 1:250,000 Map 7 (2008)

## 4.8 Climate

The Urenui area experiences a mild climate with temperatures ranging from 24°C in summer to 7°C in winter. Rainfall is moderate, varying from 1250mm to 1500mm per annum (DOSLI 1986) and is verified in the Taranaki Regional Council rainfall figures for 2016;



## 4.9 Flora; Native and Endemic Species

The following is a direct extract from the draft Department of Survey and Land Information (DOSLI) 1986 report;

There are three main vegetation areas or habitat's present in this reserve according to M R Boase's 1981 Biological Survey Report as follows [17.2 Ha total];

- [6.1 ha] Rewarewa/karaka-kohekohe disturbed secondary forest. This forest type occurs on the top platform (tahi) of the pa having developed after the last occupation of the pa in the 1820's. Abundant rewarewa emerge prominently above a patchy canopy of karaka and kohekohe, with smaller sized kawakawa and raureka occurring locally in the canopy. The latter two species with mahoe dominate the patchy understory. Ground cover is sparse. Nevertheless several species of ferns are present. Notable among them is *Pellaea rotundifolia*. Local patches of seedlings also occur including seedlings of karaka, kohekohe, kawakawa, tawa, pigeonwood, and titoki. The sides of the hill are covered in a similar mixed broadleaved association. Additional species in the canopy include tawa, pukatea, and *Cordyline australis*. There is also a greater range of species in the other strata, plus in general a denser understory of shrubs and ground cover. Parataniwha occurs on the wet banks.
- [0.5 ha] Rewarewa/karaka-kohekohe, A degenerating mixed broadleaved association fringes both sides of the Mangatiti Stream. The vegetation at the north-eastern end of this remnant is in particularly degenerate state as evidenced by the abundance of supplejack filling the canopy gaps and climbing over the mahoe. This degenerate state has resulted from the lack of regeneration of canopy species because of livestock browsing and trampling. Stock can enter the reserved vegetation by crossing the stream from the unfenced and unreserved vegetation on the northern side of the stream. The canopy of the vegetation in habitat 2 is locally dominated by mahoe and kohekohe with scattered rewarewa emerging throughout. Some puriri, pukatea, mamaku and tawa also occur in the canopy. Kowhai is the canopy dominant on the banks of the Urenui River on the northern side of the stream. Prominent species occurring in other strata include kawakawa in the subcanopy, and parataniwha on the wet banks of the stream. The palatable kingfern occurs in more inaccessible areas of the stream banks.
- [10.6 ha] Grazed pasture. In addition to grassland the grazed area includes a very small swamp association by the stream on the east of the access road. The vegetation in this area includes *Carex geninata*, niggerhead, and some *Juncus* species. Isolated trees such as kahikatea, titoki and pukatea occur in the grazed area along the banks of the Urenui River.

This information is contained in the Biological Survey undertaken by Lands and Survey in August 1980 – Appendix D. The flora surveys undertaken by Taranaki Regional Council in 2010 and 2016 generate the species summary in the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) Biodiversity Plan in Appendix A which verifies the presence of these species. The Biodiversity Plan introduces the concepts of ‘foliar browse’ and ‘canopy condition’ as indicators of vegetation quality and does not directly correlate to the earlier work.

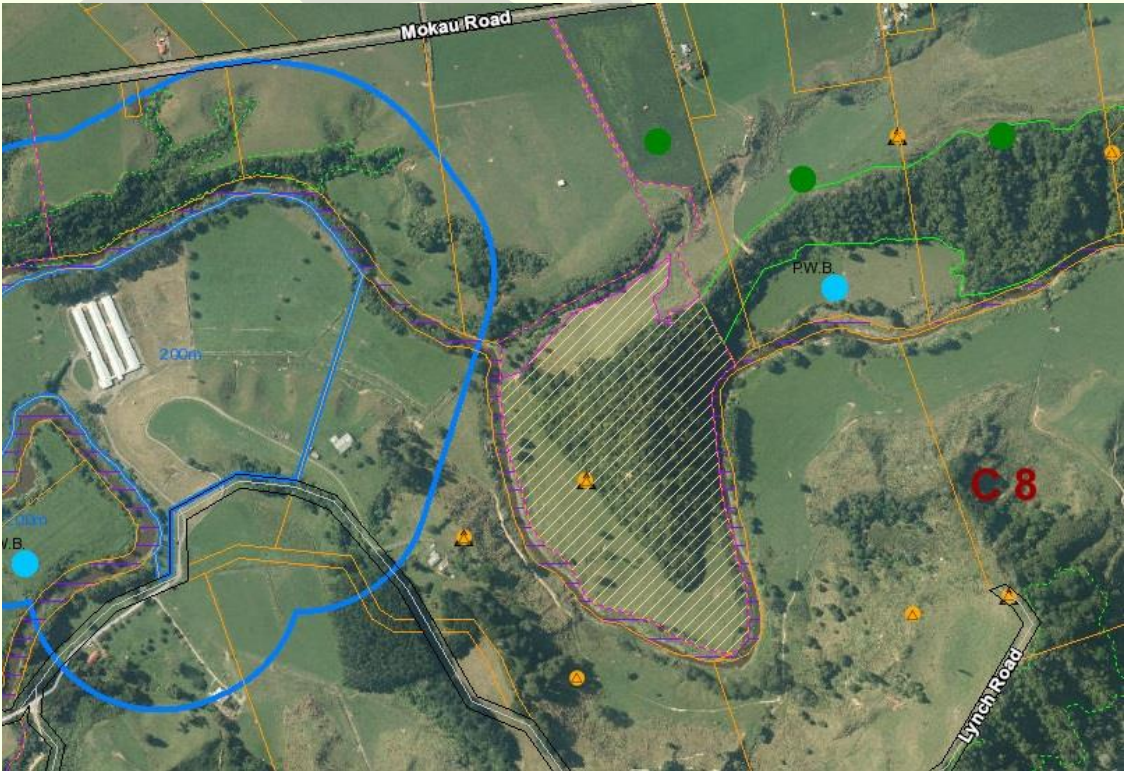
### 4.10 Fauna and Protected Species

The native fauna in the reserve is currently limited to visiting and resident flighted birds. The reserve forms part of wider habitat based around the Urenui River corridor. Observed native birds include the tui, bellbird and tomtit (TRC, 2016). Kiwi are not known to inhabit the reserve although they are known to be present in bush areas along the Okoki Road to the north and east (Sean Gardiner, pers. comm.).

There are probably more animal pests in the reserve than native animals, including the goat, rat, possum and mustelids. An active trapping and baiting programme is in place to manage these species. A grazing lease was in place for the river flats, but has recently lapsed. Casual and unpermitted grazing remains an issue.

### 4.11 Adjoining Land Use

The Reserve is surrounded by regenerating forest on the steep ridge slope to the northeast, and on the northern side of the Mangatiti Stream. Elsewhere grazed pasture surrounds the reserve. A commercial chicken farm operates to the west.



Land use areas (waahi tapu sites indicated by back triangles) - NPDC

## 5. History of the Reserve and Area

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'By traditional reckoning, Okoki is believed to be very ancient, having been built by the earliest Maori settlers in the district, Ngāti Mutunga, who occupied the Pa until around 1930. It was the strongest Pa in the area and was reputed never to have been captured in its long history. The battle of Motunui in 1822 was fought on the land between the Pa and the sea. A large invading force of Waikato Maori, led by Te Wherowhero who later became the first Maori King, was defeated by local tribes. Retribution for this defeat was exacted at Pukerangiora, and as so terrible, it led to the virtual abandonment of the Taranaki Coast from Mokau to Patea. In its heyday, the Pa was surrounded by at least three rows of wooden palisades. Houses were sited on the terraces as well as the flat top, which measured about 180 metres in length and varied from 45 to 70 metres in width. A small flat grassed area was used as a Maori burial ground. Precise details of numbers buried here are not known.' (DOSLI, 1986)

Okoki is noted as one of the principal pa of Ngāti Mutunga. It has been occupied by prominent Ngāti Mutunga rangatira over many generations. Original inhabitants include Heruika and Purakino of the Kahui Toka people through successive generations to the famed kuia Kapuakore Rangiwahia, Te Whakapaki and Koromiko who inhabited the stronghold during the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Okoki was the site of the famous battle Te Motonui and is now the resting place of Te Rangihiroa.

Archaeological excerpts in Appendix G continue the story of the reserve and the remnants of the Pa site.

## 6. Management Features

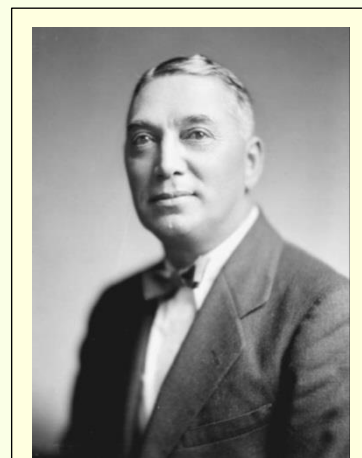
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### 6.1 Historic and Cultural Attributes

Given the long history of occupation, Okoki Pa is one of the most significant historic and cultural site sites for Ngāti Mutunga.

Over time the regrowth of the native bush on the site has obscured many of the built features of the Pa itself. However these features could be passively interpreted, through story-boards adjacent to the car park, to create information regarding the history and cultural importance of the reserve.

The recent history with the inclusion of the grave site and memorial to Sir Peter and Lady Margaret Buck has linked the site to contemporary politics and the cultural landscape of New Zealand. These aspects could also be interpreted and provide depth and a current context for the earlier history.



*Sir Peter Buck – Te Rangihiroa*

## 6.2 Fencing

Fencing is one of the key management tools for the exclusion of large animal pests (e.g. goats) and the casual grazing of the reserve by stock from adjacent properties or those entering the reserve from the river. Recent repair work has fixed many of the previous gaps in the fence. With the lapse of the grazing lease an opportunity exist to fence along the bank of the Urenui River and restore the river flats with native shrubs and trees.

## 6.3 Plant Pests

The key plant pests on the reserve are presently woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*), Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), 'Forget Me Not' (*sp. Myosotis*) and African club moss (*Selaginella kraussiana*) (S. Gardiner, pers. comm. 2017). Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) is also an ongoing management problem, both from seeding locally and incoming aerial (bird and wind) dispersion. Ongoing management regimes need to be put in place to control these, and any other, exotic plant pests.

## 6.4 Animal Pests

The main animal pests on the reserve are possums, mustelids and rats. A trapping regime is currently in place. The Taranaki Regional Council Biodiversity Plan lays out the schedule for maintenance of these traps and targets for some species – notably possums. Tracking tunnels for rats are in place in 2017 and these will identify their number and density, which will then determine the type of management process required. A periodic animal-pest 'knock-down' programme is required to back-up the ongoing trapping regime.

Goats have been sighted on the reserve previously. However, the fence is minimising their encroachment on the main Pa site, with no known goat activity within the existing fence. Casual grazing by goats and stock is still possible along the river flats.

## 6.5 Other Threats

The other main threats to the reserve are fire, unauthorised removal or destruction of vegetation, and bacterial or fungal incursions like myrtle rust.

There is a current obligation of the landowner to assist the Fire Authority in control of fire. There are further management options that could be undertaken to minimise the risk of fire – for example, control vehicles travelling over long grass, add on-site fire warnings with a no-cooking zone, and training of staff and regular patrol by wardens.

A passive monitoring system may be useful to identify unacceptable behaviour and activities on site. Increasing the number of visitors to the site is one way of doing this.

## 6.6 Potential additions

There are no options available for the extension of the boundaries of the reserve. However, within the two parcels of the reserve there are some enhancements that



could support the current levels and type of activities and provide several options for future development.

Fencing the full boundary, as noted previously, with a restoration programme to reforest the river flats is one. This could be complemented by a walking track along this perimeter, either inside the fence or along the river bank within the 'Queen's Chain'. Other options could include the formation of a formal car-park with interpretation and directional signs, managing the movement of both vehicles and people within the reserve.

The native vegetation along the Mangatiti Stream needs to be protected to allow the kowhai and the king fern to flourish. These are under-represented native species with the reserve (DOSLI, 1986).



*King fern*

## 7. Management Objectives and Policies

---

### 7.1 Administration, Governance and Management

The designated Okoki Pa Historic Reserve (Section 1 SO 365383) is vested to hold and administer by trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Mutunga under the Reserves Act 1977. However, the original Okoki Pa site (section 2 of SO 365383) is vested as fee simple with the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Mutunga, and is covered by a conservation covenant. The two parcels of the reserve, therefore, are fully under the direct administration and management of the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Mutunga.

#### Objectives:

- 7.1.a** Ngāti Mutunga are recognised as kaitiaki of this reserve.
- 7.1.b** To ensure that the management of the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve complies with the requirements of the Reserves Act and the management of Okoki Pa (fee simple) complies with the Conservation Covenant at all times.
- 7.1.c** To manage and protect the scenic, cultural, archaeological, geological, biological and scientific features of the site and its indigenous flora and fauna.
- 7.1.d** To permit entry and access to the classified historic reserve (section 1 SO 365383), subject to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve.
- 7.1.e** To restrict and actively discourage access to the Pa site (section 2 SO 365383) to only those who have a permit from Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga to be in this part of the reserve, other than Ngāti Mutunga Iwi or stakeholders involved in the management of the reserve.
- 7.1.f** To maintain ongoing communication with key stakeholders, specifically the Department of Conservation, Heritage NZ, Taranaki Regional Council and New Plymouth District Council.

#### Policies:

- 7.1.1** Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga will form a Reserve Management Committee to oversee the management and development of Okoki Pa and Historic Reserve.
- 7.1.2** The Reserve Management Committee will meet at least twice per annum and may invite representation from the Department of Conservation, Taranaki Regional Council and New Plymouth District Council for specific advice.
- 7.1.3** A five-yearly monitoring process will be adopted to observe and record the reserve's health.
- 7.1.4** An annual work-plan will be developed and funded to give effect to this Reserve Management Plan.

- 7.1.5** Application will be made to DOC's Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund and/or Mātauranga Kura Taiao Fund to assist with the development of this plan ([www.doc.govt.nz/ngawhenuarahui](http://www.doc.govt.nz/ngawhenuarahui) ([www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/funding/nga-whenua-rahui/matauranga-kura-taiao-fund/](http://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/funding/nga-whenua-rahui/matauranga-kura-taiao-fund/))).

## 7.2 Reserve Boundary and Fencing

Refer to section 5.2

Fences are to exclude goats and all stock to protect the regeneration of plants and to preserve the integrity of the earthworks of the Pa site. The current northern fence adjacent and parallel to the Mangatiti Stream is not stock-proof. The boundary at this point is the general line of the flow of the stream, however the boundary fence is on the crest of the northern watershed.

### Objectives:

**7.2.a** All boundary fences will be maintained in a stock-and-ungulate-proof condition.

**7.2.b** To extend the fencing to protect as much of the reserve as possible.

### Policy:

**7.2.1** The annual work-plan described in policy 7.1.4 will include regular checks (at least quarterly) of the boundary fencing and will provide for sufficient funds to allow repair as and when required. These repairs will be done within 10 working days of their discovery.

**7.2.2** A shared stock-and-ungulate-proof fence is negotiated in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978 with the adjacent farmer on the northern boundary of the Historic Reserve and erected within two years of this plan coming into effect.

**7.2.3** Within five years of the adoption of this plan, an exclusion fence (to deer prevention height) will be erected, starting at the boundary fence to the north at Mangatiti Stream and following the boundary adjacent to the Urenui River to the south-eastern boundary.



*Northern Boundary Fence, June 2017.*

### 7.3 Adjacent Land Use

The majority of the adjacent land use farmed. Te Runanga o Ngāti Mutunga will need to ensure that the relationships with adjacent landowners enhances the protection of the reserve. The Okoki Significant Natural Area (SNA) lies to the east.

To the south of Okoki Pa is a site used by Te Rauparaha in the 1820s as he traversed the area ([www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t74/te-rauparaha](http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t74/te-rauparaha)). There is the opportunity to elaborate on this relationship as the history of the area is developed and interpreted – see 7.4 below.

**Objective:**

**7.3.a** To maintain open communication with adjacent landowners.

**Policy:**

**7.3.1** Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga will seek support and co-operation of adjoining landowners so that land management practices are sympathetic and compatible to the reserve and its values.

### 7.4 Preservation of Urupa

There are urupa/graves on the main Pa site. Gumbley (1987, Appendix G) identifies some of these sites, however it is unknown the full extent of both human remains and graves within the reserve, nor the location of all. Therefore the utmost care and respect is required for any work that is undertaken on the site.

The memorial to Sir Peter Buck, Te Rangihiroa, contains his remains and the ashes of his wife, Lady Margaret.

**Objective:**

**7.4.a** To protect and preserve the human remains and urupa on Okoki Pa.

**Policy:**

**7.4.1** Access to Urupa and the Pa site is restricted and only permissible for members of Ngāti Mutunga Iwi; or stakeholders involved in the management of the reserve with prior permission from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga.

**7.4.2** Develop an application process to manage access to the Okoki Pa site.

**7.4.3** The urupa adjacent to the memorial will be fenced off to control access, as will the access track to the pa site from this area.

## 7.5 Interpretation

Given that the Pa site and the adjacent area were occupied by Ngāti Mutunga for such a considerable length of time, the combined reserve is an iconic, if not the most significant, historic site for the Iwi. The earthworks of this Pa are still in good condition, although the regeneration of bush is impacting on its integrity.

The area is rich with history and provides the opportunity for interpretation and description of the historic aspects of the site itself, and also the aspects of pre-European New Zealand, plus the link from then to the present era.

Accessing and recording of the historic information will need care and may need to be reconstructed in the context of regional events at the time, and the histories of transiting Iwi.

### Objectives:

**7.5.a** To continue to grow, record and interpret the history of Okoki Pa.

**7.5.b** To manage the release of archaeological data to limit the potential for fossicking on the reserve.

### Policy:

**7.5.1** A long-term research project is commissioned to continue to record the history of Okoki Pa.

**7.5.2** A formal process is developed to assess what parts of this historic information can be released for interpretation, and what is not.

**7.5.3** To erect such signs as are necessary for locating and identifying the reserve and interpreting its significant features in a sensitive and meaningful manner. Any further signage will be driven by the interpretation plan identified in 7.7.1.



*Okoki Pa – historic earthworks in orange (Geometria/NPDC)*

## 7.6 Recreation Use

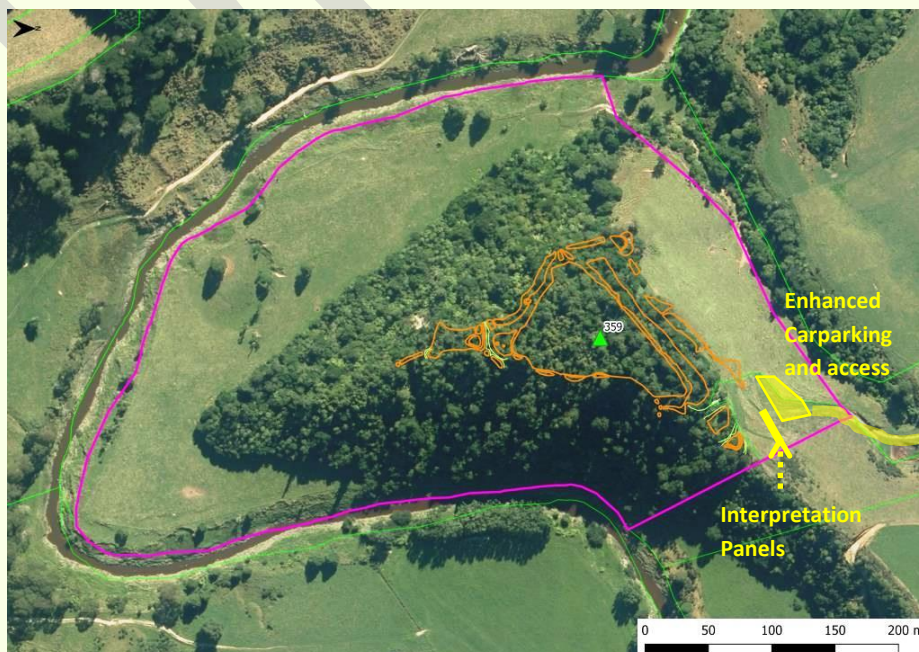
Opportunities exist at the historic reserve for a range of recreational activities. Visits to the memorial to Sir Peter Te Rangihiroa Buck is one. Passive forms of recreation may well be compatible with the historic reserve. Providing a picnic site adjacent to the carpark within the historic reserve may be a complementary activity, providing it is a suitably discreet distance from the Pa and memorial site. Any recreation activity closely relates with any tourism development of the site, for both domestic and international visitors. One concern expressed is that increased visitation may well increase vandalism on the site. Previous research has indicated that increased visitation may well *decrease* inappropriate behaviours, as genuine visitors monitor and regulate the behaviours of others (NRPA, 2013). Features and activities can be designed to divert attention away from sensitive areas.

### Objectives:

- 7.6.a** To ensure that any recreation development of this reserve is compatible with objective 7.1.a.
- 7.6.b** To allow limited growth of recreation opportunities within the historic reserve.

### Policy:

- 7.6.1** Recreational activity on the historic reserve will be limited to passive activities that complement visits to the memorial for Sir Peter Buck/Te Rangihiroa. This will mean parking for five vehicles at the end of the road, one information panel and a walkway to the memorial.
- 7.6.2** There will be no recreational development within the Okoki Pa site.



