



InSitu Heritage Ltd

Heipipi Historic Reserve

Conservation Plan

October 2008

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31 October 2008

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Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Plan structure.....	2
1.3 Developing this plan.....	2
1.4 Changes to this plan	2
2. HISTORY	5
2.1 Tangata whenua	5
2.2 European ownership	6
2.3 The historic reserve.....	6
3. DESCRIPTION	7
3.1 Environment & setting	7
3.2 Heipipi – Titi o Hawea	7
3.3 Condition of archaeological features	8
3.4 Access, fencing and other structures.....	12
3.5 Visitor facilities and interpretation.....	13
4. SIGNIFICANCE	15
5. INFLUENCES ON CONSERVATION POLICY.....	17
5.1 Policy for Government Departments 2004	17
5.2 ICOMOS New Zealand Charter.....	17
5.3 Statutory requirements.....	17
5.4 Community attitudes and expectations.....	19
6. THREATS TO HERITAGE	21
6.1 Threats identification.....	21
6.2 Inappropriate or poor management standards	21
6.3 Natural processes.....	22
6.4 Grazing and livestock.....	22
6.5 Loss of setting	23
6.6 Visitor Activities.....	23
6.7 Information loss.....	24
7. CONSERVATION POLICIES.....	25
7.1 Partnership	25
7.2 Maori heritage	25
7.3 Standards.....	25
7.4 Skills	25
7.5 Conservation of heritage fabric.....	25

7.6 Cultural landscape.....	25
7.7 Setting	25
7.8 Vegetation management.....	25
7.9 Disaster	26
7.10 Visitor facilities.....	26
7.11 Interpretation.....	26
7.12 Curation and collection of information	26
8. WORK PROGRAMME.....	27
8.1 Maintaining relationships.....	27
8.2 Planning and management.....	27
8.3 Landscape concept.....	28
8.4 Grazing	28
8.5 Weed control.....	29
8.6 Habitat restoration.....	30
8.7 Fire.....	32
8.8: Setting	33
8.9 Monitoring	34
8.10 Documentation of work	35
9. VISITOR EXPERIENCE.....	37
9.1 Public appreciation	37
9.2 Access.....	38
9.3 Visitor facilities.....	40
9.4 Interpretation.....	40
REFERENCES.....	43
APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS.....	45
APPENDIX 2: POLICY FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS' MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC HERITAGE 2004	49
APPENDIX 3: ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE.....	55
APPENDIX 4: PRINCIPLES FOR GRAZING.....	59
APPENDIX 5: PRINCIPLES FOR FENCING	61
APPENDIX 6: PRINCIPLES FOR HABITAT RESTORATION.....	63

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location of Heipipi Historic Reserve	1
Figure 2:	June 2008, pits above Hill Road.....	9
Figure 3:	September 2008, pits above Hill Road.....	9
Figure 4:	The affect of ground cover	11
Figure 5:	Similar view to Figure 4.....	11
Figure 6:	Exposed shell midden.....	12
Figure 7:	Suggested areas suitable.....	31
Figure 8:	Retirement of vulnerable areas.....	32
Figure 9:	The cycle of understanding, etc.....	38

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Hoki ki ou maunga kia purea koe e nga hou e wha a Tawhirimatea
*Return to the heights so that you may be cleansed by the four winds of Tawhirimatea.*¹

The conservation planning process provides a structured and informed approach to the management of heritage places. This plan provides a description of heritage places at Heipipi Historic Reserve ('the reserve'), a statement of their significance, and policies and work recommendations to assist with their conservation. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that the heritage places at the reserve are cared for so that their meaning and importance is conserved and interpreted for present and future generations.

The focus of the management of Heipipi Historic Reserve, since its acquisition by the Crown in 1990, has been to control a severe weed infestation including species such as Apple of Sodom, blackberry, barberry, hawthorn and boxthorn. This weed control programme has been highly successful and consideration has now turned toward ecological restoration and encouraging public use and appreciation of the reserve. The management of the historic features of the reserve within this new context of increased visitor use is an important aspect of this conservation plan.

Heipipi Historic Reserve is located adjacent to State Highway 2 at Bayview, Napier, Hawke Bay (Figure 1). The reserve comprises 24 hectares and encompasses part of what was formerly an extensive pa. Surviving archaeological features of the pa include a defensive ditch and bank and steepened scarps, terraces, storage pits and shell middens. The iwi and hapu associated with the pa include Ngati Whatumamoā, Ngati Awa, Ngati Maru iwi and Ngati Kahungunu, particularly Ngati Matepu.

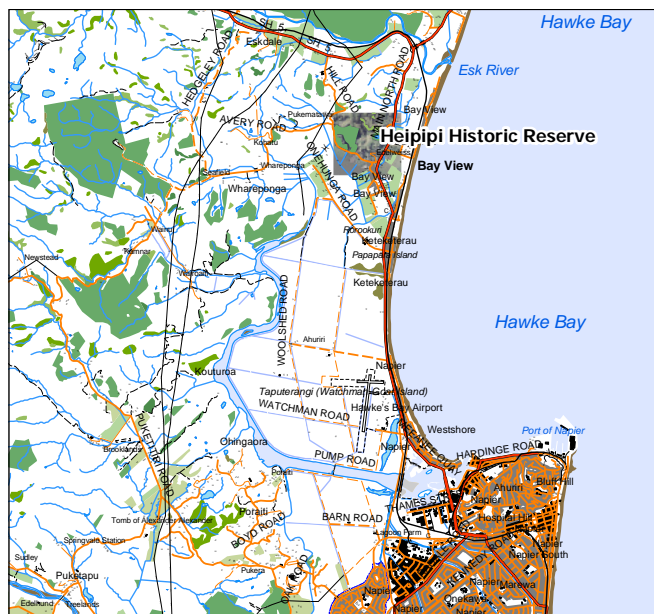


Figure 1: Location of Heipipi Historic Reserve.

¹ This whakatauki was contributed by Heitia Hiha to encapsulate a vision of the future management of Heipipi Historic Reserve.

Heipipi is a significant historic place that has distinction as 'the pa that was never conquered'. Heipipi has close cultural and historical associations with the heritage places at the Otatara Historic Reserve at Taradale. The Department of Conservation administers both reserves. These reserves contain remaining portions of what were formerly larger settlement complexes including pa, kainga and gardens, but only portions of those complexes have survived. Heipipi and Otatara are sentinel places overlooking the expansive Ahuriri Lagoon and contain contrasting defensive and settlement features. An integrated approach to the management and interpretation of the two reserves would ensure that the cultural and historical relationship between these two heritage landscapes is maintained and enhanced.

1.2 Plan structure

The approach used for the preparation of conservation plans in New Zealand follows international models developed and used in Australia and Great Britain. These models have been adapted by InSitu Heritage Ltd for land-based heritage places, such as archaeological sites, and the specific requirements of the place being addressed. Consultation and discussion to identify relevant issues at commencement and throughout the development of the plan is a critical part of the process.

The plan begins with a brief history, a description of heritage places in the reserve and an assessment of their significance. Influences on conservation policy and threats to the heritage values are then considered. Conservation policies are developed, and recommendations for the implementation of those policies are provided. Guidance is given for ongoing maintenance and monitoring the condition of heritage places at the reserve.

1.3 Developing this plan

As part of the role of the Department of Conservation in managing the reserve, the Department commissioned InSitu Heritage Ltd. to prepare this conservation plan.

The key parties to the planning process are:

- Iwi/hapu associated with the pa, particularly Ngati Matepu.
- Department of Conservation – commissioned the conservation plan, responsible for the day to day management of the reserve.
- The Bayview Community Charitable Trust – a community group with an on-going interest in the management and recreational development of the reserve. The Bayview Community Charitable Trust raised the majority of the funds required for the completion of the conservation plan.
- InSitu Heritage Ltd. – commissioned to prepare the conservation plan.

1.4 Changes to this plan

Any management proposals, not currently within the scope of this plan, require a change to the plan before the proposals proceed. Changes in policies or management should be discussed and agreed, in writing, by the Department of Conservation and tangata whenua.

Conservation plans should be reviewed either at specified intervals or when changing circumstances make it necessary. Periodic reviews can take into account the effectiveness or otherwise of policies and management actions and the plan may be revised to meet changing circumstances or requirements. This plan should be reviewed every 10 years or following a major change in land use outside the scope of this plan.

2. HISTORY²

2.1 Tangata whenua

Heipipi Pa is traditionally one of the oldest pa in Hawkes Bay. It is distinctive as 'the pa that was never conquered by attack'. It is contemporary with or earlier than Otatara Pa. Heipipi was built at least four hundred years ago and it is probable that many people lived on the site over a very long time and modified it according to their needs. The hapu associated with the pa include Ngati Whatumamoā, Ngati Awa, Ngati Maru iwi and Ngati Kahungunu particularly Ngati Matepu (Rook & Bain, 2004: 24).