## 7.7 Tourism Development

The iconic nature of this reserve, located alongside the primary northern entry into Taranaki, lends this site to considerable tourism development. Cultural and heritage tourism is a fast growing section of the tourism industry as both domestic and international visitors seek authentic and informative experiences. As noted in 6.4, the stories and context of Okoki Pa provides the means and the opportunity to engage in tourism. Ultimately, on-site opportunities and fully guided interpretative tours of the site could augment other tourism development in both the local area and the wider Taranaki region.

### Objectives:

- 7.7.a** To ensure that any tourism development of this reserve is compatible with objective 7.1.a.
- 7.7.b** To allow managed growth of tourism within the historic reserve.

### Policy:

- 7.7.1** Develop a tourism and interpretation plan to complement the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve Management Plan, prior to the review date of this plan.
- 7.7.2** Any tourism venture for the reserve will require the authorisation of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga.
- 7.6.3** A process will be developed to manage the authorisation of tourism activity.

## 7.8 Buildings

### Objective:

- 7.8.a** To keep the reserve free of buildings, infrastructure utilities and associated structures, excepting the memorial for Sir Peter Buck/Te Rangihiroa.

### Policy:

- 7.8.1** Any change to this objective will be driven by the tourism and interpretation plan which will not come into effect until the review of this plan is completed and the approval of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga is obtained.

## 7.9 Research, Works and Excavations

The Pa site is in good condition and the archaeological values of the site are high, tied to its long cultural history. As noted there is some conflict with the regeneration of the native bush as this will, over time, negatively impact the quality of these archaeological values. Any intervention, therefore, needs to be carefully considered and a balance achieved that allows for the regeneration of the bush while preserving the archaeological values. Any research, works or excavations should therefore support the preservation of the archaeological and cultural values.

### **Objective:**

**7.9.a** To preserve the archaeological and cultural values of the Pa site.

### **Policy:**

**7.9.1** Any archaeological excavation within Okoki Pa is inconsistent with the conservation covenant and is therefore will not be permitted.

**7.9.2** An archaeological reassessment will be undertaken of the Okoki Pa site prior to the review date of this plan.

**7.9.3** The monitoring process identified in 7.1.3 will include ongoing assessment of key archaeological values of the reserve.

## 7.10 Plant Pests

Refer to section 6.3.

### **Objective:**

**7.10.a** To minimise all exotic plant species in the reserve, and eliminate wherever possible.

### **Policy:**

**7.10.1** The annual work plan identified in 7.1.4 and the implementation of the TRC Biodiversity Plan will give effect to an ongoing plant pest programme.

**7.10.2** Plant pests will be monitored in the review process identified in 7.1.3.

**7.10.3** Support and co-operation of adjoining landowners as identified in 7.3.1 will also give effect to this objective.



## 7.11 Animal Pests

Refer to section 6.4.

### Objectives:

**7.11.a** The residual-trap-catch rate for possums in the reserve will be kept below 5%.

**7.11.b** Any incursion from animal pests, larger than possums (including stock), will be eliminated within 3 days of reporting.

### Policy:

**7.11.1** A toxic 'knock-down' for possums and mustelids will be conducted every three years, starting within 2 years of the adoption of this plan.

**7.11.2** An ongoing trapping regime, as identified in the TRC Biodiversity Plan and including annual control with bait-stations, will continue to be implemented.

**7.11.3** A goat control response plan and programme will be developed, within the first year following the adoption of this plan, to address and control incursions by goats and meet objective 7.11.b.

**7.11.4** The annual work plan, as noted in 7.1.4, will give effect to an ongoing animal pest programme.



## 7.12 Fire

Refer to section 6.5.

### Objectives:

**7.12.a** Fire risk will be kept to a minimum on the reserve.

**7.12.b** Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga has a process for responding to fire.

### Policy:

**7.12.1** The reserve will be a 'fire-free' area and signposted accordingly.

**7.12.2** The road access into the reserve will be clearly defined and any grass alongside the road will be mown or controlled so that public vehicles cannot access areas of grass higher than 50 mm.

**7.12.3** A fire response plan will be developed and implemented within 1 year of the adoption of this reserve management plan.

## 7.13 Grazing

A grazing lease for the river flats has recently expired and had been in place for some decades. Grazing was used as a method for control and maintenance of the flat grass area adjacent to the bush-covered Pa site. Grazing also provides for revenue that can then be redirected into work related to the maintenance for the balance of the reserve. However, grazing is currently in conflict with the conservation covenant.

### Objective:

**7.13.a** To allow for the continued grazing of livestock on the river flats, subject to the maintenance of secure fences.

### Policy:

**7.13.1** Application will be made to the Minister of Conservation for relief from the conservation covenant to allow for grazing in the agreed area.

**7.13.2** Revenue derived from grazing will be directed into maintenance of the reserve, the highest priority being the fencing as described in policies 7.2.1, 7.2.2 and 7.2.3.

**7.13.3** Grazing will be restricted to sheep or young cattle to minimise any effect on the archaeological values within the grazing area.



*Potential grazing lease area(s)*

## 7.14 Camping

Traditional tent camping is a use that is currently seen as detrimental to the preservation and well-being of the reserve. Access to the river, which would be a logical companion activity to camping alongside the river, could be problematic from a recreation-use perspective, as the riverbanks are soft-mud and prone to flooding. The increase of self-contained campervans is a growing trend which will need monitoring on the reserve.

### Objective:

**7.14.a** To prohibit overnight camping in the reserve for the duration of this plan.

### Policy:

**7.14.1** The tourism and interpretation plan as described in policy 7.7.1 will determine any future development of camping.

## **8. Plan Amendment and Review**

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The duration of this plan is from its adoption through to the end of the calendar year 2025.

In the interim, any amendment of this plan can be made through a formal review process managed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga and will required the approval of the Minister of Conservation for any aspects of the plan review that impacts on either Okoki Pa Historic Reserve (Section 1 SO 365383) or the conservation covenant that covers Okoki Pa (Section 2 SO 365383). All other amendments will be adopted at the discretion of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga.

A full review of this plan will commence at the start of the calendar year 2025 and will incorporate and amalgamate all of the work undertaken as policies of this plan.

Subsequently a full review of this plan will be conducted every ten years.

DRAFT

## 9. References

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- Percy Smith, S. *History and Traditions of the Maoris of the West Coast North Island of New Zealand Prior to 1840*. Polynesian Society, 1910, New Plymouth. Source: New Zealand Electronic Text Collection, Victoria University of Wellington, accessed May 2017.
- Taranaki Regional Council *Okoki Pa Historic Reserve Biodiversity Plan*. (2016)

## 10. Appendices

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### A. Taranaki Regional Council Okoki Pa Historic Reserve Biodiversity Plan

#### Okoki Pa Historic Reserve

**Name:** Te Runanga O Ngati Mutunga

**Address:** 6 Ngakoti Street  
Urenui 4349

**Catchment:** Urenui

**Biodiversity Plan:** 29

**Activity number:** BD/9436

**GPS/ grid ref:** 5683358E, 1723490N

**Size:** 7.2 ha

*This area has been identified by the Taranaki Regional Council as a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) due to its high indigenous biodiversity values.*

*This means that the 'Okoki Pa Historic Reserve' KNE contains regionally significant ecosystems and species.*

*The Council is working with the landowners and other interested parties to protect and enhance these values. Such assistance includes: long-term planning to protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity; support with pest control; fencing; monitoring; and help accessing funding to promote conservation goals.*

Landowners signatures:.....

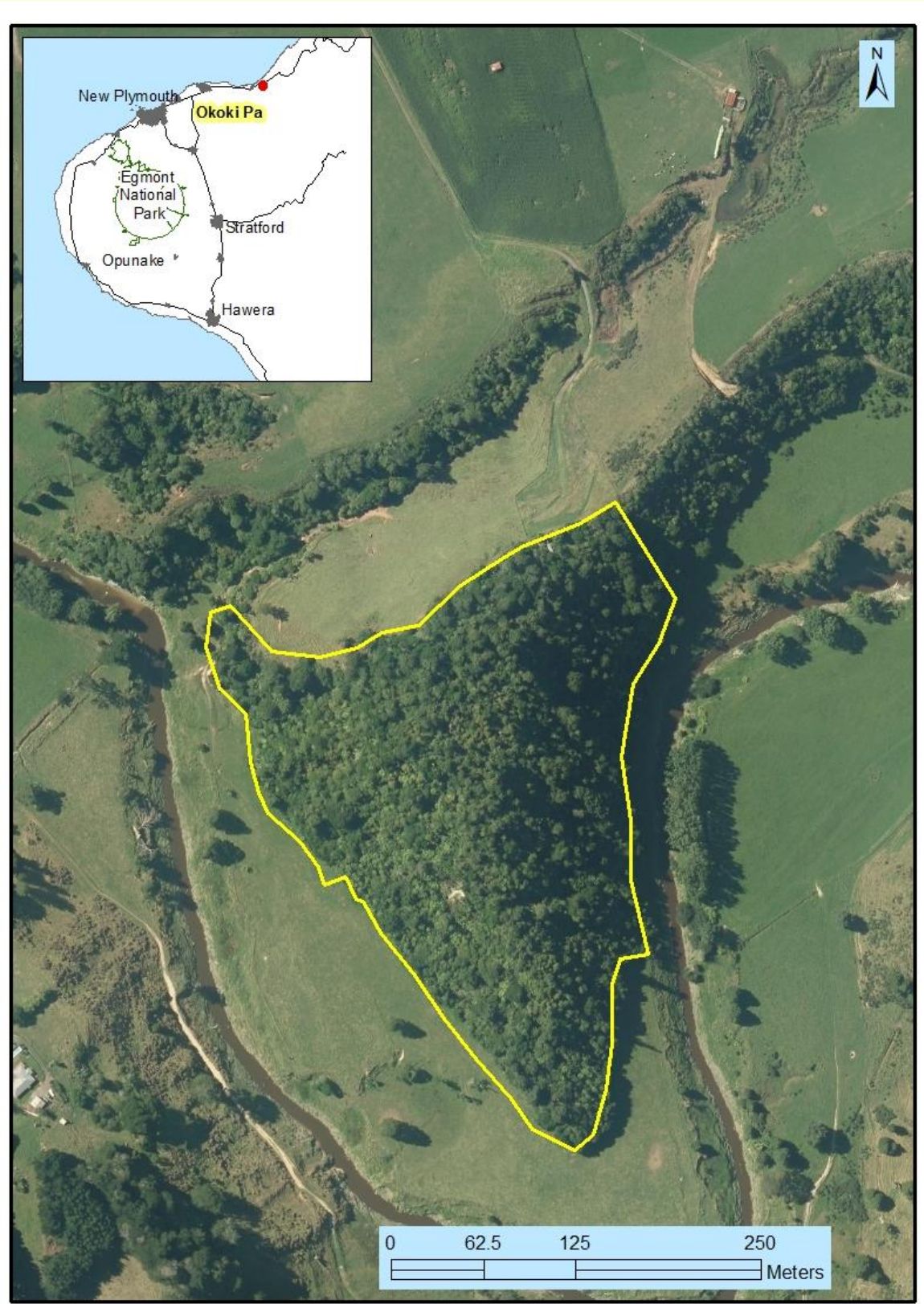
Date: / /

Director-Operations

Taranaki Regional Council: .....

Date: / /

Location



PROTECT - ENHANCE - PROMOTE *biodiversity values*



## Objective

**To protect and enhance the indigenous forest habitat.**  
*To achieve this objective, control of invasive weeds and pest animals will be a priority. Fence repairs and regular maintenance will assist in future proofing this site.*

*Aerial photo of Okoki pa taken from the Northern corner looking South*

This revised Biodiversity Plan will assist in identifying the values of this site, along with the potential and existing threats to these values. The plan provides a work programme designed to maintain control of the identified threats. The plan reflects the improved condition of the site following implementation of an initial Biodiversity Plan prepared for the site in September 2010. Although the Council will continue to offer advice and information in the long term, maintenance of the site and the on-going control of threats will remain the responsibility of the land owner/occupier.



*Recovering understory within the forest remnant*

## Description

Location: **The Okoki Pa Historic Reserve is located 31 km north-east of New Plymouth near Urenui. The Reserve lies in the North Taranaki Ecological District.**

**General description:** The Okoki Pa Historic Reserve is 7.2 ha in size and forms part of the larger Okoki Key Native Ecosystem. The reserve is comprised of a flat topped hill with slopes rising steeply from the Urenui River flats on the eastern and south-western sides. The hill, which was last occupied as a pa in the 1820s, has reverted to secondary broadleaved semi-coastal forest. There is a memorial to Te Rangihiroa (Sir Peter Buck) in the form of a stylised Maori canoe prow on the edge of the forest.

## Ecological values

### **Rarity and distinctiveness – High**

At Risk and Regionally Distinctive species are known to be within the wider Okoki KNE and some such as king fern (At Risk) are likely to also be present within the Okoki Pa site.

### **Representativeness – Low**

Contains indigenous vegetation situated within an 'Acutely Threatened' land environment (F5.2c).

### **Ecological context – High**

Forms part of the larger adjacent Okoki Key Native Ecosystem and provides important riparian buffer vegetation to the Urenui River. The KNE is also close to other larger tracts of remnant forest extending inland.

### **Sustainability – Positive**

In relatively good vegetative condition. Key ecological processes still influence the site. Under appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats particularly if larger adjacent area of forest (Okoki) remains intact.

## Ecological threats

### **Pest Animals –high**

Possums, cats, mustelids, hedgehogs, rats and goats.

### **Pest Plants – high**

Tradescantia, woolly nightshade, pampas, foxglove and gorse.

### **Habitat modification and loss – medium**

The site is subject to minor edge effects in places and consists largely of regenerating forest, having been subject to clearance in the past.



## The KNE ecosystem

### Flora:

The majority of the forest remnant is in good condition with a dense mixed canopy and understory. Canopy species include tawa, kahikatea, kohekohe, pukatea, rimu and rewarewa with kanono, kawakawa, rangiora and tree ferns dominating the understory. 'At Risk' kingfern is present in adjacent bush remnants, however further investigation is required to see if kingfern is present in Okoki Pa Historic Reserve.

### Fauna:

**Birds:** The Okoki Pa Historic Reserve forest is reasonably small (approximately 7.2 hectares), yet it forms part of the larger Okoki KNE and is close to much larger tracts of native forest extending inland. It forms an important corridor link to other habitats in the area. Tui and bellbird have been observed in good numbers during the summer and winter months feeding on flowering rewarewa and kohekohe trees. Tomtits have recently been observed at the site.

**Reptiles:** There is adequate habitat for terrestrial and arboreal reptile species in the remnant ranging from deep leaf litter, logs on the forest floor, epiphytes in the canopy and abundant foliage. Further investigation is required to confirm their presence.

**Freshwater Fish:** The Urenui River borders the reserve on the back boundary. The Urenui River is a well known whitebait fishery which would include threatened large galaxiid species (banded kokopu and giant kokopu). Freshwater mussels (Kakahi, *Echyridella menziesi*) are present in good numbers below the pa. There are no other tributaries within the reserve.

**Bats:** Native bats have been recorded inland from the site and may feed along the river-bush margin adjacent to the KNE. Surveys using bat detection recorders can be undertaken to establish if bats are using the site.

**Invertebrates:** Invertebrate surveys are labour intensive and beyond the scope of this plan. The KNE will contain a diverse terrestrial invertebrate fauna. There are no known significant threatened invertebrates in this area at present.



*Large Miro tree at entrance to western trench*



*Kakahi are present below Okoki pa in the Urenui River.*



*Banded kokopu are present in the Urenui River.*

## Five year plan achievements

*A Biodiversity Plan was prepared for the Okoki Pa Historic reserve KNE in October, 2010.*

*Since the Biodiversity Plan was initiated the Council has supported the Landowners with fence maintenance, pest animal and pest plant control, identification of species, site monitoring and education. Details of these activities can be found in the following pages.*

*It should also be acknowledged that the Landowners have maintained and managed the site prior to preparation of the initial Biodiversity Plan*

### Objective

To protect the conditions of native vegetation on the site from invasive plants and animals.

### Legal protection

Okoki Pa Historic Reserve was protected with a DOC covenant prior to the initial biodiversity plan and Taranaki Regional Council involvement.

**Completed**

### Fencing

**Proposed initiatives:** Landowner to regularly inspect and maintain the existing seven wire post and batten fence to ensure that it remains in a good stock proof condition.

**Ongoing**



*Fence repairs were carried out in 2015*

**Achievements:** The landowner has maintained the fence and the Council provided fencing assistance for two small areas needing repair at the Southern corners of the site. The fence repairs have now made the site stock proof.

## Invasive plant control

**Proposed initiatives:** There is no immediate planting required; however some infill planting may be necessary after the removal of weed species. *Tradescantia*, pampas and gorse have been identified for control. After initial control, the Trust will undertake control on the invasive weed species. Upon request the Council to provide planning and advice on the control of invasive weeds within the Okoki Pa Historic Reserve.

Ongoing

**Achievements:** The Trust has been carrying out invasive weed control at Okoki pa over several years. The Council has assisted with monitoring and identifying areas where invasive weed control is to be carried out. In 2015 the Council hired a contractor to carry out control of pampas, woolly nightshade, *Tradescantia* and gorse.



*Native vegetation reclaiming a small clearing after woolly nightshade was removed. Upper eastern side of Okoki pa*



*Native vegetation recovery after Tradescantia was sprayed. Urenui River side of Okoki pa*

## Invasive animal control

**Proposed initiatives:**

Possum control is regularly carried out by local contractors. Permission has been sought from land owners. Provide and place rat cafes on a 50x50m grid throughout bush, and around/along the bush and stream margins. Provide and place 20 predator traps around/along the bush and stream margins every 100m. Maintain the predator traps and rat cafes on a fortnightly basis in the bird breeding season (August to January) and on a monthly basis for the remainder of the year. Goat control is regularly carried out by local contractors.

Ongoing



*A24 resetting kill trap in use at Okoki pa*

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**Achievements:** Over the past five years the Council has undertaken possum and predator control. There are currently 22 Possum Master™ kill traps set at 100x100 meter spacing's and seven DOC 200 box traps set at 50 meter spacing's along the Western boundary. An additional nine A24 resetting traps are set and spaced at 100x100 meter intervals through the remainder of the site. The Landowners have agreed to service and maintain the current trapping programme. Goat control has also been carried out by the Council and the Landowners with approx. 41 goats removed.

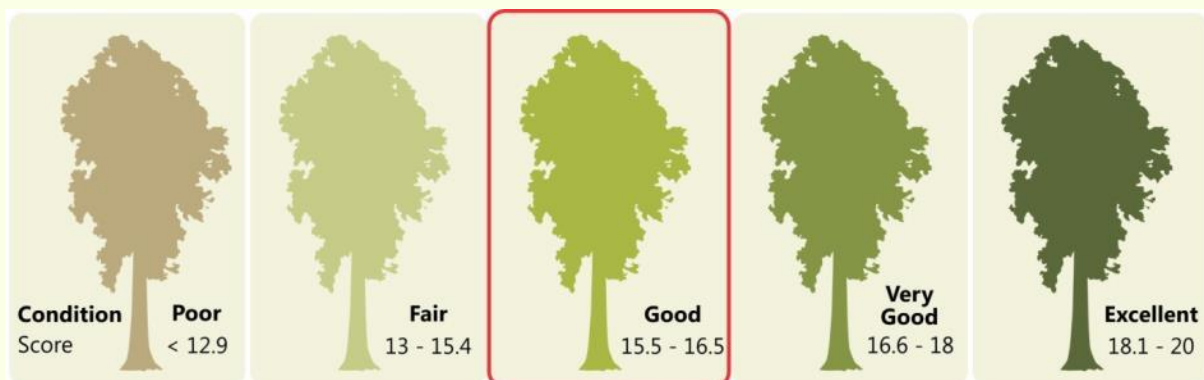
### Management, advice and monitoring

**Proposed initiatives:** Monitor and report on all indigenous fauna and flora including, repeating a condition assessment every five years. Monitor and report on rodent abundance each year using a 50x50m tracking tunnel grid. Upon request provide advice and information on the implementation of this plan including any invasive weed control and animal control.

**Ongoing**

**Achievements:** Surveys have located threats and values previously unknown to the site. The condition assessment programme is now on a five year rotation and a repeat condition assessment was completed in September 2015. Rodent monitoring is planned for implementation in spring 2016.

**Comparison of 5 yearly Condition Assessment:** In 2010 the site scored 15.5= 'Good'. A repeat assessment was done in September 2015 with a score of 16.3. The site has maintained the 'Good' status and has improved since the last condition assessment.



*Kohekohe in flower at the site June 2016*



*Juvenile Rewarewa seedlings are recovering after goat control*

**PROTECT ~ ENHANCE ~ PROMOTE biodiversity values**

# Okoki Pa Historic Reserve KNE: work plan for the next five years

*This site has been maintained and managed by the Landowners, and recent work carried out as part of the initial Biodiversity Plan has helped to improve site condition and reduce ongoing management requirements.*

*The following implementation plan provides the landowner with a five year management regime that can be implemented with guidance and support from the Taranaki Regional Council.*

## Legal protection

Okoki Pa Historic Reserve is protected with a DOC covenant. No other protection required.

## Fencing – new, monitoring and maintenance

Good fencing is required to prevent access by stock and goats. The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence to ensure that it is in stock proof condition.

## Invasive plant control programme

**Tradescantia:** Grows tenaciously, rapidly forming a thick, impenetrable mass smothering all native seedlings/plants. The landowners will continue to control / monitor the remaining *Tradescantia* infestation along the Urenui River side of Okoki pa (this area was previously treated). The control of *Tradescantia* will enable native plants to re-establish. The Council will provide advice, monitoring and the occasional assistance.

Where eradication and/or containment weeds appear at the KNE site the council may assist with initial control, however responsibility rests with the landowner for destroying such plants as required by the 'Pest Management Strategy for Taranaki: Plants'.

## Invasive animal control program

**Possums:** To protect the native flora and fauna of the site the landowners will continue with servicing of the 22 existing possum master kill traps on a monthly basis. Also the Landowners can utilise local possum contractors to assist with control if required.

**Rodents and Mustelids:** To protect the native flora and fauna of the site the landowners will continue with servicing of the seven existing DOC 200 predator traps monthly and the nine A24 resetting traps every three months. *Record trap catches on data sheets provided.*

The Council will monitor possum and rodent densities and provide advice, information and occasional bait/lure as required for the above works.

*\* Pest control devices – The Council may provide traps, bait stations etc. for the purposes of pest control where, following council funded initial control of pest populations, the landowner will carry out maintenance control of pest animals thereafter. Should the pest control network fall into disuse at any time, the Council reserves the right to uplift pest control devices for re-deployment at other KNE sites.*

## Structures/other

**Signage:** The Council and Landowners will continue to investigate the design and installation of the information sign for the site. The Council may support the Landowners with applications to other funding agencies.

## Management advice and monitoring

**Management advice:** Monitor and report on rodent abundance each year using a 50x50m tracking tunnel grid. Upon request provide advice and information on the implementation of this plan including any invasive weed control and animal control. The Council will provide ongoing annual servicing of this biodiversity plan. Regular contact will provide opportunities to support landowner initiatives at the site, provide advice and to supervise council commissioned works.

**Condition assessments:** This site is due for its next assessment in 2021. Condition assessments are carried out every five years.

### **Species Identification:**

The council will continue to monitor the site to identify species and to assess site condition.



*Kereru seen feeding at the site*

Proposed Biodiversity Implementation Plan: Okoki Pa KNE

Action	Current Circumstance	Proposed Initiatives	Priority	Year 1 2016/2017	Year 2 2017/2018	Year 3 2018/2019	Year 4 2019/2020	Year 5 2020/2021
<b>Legal Protection</b>	Currently protected with a DOC covenant.	No other protection required	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Fencing</b>	The landowner and the Council have maintained the fence over the initial five year plan period.	The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence	H	The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence	The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence	The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence	The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence. The Council may provide assistance	The landowners will continue to monitor and maintain the fence
<b>Invasive Plant Control</b>	The landowner and Council have undertaken a variety of invasive plant control over the initial five year plan period.	Landowners will continue to monitor and control invasive plants with specific emphasis on Tradescantia. With assistance from the Council if required	H	Landowners will continue to monitor and control invasive plants with specific emphasis on Tradescantia. Assistance from the Council if required	Landowners will continue to monitor and control invasive plants with specific emphasis on Tradescantia.	Landowners will continue to monitor and control invasive plants with specific emphasis on Tradescantia. Assistance from the Council if required	Landowners will continue to monitor and control invasive plants.	Landowners will continue to monitor and control invasive plants.
<b>Invasive Animal Control</b>	The Council have set up a possum and predator control programme.	The landowners will continue to maintain the invasive animal control programme. The Council to audit traps and will occasionally provide bait. The Council may assist with a possum knockdown if required.	H	The landowners will aim to service possum and predator DOC 200 traps on a monthly basis. A24 resetting traps every three months.  Council to audit traps and will occasionally provide	The landowners will aim to service possum and predator DOC 200 traps on a monthly basis. A24 resetting traps every three months.  Council to audit traps and will occasionally provide	The landowners will aim to service possum and predator DOC 200 traps on a monthly basis. A24 resetting traps every three months.  Council to audit traps and will occasionally provide	The landowners will aim to service possum and predator DOC 200 traps on a monthly basis. A24 resetting traps every three months.  Council to audit traps and will occasionally provide	The landowners will aim to service possum and predator DOC 200 traps on a monthly basis. A24 resetting traps every three months.  Council to audit traps and will occasionally provide bait.

PROTECT ~ ENHANCE ~ PROMOTE *biodiversity values*

Proposed Biodiversity Implementation Plan: Okoki Pa KNE

Action	Current Circumstance	Proposed Initiatives	Priority	Year 1 2016/2017	Year 2 2017/2018	Year 3 2018/2019	Year 4 2019/2020	Year 5 2020/2021
				bait.	bait.	bait.	bait.	
<b>Structures / Other</b>		The Council and landowner will investigate signage information for the site	M	The Council and landowner will investigate signage information for the site	The Council and landowner will investigate signage information for the site	N/A	N/A.	N/A
<b>Management Advice and Monitoring</b>	The Council has provided advice as needed and monitored the site to identify values and overall condition.	The Council will continue to provide advice as needed and monitor the site to identify values and overall condition.	M	The Council will continue to provide advice as needed and monitor the site to identify values and overall condition.	The Council will continue to provide advice as needed and monitor the site to identify values and overall condition.	The Council will continue to provide advice as needed and monitor the site to identify values and overall condition.	The Council will continue to provide advice as needed and monitor the site to identify values and overall condition.	The Council will continue to provide advice and complete the five year condition assessment for overall condition.



## Species summary

**Note: these species lists will be maintained as new species observations are made**

### Indigenous flora

<i>Acaena</i> spp.	Bidi bid, piripiri
<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	Common maidenhair fern
<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> subsp. <i>excelsus</i>	Titoki
<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i>	Toropapa
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Hen and Chicken fern, pikopiko
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	Drooping spleenwort
<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	Shining spleenwort
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	Sickle spleenwort, Peretao, Petako
<i>Astelia</i> spp.	
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>	Tawa
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	Nini
<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>	Thread fern, climbing hard fern
<i>Blechnum novae-zelandiae</i>	Kiokio
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	Rangiora
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Puawananga
<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>	New Zealand bindweed
<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>	Kanono
<i>Coprosma lucida</i>	Shining coprosma
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage tree, ti , ti kouka
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	Silver fern, ponga
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Mamaku
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Kahikatea
<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	Kohekohe
<i>Earina</i> spp.	
<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>	Parataniwha

<i>Freycinetia banksii</i>	Kiekie
<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	Fuchsia
<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i>	Hange hange ( <i>Geniostoma rupestre</i> )
<i>Haloragis erecta sub spp. erecta</i>	Toatoa
<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	Pigeonwood, Porokaiwhiri
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Water fern, mata
<i>Hoheria sp.</i>	Lacebark, Hoheria
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	Rewarewa
<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i>	Hairy fern
<i>Laurelia nova zelandiae</i>	Pukatea
<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i>	Prickly mingimingi
<i>Lophomyrtus bullata</i>	Ramarama
<i>Macropiper excelsum</i>	Kawakawa
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Mahoe
<i>Metrosideros fulgens</i>	Rata
<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	White rata
<i>Microlaena avenacea</i>	Bush rice grass
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	Fragrant fern
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Red mapou
<i>Olearia rani</i>	Heketara
<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved fern
<i>Parsonsia spp.</i>	New Zealand jasmine
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	Gully fern, piupiu
<i>Polystichum richardii</i>	Black shield fern
<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	Miro
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Lancewood, horoeka
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern
<i>Pteris macilenta</i>	Sweet fern
<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>	New Zealand gloxinia, kaikaiatua
<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	Nikau

<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	Supplejack, kareao
<i>Schefflera digitata</i>	Pate (seven finger)
<i>Uncinia spp.</i>	Hook grass

## Indigenous fauna

<i>Echyridella menziesi</i>	Kakahi/freshwater mussel
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	Ruru
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis</i>	North Island Fantail
<i>Gerygone igata</i>	Grey warbler
<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	Kereru
<i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	Kotare
<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>	Bellbird
<i>Rhytida greenwoodii</i>	Rhytida land snail
<i>Petroica macrocephala</i>	Tomtit

## Exotic flora

<i>Cortaderia spp</i>	Pampas
<i>Selaginella krausiana</i>	Selaginella
<i>Ranunculus spp</i>	Buttercup
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus major
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Forget me not
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Solanum nigra</i>	Black nightshade
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Climbing asparagus
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew, Tradescantia
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Woolly nightshade, tobacco weed

## Exotic fauna

Blackbird

Cat

Eastern rosella

Ferret

Magpie

Possum

Rat

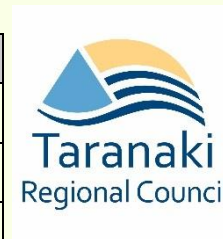
Song thrush

Stoat

Goat

## FOREST CONDITION ASSESSMENT FIELDSHEET (adapted from FORMAK)

Note: must be conducted as per field protocol: Frodo document 778523



Site/assessment details		
<b>Site name:</b> Okoki Pa Historic Reserve	<b>Site ref(s):</b> 9436 807669	<b>Date:</b> 20 September 2010
<b>GPS/grid ref:</b> E1723490 N 5683358	<b>Assessed by:</b> Shay Dean and Dean Caskey	<b>Recorded by:</b> Shay Dean
<b>Weather:</b> Overcast with showers, moderate wind	<b>Time on site:</b> 3.5 hours	<b>Catchment:</b> Urenui
<b>Ecological district/LENZ:</b> North Taranaki	<b>Bioclimatic zone:</b> Semi Coastal	<b>Landowner details :</b> Ngāti Mutunga 06 7523247

See Frodo 775083 for blank template

Theme	Indicator	Score	Specify/comment	Mean score
Ecosystem intactness	<i>Size</i>	1) 0-5ha 2) 5-25ha 3) 25-100ha 4) Over 100ha	2	2.8
	<i>Shape</i>	1) Narrow long strip, sometimes can look through from one side to other – may be <20m in width. 2) Some wider areas but still long/narrow/convoluted in shape 3) Mostly in compact shape w/out extensive exposed strips 4) Extensive and compact, approximately round or square area	3	
	<i>Nearby forest</i>	1) No native forest areas over 10ha in size within 5km. 2) Closest areas of forest >10ha are 1- 5km away. 3) Areas of forest >10ha present within 50m-1km 4) Large continuous areas of forest within 50m	3 Connected to other forest but not large forest	
	<i>Corridors</i>	1) Patch is isolated from other tall stature vegetation for >1km. 2) Vegetation corridors are present within 500m-1km 3) Vegetation corridors are present within 500m 4) Extensive vegetation corridors incl. exotic forest & vegetated waterways extending from boundary to native forest >10ha	4 Connected to Okoki KNE (94 hectares)	
	<i>Adjacent land use</i>	1) Mostly urban/residential 2) Mostly agriculture 3) Mostly exotic forestry 4) Mostly native forest	2 Dry stock (sheep and beef)	
Condition	<i>Forest edge understory</i>	1) Understory completely absent around the edge of the canopy 2) Some understory present & occasional seedlings /saplings 3) Considerable understory & many seedlings /saplings 4) Vigorous, abundant understory with a range of seedlings /saplings spreading well the canopy.	2	2
	<i>Interior understory</i>	1) Understory completely bare of all species 2) Very few plants preferred by deer/goats/stock are present in knee-shoulder height range, scattered seedlings of other sp's. 3) Moderate plants preferred by deer/goats/stock are present in knee to shoulder height range, other sp's relatively abundant. 4) Abundant plants preferred by deer/goats /stock & other species may also occur.	3 But heavily browsed	
	<i>Interior ground cover</i>	1) Bare soil/rock/gravel covers > 20% of ground, eroding soil common, ground vegetation absent-very uncommon. 2) Scattered bare soil & rock, eroding soil uncommon, ground vegetation covers < 20% 3) Bare soil, rock absent or very uncommon, no eroding soil, ground vegetation covers 20-50% 4) No bare soil, rock or eroding soil, ground vegetation abundant, covering 50-100% of the ground.	3 But quite a lot of bush rice grass and hook grass ( <i>Uncinia</i> ) – species of low palatability to goats.	
	<i>Forest edge canopy</i>	1) Major dieback in canopy, dead standing trees. 2) Areas of significant dieback, but all trees live. 3) Small areas of localized dieback. 4) Canopy without dieback		
	<i>Interior canopy</i>	1) Foliage very sparse, many large holes, dieback covers >25% 2) Sparse in some areas, canopy holes common, some dieback. 3) Mostly dense, only occasional sparse areas, canopy holes rare, very occasional dieback 4) Foliage abundant & dense over whole canopy, no canopy holes or dieback.	2	

Theme	Indicator	Score	Comments	
Condition cont.	<i>Interior canopy browsing</i>	1) Severe canopy browse: 75-100% of leaves browsed on possum preferred species. 2) Moderate -heavy browse: 25-75% of leaves browsed on possum preferred species. 3) Light browse: 1-25% of leaves on possum preferred species. 4) No canopy browse evident	2	
	<i>Interior understorey browsing</i>	1) Severe browse. 75-100% of stems of deer/goat/stock preferred species are browsed, understorey may be completely bare. 2) Moderate – heavy understorey browse: 25-75% of deer /goat /stock preferred species are browsed. 3) Light understorey browse: 1-25% of stems of deer/goat/stock preferred species are browsed. 4) No understorey browse.	4	
	<i>Birds</i>	1) Bird song almost entirely absent, only occasional calls/sightings 2) Bird song is present some of the time but with extended breaks 3) Ongoing song with occasional breaks/some birds seen 4) Continuous bird song with no breaks/many birds seen	1 Weather was overcast with showers and moderate wind	
Animal threats	<i>Possums</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign (droppings, runs, bark scratching /biting). 2) Common fresh sign but some scattered. 3) Sign uncommon, often quite old. 4) Sign very rare or non existent.	3	3.25
	<i>Deer</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign (droppings, tracks & hoof prints). 2) Common fresh sign. 3) Sign uncommon & often old. 4) No sign	4	
	<i>Goats</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign, goats commonly heard /seen. 2) Common fresh sign, occasional goats heard/seen 3) Sign uncommon, sign is often old. 4) No sign	1	
	<i>Pigs</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign. 2) Common fresh sign, occasional pigs heard /seen 3) Sign uncommon, sign is often old. 4) No sign	4	
	<i>Stock</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign, stock heard /seen throughout area. 2) Common fresh sign, occasional stock heard /seen 3) Sign uncommon & often very old, only near edges. 4) No sign	3.5 One old cow pat seen?	
	<i>Fencing</i>	1) No fencing/fencing no longer functional 2) Partially fenced or major maintenance required 3) Mostly fenced or minor maintenance required 4) Fully stock proof	4 Ask Jake/George to check when they go out there	
Weed threats	<i>Forest edge weeds</i>	1) Many weeds on edge, weeds dominate understorey 2) Scattered patches & individuals common along boundary. 3) Few weeds on edge, native vegetation dominates understorey. 4) No weeds present	2 Tradescantia, Selaginella	3
	<i>Vine weeds</i>	1) Very common, cover more than 50% canopy. 2) Common, 10-50% canopy 3) Occasional, up to 10% canopy 4) None present	4	
	<i>Shrub weeds</i>	1) Very common, > 50% understorey or canopy 2) Common, 10-50% understorey or canopy 3) Occasional, up to 10% understorey or canopy 4) None present	3 Pampas	
	<i>Ground cover weeds</i>	1) Very common, cover > 50% ground area 2) Common, 10-50% ground area 3) Occasional, up to 10% ground area 4) None present	3 Tradescantia, Selaginella	
Other threats	<i>Human impacts*</i>	1) Widespread damage throughout 2) Common damage limited to certain areas 3) Occasional localized minor damage 4) No damage	4 But kumara pits and burial areas - historical activities	4
	<i>Fire/flood</i>	1) Damage is very common, cover > 50% ground area 2) Damage is common, 10-50% ground area 3) Damage is occasional, up to 10% ground area 4) No damage	4	
<b>Mean score / 25=</b>				<b>15.05</b>

\* e.g. trampling, tracks, 4WD damage, waste dumping, rubbish, excavation, vegetation clearance, roads, logging, mining etc

## FOREST CONDITION ASSESSMENT FIELDSHEET (adapted from FORMAK)

Note: must be conducted as per field protocol: Frodo document 778523



Site/assessment details		
<b>Site name:</b> Okoki Pa Historic Reserve	<b>Site ref(s):</b> 9436 807669	<b>Date:</b> 30/09/2015
<b>GPS/grid ref:</b> E1723490 N 5683358	<b>Assessed by:</b> Sean Gardiner	<b>Recorded by:</b> Sean Gardiner
<b>Weather:</b> Sunny	<b>Time on site:</b> 3.5 hours	<b>Catchment:</b> Urenui
<b>Ecological district/LENZ:</b> North Taranaki	<b>Bioclimatic zone:</b> Semi Coastal	<b>Landowner details :</b> Ngāti Mutunga 06 7523247

See Frodo 775083 for blank template

Theme	Indicator	Score	Specify/comment	Mean score
Ecosystem intactness	<i>Size</i>	1) 0-5ha 2) 5-25ha 3) 25-100ha 4) Over 100ha	2	2.8
	<i>Shape</i>	1) Narrow long strip, sometimes can look through from one side to other – may be <20m in width. 2) Some wider areas but still long/narrow/convoluted in shape 3) Mostly in compact shape w/out extensive exposed strips 4) Extensive and compact, approximately round or square area	3	
	<i>Nearby forest</i>	1) No native forest areas over 10ha in size within 5km. 2) Closest areas of forest >10ha are 1- 5km away. 3) Areas of forest >10ha present within 50m-1km 4) Large continuous areas of forest within 50m	3 Connected to other forest but not large forest	
	<i>Corridors</i>	1) Patch is isolated from other tall stature vegetation for >1km. 2) Vegetation corridors are present within 500m-1km 3) Vegetation corridors are present within 500m 4) Extensive vegetation corridors incl. exotic forest & vegetated waterways extending from boundary to native forest >10ha	4 Connected to Okoki KNE (94 hectares)	
	<i>Adjacent land use</i>	1) Mostly urban/residential 2) Mostly agriculture 3) Mostly exotic forestry 4) Mostly native forest	2 Dry stock (sheep and beef)	
Condition	<i>Forest edge understory</i>	1) Understory completely absent around the edge of the canopy 2) Some understory present & occasional seedlings /saplings 3) Considerable understory & many seedlings /saplings 4) Vigorous, abundant understory with a range of seedlings /saplings spreading well the canopy.	3	2.87
	<i>Interior understory</i>	1) Understory completely bare of all species 2) Very few plants preferred by deer/goats/stock are present in knee-shoulder height range, scattered seedlings of other sp's. 3) Moderate plants preferred by deer/goats/stock are present in knee to shoulder height range, other sp's relatively abundant. 4) Abundant plants preferred by deer/goats /stock & other species may also occur.	3 Goats have been removed	
	<i>Interior ground cover</i>	1) Bare soil/rock/gravel covers > 20% of ground, eroding soil common, ground vegetation absent-very uncommon. 2) Scattered bare soil & rock, eroding soil uncommon, ground vegetation covers < 20% 3) Bare soil, rock absent or very uncommon, no eroding soil, ground vegetation covers 20-50% 4) No bare soil, rock or eroding soil, ground vegetation abundant, covering 50-100% of the ground.	3 But quite a lot of bush rice grass and hook grass ( <i>Uncinia</i> ) – species of low palatability to goats.	
	<i>Forest edge canopy</i>	1) Major dieback in canopy, dead standing trees. 2) Areas of significant dieback, but all trees live. 3) Small areas of localized dieback. 4) Canopy without dieback	3	
	<i>Interior canopy</i>	1) Foliage very sparse, many large holes, dieback covers >25% 2) Sparse in some areas, canopy holes common, some dieback. 3) Mostly dense, only occasional sparse areas, canopy holes rare, very occasional dieback 4) Foliage abundant & dense over whole canopy, no canopy holes or dieback.	2	

Theme	Indicator	Score	Comments	
Condition cont.	<i>Interior canopy browsing</i>	1) Severe canopy browse: 75-100% of leaves browsed on possum preferred species. 2) Moderate -heavy browse: 25-75% of leaves browsed on possum preferred species. 3) Light browse: 1-25% of leaves on possum preferred species. 4) No canopy browse evident	2	
	<i>Interior understorey browsing</i>	1) Severe browse. 75-100% of stems of deer/goat/stock preferred species are browsed, understorey may be completely bare. 2) Moderate – heavy understorey browse: 25-75% of deer /goat /stock preferred species are browsed. 3) Light understorey browse: 1-25% of stems of deer/goat/stock preferred species are browsed. 4) No understorey browse.	3	
	<i>Birds</i>	1) Bird song almost entirely absent, only occasional calls/sightings 2) Bird song is present some of the time but with extended breaks 3) Ongoing song with occasional breaks/some birds seen 4) Continuous bird song with no breaks/many birds seen	4 Sunny day continuous bird song	
Animal threats	<i>Possums</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign (droppings, runs, bark scratching /biting). 2) Common fresh sign but some scattered. 3) Sign uncommon, often quite old. 4) Sign very rare or non existent.	2	3.5
	<i>Deer</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign (droppings, tracks & hoof prints). 2) Common fresh sign. 3) Sign uncommon & often old. 4) No sign	4	
	<i>Goats</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign, goats commonly heard /seen. 2) Common fresh sign, occasional goats heard/seen 3) Sign uncommon, sign is often old. 4) No sign	3	
	<i>Pigs</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign. 2) Common fresh sign, occasional pigs heard /seen 3) Sign uncommon, sign is often old. 4) No sign	4	
	<i>Stock</i>	1) Abundant fresh sign, stock heard /seen throughout area. 2) Common fresh sign, occasional stock heard /seen 3) Sign uncommon & often very old, only near edges. 4) No sign	4	
	<i>Fencing</i>	1) No fencing/fencing no longer functional 2) Partially fenced or major maintenance required 3) Mostly fenced or minor maintenance required 4) Fully stock proof	4	
Weed threats	<i>Forest edge weeds</i>	1) Many weeds on edge, weeds dominate understorey 2) Scattered patches & individuals common along boundary. 3) Few weeds on edge, native vegetation dominates understorey. 4) No weeds present	2 Tradescantia, salaginella	3.25
	<i>Vine weeds</i>	1) Very common, cover more than 50% canopy. 2) Common, 10-50% canopy 3) Occasional, up to 10% canopy 4) None present	4	
	<i>Shrub weeds</i>	1) Very common, > 50% understorey or canopy 2) Common, 10-50% understorey or canopy 3) Occasional, up to 10% understorey or canopy 4) None present	3	
	<i>Ground cover weeds</i>	1) Very common, cover > 50% ground area 2) Common, 10-50% ground area 3) Occasional, up to 10% ground area 4) None present	3 Tradescantia, Salaginella	
Other threats	<i>Human impacts*</i>	1) Widespread damage throughout 2) Common damage limited to certain areas 3) Occasional localized minor damage 4) No damage	4 But kumara pits and burial areas - historical activities	4
	<i>Fire/flood</i>	1) Damage is very common, cover > 50% ground area 2) Damage is common, 10-50% ground area 3) Damage is occasional, up to 10% ground area 4) No damage	4	
<b>Mean score / 25=</b>				<b>16.42</b>

\* e.g. trampling, tracks, 4WD damage, waste dumping, rubbish, excavation, vegetation clearance, roads, logging, mining etc



## **B. Reserves Act 1977 – Historic Reserves and Vesting**

### 18 Historic reserves

- (1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as historic reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.
- (2) It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1), every historic reserve shall be so administered and maintained that—
  - (a) the structures, objects, and sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand:
  - (b) the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 58 and 58A, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:
  - (c) where scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna, or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:
  - (d) to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained:
  - (e) except where the Minister otherwise determines, the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment shall as far as possible be preserved: provided that nothing in paragraph (c) shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna or wildlife that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, and nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

### 26A Vesting of certain reserves

- (1) Where any administering body that is a territorial authority has, before 1 January 1980 been appointed to control and manage any reserve classified under section 16 (whether before or after 1 January 1980) as a recreation reserve or local purpose reserve, that reserve shall, without further authority than this section, vest in that administering body.