There are several published references relating to the history and building of Heipipi most of which are contradictory in detail. Buchanan says the Ngati Awa were the people who built the great hill forts of Heipipi and Otatara. Prentice says a section of the Ngati Awa tribe known as Mamoe or Whatumamoā led by chief Te Koaupari came to Hawkes Bay and they built the two large strong pa: Heipipi and Otatara. McEwan says Heipipi Pa was occupied by sections of the Whatumamoā and Ngati Awa tribes at the time of the invasion led by Taraia. Best says that Ngati Mamoe or Tini o Mamoe people occupied Heipipi Pa. Parsons (quoting Raniera Te Ahuiko, a highly regarded Maori historian of the last century) says Orotu was the father of Whatumamoā and Heipipi Pa belonged to him. The land belonged to Orotu and Turauwha. Heipipi was their pa. Koaupari built Otatara Pa. Otatara was Awa (Ngati Awa) and Koaupari's pa. Koaupari was an emigrant from Whakatane who arrived shortly before Taraia. They were both driven from their homes. Koaupari came and squatted on Turauwha's land.

Most of the traditions agree that the later paramount chief of Heipipi was Tunuiarangi who played a crucial role in saving Heipipi from being conquered by Taraia. There are several accounts of Taraia's attempts to take Heipipi by luring the defenders from the pa using the strategy of the 'blackfish' whereby he got those of his warriors who had dark clothes on to lie about, some on the shore and others in the waves, so as to resemble stranding blackfish. Tunuiarangi is recorded as retaliating with the use of incantations to render the attackers powerless to fight.

Heipipi disappears from the traditions after Taraia's invasion until the area re-emerges in later traditions as the pa Titi o Hawea. There is some historical debate about whether Heipipi and Titi o Hawea are separate or the same pa. Parsons cites the map of Ahuriri Lagoon taken from tracing of surveys made in 1851 and 1856-9 in support of his opinion that Titi o Hawea is Heipipi. The map does not mention Heipipi at all. In terms of the archaeological field evidence it is not possible to determine where Titi o Hawea ends and Heipipi begins.

² Unless stated otherwise, the history section is drawn from Pishief's Heipipi Historic Reserve Hawkes Bay Conservancy Historic Resource Inventory (1992).

It is unclear when the pa was abandoned but Hawea, after who Titi o Hawea was named, died about 1800. It appears that there were no resident occupants by the early 1800s.

2.2 European ownership

The land included within the historic reserve was part of the Ahuriri purchases of approximately 260,000 acres made by Donald McLean in 1851. In February 1859 John Macarthy of Napier, stockowner, was granted 80 acres which included the area now in Heipipi Historic Reserve. This land passed to John Begg in 1861 and then to Thomas Torr in 1865. The land was owned by various persons and used for pastoral farming until sold to the by G. A. Powdrell and B. J. Lopdell to the Crown in 1990.

2.3 The historic reserve

The land at the Heipipi Historic Reserve was purchased by the Crown in 1990 and the reserve was gazetted in 1992. The reserve is administered by the Department of Conservation East Coast Hawkes Bay conservancy.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1 Environment & setting

Heipipi Historic Reserve consists of 24 hectares of elevated rolling hill country between 100 and 110 m a.s.l. at Bayview, Napier, Hawkes Bay. The reserve is bounded by the Villa Maria Estate vineyard and the Esk Hills residential subdivision to the north. There is a forestry plantation on the hill country adjoining the western boundary. To the east the reserve is bounded by State Highway 2 which runs along the base of coastal escarpment. To the south the reserve is bounded by Hill Road and the Bayview village which gives way to flat horticultural land dominated by orchard and vineyard development.

The semi-rural setting allows for expansive views to and from the reserve, to the coast, over the Heretaunga plains and towards Otatara Historic Reserve. The level of residential development around the reserve so far has not greatly intruded on the open character of the reserve and its setting.

The majority of the reserve is now covered by pastoral grasses used for cattle grazing, with small stands of kanuka in the gullies and on sidings. The reserve has been under an intensive weed management regime for the past ten years in order to control infestations of a range of exotic weed species including blackberry, Apple of Sodom, boxthorn, hawthorn, barberry, cotoneaster, pines, pampas and gorse.

3.2 Heipipi – Titi o Hawea

The reserve contains part of what was once a much larger settlement complex. It is likely to have had a variety of functions including defence, settlement and horticulture. The complex is commonly referred to as 'Heipipi', but includes both Heipipi Pa and Titi o Hawea Pa. There is some historical debate about whether Heipipi Pa and Titi o Hawea Pa are the same or separate sites. On the basis of the archaeological field evidence it is not possible to determine where Titi o Hawea may end and Heipipi begins.

The reserve contains, either wholly or partially, a number of archaeological sites that are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme³. Recorded archaeological sites contained within Heipipi Historic Reserve boundaries are:

V20/10 – Midden, Pits, Terraces

V20/11 – Midden, Pits, Terraces

V20/12 – Pits, Terraces

³ The NZA SRS is the national inventory of archaeological sites, for further information see <http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm>

Recorded archaeological sites with the majority of features on adjoining properties, but which are part of the Heipipi complex are:

V20/9 – Midden, Pits, Terraces

V20/14 – Pits, Rua.

The recorded archaeological site V20/13 (midden/pits) is located to the north-east of the Heipipi Historic Reserve on the Villa Maria Estate property, but should also be considered as part of the Heipipi complex.

The archaeological features within the reserve are primarily terraces and steepened scarps. There are a few obvious raised rim pits, but the majority of these features are muted and appear as depressions or shallow hollows. There is also a remnant of a defensive ditch and bank at the western end of the reserve. These features represent the surviving part of what was once a far larger pa, which covered an area that extended well beyond the boundaries of the reserve. Most of this pa has been lost due to land development in the vicinity since 1940.

The boundaries between the recorded sites are not clearly defined. In some cases it is variations in topography that determine where one recorded site ends and another begins, e.g. ridge lines, rather than the distribution of the archaeological features. The reserve is more appropriately viewed as a continuous cultural and archaeological landscape, comprising interconnecting surface and sub-surface archaeological features, rather than a series of spatially discrete sites.

Throughout this plan, reference is made to archaeological features, and where appropriate these are shown on plans and photographs, rather than to individually recorded sites.

3.3 Condition of archaeological features

The visible surface features in the reserve were mapped by Mark Allen from the University of California using a plane table and alidade in 1990⁴. A field inspection was carried out by the authors on 18 June 2008 during the course of the preparation of the conservation plan. At the time of this inspection the reserve had been close grazed by cattle. This provided an excellent opportunity to view the above-ground features and assess their condition.

⁴ Mark W Allen 1994 *Warfare and Economic Power in Simple Chiefdoms; The development of fortified villages and polities in mid-Hawkes Bay, New Zealand*. UCLA PhD thesis.



Figure 2: June 2008, pits above Hill Road, with view across Heretaunga Plains.



Figure 3: September 2008, pits above Hill Road.

The surface visibility of some features, particularly along the flattened ridge tops of the reserve, is limited due to previous modification of the ground surface. Most of the ridges within the reserve have been modified by ploughing with giant discs on at least two occasions since the early 1940s⁵. The surviving raised rim pits on steeper spurs, in areas which were unable to be reached by the plough, provide some indication of the scale of features prior to modification. The fact that many pits remain visible after at least two episodes of giant disc ploughing, albeit it as muted depressions; also indicates that they were substantial features. The giant disc ploughing, in combination with livestock trampling, has muted the surface definition of most features making them difficult to see, particularly if the pasture sward is higher than 100 mm. Archaeological features have also been obscured on ridge sidings by the growth of brush weed species and kanuka.

The nature of the archaeological features in the reserve makes them less obvious to the untrained observer. Most of the visible features consist of terraces which would have been used for both habitation and cultivation purposes. The defensive features of the pa within the reserve are largely comprised of steepened scarps, with the exception of the ditch and bank at the western end of the reserve. Extensive use has also been made of the naturally steep topography.

The current condition of visible archaeological features is variable. During a field inspection of the reserve carried out on 28 October 2006⁶ the condition and visibility of features was recorded as being between poor and average. During the June 2008 inspection, extensive areas of midden had been disturbed, particularly on the eastern faces of the reserve, due to recent cattle trampling and rabbit burrowing activity. The pasture sward had been broken and eroded by cattle trampling in many areas of the reserve, particularly on steeper slopes, and the degree of recent damage evident during the inspection is of some concern.

⁵ Hans Rook, pers comm., September 2008.

⁶ Carried out by Phil Latham as part of the New Zealand Archaeological Association Upgrade Project.



Figure 4: The affect of ground cover on feature visibility, February 2006.



Figure 5: Similar view to figure 4, photograph taken June 2008.



Figure 6: Exposed shell midden under grass sward broken by livestock trampling.

The ditch and bank feature on the ridge at the western end of the reserve is clearly evident and is in a stable condition, except for some recent cattle trampling which has broken the pasture sward.