- (2) All land so vested shall be held in trust for the purpose or purposes for which the reserve is classified.
- (3) Where any such administering body wishes to have a certificate of title issued to it in respect of any reserve vested in that administering body pursuant to subsection (1), the administering body shall, if the District Land Registrar so requests, provide the District Land Registrar with such evidence as he or she may require of the classification of that reserve and the appointment of that administering body to control and manage that reserve.

### **C. Conservation Act 1987 and Reserves Act 1977 - Covenants**

#### 27 Covenants – Conservation Act 1987

- (1) Notwithstanding any enactment or rule of law,—
  - (a) there may be granted or reserved over any land any covenant for conservation purposes in favour of the Minister; and
  - (b) every such covenant shall run with and bind the land that is subject to the burden of the covenant, and shall be deemed to be an interest in land for the purposes of the Land Transfer Act 1952.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), where a covenant is granted or reserved under this section, the District Land Registrar of the land registration district affected, on the application of the Director-General, shall, without fee, enter in the appropriate registers a notification that the land affected by the covenant is subject to the burden of the covenant.
- (3) Where the burden of a covenant under this section applies to land comprising part of the land in a certificate or instrument of title, a District Land Registrar shall not enter in any register a notification of the covenant unless—
  - (a) the land to which the covenant relates is defined on an existing plan approved under the Land Transfer Act 1952 or a new plan approved under that Act; or
  - (b) the document incorporating the covenant is accompanied by a certificate given by the Surveyor-General, or the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the land is situated, to the effect that the covenant is adequately described and properly defined—
    - (i) for the nature of the covenant; and
    - (ii) in relation to existing surveys made in accordance with regulations for the time being in force for the purpose; and
    - (iii) in accordance with standards agreed from time to time by the Director-General and either the Surveyor-General or the Chief Surveyor, as the case may be.

## 77 Conservation covenants – Reserves Act 1977

- (1) The Minister, any local authority, or any other body approved by the Minister, if satisfied that any private land or any Crown land held under Crown lease should be managed so as to preserve the natural environment, or landscape amenity, or wildlife or freshwater-life or marine-life habitat, or historical value, and that the particular purpose or purposes can be achieved without acquiring the ownership of the land, or, as the case may be, of the lessee's interest in the land, for a reserve, may treat and agree with the owner or lessee for a covenant to provide for the management of that land in a manner that will achieve the particular purpose or purposes of conservation:

provided that in the case of a Crown lease the consent of the Minister or the Minister of Lands, as the case may be, shall be required, and that Minister may give consent subject to the inclusion of any condition in the covenant or conditions, and may agree to a reduction in rent if, having regard to the basis for fixing the rent, it appears fair and equitable to do so.

- (2) Any covenant under this section may be in perpetuity or for any specific term.
- (3) While any conservation covenant under this section remains in force, sections 93 to 105, as far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, shall apply to the land affected thereby in all respects as if it were a reserve, notwithstanding that the land or the interest of the lessee may be sold or otherwise disposed of:

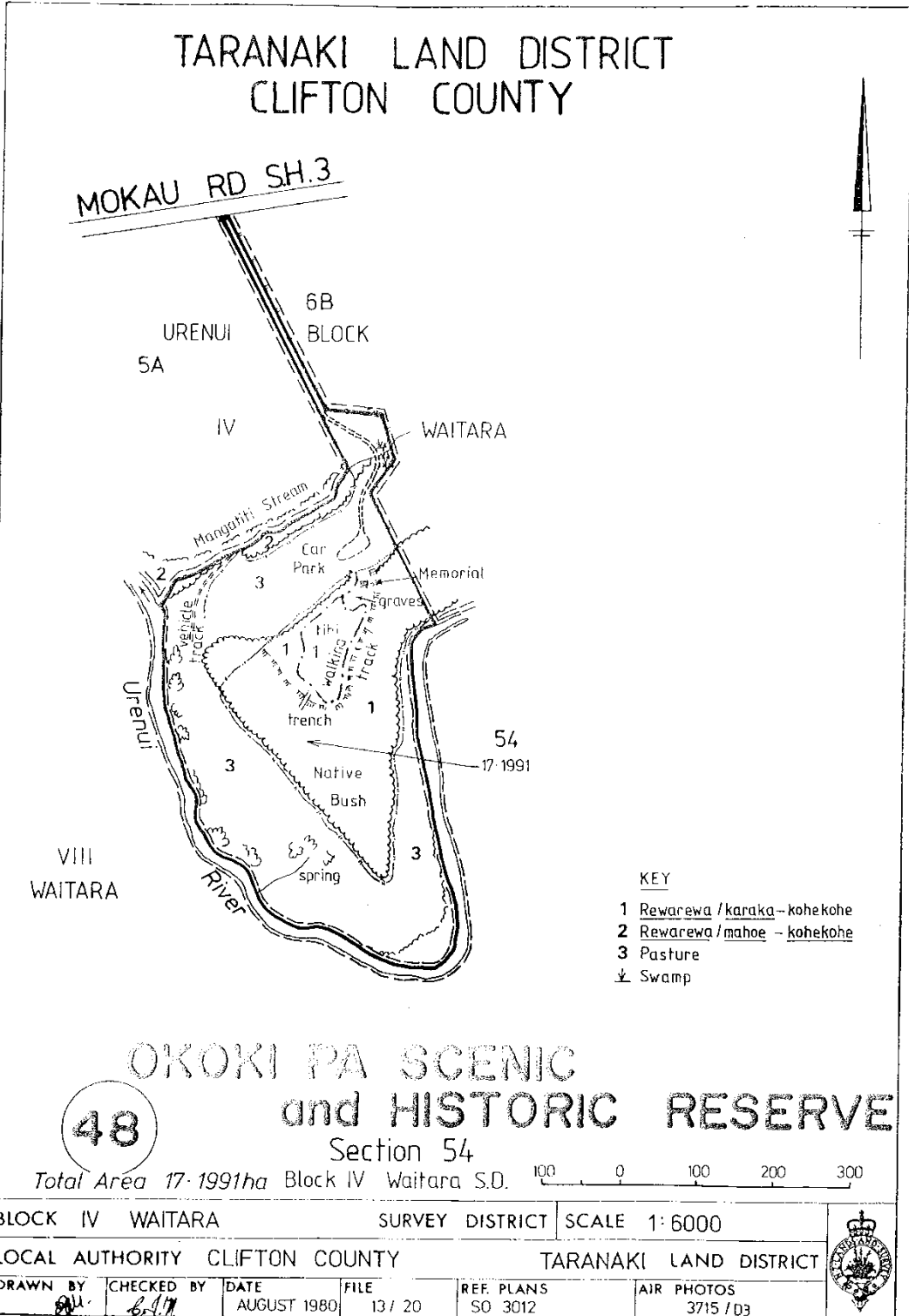
provided that in their application to any such land or interest sections 93 to 105 shall be read subject to the terms and conditions set out in the conservation covenant.

- (4) Notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, every conservation covenant shall run with and bind the land which is subject to the burden of the covenant, and shall be deemed an interest in the land for the purposes of the Land Transfer Act 1952. The District Land Registrar, on the application of the Commissioner in the case of an agreement to which the Minister is a party and of the local authority in the case of an agreement to which a local authority is a party, shall enter in the appropriate folium of the register relating to the land that is subject to the burden of the covenant a notification thereof.
- (5) Where the burden of a covenant under this section applies to land comprising part of the land in a certificate or instrument of title, a District Land Registrar shall not enter in any register a notification of the covenant unless—
  - (a) the land to which the covenant relates is defined on an existing plan approved under the Land Transfer Act 1952 or a new plan approved under that Act; or
  - (b) the document incorporating the covenant is accompanied by a certificate given by the Surveyor-General, or the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the land is situated, to the effect that the covenant is adequately described and properly defined—

- (i) for the nature of the covenant; and
  - (ii) in relation to existing surveys made in accordance with regulations for the time being in force for the purpose; and
  - (iii) in accordance with standards agreed from time to time by the Director-General and either the Surveyor-General or Chief Surveyor, as the case may be.
- (6) Subject to sections 78, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 95, 105, and 110, the purchase price of any conservation covenant to which the Minister is a party shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament.
- (7) The purchase price of any conservation covenant to which a local authority is a party may be paid by the local authority out of its general fund or account or out of a separate account kept for the purchase of land to be held as public reserves, or may be apportioned by the local authority between that fund or account and that separate account

D. Land and Survey Biological Survey August 1980

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Provisional edition

OKOKI PA		GRID REF	N99 982003								
for: scenery	bush	scrub/tussack etc	wetland	plants							
animals	ecology/soil	history/prehistory	water supply								
LOCATION	31km north-east of New Plymouth, in Clifton County.										
ACCESS	From State Highway 3 via a metalled drive.										
OUTLINE & TOPO	The reserve comprises a flat-topped hill with slopes rising steeply from the Urenui river flats on the eastern and south-western sides. The north-western slopes rising from the Mangatiti Stream, are of a gentler gradient. The hill is covered in a secondary broadleaved forest and the surrounding land is in pasture. A degenerating mixed broadleaved forest fringes the Mangatiti Stream. The reserve contains one of the many fortified pa sites found in the Taranaki district. It is terraced on several sides and some earthworks occur on the top platform or 'tahi'. A memorial to Te Rangī Hīroa (Sir Peter Buck) in the form of a stylised Maori canoe prow is also present.										
SURROUNDINGS	Degenerating forest on steep ridge slope to north-east, and on the northern side of the Mangatiti Stream. Elsewhere, grazed pasture.										
GEOLOGY	Urenui siltstone.										
SPM	Egmont ash on siltstone.										
SOIL	Yellow-brown loams; New Plymouth brown loam, hill soil.										
DRAINAGE	Good.										
AREA ha/ae	17,1991										
I. D. No.	48										
STATUS	Scenic & Historic (to be Historic under Reserves Act 1977)										
RES sub-Cities											
CONTROL	CCL New Plymouth										
GAZETTED	1907 p.2304, 1922 p.2064, 1953 p.1624, 1954 p.179, 1966 p.1031.										
RESERVED	1907 for scenery preservation.										
HISTORY											
AIR PHOTO	3715 D/3										
Date	1970										
nearest town	Urenui										
nearest reserve	Urenui Pa										
public road											
sea (km)											
ALTITUDE m/ft	31-62m 100-200ft										
ASPECT	All										
RAIN mm/in (approx)	1650mm 65in										
NAT FERTILITY	Medium										
<b>MAIN HABITATS and FEATURES</b>											
RES NOT			% area	area ha	native 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> ind	# trees	MAT	tree	fract	specific	
✓	✓	✓	35.5	6.1	✓		L	M	S	L	
1. Rewarewa/karaka-kohekohe. This forest type occurs on the top platform (tahi) of the pa having developed after the last occupation of the pa in the 1820's. Abundant rewarewa emerge prominently above a canopy of karaka and kohekohe, with smaller sized kawakawa and raurekaau occurring locally in the canopy. The latter two species with mahoe dominate the patchy understorey in which entanglements of supplejack are a common feature. Ground cover is sparse. Several species of ferns are present, notable among them being <i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i> . Local patches of seedlings also occur including those of karaka, kohekohe, kawakawa, tawa, pigeonwood and titoki. The sides of the hill are covered in a similar mixed broadleaved association. Additional species in the canopy include tawa, pukatea, and <i>Cordyline australis</i> . There is also a greater range of species in other strata, plus in general a denser undergrowth of shrubs and ground cover.											
✓	✓	✓	2.9	0.5	✓		L	L	D	L	
2. Rewarewa/mahoe-kohekohe. A degenerating mixed broadleaved association fringes both sides of Mangatiti Stream. Only the vegetation on the southern side of the stream is in the reserve but as that to the north is a proposed addition (see Conclusions and Recommendations) the description below is of both. The canopy is locally dominated by mahoe and kohekohe with scattered rewarewa emerging throughout. Puriri, pukatea, tawa and manuka are the major canopy associates. A kowhai dominated community occurs on the banks of the Urenui River on the northern side of the stream. Prominent species occurring in other strata are kawakawa in the subcanopy and paratanikwa in the ground cover, the latter being locally abundant on wet banks. The palatable king fern, of special interest, is present in the more inaccessible areas. The vegetation at the north-eastern end of this remnant in particular, is in very poor condition as evidenced by the abundance of supplejack filling canopy gaps and sprawling over mahoe. Such a condition has probably resulted from livestock pressure over a long period.											
			61.6	10.6	✓						
3. Grazed pasture. In addition to grassland the grazed area includes a very small swamp association by the stream on the east of the access road. The vegetation in this area includes <i>Carex acutata</i> , sedgehead and some <i>Juncus</i> species. Isolated trees such as kahikatea, titoki and pukatea occur in the grazed area along the bank of the Urenui River.											
			100	17.2							
CONDITION	Fair. Would improve if stock were excluded.										
FENCING	Generally good. Maintenance required on eastern boundary. The standard barbed wire fence on the north-eastern boundary is inadequate. Track gate needs a secure latch.										
PRIORITY	Medium.										
RATING 0-10											
SCIENTIFIC 4.H?	An important archaeological site, combined with a secondary semi-coastal mixed broadleaved forest.										
SCENIC 5	Prominent landmark from State Highway 3.										
RECREATION 4	Readily accessible, adequately tracked and signposted.										
<b>CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS</b>											
The forested areas of the reserve contain seral semi-coastal forest with rewarewa emerging prominently over kohekohe, karaka and mahoe. The forest is in fair condition generally. Stock however should be excluded from the forested areas on a continuous basis, as they are inhibiting regeneration and causing damage.											
The reserve is an important archaeological site and is described in detail by Best (1975, p.232-239). The presence of stock in the reserve threatens the preservation of the many earthworks.											
The vegetation on the northern side of the Mangatiti Stream should be fenced off from the adjacent pasture and added to the reserve. This addition would complement the 0.5 hectare forest remnant occurring on the southern side of the stream. The addition would also add to the reserve the kowhai dominated community previously mentioned, a vegetation type which is not represented in the reserve at present. Fencing of the vegetation by the Mangatiti Stream is required to prevent forest degradation and to protect the palatable king fern present. The most logical place for the fence is along the bush margin on the northern side.											
			3 hours	overcast	conditions	16.2.81	MRB				
			2 hours	overcast	conditions	24.2.81	MRB	BRC	LJH		

Site	SUMMARY	HABITATS											ORGANISMS	INFER			OBSERVED																								
		WATER	SHORE	coast	beach	estuary	rockpool	lake	river	stream	spring	swamp		WATER	SHORE	coast	beach	estuary	rockpool	lake	river	stream	spring	swamp	N	S	M	N	L	M	H	initial									
38-4	tall conifer <sup>1</sup> forest/trees conifer <sup>2</sup> forest/trees beech forest/trees Bl <sup>3</sup> forest/trees scrub/shrubs < 6m tall tussocks/grassland short tussocks/grassland grassland/grasses sedge/land/sedges rushland/rushes/raupo herbland/herbs "tussock" herbland <sup>4</sup> fernland/ferns "moose" land bracken	WATER SHORE a - adjoins reserve																						100	115																
61-4	exotic grassland <sup>5</sup> exotic herbland/woodland exotic scrub/shrubs exotic forest/trees introduced "native" cover		sw/fw coast	sw/fw beach	sw/fw estuary	sw/fw rockpool	lake 120m +	pool/farm	river 5m +	stream	spring/swampage																														
		MAMMALS																																							
		OTHER FACTORS IN RESERVE																																							
100	bag/swamp/pakihi marsh sw/fw mudflat sw/fw bluff/rocks bluffs/rocks in bush waterfall cave/gorge gravel habitat/scree dune/sand limestone ultrabasics geological site  breeding ground rare/interesting animals rare/interesting plants  historic site historic building prohibited site camp /middle/pit terrace/earthworks burial/tepu	(access)	to	S	M	adj																																			

<sup>1</sup> tall conifer: kahikatea, kauri, matai, miro, rimu, totara    <sup>2</sup> remaining 11 tree-sized spp    <sup>3</sup> broadleaved    <sup>4</sup> e.g. flax    <sup>5</sup> incl. rough grassland, pasture etc

## NATIVE SPECIES

<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	<i>Neopanax arboreum</i>
<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	<i>Drymoanthus adversus</i>	<i>Olearia rani</i>
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	m <i>Orthoceras strictum</i>
<i>A. falcatum</i>	<i>Earina mucronata</i>	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>
<i>A. flaccidum</i>	<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>	m <i>Paratrophis microphylla</i>
<i>A. lucidum</i>	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>
<i>Astelia solandri</i>	<i>Erechtites minima</i>	<i>P. heterophylla</i>
<i>Athyrium australe</i>	<i>Freycinetia banksii</i>	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	<i>Phymatodes diversifolium</i>
<i>Blechnum capense</i>	<i>Gnaphalium collinum</i>	<i>P. scandens</i>
<i>B. filiforme</i>	<i>G. luteo-album</i>	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i>
<i>B. fluviatile</i>	<i>Griselinia lucida</i>	<i>P. ferrugineus</i>
<i>B. lanceolatum</i>	m <i>Haloragis erecta</i>	<i>P. spicatus</i>
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	<i>Hebe stricta</i>	<i>Polystichum richardii</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum pygmaeum</i>	<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var.
# <i>Calystegia sepium</i>	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	<i>esculentum</i>
<i>Collospermum hastatum</i>	m <i>Hoheria populnea</i>	<i>Pteris macilentia</i>
<i>Cardamine debilis</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	<i>P. tremula</i>
<i>Carex dissita</i>	<i>H. moschata</i>	<i>Pyrrosia serpens</i>
<i>C. geminata</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>	<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>
<i>C. secta</i>	<i>H. flexuosum</i>	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>
<i>C. virgata</i>	<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	<i>J. sp. (planifolius?)</i>	<i>Schefflera digitata</i>
<i>Coprosma australis</i>	m <i>Knightia excelsa</i>	<i>Scirpus habrus</i>
<i>C. robusta</i>	<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
<i>Corybas trilobus</i>	<i>Lophomyrtus bullata</i>	<i>Tetrapathaea tetrandra</i>
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	m <i>Macropiper excelsum</i>	<i>Thelypteris pennigera</i>
<i>Cotula squalida</i>	<i>Marattia salicina</i>	<i>Uncinia uncinata</i>
<i>Ctenitis glabella</i>	<i>Melicope ternata</i>	<i>Urtica ferax</i>
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	m <i>Vitex lucens</i>
<i>C. medullaris</i>	m <i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>
<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>	<i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i>	

## PLANTED NATIVES

*Agathis australis*

## ADVENTIVE SPECIES

<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>J. effusus</i>	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	m <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	<i>Lotus pendunculatus</i>	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	<i>S. nigrum</i>
<i>C. vulgare</i>	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
<i>Erechtites atkinsoniae</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	m <i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
<i>Erigeron floribundus</i>	<i>Poa annua</i>	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	m <i>Ulex europaeus</i>
<i>J. bufonius</i>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	m

## BIRDS

Blackbird	Magpie	Sparrow	>2
Pantail	Pukeko	Tui	
Kingfisher	Silvereye		>2



## E. History of Ngāti Mutunga

### Ngāti-Mutunga Tribe.

From Titoki, the southern limit of Ngāti-Tama, to Te Rau-o-te-huia, a place one mile south of Onaero river, is about eleven miles along the coast line, and this was the frontage held by Ngāti-Mutunga, whilst their inland boundaries marched with those of Ngāti-Maru. The sea frontage is marked by perpendicular cliffs about 100 to 150 feet high, formed of *papa* rock, through which the three main streams, Mimi, Ure-nui and Onaero break their way to the sea, forming picturesque and fertile valleys, the two former being navigable for canoes for a few miles. Above the cliffs, the level or undulating country extends inland for a few miles, forming a picturesque and rich plain, beyond which the wooded hills rise in somewhat steep slopes. The whole of this country is dotted over, here and there, with fine old *pas*, amongst which is Okoki, one of the strongest in the district. Within this district is Wai-iti, the former home of Ngai-Tara-pounamu, whose emigration to D'Urville Island has been described; around that part are some *fine pas*, particularly Whakarewa\* situated on the coast a mile to the north. There are several *pas* around this place, some of which are said to have been built by Ngai-Tara-pounamu, but it seems doubtful if this is the case, although it is probable that some remnant of that emigrant tribe became absorbed in Ngāti-Mutunga.