3.4 Access, fencing and other structures

There are two places that allow access by gate to the reserve, from State Highway 2 or from Hill Road. In addition there are several other unmarked informal access points. Farm tracks have been machine excavated up the hill face immediately west of State Highway 2 and on the south-eastern face of the reserve in the vicinity of the former quarry.

There is a single internal fence that runs across the reserve from south to north, effectively dividing the reserve into two large paddocks, which is required for the current grazing regime. A gateway is located near the highest point of the ridge in an area where there are numerous archaeological features. Extensive stock trampling is occurring around the gateway which is damaging archaeological features.

A concrete post from a former fence line replaced in 1998, located in the centre of a pit feature, has been deliberately retained as a datum point, as it is visible on aerial photographs of the reserve.⁷ This fence post is a highly intrusive element particularly due to its location within one of the few surviving distinctive pit features.

⁷ Elizabeth Pishief, pers. comm. 18 August 2008.

There are stock yards on the flat below the pa adjacent to State Highway 2.

Stock water is primarily provided by two dams, one located adjacent to the Napier City Council water tanks near the metal vehicle track, and the second in a gully near the northern boundary of the reserve.

There are two large water tanks located in the reserve in a gully on the eastern side, accessed from State Highway 2. These tanks are used by Napier City Council to supply water to Bay View. A metalled vehicle track has been formed from State Highway 2 up to the tanks. The machine excavated terrace on which the tanks are located has been highly modified and it is unlikely that there are any surviving archaeological deposits there. However, there are intact archaeological deposits present in the area immediately beyond the existing terrace⁸.

There is a small former quarry face located on the southern side of the reserve adjacent to Hill Road. The quarry is in an area at the base of the ridge where no obvious archaeological features occur. The quarry face is overgrown with scrub and is not immediately apparent.

3.5 Visitor facilities and interpretation

There are no visitor facilities or interpretation within the reserve at present.

⁸ Elizabeth Pishief, pers. comm. September 2008.

4. SIGNIFICANCE⁹

Heipipi Historic Reserve is only part of what was once an extremely large site on the northern margins of the former lagoon Te Whanganui a Orotu at Bay View. It extended nearly a mile in length.

Heipipi Pa is traditionally one of the oldest pa in Hawkes Bay – contemporary with, or earlier than, Otatara Pa. The pa has close cultural and historical associations with Otatara and the two places are sentinel sites for the Ahuriri Lagoon.

Heipipi is important in the history of the Heretaunga area as it was one of the first to be attacked when Ngati Kahungunu, led by Taraia, came into the area from the north. Heipipi is distinguished as ‘the pa that was never conquered by attack’.

Heipipi Pa is very important to Ngati Kahungunu, particularly the hapu of Ngati Matepu.

The Heipipi Historic Reserve has very high values as it contains the majority of the surviving archaeological features of one of the few remaining pa in the Bayview area. Although the land within the reserve has been ploughed, aerial photographs and present visible surface features indicate it contains a large number of subsurface features which are likely to have reasonable archaeological integrity.

⁹ The significance of Heipipi has been previously researched and documented by the Department of Conservation. These statements have been prepared on the basis of that existing information and no additional research in order to assess the significance of Heipipi was commissioned for this plan.

5. INFLUENCES ON CONSERVATION POLICY

5.1 Policy for Government Departments' Management of Historic Heritage 2004

The Department of Conservation, along with other government departments, is the steward of a large and significant portfolio of historic heritage, which they manage on behalf of the people of New Zealand. The government is committed to the promotion and protection of New Zealand's historic heritage and has established legislation and agencies for this purpose. It has ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). In 2004 it adopted a policy to guide government departments' management of historic heritage. The conservation policies in this plan are consistent with the key principles for heritage management in the government policy. The full text of the government policy is provided in Appendix 2.

5.2 ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value

The Department of Conservation is a corporate member of the New Zealand Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites ('ICOMOS'). ICOMOS exists to encourage best practice in the protection and management of historic heritage. ICOMOS New Zealand has developed a Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, to guide the quality of conservation work. The Department is guided by this charter for the management of historic places in its care¹⁰. The text of the Charter is provided in Appendix 3.

5.3 Statutory requirements

Conservation Act 1987

The Department of Conservation was formed in 1987 when the Conservation Act was passed to integrate conservation management functions in New Zealand. The Department's key functions in relation to historic heritage places are:

- To manage for conservation purposes all land and other natural and historic resources it holds under the Act;
- to advocate for the conservation of natural and historic resources;
- to promote the benefits of conservation;
- to provide conservation information; and
- to foster recreation and allow tourism, to the extent that use is not inconsistent with the conservation of any natural or historic resource.

¹⁰ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/templates/page.aspx?id=34046>

Reserves Act 1977

The reserve is classified as a Historic Reserve under the Reserves Act. Historic reserves are established primarily to protect and preserve in perpetuity places, objects and natural features of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational and other special interest.

The Department must manage the reserve in accordance with the Reserves Act so as to ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection, and preservation of the reserve for that purpose.

The Reserves Act does not allow for any work in the reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1993.

Historic Places Act 1993

The NZ Historic Places Trust administers the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA). The HPA contains a consent process for any person intending to carry out work that may affect an archaeological site. The HPA defines an archaeological site as:

Any place in New Zealand that –

- (a) either –
 - (i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or
 - (ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and
- (b) is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (section 2, *Historic Places Act 1993*).

Any person intending to undertake work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site must first obtain an authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for that work. An authority is required for work on public and private land, and even if the activity is permitted under a District or Regional Plan or a resource or building consent has been granted.

The reserve and adjacent private land containing archaeological features is subject to the provisions of the HPA.

Protected Objects Act 1975

The Protected Objects Act 1975 is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates:

- the export of protected New Zealand objects;
- the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects; and
- the sale, trade and ownership of taonga turutu.

There are nine categories of protected objects; of relevance to the reserve are taonga tuturu (50+ year old objects related to Maori culture and society) and New Zealand archaeological objects (materials removed from a New Zealand archaeological site).

Any newly found taonga tuturu are in the first instance Crown owned unless and until a determination on ownership is made by the Maori Land Court. In the interim, the Ministry is legally responsible for recording, custody, facilitating claims for ownership and any conservation treatment for taonga tuturu. Any finds must be taken to the closest museum, which will notify the Ministry.

Resource Management Act 1991

Under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) City, District and Regional Councils are required to sustainably manage natural and physical resources; these include archaeological sites and Maori heritage places.

The protection of historic heritage places from inappropriate subdivision, use and development under the RMA is a matter of national importance. Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and culture deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, spiritual and technological. Regional and District Plans are the primary tools used to achieve sustainable management.

The Napier District Plan includes a heritage chapter with objectives, policies and methods for managing the district's heritage resources. The heritage features of the City are shown on the planning maps and grouped according to either their type or the level of significance for the heritage values of the City. Group 4 identifies some features of importance to Maori in terms of their history and culture, and Group 5 identifies the archaeological sites of the City. Groups 4 and 5 are special heritage sites and are not listed in any order of priority.

There is one area of significance to Maori (Group 4) shown on the District Plan maps in the reserve. This is M3: Heipipi Pa. Resource consent is required for any subdivision or disturbance of land, including erection of structures within a Group 4 heritage item.

The planning maps also show six recorded sites in the reserve. These sites are subject to an Advisory Note in the District plan (56.6) that outlines the provisions of the Historic Places Act.

5.4 Community attitudes and expectations

The Heipipi Historic Reserve contains a cultural landscape of high significance to Ngati Matepu of Ngati Kahungunu. They are supportive of the concept of habitat restoration, interpretation and improved reserve access. They have an expectation that the Department of Conservation will maintain an active management partnership with them in relation to the administration of the reserve.

The Bayview Community Charitable Trust is a local community organisation representing residents and business owners in the Bayview area. Bayview village is adjacent to the southern boundary of the reserve and the area is used by local residents for passive recreation purposes. The Bayview Community Charitable Trust is strongly committed to the enhancement and promotion of Heipipi Historic Reserve. This includes an expectation of habitat restoration within the reserve and the development of interpretation and reserve access.

6. THREATS TO HERITAGE

6.1 Threats identification

A key aspect of the management of heritage places is the identification of threats to heritage values and the implementation of appropriate actions to remove or ameliorate any potential or actual damage.

The principal categories of threat identified at the reserve are listed below and discussed in the following sections:

- Inappropriate or poor standards of planning and management;
- Grazing and livestock;
- Natural processes, including vegetation action and weathering;
- Visitor activities;
- Loss of setting and reserve integrity; and
- Information loss.

The management of these threats is specifically addressed by the policies in Section 7 and through particular work recommendations in Sections 8 and 9.

6.2 Inappropriate or poor management standards

In general, the current management of Heipipi Historic Reserve is being undertaken in a manner that minimises the risk of loss of heritage places due to inappropriate management actions. In order to enhance the conservation of the heritage places within the reserve, however, the management regime does require some modification, particularly in relation to grazing and livestock.

A key function of the conservation planning process is to review and recommend refinements or amendments to the planning and management regime where necessary, and to formalise that regime. Avoiding any unwarranted and undesirable modification of heritage places in the future is also a major objective of this plan. Management must be concentrated on the stabilisation of features wherever practicable and the avoidance of actions which may result in the loss of heritage features.

Good management requires an on-going commitment of resources, a clear prescription to guide management actions, comprehensive recording of heritage places and baseline survey and monitoring of site condition and management standards. Inadequate quality of land management may constitute a threat. This includes poor planning, delays in commencing work, undertaking inappropriate remedial work or maintenance, the erection of inappropriate new structures and the failure to act on known threats.

A fundamental element in the management of places of Maori cultural significance is the role of tangata whenua in the planning and management process. Ideally, land managers and tangata whenua should have a formal understanding or management partnership the principles of which are encapsulated within an agreed conservation plan.

6.3 Natural processes

Vegetation, fire and weathering from wind action, sunlight, rainfall and variations in ground moisture can all have a detrimental impact on heritage places. Some nature processes such as earthquakes and cyclonic storm events have the potential to have catastrophic effects.

The physical threats to the heritage places in the reserve arising from natural processes include fire, vegetation growth, erosion, drought and wind. These processes may act independently, e.g. vegetation growth, or in combination, e.g. a period of drought may lead to a vegetation fire and the subsequent fire may result in damage to the heritage places. The damage to the site may occur quickly, e.g. an intense period of rainfall or a land slip, or over a long period of time e.g. wind buffeting an exposed feature.

Erosion can damage or destroy heritage features and may be the result of some previous action, e.g. run-off from heavy rainfall or slipping following earthworks etc. Careful site management can minimise erosion risks.

Deep rooted plants particularly large trees and some invasive weed species can damage both the surface and sub-surface heritage features. The grazed pasture covering most of the reserve provides a good surface cover that limits erosion and fire risk and allows the surface features to be seen. If this cover can be maintained, the detrimental impacts of vegetation can be minimised. Threats to the grass cover (and subsequently, the heritage features) include erosion, weed invasion, over grazing, livestock trampling, rabbit burrowing and fire. Most of this risk can be minimised by having a prescribed grazing regime and a pest control plan for the land and ensuring that it is adhered to through regular monitoring.

There is some risk to heritage places posed by fire. While a fire may not initially affect the heritage places, subsequent rainfall could expose those features to damage by erosion or, alternatively, strong winds and continuing fine weather following a fire could lead to subsequent wind erosion. The major risk of damage to the heritage places comes from fire-fighting operations. Machinery or fire fighting tactics used in rural fire suppression, e.g. earthmoving machinery and hand construction of fire lines, will damage heritage features.

6.4 Grazing and livestock

Grazing of livestock, to maintain a protective grass cover on heritage places, has the potential to seriously damage the features through trampling and tracking. Nevertheless, grazing is the most appropriate regime to maintain the majority of the reserve in a vegetation cover that offers the best protection to heritage places while also providing for public viewing and appreciation of the surface features. The risk to heritage places posed by livestock grazing must be carefully balanced against the potential damage caused by a change in the existing vegetation cover.

Grazing, and trampling on the hill sidings and around gateways, has the potential to cause significant damage to the heritage places in the reserve. The loss of vegetation cover, trampling and compaction of the fragile ground surfaces on the steep hill

sides within the reserve will accelerate the rate of natural erosion caused by wind action and geological processes.

Management of the grazing and associated fencing is a key requirement to stabilise heritage places and reduce the rate of deterioration of archaeological features. A degree of ground damage due to stock trampling and tracking is always going to occur as a consequence of using grazing animals to maintain a pasture sward. This risk should be managed to restrict damage to areas where heritage places are not affected.

The placement of fences needs to be carefully considered to provide for ease of stock movement, consistent management of the pasture sward and avoidance of damage to heritage places.

Damage to heritage places can be avoided if livestock are managed carefully and monitored closely. Factors that must be considered when grazing livestock on heritage places include:

- The age, number and species of animals used,
- seasonal influences,
- the duration and timing of grazing,
- placement of fences, gates, stiles, and water troughs,
- animal behaviour (congregation of stock, resting or camping, trampling, tracking),
- length of grazing rotations,
- animal welfare and husbandry.

6.5 Loss of setting

Changes in land use adjacent to the reserve may threaten its setting. More intensive land use or high density residential housing may diminish the visual integrity of the reserve, which currently allows for expansive views across and of the reserve. Such activities may also cause the loss of, or damage to, archaeological features that are outside the current reserve boundaries, but which form part of the historic heritage landscape. Heipipi is becoming increasingly surrounded by more intensive landuse and, without buffering, may in future convey the image of a green space under siege and without context.

6.6 Visitor Activities

Managed recreational use is compatible with the conservation of heritage places in the reserve. However, visitor activities, if not managed appropriately, do have the potential to cause damage. At present visitor numbers to the reserve are low and there is no obvious evidence of inappropriate behaviours. Determining an appropriate level of visitor numbers in the future will be a key factor in ensuring the long-term conservation of the heritage places in the reserve.

Damage to heritage places can be caused by the impact of foot traffic on ground surfaces, informal tracking, vandalism, digging or excavation, horse-riding,

mountain bikes and activities that concentrate large groups of people at specific points.

6.7 Information loss

The loss of heritage information, such as documents and photographs or oral history, constitutes a threat to heritage values. This material provides a link with the past and is an integral component of the history and management of the reserve.

The loss of management documents may also threaten the long term protection of the reserve. Understanding the management history of the reserve and the effects of particular interventions will assist with good decision making.

7. CONSERVATION POLICIES

7.1 Partnership

In the spirit of co-operation, and in recognition of the significance of the reserve for tangata whenua and the Bayview community, all the interested parties will work together to maintain a good working relationship to ensure the consistent management and conservation of the reserve.

7.2 Maori heritage

The relationship of tangata whenua with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga at Heipipi will be recognised and provided for in the management of the reserve. Participation by tangata whenua in the management of the reserve will be facilitated.

7.3 Standards

Accepted international and national conservation standards will be adhered to for all planning and work at the reserve.

7.4 Skills

Planning for specific projects and execution of work will recognise the ongoing need for advice and/or supervision from people with specialist skills. Skills of particular relevance include: tikanga Maori, archaeology, archival research, visitor management, interpretation, pastoral farming management, and plant ecology (including knowledge of invasive weeds).

7.5 Conservation of heritage fabric

Work programs will be designed to retain and conserve the heritage places within the reserve. The reserve will be cared for by monitoring its condition, and carrying out regular maintenance and repairs (where required). Where appropriate, the Department will advocate for the protection of heritage places on adjoining land.

7.6 Cultural landscape

The management of the reserve will acknowledge and build on the special relationship between Heipipi and Otatara and the connections with the wider Heretaunga area.

7.7 Setting

The management to the reserve will maintain the open and expansive character of the reserve. Where appropriate the Department will strongly advocate for the protection of the setting when development on adjoining land is being planned or undertaken.

7.8 Vegetation management

Vegetation management programmes, including livestock grazing and planting proposals will recognise and provide for the conservation of heritage places within the reserve, through the application of appropriate methods of vegetation maintenance, control and planting regimes.

7.9 Disaster

The risk of damage posed by disasters such as fire, flooding, earthquakes and storms will be analysed, and where possible, action will be taken to eliminate or minimise the damage that might be caused by such events.

7.10 Visitor facilities

Visitor facilities will be designed to maximise the quality of the visitor experience, while avoiding any adverse effects to the reserve. New structures will be designed to fit comfortably within and enhance the general environment, be placed in appropriate locations and be the minimum necessary.

7.11 Interpretation

Interpretation at the reserve will be designed to maximise the quality of visitor understanding, enjoyment and care. This in turn will encourage visitors to respect the place and enhance the quality and effectiveness of reserve management.

7.12 Curation and collection of information

- a). Information, including documentary and museum collections, associated with the history and management of the reserve will be appropriately curated.
- b). Any change to heritage places will be researched, assessed and documented. A record of actions and the reasons for them will be maintained as a resource for future decision making.

8. WORK PROGRAMME

8.1 Maintaining relationships

The existing working relationship and spirit of partnership for the management of the reserve should be actively maintained, through the attendance of representatives from each interested party at regular meetings and at an annual site visit by those representatives to the reserve.

Action points

- Maintain the existing working relationships with Ngati Matepu and the Bayview community developed during the course of the preparation of the conservation plan.
- Work with tangata whenua to facilitate the provision of a lock up vault within the reserve for the interment of koiwi recovered from private land within the Bayview area, as discussed during the preparation of this plan. The vault will need to be located in an area that is easily accessible but also screened from public view.
- Pursue the promotion of the reserve as a community and regional green space facility and consider fostering the development of a 'friends of the reserve' group in conjunction with the Bayview Community Charitable Trust and tangata whenua.