The Ngāti-Mutunga take their name from Mutunga, who was the sixth son of his parents, and received his name Mutunga (the last) because he was to be the last. They had hoped for a daughter, but were disappointed. Table 33a, as supplied to me by Te Rangi-hiroa, shows the position of this ancestor, together with Hine-tuhi and Aurutu from whom some of the Ngāti-Mutunga *hapus* take their names.

\* Plate No. 6 shows this *pa*, as seen from Wai-iti Beach.

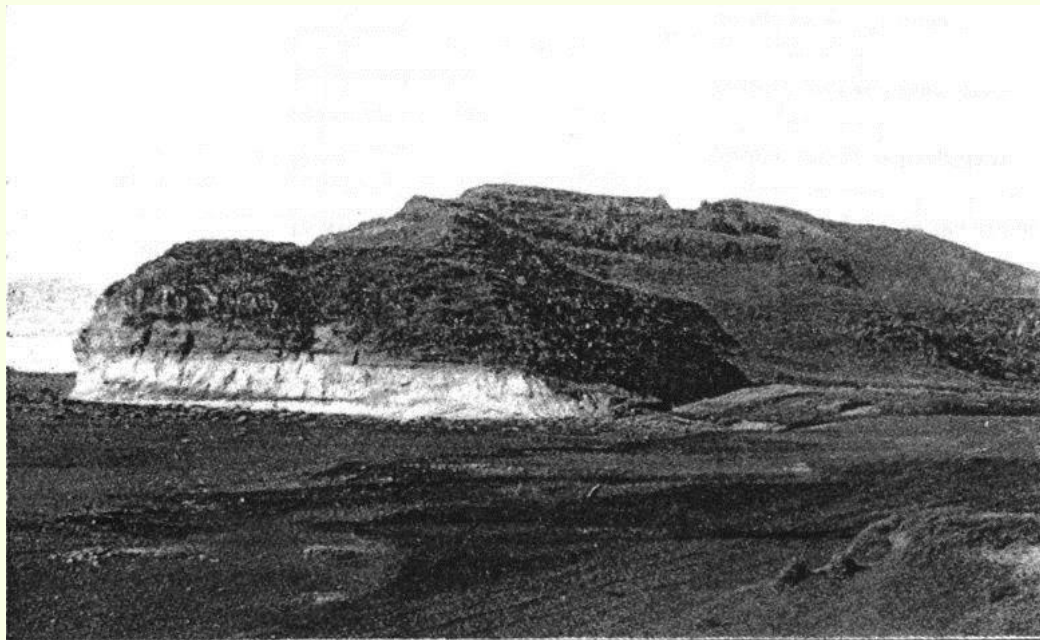
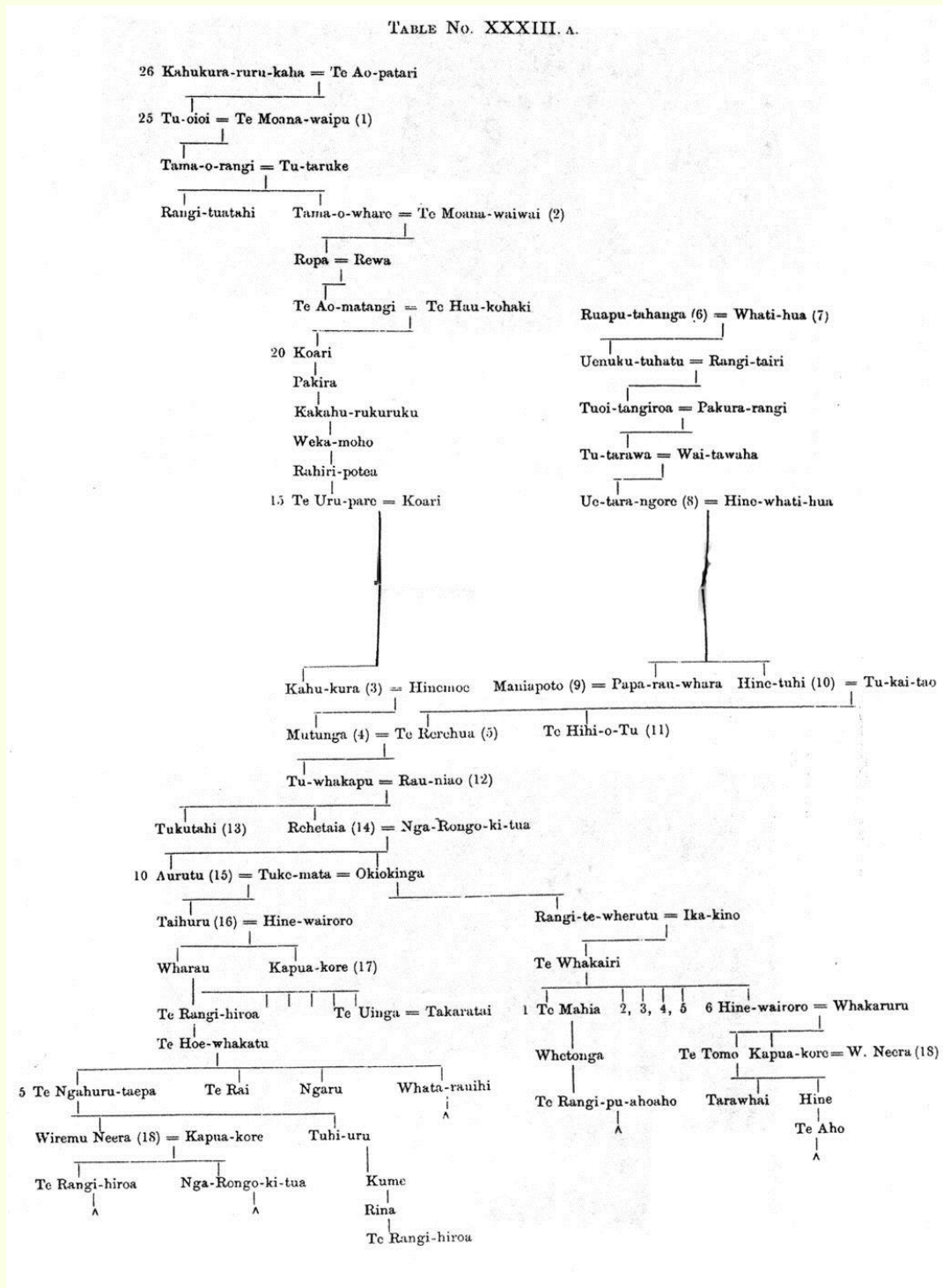


PLATE NO. 6.  
The Whakarewa *Pa*, from Wai-iti beach.

Plate No. 6. The Whakarewa *Pa*, from Wai-iti beach.

Notes to Table 33A.

Te Rangi-hiroa (or Dr. Peter Buck, M.B, Ch.B., of the Health Department) supplies most of the following notes, besides the table itself. 'This table down to Mutunga was copied from a book belonging to Pamariki Raumoā (formerly of the Chatham Islands, a very well known and influential chief) of Ngāti-Mutunga. 'As all the old people are dead, I am unable to say which of these ancestors came from Hawaiki.'



Ngāti-Mutunga Tribe: Table No. XXXIII. A. (33A)

Nos. 1-2 Both of these names, Te Moana-waipu and Te Moana-waiwai, are known to the East Coast genealogies, and the first is shown as flourishing just before, or about the time of the *heke* of 1350.—S.P.S.

No. 3 Kahu-kura belonged to the Ngāti-Maru of the Upper Waitara, but settled in the Ure-nui district where he married Hine-moe of that place. His *pa* was Maru-wehi, on the extreme point of the cliffs where they form the north head of the Ure-nui river.\* This *pa* is now partly eaten away by the sea. On the level plateau,\* a few hundred yards inland, stood the modern village of Maru-wehi, occupied by Ngāti-Mutungua on their return from the Chatham Islands in 1868, and which was subsequently abandoned for the present site on the Main North Road, at Te Rua-pekapeka.

No. 4 Mutunga is the eponymous ancestor of the tribe. His elder brothers were named Rangi-mariu, Koko-taua, Tautu-pane, Tuhi-kira and Kura-maori. As often happens the youngest brother was the most prominent member of the family, and gave his name to the tribe.

No. 5 Te Rerehua was the daughter of Hine-tuhi (from whom Ngāti-Hine-tuhi of Ure-nui take their name), and was a niece of Mania-poto the ancestor of the great Ngāti-Mania-poto tribe. Te Rerehua was a descendant of Ruapu-tahanga (6) and Whati-hua (7) whose adventures are described in Chapter IX. hereof. Whati-hua was a descendant of Hotu-roa, commandant of the 'Tai-nui' canoe. It is through this descent of Te Rerehua, and by her marriage with Mutunga that such close relations formerly existed between the people of Kawhia and Ure-nui.

No. 8 Ue-tara-ngore's widow (Hine-whati-hua) married Mania-poto (9), as also did the former's daughter Papa-rau-whara; and Rora, ancestor of Ngāti-Rora, of Upper Mokau and Te Kuiti, was the fruit of the latter union.

No. 10 Hine-tuhi came from Waikato to Mimi, and there married Tu-kai-tao, the son of Kahui-ao. Te Rerehua (5) was the eldest child of this union; as she married Mutunga, their descendants took the tribal name of Ngāti-Mutungua. But the descendants of Te Rerehua's brother, Te Hihi-o-Tu (II), took the name of Ngāti-Hine-tuhi, after the latter's mother. The *pas* of the latter people were Poho-kura (see Plate No. 7) and Pihanga, on top of the cliffs, south head of Urenui, where the Military Redoubt stood in 1865.

No. 12 Rau-niao was a Whanganui woman.

Nos. 13 and 14 The brothers Tuki-tahi and Rehe-taia lived at Aropawa *pa*, situated near Wai-toetoe stream on the south bank of the Mimi river. They were both celebrated warriors, especially the latter, who took the stronghold of Kohangamouku belonging to their southern neighbours, Ngāti-Rahiri. (For some of Rehetaia's doings, see Chapter IX.)

No. 15 Aurutu, begat the *hapu* named Ngāti-Aurutu, who owned the Okoki *pa*. His brother, Okiokinga, was a very handsome man, the fame of whose beauty reached Tuke-mata, a lady of the Taranaki tribe, causing her to journey to Te page 116Motu-nui (just below Okoki) to seek him as a husband. On the way, however, she met Aurutu, who personated his brother, and thus secured the

southern lady as a wife. He was subsequently slain in battle, whereupon his widow married Okiokinga.

No. 16 Taihuru became a great warrior. His fame reaching his mother's people (Taranaki) they sent a war-party against him to nip his powers in the bud. At that time Taihuru occupied a *pa* named Te Pukekarito situated up the Wai-iti stream—the old home of Ngai-Tara-pounamu—and here he was attacked whilst he was making his toilet. Several messengers were despatched to his house to alarm him, but he coolly went on decking his hair with plumes and his whale-bone comb. Having completed his toilet, he took up his *taiaka* and came forth, his appearance being greeted by his mother's kin (Taranaki), who by this time had almost secured an entrance to the *pa*, with a yell—'A ha! Ka pitta te mokomoko nei, te keakea a Tuke-mata.' (Aha! now the lizard comes forth—the offspring of Tukemata.) Taihuru replied by making an attack on the enemy, slaying two men at each blow of his *taiaha*, so that before long his kinsmen took to flight. Taihuru fought in many other battles, and was in the end mortally wounded in a campaign against Taranaki.

No. 17 Kapua-kore, chieftainess of Ngāti-Aurutu, was given in marriage to a Kawhia chief who helped to fell a clearing near Okoki. She was conducted (to her marriage) along a straight path leading from Okoki to the sea-shore, which crossed Te Motu-nui plain, and is still pointed out as 'Te Ara takitaki a Kapuakore.' The circumstance is referred to in Oriwia's song about the battle of Te Motu-nui (see Chapter XIV.).

No. 18 W. Neera was a well known chief of Ngāti-Mutunga, who lived and died at the Chatham Islands. "His wife, Kapua-kore, (a descendant of Okiokinga referred to in Note 15) died quite recently (1908). She migrated with the tribe to Port Nicholson with the *Heke* 'Tama-te-uaua' in 1832 (see Chapter XIX.), and was present at the battle of Puke-namu, at which time she was between 18 and 20 years old. She married W. Neera during the migration, consequently her age at death was about 94 or 96."

Ngāti-Mutunga in early times was called Ngāti-Kahu-kura, probably after the first ancestor shown on Table 33a.

The tribe is no doubt largely composed of the same elements as Te Ati-Awa—indeed is often included in that name—and therefore must have originally absorbed a large number of *tangata-whenua*, besides descendants of the crew of 'Toko-maru.' The principal *hapus* of the tribe were named Te Kekere-wai, Ngāti-Hine-tuhi and Ngāti-Aurutu.

The home of the first-named was the Mimi valley, and inland where their old fortified *pas* are still to be seen. Ngāti-Hine-tuhi derive their name from a Ngāti-Mania-poto woman named Hine-tuhi, belonging to the same branch as the late Rewi Mania-poto, and who married into this West Coast tribe. (See number ten in Table 33a.) Ngāti-Hine-tuhi lived at the mouth of and up the Ure-nui river, and owned the fine *pas* named Ure-nui and Poho-kura on the north bank, Pihanga (the Military Station in 1865), Kumara-kai-amo (within the modern township), Kai-pikari and Te Rewa, all on the south bank, and whose grassy ramparts still add a great interest to the pretty scenery of those parts. It was Ngāti-Mutunga, aided by the two *hapus* named, that built the Okoki *pa* already referred to, and it was in the occupation of the former when the battle of Motu-nui took place in 1821, for which see *infra*.

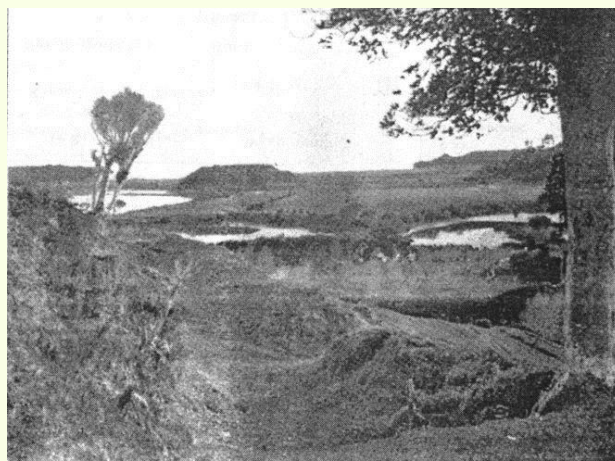


Photo by A. Hamilton.

PLATE NO. 7.

Ure-nui, Maru-wehi and Poho-kura *pas*; on the Ure-nui River.

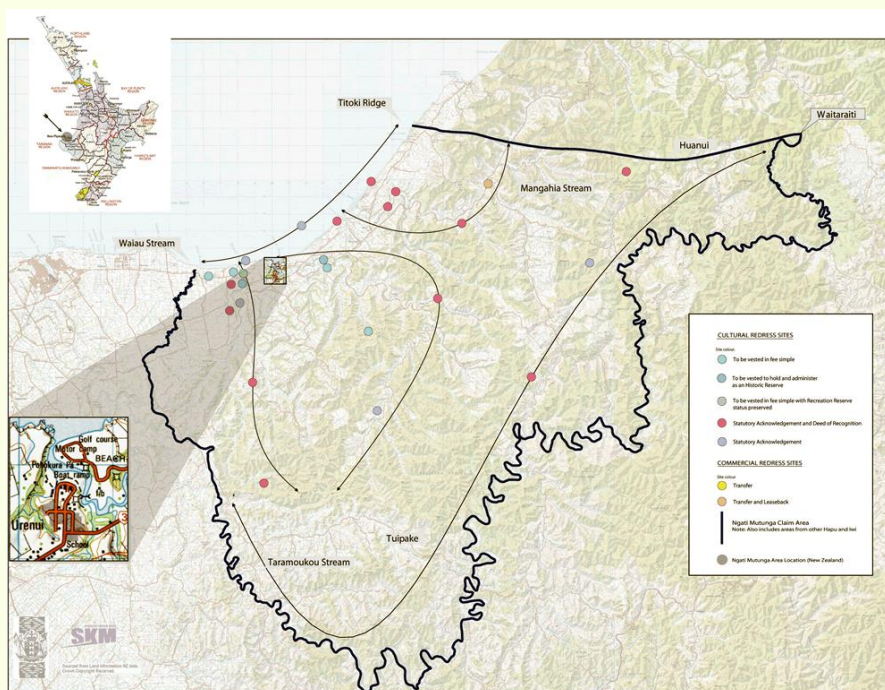
Photo by A. Hamilton: Plate No. 7: Uri-nui, Maru-wehi and Poho-kuro *pas*; on the Ure-nui River.

\* See Plate No. 7.—The little pinnacle on the right centre of the picture is Maru-wehi. The hill to the right of this, with the trees on it, is the old *pa* named Poho-kura, still in excellent preservation, its top covered with handsome *kowai* trees. The isolated hill near centre of the picture is Ure-nui *pa*, the terraces of which can still be distinguished. The view is taken (by Mr. A. Hamilton) from the trenches of Te Rewa *pa*, which show in the foreground.

Source: Percy Smith, S. *History and Traditions of the Maoris of the West Coast North Island of New Zealand Prior to 1840*, accessed May 2017.

<http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-SmiHist-t1-body1-d7-d6.html>

Today the recognised boundaries of te rohe of Ngāti Mutunga are;



## F. Sir Peter Te Rangihiroa Buck



**Mutunga** == Te Rerehua (nō Ngāti Maniapoto)  
|  
Tiwhakōpū == Rauniao (nō Whanganui)  
|  
Rehetāia == Ngārongo-ki-tua  
|  
Aurutu == Tukemata (nō Taranaki)  
|  
Taihuru == Hinewairoro  
|  
Wharau  
|  
Te Rangihīroa I  
|  
Te Hoewhakatū  
|  
Te Ngahuru Tāepa  
|  
Tuhiuru  
|  
Kume  
|  
Rina  
|  
**PETER TE RANGI HĪROA BUCK**

Nō Te Rangi Hīroa tonu te whakapapa,  
he mea tā i roto i *Ngā mōteatea*.

Peter Buck claimed to have been born in 1880, but a more likely date is sometime in October 1877 as recorded in his primary school register. For most of his life he believed that Ngarongo-ki-tua was his natural mother. She had married Peter's father, William Henry Buck, at Urenui, Taranaki, in the early 1870s. But their marriage was childless and, in accordance with Maori custom, a near relative, Rina, came into the household to provide William Buck with a child. Rina died soon after Peter was born so he was nurtured by Ngarongo.

Throughout his life Peter Henry Buck regarded his Maori and Pakeha ancestry as equally important. His Maori descent was from Ngāti Mutunga, many of whom had recently returned to Taranaki from the Chatham Islands. In later life the name of Te Rangihiroa, Ngarongo's uncle and an earlier illustrious ancestor, was conferred on him by his elders; he used it as a pen-name. Buck sometimes described his Pakeha ancestors as Irish; his family was descended from Protestant English migrants to Ireland. His father, born in County Galway, came to New Zealand in 1862 via the Australian goldfields and tried his luck as a digger in Westland and Thames, while also serving in the Armed Constabulary. He had been discharged by 1871 and settled at Urenui.

Ngarongo was an important influence, teaching Peter colloquial Maori and some of the lore of her people; he also learnt much from his great aunt, Kapuakore. Nevertheless, his early

upbringing was more Pakeha than Maori. His father was an educated man who gave Peter a love of language and poetry. The family lived in the Pakeha settlement at Urenui rather than the nearby Maori village, and Peter received his primary schooling at the local state school. Soon after Ngarongo's death in 1892 his father took him to Wairarapa, where they worked on J. C. Andrew's sheep station. Then, with Andrew's encouragement, Peter fulfilled a desire to attend Te Aute College in Hawke's Bay, enrolling in 1896.

The Anglican secondary school for Maori boys was then under the control of the Reverend John Thornton. The boys boarded at the school for 10 months of the year, were put under strong discipline, and given a sound grounding in academic learning, including Latin and Greek, to prepare them for matriculation to university and the professions. Buck had three years at Te Aute and did extremely well: in his final year he was dux and passed his medical preliminary examination, giving him entry to the University of Otago medical school. He was prominent in sport, captaining the athletics team and the First XV. He belonged to the Te Aute College Students' Association, and at their 1897 conference read a paper critical of the sanitary and moral state of Te Whiti's Parihaka community. He was also secretary of the Christian Union.

Before enrolling at the medical school, Buck and a Ngāti Porou fellow student visited the East Coast. Here Buck fell in love with the high-born Materoa Ngarimu; unhappily, Ngāti Porou rejected him as an unworthy suitor. Buck did well at Otago Medical School. He was one of the top students of his class and immersed himself in sporting and social activities. In 1900 and 1903 he was the national long jump champion, and he also won the inter-university long jump championship in 1902, 1903 and 1904. He was now a tall and handsome young man with an infectious good nature and not above the odd student prank, including, on one occasion, a mock hunt for a stuffed moa captured from the museum. Buck completed his MB and ChB in 1904, and an MD, with a thesis on 'Medicine amongst the Maoris in ancient and modern times', in 1910.

After qualifying, Buck spent a year as house surgeon at Dunedin Hospital and a few months at Sunnyside Mental Hospital. On 4 October 1905, at Greymouth, he married Margaret Wilson, born in northern Ireland. Although the Bucks' marriage was childless, it endured. Margaret was fiercely loyal to Peter, helped him in his work, accompanied him in the field, and did not hesitate to push her easy-going husband into important career decisions. Later, when they had a car, she did the driving. Even when she lapsed into alcoholism, in the late 1930s, their often tempestuous marriage held together.

Buck could easily have settled into a quiet life as a general practitioner, but the Te Aute urge to do good for his people was still with him and in November 1905 he was appointed as a medical officer to the Maori. He worked as deputy to another Taranaki doctor, Maui Pomare, recently returned from medical studies in the United States. Initially Buck was in charge of the south-central districts of the North Island but in 1907 he was switched to the north. Between them Pomare and Buck engaged in a concerted campaign to improve the sanitation of Maori settlements and the health of the people. They helped to speed a population recovery that had started around the turn of the century.

Buck's varied practice of medicine in the north, which sometimes included surgery in the field, meant that he became well known in Maori communities. But it hardly prepared him

for the task that was unexpectedly thrust upon him early in 1909. On the sudden death of Hone Heke Ngapua, MP for Northern Maori, Buck, attending the tangihanga at Kaikohe, was designated by the native minister, James Carroll, to stand in Heke's place. This was part of Carroll's scheme to have his 'young colts' – the Maori graduates later called the Young Maori Party – elected to Parliament. Buck accepted and was duly elected, despite the intervention of several local candidates. He was a member of the Native Affairs Committee and briefly held cabinet office as member of the Executive Council representing the native race in the short-lived Mackenzie ministry in 1912. But in 1914 he did not seek re-election for Northern Maori, although he stood for the Bay of Islands seat and was only narrowly defeated. He did not again stand for Parliament.

Buck had seldom spoken in parliamentary debates, unless angered by developments that were threatening to Maori. Indeed he was already devoting much of his time to other matters, including a new interest in the Polynesian peoples of the Pacific. In 1910 he spent the parliamentary recess in Rarotonga, acting as a medical officer in the Cook Islands. During the recess for 1912–13 he went to Niue, again acting as medical officer. He published brief articles on the material culture of Niue, the Cook Islands and New Zealand Maori, some in Dominion Museum bulletins, the rest in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*. Buck had joined the society in 1907 and was a keen student of S. Percy Smith, founder of the society, long-time editor of its journal, and the leading authority on Maori and Polynesian origins and migrations – a subject Buck was later to explore.

Following the declaration of war in August 1914, he and the other Maori MPs helped to recruit a Maori volunteer contingent. In February 1915 Buck went to the Middle East with this contingent as medical officer. He and the Maori troops were not content to remain on garrison duty at Malta and, at their request, were sent with the main body to land on the Gallipoli peninsula. Here they suffered heavy casualties – a fifth of their number were killed or wounded. Buck was in the thick of the action; he was twice mentioned in dispatches and made a DSO. After the withdrawal from Gallipoli the Maori troops were reorganised into the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion and sent to France; they were employed building gunpits, trenches, dugouts and communication facilities. Buck was allowed to transfer to combat duty, was promoted to the rank of major and became second-in-command of the battalion. He saw action in France and Belgium, but at the end of 1917 he was transferred to the No 4 New Zealand Field Ambulance. Then in May 1918 he was posted to Britain and in September to the No 3 New Zealand General Hospital at Codford.

Buck continued to pursue his interest in anthropology. He met several leading British anthropologists and from them borrowed instruments which he used to measure the physical features of the men of the Pioneer Battalion, who were on their way home from the war. His findings were published in a lengthy essay in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* in 1922–23.

On his return to New Zealand Buck was appointed to Pomare's old job, and in 1921 became director of the Maori Hygiene Division in the new Department of Health. He worked from Auckland and bought a home in Parnell. The high Maori death rate in the influenza pandemic in 1918 showed the need for improved sanitation, and Buck patiently persuaded Maori leaders to co-operate with nurses and medical officers in their efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.



Buck was becoming increasingly involved in anthropology. He went on several field trips with Johannes Andersen and Elsdon Best to record the culture and music of Maori communities. He published more essays in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, and a monograph, *The evolution of Maori clothing*, was published as a Polynesian Society memoir in 1926. In that year he returned to the Cook Islands for 10 weeks and published his findings in *The material culture of the Cook Islands (Aitutaki)* in 1927. Through these meticulous studies, amply illustrated by his skilful line drawings, Buck established himself as the leading authority on Maori material culture.

Buck was also becoming a celebrity on the lecture circuit, particularly with his lecture on 'The coming of the Maori'. He gave this as the Cawthron Lecture in Nelson in 1922 and at the Pacific Science Congress at Melbourne in 1923. The Cawthron Lecture was published in 1925, reprinted by the Board of Maori Ethnological Research in 1929, and republished in a much revised and expanded version by the Maori Purposes Fund Board in 1949. It has been reprinted numerous times since.

At the Melbourne science congress Buck met Professor Herbert E. Gregory, director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Hawaii. They met again when Gregory came to Auckland later in the year. The Bishop Museum was at that time funding a series of ethnological expeditions to Pacific islands. Gregory funded Buck's field trip to the Cook Islands in 1926, and then offered him a five-year research fellowship at the museum. Buck consulted his old friend Apirana Ngata and then accepted the offer. Henceforth, the amateur would become a professional anthropologist.

As research fellow at the Bishop Museum, Buck carried out extensive field work in the Pacific, starting in Western Samoa and going on in later years to most of the other Polynesian island groups. This work was quickly written up and published as a series of Bishop Museum bulletins; the last was published posthumously in 1957. In addition, Buck published many articles, notes and reviews in periodicals. He kept in contact with the editor of the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* and gave much sage advice on the contributions of others, sometimes acting as a referee between squabbling colleagues. Buck also published a number of general surveys, including *Anthropology and religion* (1939) and *An introduction to Polynesian anthropology* (1945). But by far the most popular of his works was *Vikings of the sunrise* (1938), a witty and light-hearted romp through the oral traditions, ethnology and social organisation of each of the major Polynesian groups. It was immensely popular in the United States and quickly went through several reprints.

Yet, for all his popularity and growing academic fame, Buck had one long-unresolved problem: whether or not to return to New Zealand. He did return for a month in 1930, having completed field work in the Cook Islands. When he got back to Hawaii he told Ngata: 'I look back on my month in the home land as one of the greatest experiences I have ever had.' Then he added, after noting a warm reception from friends and colleagues in Hawaii, 'It was *almost* like home getting back.' Buck wanted to finish his career as a professional anthropologist in New Zealand, but there was no position for him as the New Zealand universities were unwilling to make appointments in the subject. So he took whatever opportunities arose for him at the Bishop Museum and in the mainland United States.

When Buck's research fellowship expired in June 1932 he was appointed as Bishop Museum visiting professor of anthropology at Yale University. Buck relished the appointment. It gave him an opportunity not only to teach courses based on his New Zealand and Pacific research, but also to widen his academic contacts and travel extensively in the United States, Canada and even, during his long vacations, in Britain and Europe, where he examined museum collections of Pacific artefacts. Buck's term at Yale ended on 30 June 1933 but, although he still hankered for a return to New Zealand, his future at the Bishop Museum was assured: he had been chosen as successor director of the Bishop Museum to replace Gregory on his retirement on 30 June 1936. Employment had to be found for Buck in the interval. For a start, his professorship at Yale was extended for another year. Then he returned to the Bishop but went on field work on Mangaréva, knowing that he would have few such opportunities once he became a desk-bound administrator. He managed a visit to New Zealand for six weeks early in 1935, gave several lectures, visited Maori land development schemes, and, accepting that his expatriation was permanent, sold his Parnell home.

Buck assumed the directorship of the Bishop Museum on 1 July 1936. His heavy administrative obligations did not prevent him from regular publication or even occasional field work, although that had to be abandoned during the Pacific war. His directorship was regularly renewed, even when he reached the normal retirement age. In addition he became a trustee and then president of the board of trustees of the Bishop Museum. He was now, more than ever, a celebrity, forever in demand in Hawaii and on the mainland as a conference or public lecturer. He received a string of academic prizes: the Hector Memorial Medal and Prize in 1932 and the Rivers Memorial Medal in 1936, the S. Percy Smith Medal in 1951 and the Huxley Medal posthumously in 1952. He was awarded honorary doctorates by the University of New Zealand (1937), Rochester University (1939), the University of Hawaii (1948), and Yale (1951). But the honour that he most coveted, a New Zealand knighthood, was long delayed since it was assumed – wrongly – that he had become an American citizen. Buck was finally appointed a KCMG in 1946. That year he was also awarded the Swedish Order of the North Star.

Although Buck had become one of New Zealand's most famous expatriates, he kept in touch with his homeland and with his old friends and colleagues, most notably Apirana Ngata. Their lengthy correspondence between 1925 and 1950 reveals Buck's continuing interest in developments in New Zealand and his concern for Maori welfare. Ngata was able to report on those developments from his daily immersion in them; Buck viewed them from afar – from the peak of Mauna Loa – and from the perspectives of academic anthropology and field work among other Polynesian peoples. Anthropology for Buck, as for Ngata, was no mere academic game, but was a necessary means of facilitating action in the field, in land development and in cultural regeneration.

Stricken with cancer, Buck returned for a final visit to New Zealand in 1949 to attend the Pacific Science Congress, and to receive his knighthood from his old comrade Governor General Sir Bernard Freyberg. He was called on to give numerous public lectures, and, in the company of the ageing Ngata, made a last pilgrimage to marae in many parts of the country, including his own at Urenui. He died at Honolulu on 1 December 1951. His ashes were finally brought back home in 1953 and were laid to rest in an impressive ceremony at Okoki near Urenui on 8 August 1954. Margaret survived him; her ashes were eventually laid with those of her husband.

Peter Buck's upbringing in two cultures was the ideal preparation for his varied career. His medical training allowed him to play a vital role in the improvement of Maori health standards, and his knowledge of Maori and Polynesian culture was critical to his success as an anthropologist. Buck's good humour and personal charm let him move freely between two vastly different worlds, giving practical assistance to his people and making major contributions to anthropological knowledge. His standing as an anthropologist, particularly of Polynesian material culture, remains undiminished, as does his mana in Maoridom.

Source: Sorensen, M. P. K.; 'Buck, Peter Henry' accessed May 2017  
<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3b54/buck-peter-henry>

## G. Archaeological Reviews – Best and Gumbley

Best, E. *The Pa Maori* (1975, pages 233-239):

This is one of the famous forts of the Taranaki district, and is said to be a very old one. A tradition is extant that it was formed by the earliest native settlers in these parts. All these forts in the Urenui district herein described were occupied for generations past by members of the Ngāti-Mutunga clan. Okoki was occupied as late as the 'twenties' of last century, for we know that a portion of the above clan was living there in 1822, when the Motunui fight occurred in that vicinity. Some interesting notes on this old stronghold may be found in *The History and Traditions of the Taranaki Coast*. According to that work the chiefs of Okoki in 1821 were Rangī-wahia, Whakapaki, Te Awa-roa and Koromiko. Okoki is a stronghold of much interest on account of its antiquity, its well preserved works and picturesque appearance. It is situated about N.E. by E. from the township of Urenui, on the right bank of the river of that name. It is a ridge fort, the ridge lying about S.E. by N.W. The former end falls sharply to a bend in the river, the latter to a low saddle. The whole eastern face of the ridge is a very steep bluff, at the base of which flows the river. The fortified area is now almost entirely bush clad, the principal timber being *rewarewa* or honeysuckle, trees of which are seen up to 2 ft. in diameter at 2 ft. from the ground line. These are growing on the flat summit of the fort and must have so grown since the place was deserted probably about 80 years ago. On this summit area are seen several old posts of *puriri*, hollow but still showing much sound wood, that were probably supports of *pataka* or elevated storage huts. These are the only remains of woodwork pertaining to former occupation now surviving. The *puriri* (*Vitex lucens*) is a very durable timber. See Fig. 63, p. 233 [below].

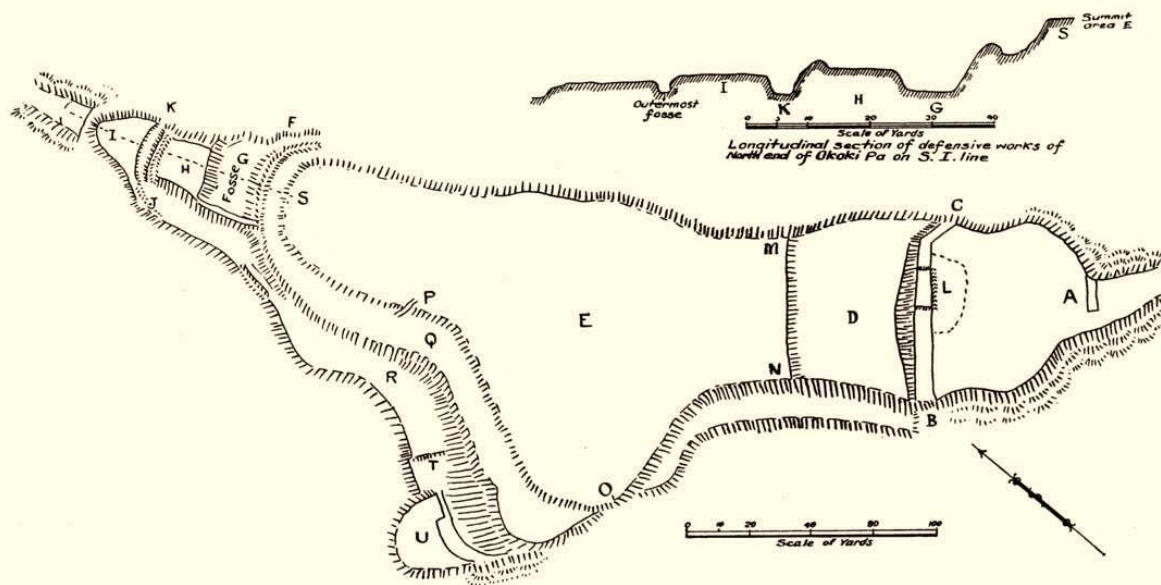


FIG. 63—Okoki Pa at Urenui, Taranaki. (See p. 234.)

Miss E. Richardson

Commencing at the S.E. end we advance up a narrow spur to find, at a spot where the spur widens out abruptly, an outer defence similar to the first one encountered at Otumoana. A fosse has been excavated half way across the narrow part of the spur. Doubtless the entrance here was by way of the unexcavated part of the spur, which would be defended by a stockade that would be continued along the brow of the fosse and round both sides of A area on the top of the scarp. Such stockades would certainly be erected along the brows of all scarps shown on the plan, as also on the brow lines of the fosses. It is also probable that lines of stockades divided E area and the long terraces into various sub-divisions.

A area is 55 yards long, its inner end being marked by a strong defence containing some unusual features. The B, C fosse is 16 ft. wide near B and narrows to 10 ft. as it advances. Its inner scarp is a perpendicular wall of 26 ft. in its central part, lessening toward B and C in sympathy with the natural form of the spur. A large section of the spur has been here excavated in order to form this huge scarp. The outer scarp of the fosse is perpendicular and 5 ft. to 6 ft. in height. At a point 30 yds. from the western end of this fosse is a sudden rise of over 3 ft. in the level of the trench floor. This continues for 12 yds., and then comes a drop of 4 ft. thus leaving a raised block area 4 ft. high and 36 ft. in length in the fosse. Along the top of the outer scarp for the length of this raised area, extends a low earthen wall, evidently protective in design. The sub-area marked L, and contained by a dotted line, is raised some feet above the level of A area, and was probably bounded by a stockade as an additional bar to the advance of an enemy up the ridge. East of the central block the fosse continues and angles off to C. It is possible that this central block of 12 yds. was not excavated on account of the presence of somewhat hard sandstone. This fort was not so well explored as it should have been, owing to heavy rains, which have a demoralising effect on note books and note makers.

The eastern part of the fosse is 14 yds. long and carries an outer scarp of 8 ft. The passage or means of communication between A and D areas was not observed, but this defence must have been practically impregnable to a force armed with native weapons.

To reach area D means a rough scramble up the precipitous scarp, a process much assisted, however, by the forest growth, to which the modern escalader can cling. Area D perched far above A is a perfectly flat terrace measuring 19 yds. by 25 yds. The steep sides of these areas have assuredly been artificial scarps surmounted by stockades, but all are now covered with dense forest growth. Thirty feet below the level of D area is a terrace 16 ft. and upwards in width, extending from B past D area and on under E area to terminate at a perpendicular cliff at the projecting point O. The M, N line of defence is a perpendicular scarp 10 ft. in height, and on ascending this the observer finds himself on the fine level expanse marked E, the highest part of the fort. It is 165 yds. in length and 97 yds. wide at its widest part. From this fine residential area the inhabitants enjoyed a delightful view of forest, mountain, plain and ocean, such a view as Taranaki alone can boast of. With its terraces, scarps, fosses, stockades and commanding situation, Okoki must have been a remarkably picturesque stronghold when the descendants of Mutunga were in residence. This formerly busy area is silent now, and covered with a forest growth of *rewarewa*, *kohe*, *mamaku*, *mapau*, *hangehange*, *kawakawa*, *Cordyline*, etc. *Rewarewa* trees of 18 inches in diameter are fairly numerous, and one double growth is 8 ft. in circumference at 3 ft. from the ground.

At P is a narrow sunk way, an excavated passage 4 ft. wide and from 4 ft. to 8 ft. deep by means of which access was gained to the summit area from Q terrace. The stockade along the brow would extend across this space while the aperture below it would be blocked by some form of gate or bars. Terrace Q is a fine residential area, 33 ft. wide where the subway leaves it, and as much as 40 ft. at some parts. The inner scarp of this terrace is 10 ft. high and very steep, the addition of a 10 ft. stockade on its crest would render it a very formidable defence. The outer scarp of Q terrace, the drop to terrace R, is from 16 ft. to 50 ft. and also very steep, in parts perpendicular. From these fine residential terraces the view westward across the Motunui plain to the ocean beyond is a very fine one. That plain of Motunui was the scene of a fight in 1822, when the Okoki folk joined other clans of the Ngāti-Awa tribe and there defeated an invading force from the Waikato district. On the bank of the Mangatiti stream, near the western side of Okoki, stands a *titoki* tree on which bodies of the slain invaders were hung prior to being cooked and eaten.

In the narrow subway leading from terrace Q to the summit is growing a *rewarewa* tree (*Knightia excelsa*) 2 ft. in diameter.

All the eastern face of the *pa* is a steep bluff, difficult to ascend when clear of timber growth, easily defended, and lacking terraces. The rounded extremity of the summit area at S presents a scarp that has been 16 ft. or 18 ft. in height, but is now much eroded. At the base of this scarp is

a wide fosse much clogged with detrital matter, with a wall outside it of 4 ft. to 5 ft. in height. The Q terrace formation runs into the western end of this fosse, while the eastern end emerges at the brow of a precipitous bluff. Crossing the wall or parapet north of this trench we find a steep drop of 26 ft., this imposing scarp resembling the B, C line of defence at the other end of the fort. On the eastern side of this part is a short terrace about 8 ft. wide, and the hillside has been cut away to form a precipitous scarp of nearly 30 ft. The fosse marked G is 25 ft. wide, an unusually wide one, with an outer wall scarp of 9 ft. Its eastern end gives upon a precipitous drop of 30 ft. into a huge hole in the hillside, which hole may be an artificial excavation; it is about 50 ft. wide. Fosse G is 24 yds. long but at the western side of the ridge it has not been cut through, hence it does not impinge upon the J, R terrace. A causeway composed of the original formation has been left at the western end of the fosse, as shown on the plan. This causeway is 10 ft. wide and 7 ft. above the bottom of the fosse, to which it presents a wall of that height. Its outer or western side shows a steep scarp drop of 16 ft. to 18 ft. to the terrace below. This raised causeway form of connection between two fortified areas of a fort is occasionally seen, and would unquestionably be protected by stockade lines and strong barriers. Thus when, at night, all entrance passages were blocked, each division of such a fort as Okoki was really a stronghold in itself.