8.2 Planning and management

The conservation of the heritage places and their associated cultural values are the primary matters to be considered in the management of the reserve. The archaeological features are vulnerable to disturbance and are a non-renewable resource, they cannot be rebuilt or repaired if damaged or lost.

Specialist advice should be sought prior to any proposed management activity commencing to ensure that the heritage places are not placed at risk. The sorts of activities that should be discussed with a suitably qualified archaeologist are such things as planting, vegetation clearance, fencing, the establishment of new tracks, and the erection of new signs or structures. If there is any doubt about the impacts of a proposed activity, specialist advice should be sought.

Action points

The Department should:

- Seek specialist advice during planning and design of management programmes at the reserve.

- Consult with the NZ Historic Places Trust during planning for any ground disturbance in and around the reserve. No earthmoving machinery, or heavy machinery likely to cause ground disturbance, should be used in the reserve without prior consultation and approval, if required, from the NZ Historic Places Trust.
- Propose to NZHPT that the heritage places within the reserve be included the NZHPT Register Rarangi Taonga. Advice should be sought from tangata whenua and NZHPT about the appropriate part of the register ie. Historic Place, Wahi Tapu.
- Strongly advocate for compatible use and management on immediately adjacent land to provide an adequate buffer of surrounding land to be maintained in a manner consistent with the protection of the setting and integrity of the reserve. This should include direct discussion with adjacent landowners regarding future use of their properties, particularly the land currently in plantation forestry adjacent to the western boundary of the reserve and the remnant kanuka forest adjacent to the northern boundary.
- All management undertaken at the reserve must recognise that protection of the heritage places associated cultural values take precedence over all other uses.

8.3 Landscape concept

The management programme in the reserve should be directed towards ensuring the stability of archaeological features, maintaining the open character of the reserve and enabling the public appreciation and enjoyment of the archaeological features, environment and setting. The concept for the reserve recommended to facilitate these goals involves the continuation of pasture cover on the ridge tops within the reserve, with indigenous vegetation on sidings and in the gullies where appropriate.

Action point

- Seek specialist advice to develop a landscape concept plan. Guidance regarding grazing, fencing, provision of stock water, weed management, habitat restoration and visitor facilities are considered in more detail in the sections below.

8.4 Grazing

Maintenance and enhancement of the existing grass sward that covers most of the reserve is the primary means to achieve stabilisation and long term conservation of the heritage places within the reserve. Careful management of the grazing regime is required to ensure that the pasture sward is maintained and damage to archaeological features is avoided.

The current pasture management programme includes the use of cattle to reduce the re-growth of brush weed species following spraying by grazing longer vegetation and crushing previously sprayed blackberry. Cattle also prolong pasture greenness and control excess grass growth in summer. For animal welfare reasons, as yet sheep can not replace cattle within this weed control program. Sheep are however gradually being introduced to the reserve as the quality of the pasture has improved and the extent of the brush weed infestation decreases. Cattle cause significant damage to archaeological features through trampling and are undesirable in the long term. Their use should be phased out over the next five years. In the short term, the use of cattle needs to be carefully monitored and controlled because the potential for animals to cause trampling damage to archaeological features is high. This risk is heightened further during the winter months on the hill slopes and around gateways.

Replacing cattle with sheep will require revision of the fencing program to enable paddock sizes to be reduced and possible intensification of the weed control program. Revision of the fencing and retirement of gully areas from grazing will necessitate revision of the provision of stock water facilities.

Grazing activities within the reserve should be carried out in a manner that facilitates the conservation and management of the heritage places. Principles to guide grazing management in Appendix 4 of this conservation plan.

Action points

- Develop a grazing prescription for the reserve, in conjunction with the current graziers, including an agreed monitoring programme. This prescription and monitoring programme should be appendices to a written, formalised, grazing agreement. Provision should be made within the agreement for the grazing prescription to be amended if experience shows that changes are necessary.
- Cattle used for grazing within the reserve should be of less than 350 kg live weight. Preferably weaned cattle of dairy or cross-breeds should be used.
- A target date of 2013 should be set for cattle to be removed from the reserve and replaced with sheep. Achieving this target may require acceleration of the weed control programme.
- No stock should be transported back to Otatara Pa Historic Reserve from Heipipi due to the risk of Apple of Sodom seed being spread to that reserve.

8.5 Weed control

The on-going weed management program is having an extremely beneficial effect on the quality of the vegetation cover within the reserve and should be continued with the objective of the heavy control of invasive scrub weeds such as blackberry, Apple of Sodom, hawthorn and barberry.

Action points

- Continuation, and possible acceleration, of the weed control programme.
- Remove wilding pines and all large exotic trees growing within the reserve.

8.6 Habitat restoration

In some parts of the reserve continued livestock grazing is not appropriate for archaeological site protection and it is necessary to establish alternative forms of vegetation cover apart from grazed pasture. Continued grazing is having a detrimental effect on slope stability in some areas and is contributing to the loss of archaeological features. A habitat restoration programme within the reserve would also do much to enhance the character and setting of the reserve. Restoration planting could be carried out within the gullies and on the steep hill sides without adversely impacting on the heritage places within the reserve. Areas where continued grazing is considered to be undesirable are identified on Figure 7.

Vegetation such as indigenous species would provide a more robust ground cover in erosion prone areas and the removal of livestock from these areas would reduce the probability of ground surfaces being exposed to water and erosion action. This would act to increase the stability of visible archaeological features. While establishment of alternative vegetation cover may lead to some loss of subsurface archaeological information, on the whole that loss will be less than that caused by on-going erosion. Plant species established in areas likely to contain buried archaeological features should however be shallow rooting (such as grasses and scrub species) to minimise any possibility of subsurface disturbance from root action.

Action points

- Design a habitat restoration programme for the reserve using appropriate specialist advice. This restoration programme should include revegetation of the gully floors and retirement of steep faces from grazing. The plan should:
 - Follow the principles for habitat restoration contained in Appendix 6 of this conservation plan.
 - Define the boundaries of planting areas in conjunction with detailed archaeological field survey, mapping and advice to ensure that they do not encroach on visible archaeological features. Figure 7 indicates areas suitable for habitat restoration as well as areas that should not be planted.
 - Include the redesign of the fencing layout of the reserve, following the principles for fencing contained in Appendix 5 of this plan. Careful planning will be required to avoid causing additional damage to archaeological features when fencing below ridge lines.
 - Consider realignment of main ridge fence to location indicated on figure 5 to avoid archaeological features.

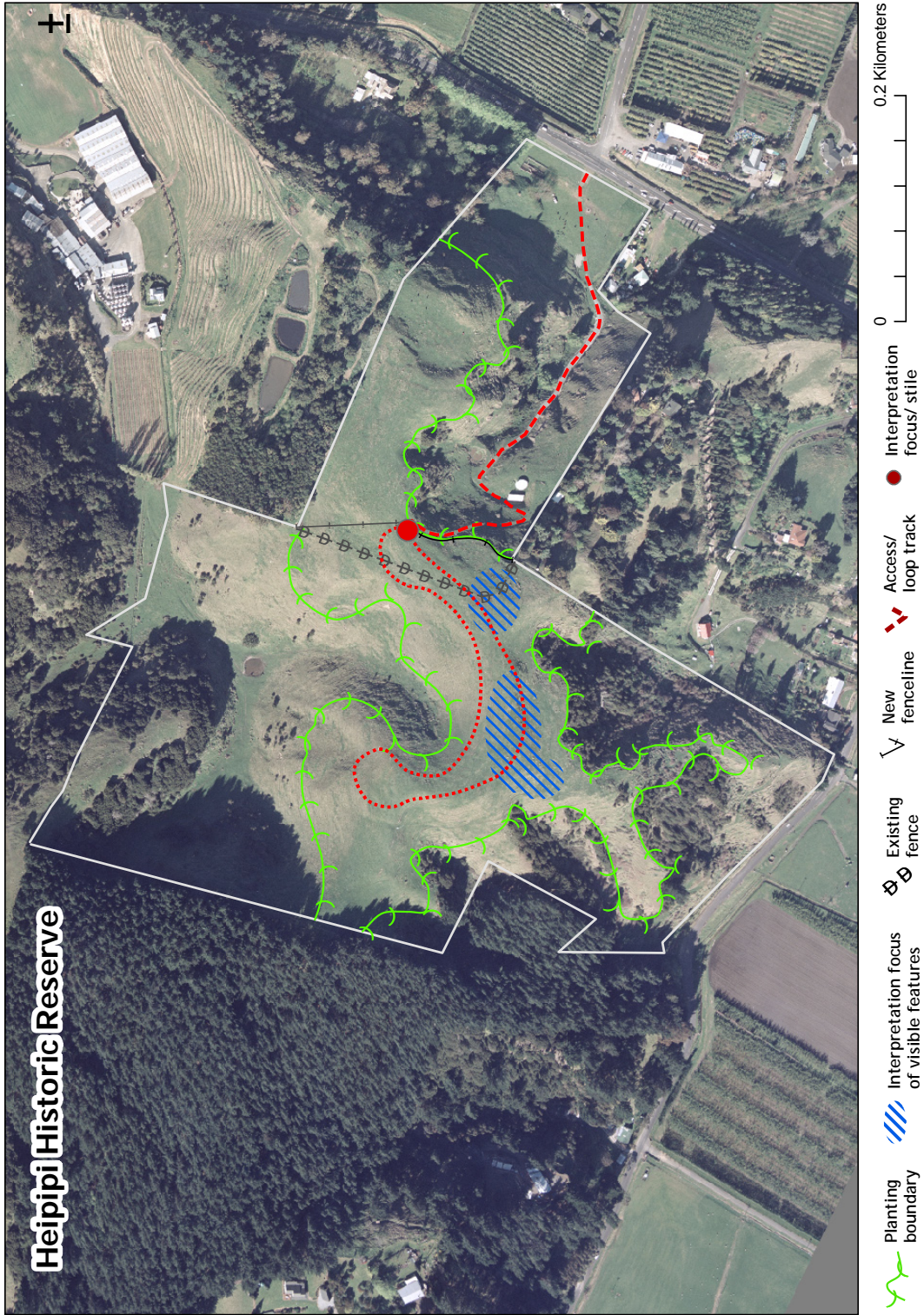


Figure 7: Suggested areas suitable for retirement from grazing and potential habitat restoration. Figure also illustrates the proposed track location and area for interpretation of archaeological features.

- Remove the large post in the pit near the current fence gateway and replace with a less visually intrusive bollard.
- Review the provision of stock water based on the new fencing layout. Placement of troughs should be carefully considered to avoid archaeological features and aboveground attachment of water pipelines along fence lines may be required.



Figure 8: Retirement of vulnerable areas from grazing and carrying out planting to assist habitat restoration will reduce erosion risk within the reserve.

8.7 Fire

Vegetation fire risk is influenced by a combination of climate, topography, vegetation and ignition sources. The accepted approach to rural fire management is for rural fire authorities to minimise risk of fire while retaining sufficient resources to rapidly extinguish any outbreak of fire that does occur.

The risk of an outbreak of fire at the reserve can be minimised by accurately assessing the daily fire risk and then reducing ignition sources during periods of high fire danger (e.g. limiting public access, publicity about the risk, restricting management activities etc.).

Reducing the fuel loadings of vegetation can significantly reduce the intensity of a fire, thus making it easier to control and reducing the risk of it spreading. Maintenance of a short pasture sward on ridge lines within the reserve is an effective way of reducing fuel loadings.

Pre-planning of fire control can help reduce the risk of damage to the reserve during fire fighting operations by developing tactics that reduce or eliminate the need to use earthmoving machinery or to construct fire lines near the reserve.

Specialist departmental fire control staff should be asked to carry out a pre-planning fire control exercise for the reserve and develop a strategy for fire-fighting near the reserve, to ensure that earthmoving machinery, or fire line construction, does not cause damage.

Action point

- Consider obtaining advice from specialist departmental fire control staff regarding development of a fire control plan, and implement.

8.8 Setting

The landscape character of the reserve and its setting is an important aspect of the reserve and contributes to the quality of the visitor experience and appreciation.

Every effort should be made to maintain:

- Views of the surrounding plains and harbour,
- Visual link to Otatara Pa Historic Reserve,
- Views of pit and terrace features on ridgelines,
- Visual contrast between bush in gullies and grassland on ridges,
- Adjacent rural pastoral or low-density landuse.

The land adjoining Heipipi Historic Reserve to the northwest has recently been subdivided for rural residential development. The housing development has the potential to become a significant visual intrusion. The creation of a buffer between the reserve and encroaching urbanisation is highly desirable.

The intensification of land use in the vicinity of the reserve poses potential risks to the archaeological features, due to the increasing likelihood of inappropriate activities occurring in the reserve. The loss of archaeological features situated outside the reserve, yet part of the Heipipi complex, is also a significant issue for both the Department of Conservation and tangata whenua.

Action points

- Maintain key sight lines from the reserve.
- Advocate for vegetation buffer between adjacent intensive landuse (residential subdivision and vineyard) and reserve.
- Actively pursue opportunities for additional land acquisitions to the reserve.

8.9 Monitoring

Comprehensive recording, condition assessment and monitoring of the heritage places, is required as part of the effective management of the reserve in order to:

- Assess the effectiveness of the management regime;
- Detect changes that may lead to detrimental impacts;
- Determine if site management or visitor behaviours are having a detrimental impact.

A plane table map of visible archaeological features within Heipipi Historic Reserve was produced in 1990. This plan does not provide sufficient detail and accuracy for condition reporting within the reserve. An accurate and detailed level of site mapping and condition survey is desirable because there are a large number of surface features which can be difficult to detect. A very precise and detailed mapping technique would record archaeological features on the basis of changes in ground surface elevation rather than relying on visual perception.

Three-dimensional mapping, which utilises both aerial and ground based mapping techniques, would provide a robust management, monitoring and interpretation tool. The highest possible standard of mapping should be employed at the reserve in order to ensure accuracy for management and monitoring purposes. A condition survey should be undertaken in conjunction with mapping. Objective measures of condition should be developed with the result providing a baseline for future monitoring.

Walk-through surveys should be undertaken at set intervals to monitor natural processes as well as visitor and management impacts. Monitoring should be carried out at six monthly intervals; however cattle grazing may require more frequent monitoring, particularly during wet weather or drought conditions.

The standard monitoring form developed by the Conservancy should be used for these surveys and copies kept on file at the Area and Conservancy offices. In addition to these regular surveys, informal monitoring should be undertaken during any site visit, after specific management actions or extreme weather events.

Action points

- Carry out accurate mapping and baseline condition assessment for heritage places within the reserve;
- Implement general monitoring programme at regular intervals (six monthly or more frequent). Include in annual work programme for Area Office.

8.10 Documentation of work

All work undertaken at the reserve, except for minor general maintenance, should be documented. This includes work recommended within this conservation plan, plus any additional work that may be carried out. Any area being worked on should be fully photographed before work begins and all work documented in writing, and photographed when completed. Any subsequent remedial work should be similarly documented. Documentation should be kept on file at the Napier Area Office and the East Coast Hawkes Bay Conservancy Office.

Action point

- Review, update and maintain the Napier Area Office and the East Coast Hawkes Bay Conservancy Office files to hold all information relating to the conservation and management of the reserve.

9. VISITOR EXPERIENCE

9.1 Public appreciation

Heipipi Historic Reserve is located adjacent to State Highway 2 and is readily accessible for able bodied visitors of reasonable fitness. Heipipi is an historic reserve, open for public visits. The approved use under this reserve designation is passive recreation and education visits.

There is significant potential to develop the reserve as a visitor destination, particularly in conjunction with the promotion and interpretation of Otatara Pa Historic Reserve. If managed and interpreted in an integrated manner the two reserves offer a unique opportunity to introduce visitors to the Maori history and cultural landscape of the Heretaunga area. The contrasts between the reserves, as well as their historical and cultural links, provide the opportunity for an enriching and educational visitor experience.

Support from the Bayview community for appropriate management and promotion of the reserve is already well established and will greatly enhance the long-term conservation of the heritage places within the reserve. Managed visitor access to the reserve is compatible with its conservation provided that careful planning and on-going monitoring is used to ensure that inappropriate behaviour is either deterred or detected before damage to heritage places occurs.

The emphasis of any signage at the entry points to the reserve must be on giving a strong 'cue to care' and reinforcing the message through interpretation. If the reserve is managed in a manner that encourages visitors to learn about the significance of the place, and increases their desire to care for such places, visitor appreciation provides an effective tool to ensure the long term conservation of heritage and cultural values. Figure 9 shows the cycle of understanding and caring for heritage places.

Increased tangata whenua participation in the management of the reserve would have several benefits including the potential to place the reserve within its cultural context as part of a network of places of significance to the tangata whenua. It also would enhance the quality of any interpretive material installed at the site.

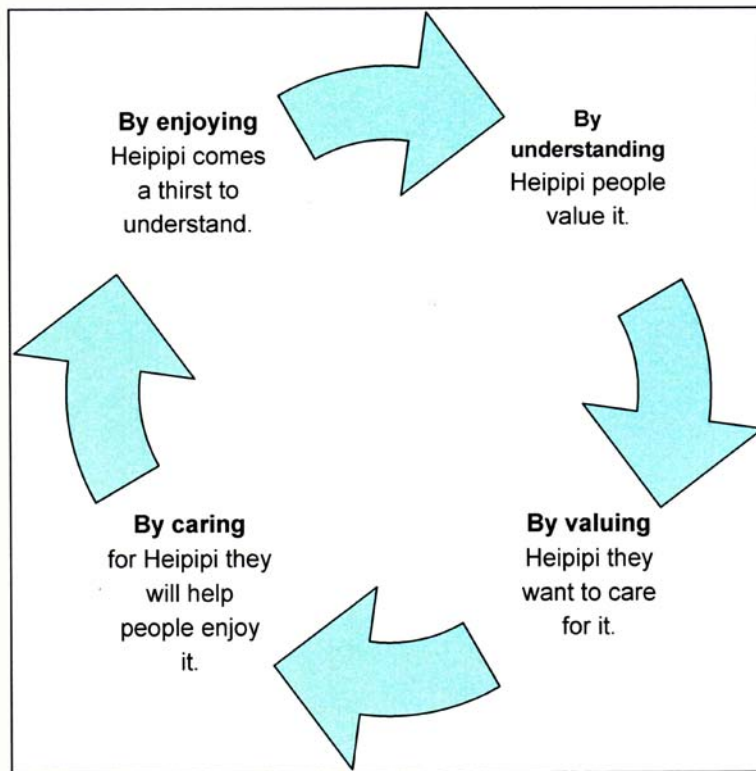


Figure 9: The cycle of understanding, valuing, caring and enjoying historic heritage (adapted from the English Heritage Research Strategy 2005-2010).