H area is much lower than S and the ridge is now falling to the saddle north of I. H is a level terrace area with a 5 ft. parapet on its outer or northern limit, and steep scarps on its eastern and western flanks. Its outer scarp is 16 ft., at the base of which is a fosse now 10 ft. wide at the bottom and presenting a counter scarp of 8 ft. Ascending the latter lands us on I area, the outermost fortified part of Okoki at its northern end. This area is but 14 yds. in length, with a steep fall away on both flanks. The fosse of K, J deepens abruptly at its western end and has an outer wall which is a horn or continuation of I area level. The fosse at the northern end of I area, is 8 ft. wide across the bottom, with an inner scarp of 10 ft.; counter scarp 6 ft., and this is the outermost defence. The cross section sketch of these northern defences makes the system clear, and also shows how the scarp brows have eroded, more especially on the upper part of the ridge.

Outside the I area the ridge top seems to have been levelled for some distance, after which it descends to form a saddle, to rise again further on.

Just below the level of the western end of the K, J ditch commences a terrace that runs under H and G, for 45 yds., at which point it resolves itself into an upward sloping passage 10 ft. wide, with a rampart on its outer side. This ascent leads us to terrace R which lies 14 ft. higher than the preceding terrace. Here we note a high steep scarp running up to Q terrace on our left. R terrace extends along the western hill face, some 50 ft. below the Q terrace level, and preserving a width of about 40 ft, until we reach the small area marked T. Here the level drops 6 ft., continues so for 12 yds., then rises 12 ft. by a steep scarp to a flat area (U) as shown on plan. Twenty yards then brings us to the end of this terrace system, which runs out at a steep cliff overlooking the river. But along the inner line of this small final area, skirting the base of the lofty and steep scarp under Q terrace, a curious passage or sunk way has been formed. This commences as a narrow deep trench 4 ft. wide and 7 yds. long, then widens out to a deeply excavated space 18 to 20 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep. The purport of this singular fosse is by no means clear, it isolates the elevated area U, but only from the steep bluff, from which side no attack could be expected or delivered by an enemy assaulting the fort.

There are some very interesting features connected with this fort, and it would repay further study. The high precipitous scarp under Q terrace betrays no sign of a former means of access from the lower terrace. Such may have become eroded past recognition, or Q area may have been entered from H by way of the causeway at the western end of fosse G. Such problems are worthy of study on the ground, but abominable weather prevented a long examination.

On the level *tihī* or summit area are many store pits of the *rua kopihā* type about 8 ft. deep, with dome shaped roofs, the descent into these being of the usual 'well mouth' kind. In some are seen steps of solid earth whereby to descend or ascend. Some rows of pits are connected by small passage ways through an intervening wall of 30 inches or so in thickness. These pits are of circular form, and some have a raised ledge or banquette round them, the use of which is not

clear. The different forms of storage pits used in different districts present quite an interesting study.

There are many other old forts in this district that would repay examination, as also many more on the coast line northwards.

It is just possible that the trenches on the inner sides of A and U areas were excavated after the acquisition of firearms, to be utilised as rifle pits.

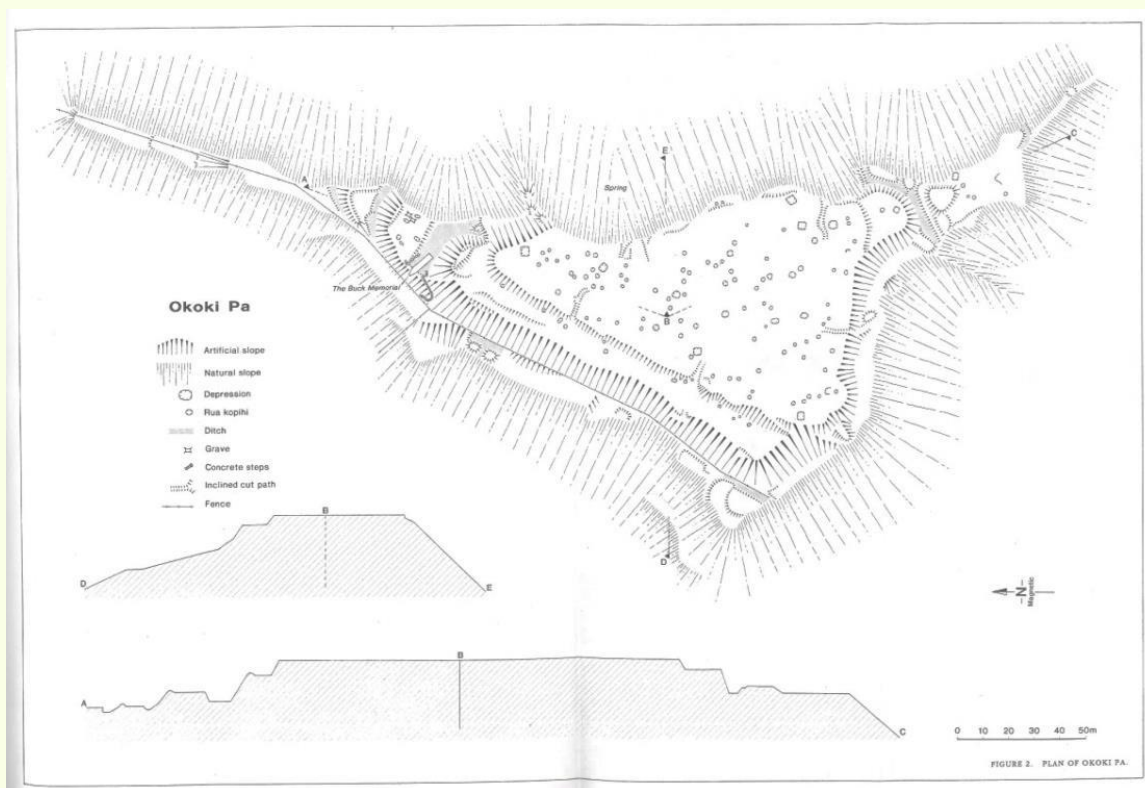
Of the Okoki *pa* Mr. Smith writes:—"On the end of one of the spurs running down from the ranges, was the celebrated *pa* called Okoki, now covered with wood about fifty feet high, but in the early years of the nineteenth century it was very strongly fortified with palisades and steep banks, cut out of the solid earth. Immediately under the *pa*, on the southeast side, runs the Urenui river, which curves round, making a bend in which the *pa* stands. The top of the *pa*, which is quite level, is about two hundred feet above the river. There were at least three rows of palisades around the *pa* in former times, erected on the edge of the terraces that had been cut out and levelled so as to admit of house sites. On the southern face of the *pa*, the scarped bank sloping down from the platform on top was at least fifty feet in height. Down the face of this escarpment is a deep artificial cutting about four to six feet wide, leading down from the upmost platform towards the river which was used as the entrance to the *pa*, and the way by which the inhabitants fetched their water. It is so steep that there must have been steps in it originally. It was, no doubt, protected by palisades, and would be easily defended. The platform on top is about two hundred yards long, by a varying width of from fifty to eighty yards. Here was the site of most of the houses, but all the terraces, which are about ten to fifteen yards wide, would also contain many houses. Altogether this was one of the strongest *pa* known. ... The Ngāti-Mutunga were occupying it in 1821. This clan also built and owned the *pa* called Urenui, on an isolated hill just at the mouth of the river, on the north side; Pohokura, a very strong *pa* on another isolated hill a quarter of a mile to the east [?] of the last; Te Rewa, another strong *pa* just across the river from Pohokura; Kumarakaiamo, within the present township of Urenui; and Pihanga, on the south bank of the river near the mouth, which was occupied by the Native Contingent under Captain Good, in the middle 'sixties' of the 19th century. There are numerous other *pa* in the neighbourhood, but the above are the principal ones that still remain, and add so greatly to the interest of the scenery of that picturesque country." The names of the Pohokura and Urenui forts in the above narrative should be transposed.

### Gumbley Archaeological mapping of *pa* in four Taranaki Historic Reserves (DOC 1987):

#### **3.1 Okoki Pa Q19/24 (Figure 2, end of report)**

The *pa* is generally aligned north-south and is located on a crescent shaped ridge which is bounded by the Urenui River on its east and south sides. To the west the ridge is bounded by coastal flatlands which extend down to the sea. Okoki is approximately 400 m long and approximately 150 m at its widest point. The *Pa* is dominated by a large triangular shaped central platform, the sides of which measure 150 x 90 x 150 m. It contains 103 features (mostly *rua kopihī* or bell-shaped storage pits) including inclined cut paths, inferred to be former accessways, connecting the central platform to large terraces on the western and southern sides. Below the western terrace are five smaller terraces and two earthwork bastions with associated defensive ditches, which are located outside the fence in farmland. The southern terrace has three banks, one in the middle and one at each end. On the east side of the central platform there are three small terraces and three inclined cut paths. Two of the three inclined cut paths on the eastern side are located above a *punawai* (spring) which lies about 20 – 30 m down slope below the central platform. The inclined cut paths are deliberately constructed features and have not been produced by the activity of sheep, goats, or cattle. The wall of the inclined cut path between the central platform and the southern terrace is approximately 5 m deep at one point with some of the fill used to construct a ramp to the lower terrace. At the south-east corner of the central platform is a lower terrace beyond which lies a 10 m high scarp and a ditch. The ditch is bounded on the south side by a mound which dominates a large terrace. A spur leads off to the southeast. A further ditch beyond is cut halfway across the spur where it meets the terrace suggesting that

that this was one of the entrances to the pa. Located to the north of the central platform are further platforms, terraces, and ditches. The western terrace curves around the northern end of the central platform and overlooks a large ditch from a height of 12.7 m. A memorial to Sir Peter Buck is located in this ditch. To the north of this ditch is a small platform where there are two fenced graves. Features in the ground suggest that other burials may be located here. Further to the north is another small ditch which leads into a V-shaped embrasure. Again, to the north of this is another ditch. Beyond this is a flight of three long, narrow terraces along the spine of the ridge. These three terraces are located outside the reserve fence. Best's description of the pa (Best 1975) differs on a number of points from the evidence on the ground. However, Best (1975: 235) notes that 'this fort was not so well explored as it should have been, owing to heavy rains'. His plan of Okoki is reproduced as Fig. 3. Terrace R referred to by Best is not the continuous feature he describes but is a series of features, both terraces and defensive outworks. Feature T appears to be a separate terrace at least 20 m from R. Best also states that the eastern side of Okoki is without terraces, although three small terraces are clearly visible today. A terrace, not described by Best, is found below the south end of the long western terrace. The southern ditch is incorrectly drawn in the plan provided by Best (1975: 233, see Figure 3).


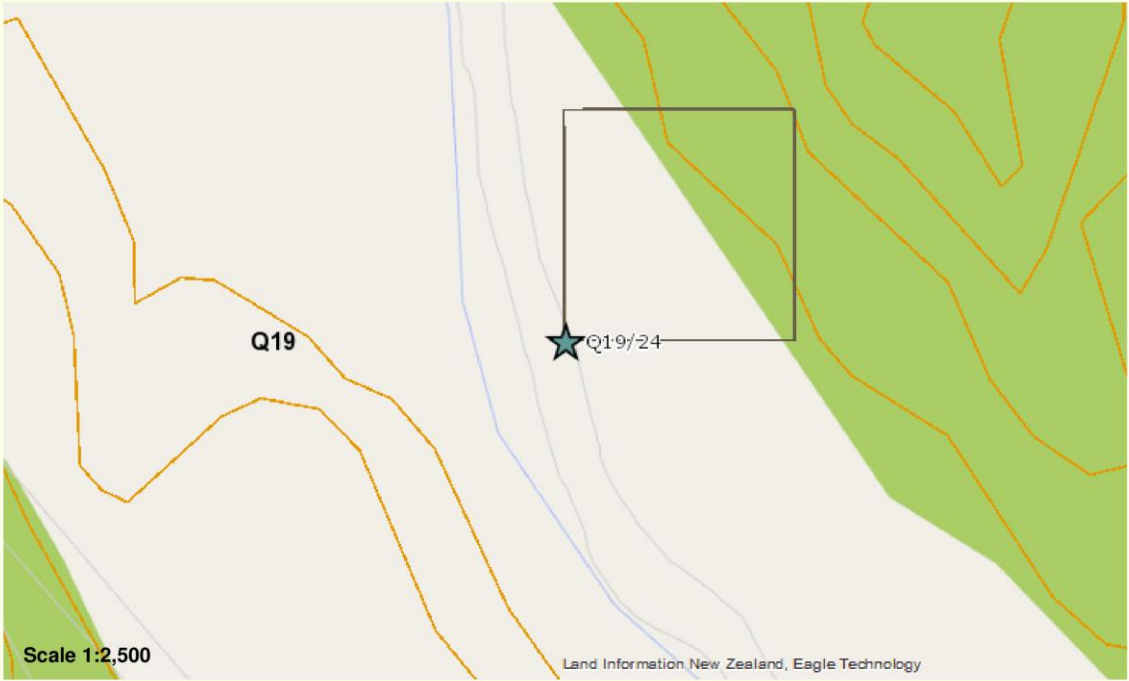


Archaeological map of Okoki Pa, Gumbley 1987



## H. NZ Archaeological Association Site Record – Okoki Pa

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> Q19/24</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pa</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Okoki Pa</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1723304      <b>Northing:</b> 5683269      <b>Source:</b> CINZAS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b> N99/26      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> Q19/24</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b></p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> Pa</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b> Unclassified</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

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14/07/2017

1 of 16

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q19/24
<p><b>Site description</b> -</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b> See also low level aerals on file flown by K Jones, 1994.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

<b>SITE RECORD INVENTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> Q19/24
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AD AR AA AD AA AW	
<b>SITE REFERENCE FORM</b>	
Map number N99 Map name MIMI Grid reference 981005 <sub>4</sub>	SITE NUMBER <del>XXXX</del> 99/26 <hr/> SITE TYPE PA
1. Aids to relocation of site <b>A TRACK LEADS FROM THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO THE SITE AT WHICH A MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED. — Sir Peter Buck's grave.</b>  E198100 N400400  visited Nov 1960 (HW) " June 1993 Tony Walter & Jones et al.	
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction <b>GOOD</b>	
3. Owner <b>RESERVE</b> Address  Attitude	Tenant Address  Attitude
4. Name of site <b>OKOKI</b> Source of name <b>BEST</b>	
5. Date recorded <b>12 Jan 1961</b> Details of investigation; methods and equipment used <div style="text-align: center;"><b>INSPECTION</b></div>	
6. Aerial photograph numbers <b>I782A/16</b> Site shows: clearly/ <del>POORLY</del>	
7. Reported by <b>D.W. ROBINSON</b>  Date <b>15 April 1962</b>	Filekeeper <b>A.G. BUIST</b> <i>A.G. Buist</i> Date <b>20.4.62</b>

Map number N99 Map name MIMI Grid reference 96IOOI	SITE NUMBER 99/26
SITE TYPE PA	
<p>The Site is situated on a clifftop on the right bank of the Urenui River. The cliff appears to be a feature of the flood bed of the river. The site is roughly pear shaped with the thinner end facing North. The North, East and South defences consist of a single ditch and bank of the typical North Taranaki type, terminating at each end at the cliff edge which forms the balance of the perimeter defence. From the site extensive views are obtained in all directions, and it overlooks many of the other sites around the town area.</p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER N99/28		
Map number N99 Map name MIMI Grid reference 981005 N14		SITE TYPE PA		
Photo no.	Photograph shows:	Negatives held	Neg. size	Date taken
1.	South side of site from 99/85 : <del>Urenui</del> River (Urenui) left and right.	A.G.Buist	35mm	Dec'62

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5 of 16

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NZAA SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

NZAA Site Number: Okoki pa N99/26, Q19/24  
Site Type:  
Grid Reference:

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3. Description of Site (continued from SRF):

The following sites were photographed from the air by K. Jones in a helicopter flight from Pukearuhe to Pukerangiora on 30 November 1994:

Pukearuhe pa (N99/49, Q18/16) and redoubt (Q18/80)  
Otumatua pa (N99/46, Q18/13)  
pa (N99/43, Q18/10)  
pa (N99/37, Q18/8)  
pa (N99/42, Q18/9)  
pa (N99/39, Q19/31)  
pa (N99/41, Q19/33)  
pa (N99/38, Q19/30)  
pa (N99/10, Q19/9)  
Omihia pa (N99/1, Q19/1)  
pa (N99/110, Q19/62)  
pa (N99/2, Q19/2)  
pa (N99/3, Q19/3)  
pa (N99/33, Q19/26)  
pa (N99/4, Q19/4)  
→ Okoki pa (N99/26, Q19/24)  
pa (N99/27, Q19/25)  
Te Urenui pa (N99/8, Q19/8)  
Ngairo pa (N109/32, Q19/92)  
pa (N99/116, Q19/225)  
pa (N99/117, Q19/226)  
pa (N99/96, Q19/54)  
Nganana pa (N109/45, Q19/104)  
Puketakauere pa (N109/63, Q19/120)  
Onukukaitara pa (N109/73, Q19/130)  
Te Awa-te-take pa (N109/207, Q19/231)  
Pukerangiora pa (N109/6, Q19/69)

A. Walton  
DoC, Wellington  
22 December 1994

file with Q19/24

**CONDITION REPORTS:  
OKOKI, URENUI, PUKETARATA, AND TAPUINIKAU**

**Science & Research Unit Project 1958**

These are notes on site condition for the SRU project on long term monitoring of earthworks.

The numbers refer to points on plans annotated by Tony Walton, Kevin Jones and Paul Rivett. Records may be read in conjunction with a series of monochrome photographs of selected places. The plans are from Gumbley (1997).

**Okoki HR and Buck Memorial - 4 May 1999**

1. Old road bench rises from north to intersect platform/terrace below the Buck Memorial. Platform at 1A has been extended, possibly during construction of the memorial.

Best's J terrace (refer Gumbley 1997 for a copy of Best's map). Open lit areas in a good conserving cover of *Microlaena stipoides*.

2. Inner bank of northernmost trench sparse ground cover vegetation, mainly sedges in bunches. Outer bank is vertical and eroding. Some ground ferns establishing in places. At NE side stock and more recently goats have been making passage through forming a rough benched track.

3. Between the two ditches, a fence footing approximately 15 m long has been dug into the slope - scarp about 1.5 m high.

4. Second of northern transverse ditches. According to Best this had a bank which extended out to the south-west over the terrace later modified for the building of the memorial. The ditch has been infilled from the centre to the eastern end. There is a quarry on the north side, dug into the platforms between ditches of 2 and 4. Quarry is up to 1 m deep and 6x6 m in plan. The western part of the ditch has also been quarried.

5. Inner bank is steep estimated 70-80 degrees very little surface vegetation (possibly because of dry northern aspect), eroding slowly, mostly bare soil with sparse cover of ferns. Stock track on NE side of ditch sidles around side of pa and also rises up the edge of the bank. Big karaka on NE end of inner bank.

6. Urupa platform between ditch at 4 and ditch in which the memorial has been constructed. Platform is mown and has a seat. A patch of rangiora mahoe tree fern. Wooden grave fence needs minor repair.

7. Ditch with mausoleum in base appears to have been filled at western end? Best shows a bank here which still survives under the prow of the monument. Northern side of ditch steep and up to 3 m high. Cover of supplejack (keeps animals and

humans out) but bank is eroding in dry overhangs. NE end of ditch is overhanging and a rewarewa has fallen in recent years inwards at the foot of the northern bank. Toe of south-side bank has been chopped back to level area behind the mausoleum, scarp about 1.2 m high. East side of inner bank appears to have been quarried.

8. Bank to south of head of counter scarp to mausoleum ditch has dry erosion. Quite open cover and grasses and sedges at top but bare of vegetation below. 2-3 large rewarewa in this area, stability OK and away from edges.

9. Pronounced track up dry sunny slope leading from the mausoleum to main platform. Potentially prone to severe erosion if more people made passage but sign warns people away. Still some passage made but most people appear to visit mausoleum only.

10. Western scarp of highest platform (Best E), steep, dry erosion over most of length. Tree roots make dry areas and possums have burrowed. Ground cover poor.

11. Western scarp of intermediate platform (Best Q) - very steep, high (10 m), dry. Active erosion with head of slope collapsing/undermined and a talus slope below. Trees overhanging and hockey-sticked in some cases (means that slope has moved since trees c. 40-60 years old were saplings). Active collapse of c. 2-4 m<sup>3</sup> at a time intermittent over some 100 m length of the scarp, several areas of collapse in central portion over some 20 m length.

12. Sunken ditch and ramp into central platform (Best E) - steep sides, not eroding, good ground cover of ferns. Very little sign of current foot traffic.

General notes, central platform (Best E). The area is large and generally not suffering erosion. Very dry and thin ground cover but well conserved by leaf litter. Most ruas in open condition. *Coprosma grandiflora* intermediate canopy shrub is pretty much killed out by goats (bark freshly chewed as observed by Jones and Simpson, 1995). Recruitment to replace canopy needs to be improved, since only karaka seedlings observed at ground level. Puriri and perhaps kohekohe could be planted in and watered through first few summers.

13. North point of main platform (Best E) - 10m<sup>2</sup> is open following death of *Coprosma grandiflora* shrub canopy due to goats grazing on bark. Ground cover: sedges, fireweeds, *Poa anceps*, ferns, pasture grasses and *Lotus pedunculata* - overall a good conservative cover.