Action points

- Promote the reserve as a visitor destination in conjunction with Otatara Pa Historic Reserve.
- Encourage responsible visitor use through the provision of appropriate interpretation and visitor facilities (see sections below).
- Provide for visitor numbers comparable with current levels for Otatara Pa Historic Reserve (c.10, 000 per annum) and monitor visitor impacts.

9.2 Access

At present the reserve is not signposted and could easily be mistaken for private land. There has been a degree of privatisation of the State Highway 2 reserve frontage due to lack of promotion of the status of the land as public reserve. This includes fencing encroachment by an adjoining landowner and the placement of real estate advertising signs for adjacent properties on the boundary fence.

Maintaining a low profile for the reserve has been appropriate over much of the time the reserve has been in public ownership, due to the extensive weed infestation and the work that was required in order to improve the vegetation quality. As that task has now been substantially achieved it is appropriate to now progress the improvement of visitor access. Much could be done to enhance visitor access and promote the reserve as a destination.

It is recommended that the main point of visitor access to the reserve is via State Highway 2 up the existing metal access track, past the Napier City Council water tanks and follows the existing stock track onto the ridge top. This would require improvement of the grade and track surface from State Highway 2 and up to the ridge top.

Although there are several informal access points into the reserve at present the access from State Highway 2 provides the best option in terms of enabling visitor appreciation of the visible archaeological features and the most expansive view points. It also provides the best gradient for walkers. The stock track on the adjacent face is not an appropriate route because of safety issues and the possible impact on archaeological features. In addition, although the majority of visitors will appreciate the heritage values of the reserve, there will always be individuals who will persist in behaving inappropriately. The risk of vandalism can be substantially reduced by a sufficiently long walk into a place; therefore the walk up from State Highway 2 would act as a deterrent to such individuals.

A car park off State Highway 2 could be problematic but would not be necessary if visitors are directed to park in nearby Bayview village at the end of Hill Road. A pedestrian footpath could then lead them to the reserve entrance on State Highway 2. The existing vehicle access off the highway should be retained for reserve maintenance vehicles, emergency vehicle access and livestock transport.

A formal loop walking track through the reserve could be developed from the ridge access point above the water tanks. This track could have a grass surface and be marked with low impact visual markers without affecting the archaeological features.

Branch tracks could also be provided from the western boundary of the reserve, across the reserve to Hill Road, at the western end of Bayview village and from the northern boundary to allow access from the Villa Maria estate. The reserve is already being used for short walks by local residents between the Esk Hills subdivision and the Bayview village and there has also been some discussion with the Department about providing walking access for vineyard visitors.

Action points

- Rectify privatisation of the State Highway 2 reserve entrance by removal of encroaching fence line and real estate signs.
- Develop a visitor access plan for the reserve that provides for access from State Highway 2, linking to car parking facilities within the Bayview village.
- Support Bayview Community Trust initiative to have footpath access extended along State Highway 2 to the reserve entrance.
- Develop a single loop walking track within the reserve (figure 7 provides a suggested route) and consider allowing for branch track access from neighbouring properties.

9.3 Visitor facilities

Good visitor facilities should maximise the quality of the visitor experience while avoiding any adverse impacts on heritage fabric. Improving the visitor experience will enhance public understanding and appreciation of this significant historic place. The historical and cultural links between Heipipi and Otatara could be reflected by use of the same construction and design of visitor facilities in the two reserves. The contrasts between the reserves can also be emphasised through an integrated visitor experience.

All work must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Historic Places Act and the principles of this conservation plan. Construction techniques used for new visitor facilities should avoid or minimise impact on archaeological evidence. The suggested track route has been planned to ensure it provides a logical flow through the reserve which reduces the desire for visitors to create informal tracks. Visitors should be strongly encouraged, by appropriate explanation within interpretation material which draws attention to reserve conservation needs, to remain on the designated track.

Action points

- Develop high quality visitor facilities within the reserve that emphasise the links between Heipipi and Otatara reserves.
- Ensure that all visitor facilities work is undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993.

9.4 Interpretation

Interpretative information can improve visitor appreciation and understanding of the heritage places, as well as drawing attention to any restrictions and safety concerns.

Signage should be in the form of several small individual captions. If appropriate, it would be desirable to include statements by tangata whenua. Drawing attention to the links with Otatara Pa and developing a similar interpretation style and theme may be appropriate to demonstrate the close ties between the two places.

Consideration could be given to establishing a waharoa at the reserve entrance similar to that already in place at Otatara Pa in order to provide a strong visual link for visitors. This would also emphasise the cultural significance of the reserve and provide a sense of arrival.

The archaeological features at Heipipi are more difficult for the casual or untrained observer to see than those at Otatara. The reasons for this should be explained within interpretation material. Heipipi presents the opportunity to educate visitors about the fragility of the archaeological and cultural landscape and illustrate the affects of farming and development on those values. Examples of well preserved archaeological features should be highlighted.

An effective and appropriate way for information about the historical and cultural significance of Heipipi to be conveyed to visitors is by direct contact with tangata whenua. If tangata whenua wish to do so, they should be supported to undertake guided walks for small groups of visitors. This would enhance the visitor experience, provide a valuable learning experience and help reduce visitor damage. This will also help to re-affirm the tangata whenua role as kaitiaki.

Action points

- Develop high quality interpretation material for the reserve that draws attention to the links between Heipipi and Otatara.
- Ensure that interpretative material draws attention to examples of well preserved features within the reserve and explains the reasons why features are more difficult to see than at Otatara.
- Consider installation of a waharoa at the reserve entrance.
- Provide water at the reserve entrance so that the reserve can be treated in a cultural appropriate manner by visitors.
- Foster active involvement of the tangata whenua in the delivery of the visitor experience through options such as guided walks.

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APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. Maintain the existing working relationships with the Bayview community and Ngati Matepu developed during the course of the preparation of the conservation plan.
2. Work with tangata whenua to facilitate the provision of a lock up vault within the reserve for the interment of koiwi recovered from private land within the Bayview area. The vault will need to be located in an area that is easily accessible but also screened from public view.
3. Pursue the promotion of the reserve as a community and regional green space facility and consider fostering the development of a 'friends of the reserve' group in conjunction with the Bayview Community Charitable Trust and tangata whenua.
4. Seek specialist advice during planning and design of management programmes at the reserve.
5. Consult with the NZ Historic Places Trust during planning for any ground disturbance in and around the reserve. No earthmoving machinery, or heavy machinery likely to cause ground disturbance, should be used in the reserve without prior consultation and approval, if required, from the NZ Historic Places Trust.
6. Propose to NZHPT that the heritage places within the reserve be registered.
7. Strongly advocate for compatible use and management on immediately adjacent land to provide an adequate buffer of surrounding land to be maintained in a manner consistent with the protection of the setting and integrity of the reserve. This should include direct discussion with adjacent landowners regarding future use of their properties, particularly the land currently in plantation forestry adjacent to the western boundary of the reserve and the remnant kanuka forest adjacent to the northern boundary.
8. All management undertaken at the reserve must recognise that protection of the heritage places associated cultural values take precedence over all other uses.
9. Seek specialist advice to develop a landscape concept plan. Guidance regarding grazing, fencing, provision of stock water, weed management, habitat restoration and visitor facilities are considered in more detail in the sections below.
10. Develop a grazing prescription for the reserve, in conjunction with the current graziers, including an agreed monitoring programme. This prescription and monitoring programme should be appendices to a written, formalised, grazing agreement. Provision should be made within the agreement for the grazing prescription to be amended if experience shows that changes are necessary.