14. Southern ramp to platform. Large karaka doing no damage on bank, bank in good condition, no erosion.

15. South-western ramp cutting. Trees c. 10 years old fallen over, upper end.

16. Steep scarp at southern end of main platform. Bad dry erosion, small trees/shrubs not halting erosion. Some planting in of dry tolerant ferns and sedges needed, or open canopy somewhat.



17. Major ditch and bank at southern end. Western side, inner bank some 6 m high by the western side terrace - 10 m high where it fronts the main platform. Erosion and fresh slumping at western end approximately 8 m long. Rewarewa at south-west corner has heavy load of kiekie and is undermined - should be felled.

Counterscarp is steep, some dry erosion but generally well vegetated.

18. Out-turn of lateral ditch on eastern side. Dry erosion at outlet.

19. Erosion on southern aspect of bank.

Very south-western platform - good fern ground cover with some gorse being grown out by canopy shrubs.

20. Southern-most ditch (Best A) is small and is causewayed by track erosion on its western side.

21. At northern end of terrace Q, major slump from outer edge, approximately 15 m carried away. One big area has come down intact needs manuka slash put on? Part of stump of karaka taken to establish age of tree cover, estimate 50 years.

22. Long terrace outside fence on western side covered in kikuyu stock eroded in past but now stable.

23. Counterscarp of western terrace outside fence is suffering moderate stock damage; cattle sheltering in southern part.

24. SW face above outer (lower) SW terrace. Rises approximately 15020 m at a slope of 60-70 degrees. Occasional patches of dry erosion, moderate density ground cover of ferns.

25. Old slump (approx. 30 years old?) approximately 10 m long on edge of point - tree fern cover on former area of slump.

#### Te Urenui - 4 May 1999

Entry up from side of hill from gate by golf course. Shrubland/treefern/kawakawa cover on south-west face. Generally good conservation condition with some dry erosion. Occasional young macrocarpas emerging from the canopy.

Platform is bracken, pasture grasses, *Microlaena stipoides*, flax.

If this area is ever accidentally burned, it will be worth doing a thorough record of the platform. Accidental burns should be left to proceed over the whole of the platform.

1. By turn in south-western ditch below platform. Trees including kanauka felled/pushed/blown over - part of side effect of macrocarpa felling.

3. On the terrace itself is a thick cover of leaves - karaka and rewarewa.
4. Passage way through bank. Dry erosion on sides no ground cover, leaves under foot, no people or animals making passage.
5. 'Sunken terrace' to east of passage. Small areas of revetting on inner edge of bank of the main outer defences.
6. Revetting on inner (uphill) side of terrace - some small trees could be removed.
7. Inner edge of bank of scarp of main defences - broken down revetting failure caused by tree ferns.
8. Inner edge of bank above river scarp - revetting broken down. 3 m tall kawakawa along bank.
9. Large approx. 60cm dbh dead karaka. Dead roots currently holding up the bank but will go. Photo along bank to NE.
10. Upper riser of terrace at NE end revetted in parts, part broken down. Maximum height of the revetting 70 cm. Many small trees at head of scarp need to be removed. Dry erosion. Photo. Rua at front of terrace still open, 25% infilled.
11. Fragment of revetting perched above rua.
12. Inner bank of outer ditch approximately 4 m high, dry erosion virtually no ground cover. Several karaka 30 cm dbh lined along top of scarp. Large tree ferns growing out of the surface and at the head of the scarp.
13. Looking up the slope, general aspect is of a series gently sloping surfaces of (possibly broken down terraces?) with kawakawa at shoulder height. Little ground cover.
14. Karaka 60 cm dbh fallen with root plate uplifted.
15. Riser of terrace is steep, eroding, no ground cover. Plenty of leaves form ground cover of base (tread) of terrace. Some patches of intact revetting but much has been broken down and soil carried away by trees having fallen. Large karakas (40 cm dbh) on bank at head of main scarp of outer defence. Photo. In better lit areas some patches of *Oplismenus imbecilis*, ferns, etc. Dry erosion of steep slope.
16. Puriri dbh 15cm. Dry underneath creating erosion - should be removed.
17. Ruas in complete good order, scarcely broken down. Scarp up from the point has dry erosion.
18. Perched revetting in steep scarp leading up to upper platform. Photo.
19. Only point still remaining with revetting to full height (2m) - total length 4 m - some broken away.

20. Terrace risers between top terraces - steep, some fern growing, appears to have lost revetting.
21. Series of rua. Open cover of rangiora (dbh 8 cm), tree fern. Some sedges form ground cover. Photo.
22. Risers of terrace in shrub cover, dry erosion. Revetting all broken down.
23. North face of terrace riser, some broken down revetting over 2 m length.
24. Revetting on terrace riser has lost its upper 'courses' (stock action?) - approx .40 cm lost off top. Total original height of revetting about 1.8 m. Approx. 20 m of revetting in total. Small trees need to be removed.
25. Main platform. Many small terraces/house floors/ruas cut into central rocky ridge approx. 25m long. Dry, open cover of small trees. Some sedges and grasses (including *Oplismenus imbecilis*), dead leaves, form the ground cover. Ruas mostly open and partially collapsed. Photo. Suggest rewarewa to be removed at sapling stage - encourage rangiora.
26. Terrace with rewarewa approx. 20 cm dbh, not a potential problem.
27. Uneven surfaced terrace (25 x 4 m) at western end. Dry erosion, controlled by ground ferns. Minor patches of revetting (1 m<sup>2</sup>). Approx. 8 hockey-sticked trees 8-20 cm dbh. Most of the ruas at the base of the riser are infilled with soil wash.

First knob to east.

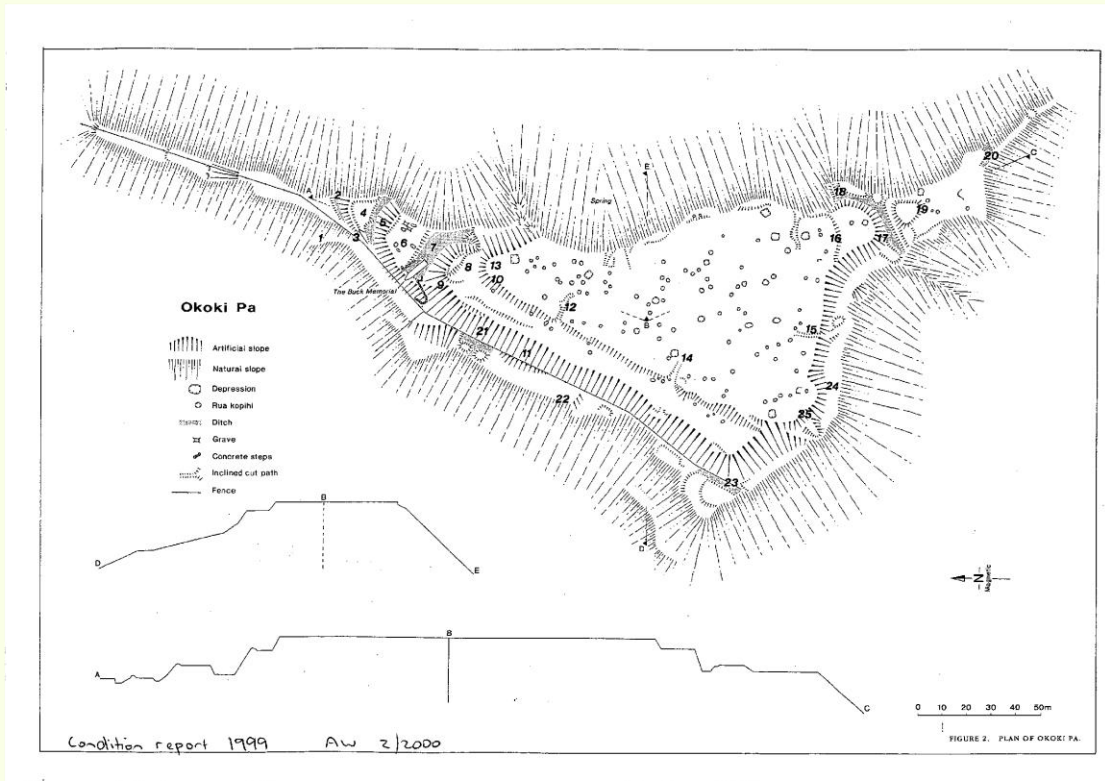
1. NW aspect, cover of rank cocksfoot, paspalum with *Ehrharta stipoides* in shade of sprayed gorse.
2. Tihi of pa and terraces on ridge crest - *Ehrharta stipoides* and sedges ground cover. Fallen karaka root plate up. Mainly open shade with grasses being overgrown and shaded with karaka and kawakawa.
3. Ditch on eastern side has dry erosion on upper side - sedges (*Uncinia?*) have died in recent times (dry summer?). Ground ferns on outer ditch counter scarp.

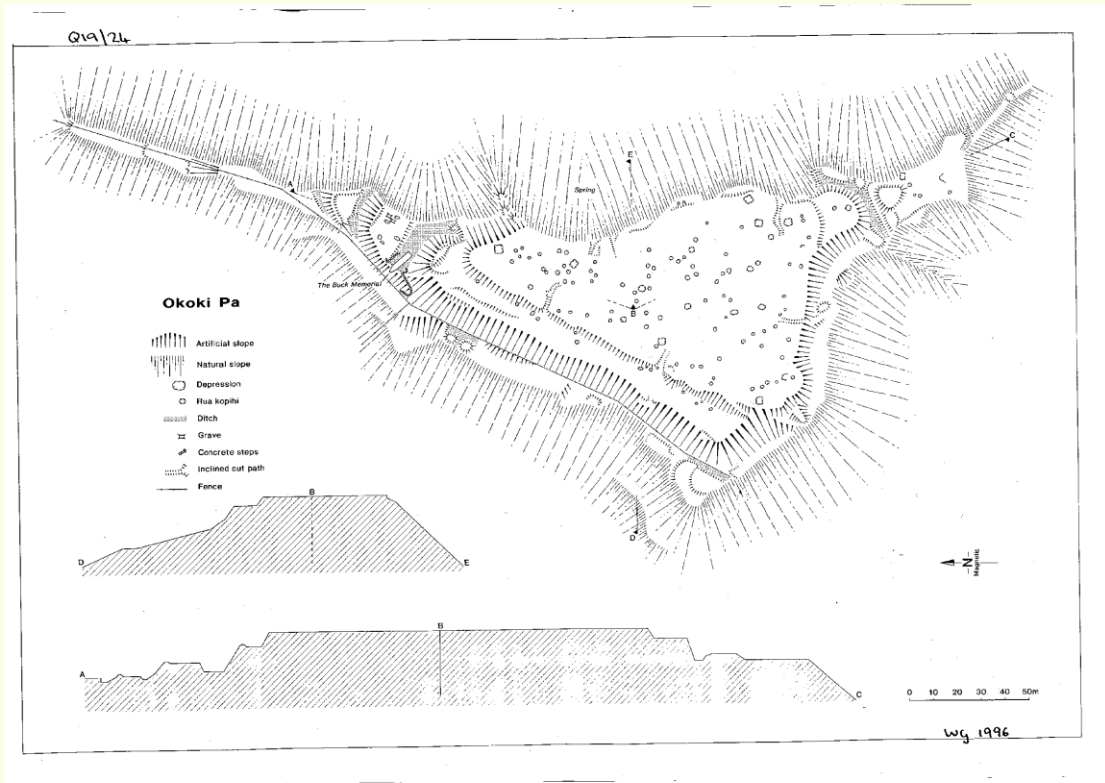
Easternmost knob.

Mainly in dense cocksfoot and *Ehrharta stipoides* and with broken down rewarewa. Conservation good.

4. Inside ditch good scrub cover. Good conservation condition.
5. Platform grassed as above, some inkweed. Good conservation condition.
6. Scarp of deep ditch at eastern end has dry erosion. Karaka fallen across ditch from below counter scarp. 'Revetting' on counter scarp appears to be natural stone.

General note: in this area the sandy soils/granular clays formed on lahar mounds are especially prone to dry erosion.





NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NZMS 1 MAP : N99

SITE NUMBER : N99/26

GRID REFERENCE : P8100-400400 SITE NAME : OKOKI PA PETER

The following photos are in the NZHPT photo collection : BUCK  
MEMORIAL

Accession No. REPORT 8/21/61

- S 616
- S 601
- 602
- 603
- 604
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- 610

#### ADMINISTRATION

Okoki Pa is one of several historic reserves administered on behalf of the Department of Lands and Survey by the Taranaki Reserves Board. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, New Plymouth, is chairman of the board, and the address of the secretary is c/- Department of Lands and Survey, P.O. Box 43, New Plymouth.

#### TRACKS

A track through the reserve leads from the memorial to the tīhi, then back again to the entrance gate. There are magnificent views of the surrounding country from the tīhi. The track has benches and stone pits of the pa can be seen, although they are becoming less distinct with time.

A small, flat elevated grassed area on the eastern side of the memorial prow is a Maori burial ground.

#### VEGETATION

History is not the only attraction of this reserve as there are a wide variety of native trees and shrubs. Some of these and the uses the early Maori put them to, are listed below:

— Akake: A hardwood used for tool handles and weapons.

Hinau: Has a very attractive flower. Berries were collected and crushed with a stone pounder in a hollow stone, and the material resembled flour and was used as a food.

Karaka: These trees are often found in association with early Maori dwelling places. The fruit was much sought after as a food.

Kiaki: The flower and fruit are both edible; the long leaves were used for weaving food baskets and the aerial roots used for making eel baskets.

Koromiko: The young tips of the white variety of this flowering shrub were eaten as a cure for dysentery.

Kowhai: When the Kowhai flowered the Maori planted his kumara. A yellow dye was extracted from the bark and used for coloring flax fibre, which was used in the weaving of garments.

Mamaku: The young shoots were cooked for food.

Ponga: Used by the Maori to define bush tracks at night; the runners were placed on the ground with the white side uppermost.

Puriri: Used for palisades on top of parapets where hard, lasting timber was required; also used for spears and fish-hooks.

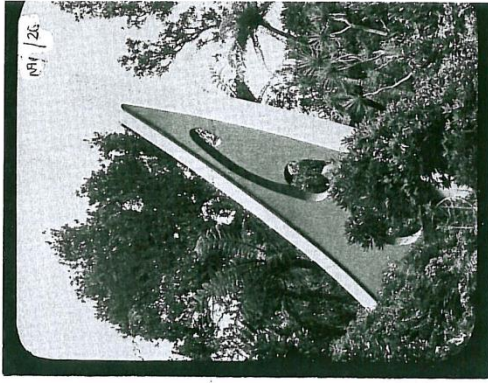
Rangiora: The large leaves of this shrub were used as a receptacle for food.

Rata: Used for firewood as it gave out great heat.

Rewarewa: Tui and bellbirds are attracted to this tree.

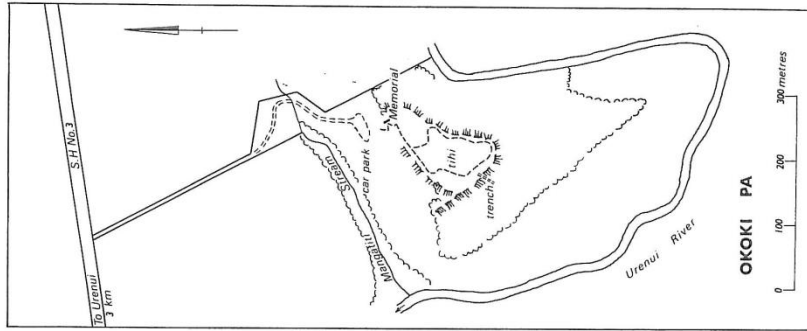
Ti-Kauka: The base of the young leaves was eaten. In European times the small trunks of the tree were used as chimneys on whares because when green, they resist fire for a long period. Leaves were used as cordage which was noted for its great strength.

Titoki: The scented oil was extracted from the fruit and used by the Maori women to enhance their beauty.



# OKOKI PA

## SCENIC AND HISTORIC RESERVE

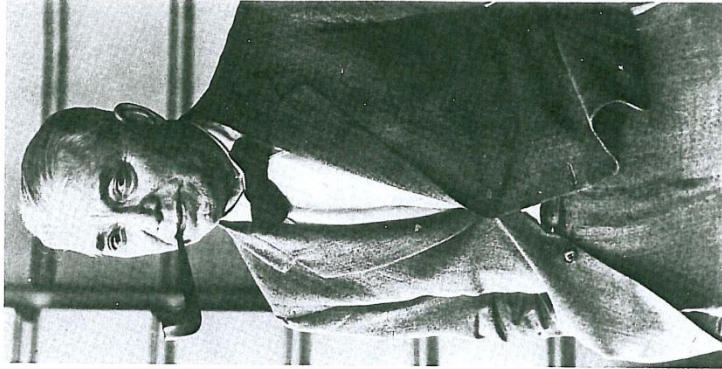


Photograph of Eri. Reiter, Buck  
by courtesy of A. Reiter,  
Turnbull Library.

Published by the Department of Lands and Survey,  
Wellington, New Zealand.  
3.000/P 67/1975



199/26



TE RANGI HIROA (SIR PETER HENRY BUCK)  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., Litt.D., D.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.

Of Maori and Irish parentage Te Rangi Hiroa was born at Urenui about 1877 and lived there with his parents until he was about 15. Although his first language was English, he also learned Maori and Maori lore from his mother and grandmother who were both members of the Ngati Mutunga. He distinguished himself both as a scholar and athlete and after a period at Te Aute College, he graduated in medicine from Otago University in 1904. He returned to Otago University in 1910 to take an M.D. degree.

In 1905 he joined the Department of Native Affairs as a Maori Health Officer. He was married that year to Margaret Wilson who came from a North Ireland family and who, although not of Maori blood, understood his work and accompanied him on his many travels. He was a member of Parliament from 1908 to 1914 and was for a few weeks a Minister of the Crown.

After serving with distinction as an officer in the Maori Battalion during World War 1 he returned to New Zealand to serve his people as Director of Maori Hygiene.

In 1911 he began to publish short papers on particular aspects of the medical and social conditions of the Maori and during parliamentary recesses he took passages to the islands as medical officer in the Cook Islands and Niue enabling him to pursue this interest. Some years later he joined a museum expedition to the Cook Islands as an ethnologist. In 1927, on the nomination of the Maori Board of Ethnological Research, he was appointed ethnologist at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Hawaii. Shortly afterwards he became the Bishop Museum Visiting Professor of Anthropology and was attached to the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University.

Although in his own words "a home made anthropologist" his books on Polynesian culture remain classics to this day. He became "Successor-Director" to the Bishop Museum in 1923 where he stayed until his death on December 3, 1951. His ashes reached Okoki on 8 August 1953 to finally be with his Maori ancestors who are buried here.

## SCENIC AND HISTORIC RESERVE

## OKOKI PA

is some 61 metres above the river. It was so strongly constructed and well defended that, in its long history, the pa was reputed never to have been captured. The Ngati Mutunga also built and occupied a number of other pa in the vicinity from Titoki Pa just north of Waititi to a small pa, Te Rau-te-Hua, south of Onaero River.

The battle of Motonui, in 1822, took its name from the area of land between the elevated Okoki Pa and the sea. A large invading force of Waikato Maoris under the leadership of their famous chief Te Whero Whero, who was later to become the first Maori King, was marching south in an effort to rescue from starvation a party of Waikato warriors besieged at Pukerangiora Pa on the Waitara River.

At that time the Ngati Mutunga numbers of Okoki were strengthened by the Ngati Toa under Te Rauparaha who in the course of their migration south to the Kapiti coast, were in temporary residence.

A plan was devised that Te Rauparaha and 80 picked warriors would lure the Waikato into the Mangatiri Valley where the Ngati Mutunga and Ngati Toa would strike. The ruse was successful and many Waikato chiefs and a large number of Waikato warriors were killed. The Waikato withdrew under cover of darkness and, although badly depleted in number, they carried on to Pukerangiora to lift the siege.

The Waikato, seeking retribution for their defeat, exacted a terrible revenge. This was the result of the virtual abandonment of the Taranaki coast from Motu to Okoki was deserted as members of the Ngati Mutunga migrated to the Chatham Islands.

In the days before the arrival of the European, the whole area between the Urenui and the Mimi Rivers was known as Whakaraurungunui-Taniwha, after the large cluster of fortified pa which surrounded it. One of the most important, and also one of the oldest, was the great pa of Okoki.

Today the pa site is one of Taranaki's historic attractions and contains the last resting place of the famed Maori leader Te Rangi Hiroa (Sir Peter Henry Buck) and his wife, Lady Margaret Buck. It is the memorial to this great man, in the form of a huge, stylised Maori canoe prow jutting from a backdrop of native bush that first catches one's eye. In accordance with Te Rangi Hiroa's wishes the urns containing his ashes, and later those of Lady Buck, were placed in a vault at the base of the prow.

### LOCATION

Okoki Pa is situated off State Highway 3 some 3.5 kilometres northeast of Urenui and 35.5 kilometres from New Plymouth. The turn-off from the State Highway is marked with an Automobile Association Historic Place sign and an unsalised drive leads to a car park just inside the reserve.

### HISTORY

Very ancient by traditional reckoning, Okoki is believed to have been built by the earliest Maori settlers in this area, the Ngati Mutunga, who still occupied the pa in the 1820s. Built on a bend in the Urenui River at its junction with the Mangatiri Stream, the pa's thi, or top platform,