11. Cattle used for grazing within the reserve should be of less than 350 kg live weight. Preferably weaned cattle of dairy or cross-breeds should be used.
12. A target date of 2013 should be set for cattle to be removed from the reserve and replaced with sheep. Achieving this target may require acceleration of the weed control programme.
13. Continuation, and possible acceleration, of the weed control programme.
14. Remove wilding pines and all large exotic trees growing within the reserve.
15. Design a habitat restoration programme for the reserve using appropriate specialist advice. This restoration programme should include revegetation of the gully floors and retirement of steep faces from grazing.
16. Follow the principles for habitat restoration contained in Appendix 6 of this conservation plan.
17. Define the boundaries of planting areas in conjunction with detailed archaeological mapping and advice to ensure that they do not encroach on visible archaeological features. Figure 7 indicates areas suitable for habitat restoration as well as areas that should not be planted.
18. Include the redesign of the fencing layout of the reserve, following the principles for fencing contained in Appendix 5 of this plan.
19. Consider realignment of main ridge fence to location indicated on figure 5 to avoid archaeological features.
20. Remove the large post in the pit near the current fence gateway and replace with a less visually intrusive bollard.
21. Review the provision of stock water based on the new fencing layout. Placement of troughs should be carefully considered to avoid archaeological features and aboveground attachment of water pipelines along fence lines may be required.
22. Consider obtaining advice from specialist departmental fire control staff regarding development of a fire control plan, and implement.
23. Maintain key sight lines from the reserve.
24. Advocate for vegetation buffer between adjacent intensive land use (residential subdivision and vineyard) and reserve.
25. Actively pursue opportunities for additional land acquisitions to the reserve.
26. Carry out accurate mapping and baseline condition assessment for heritage places within the reserve.

27. Implement general monitoring programme at regular intervals (six monthly or more frequent). Include in annual work programme for Area Office.
28. Review, update and maintain the Napier Area Office and the East Coast Hawkes Bay Conservancy Office files to hold all information relating to the conservation and management of the reserve.
29. Promote the reserve as a visitor destination in conjunction with Otatara Pa Historic Reserve.
30. Encourage responsible visitor use through the provision of appropriate interpretation and visitor facilities.
31. Provide for visitor numbers comparable with current levels for Otatara Pa Historic Reserve (c.10, 000 per annum) and monitor visitor impacts.
32. Rectify privatisation of the State Highway 2 reserve entrance by removal of encroaching fence line and real estate signs.
33. Develop a visitor access plan for the reserve that provides for access from State Highway 2, linking to car parking facilities within the Bayview village.
34. Support Bayview Community Trust initiative to have footpath access extended along State Highway 2 to the reserve entrance.
35. Develop a single loop walking track within the reserve (figure 7 provides a suggested route) and consider allowing for branch track access from neighbouring properties.
36. Develop high quality visitor facilities within the reserve that emphasise the links between Heipipi and Otatara reserves.
37. Ensure that all visitor facilities work is undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993.
38. Develop high quality interpretation material for the reserve that draws attention to the links between Heipipi and Otatara.
39. Ensure that interpretative material draws attention to examples of well preserved features within the reserve and explains the reasons why features are more difficult to see than at Otatara.
40. Consider installation of a waharoa at the reserve entrance.
41. Provide water at the reserve entrance so that the reserve can be treated in a cultural appropriate manner by visitors.
42. Foster active involvement of the tangata whenua in the delivery of the visitor experience through options such as guided walks.

APPENDIX 2: POLICY FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS' MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC HERITAGE 2004

Introduction

Purpose

New Zealand's historic heritage is rich, varied and unique. It is a legacy of all generations, from the earliest places of Māori use and occupation to inner-city buildings. Places of historic heritage value are integral to our sense of nationhood and are an important visual and historical presence in the landscape. Iwi and hapū identity and cultural well-being are inseparable from whakapapa connections with places of historic heritage significance to Māori.

Government departments are the stewards of a large and significant portfolio of historic heritage, which they manage on behalf of the people of New Zealand. These properties illustrate aspects of past and continuing government activities, and New Zealand's social and economic development, culture and identity.

The government is committed to the promotion and protection of New Zealand's historic heritage and has established legislation and agencies for this purpose. It has ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). This policy is a further demonstration of the government's leadership role in historic heritage management.

The government regards the management of the historic heritage within its care as an important part of its responsibilities and will ensure that historic heritage values are taken into account when decisions are made. It has therefore decided to adopt a best practice approach in order to:

- * respect and acknowledge the importance of the historic heritage in its care;
- * foster an appreciation of and pride in the nation's heritage;
- * ensure that its historic heritage is cared for and, where appropriate, used for the benefit of all New Zealanders;
- * ensure consistency of practice between government departments;
- * set an example to other owners of historic heritage, including local government, public institutions and the private sector;
- * contribute to the conservation of a full range of places of historic heritage value;
- * ensure that places of significance to Māori in its care are appropriately managed and conserved in a manner that respects mātauranga Māori and is consistent with the tikanga and kawa of the tangata whenua; and
- * contribute to cultural tourism and economic development.

Following adoption of this document, departments holding properties of historic heritage value will work with Ministry for Culture and Heritage on the development of guidelines based on these policies.

The potential constraints on the management of government historic heritage

It is recognised that there may be constraints on effective management of government heritage. Examples include:

- * The special operational needs of particular departments, for example, the requirements of the New Zealand Defence Force, security of departmental buildings, facilities for research institutions.
- * Societal or cultural practices that may require physical changes to places, for example, changes to institutional practices in prisons and courts, the provision of facilities for immigrant and religious groups, and demographic changes.
- * Compliance with legislation, such as the Building Act 1991, which may require balancing public health and safety with conservation objectives.
- * The competing needs for limited resources.
- * Other government policies on the disposal of surplus property.

Heritage Principles

The following are the key principles designed to inform a best practice approach to heritage management in New Zealand by government departments, and reflect national legislation and international and national charters and guidelines.

Intrinsic values

Historic heritage has lasting value in its own right and provides evidence of the origins and development of New Zealand's distinct peoples and society.

Diversity

The diverse cultures of New Zealand and its diverse social and physical environments are important considerations in historic heritage identification and management.

Sustainability

Places of historic heritage value are finite and comprise non-renewable resources that need to be safeguarded for present and future generations.

Māori heritage

The government has a significant role in the management, with Māori, of places of significance to iwi and hapū throughout New Zealand.

Research and documentation

The conservation of historic heritage requires that the resource be fully identified, researched and documented.

Respect for physical material

Historic heritage practice involves the least possible alteration or loss of material of historic heritage value.

Understanding significance

The values of historic heritage places are clearly understood before decisions are taken that may result in change. Decision making, where change is being contemplated, takes into account all relevant values, cultural knowledge, and disciplines.

Setting and curtilage

The setting and curtilage of historic heritage places often have heritage value in their own right and are regarded as integral to a place.

Policies

The policies provide a framework for the management of government departments' historic heritage. As acknowledged in the constraints above, operational requirements of particular departments may need to be taken into account when implementing guidelines to fulfil these policies.

Identification and documentation

Policy 1 – Identification (a)

Government departments will identify places of historic heritage value on the land they manage, based on the following values: aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

Policy 2 – Identification (b)

Government departments will work with iwi and hapū to identify places of historic heritage value to Māori on the land departments manage.

Policy 3 – Recognition

Government departments should support initiatives to recognise publicly the heritage values of historic heritage they manage, for example, registration under the Historic Places Act 1993 and listing on district plans.

Policy 4 – Documentation

Government departments will research, assess, document, and record changes to their historic heritage. Access to such records may need to be restricted in line with iwi or hapū requirements or for functional reasons.

Planning and work

Policy 5 – Planning (a)

Government departments will provide for the long-term conservation (including disaster mitigation) of historic heritage, through the preparation of plans, including management plans for historic reserves, maintenance or conservation plans, and specifications. Hapu and iwi will be consulted where their historic heritage is involved.

Policy 6 – Planning (b)

When planning and carrying out work adjacent to places of historic heritage value, government departments will ensure that heritage values are not adversely affected.

Policy 7 – Monitoring, maintenance and repair

Government departments will care for their places of historic heritage value by monitoring their condition, maintaining them, and, where required, repairing them.

Policy 8 – Alteration

Where alterations are needed for a new or continuing use of a place with historic heritage value, or to secure its long life, government departments will ensure that heritage values are protected.

Policy 9 – Standards

For all planning and work on historic heritage, government departments will ensure that accepted national conservation standards are met. The ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 1993 provides useful guidance.

Policy 10 – Skills and expertise

Government departments will ensure that appropriately qualified conservation professionals, conservators and trades people are involved in all aspects of the management of historic heritage. Planning and implementation should involve all relevant disciplines and all work should be supervised. Specialist conservation expertise will be sought where required for special fabric integral to a place, such as stained glass, carving and furnishings.

Policy 11 – New Zealand Historic Places Trust

Government departments will seek the advice of the Historic Places Trust on the management of items entered in the Trust's Register of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu Areas/Rārangi Taonga, on archaeological sites, and on places subject to a heritage order or a requirement for a heritage order notified by the Trust.

Use

Policy 12 – Use

Government departments will ensure that their places of historic heritage value in active use are managed in such a way that:

1. they retain, where appropriate, an ongoing function in the life of the community compatible with their heritage values;
2. the continuation of original or long-term uses is strongly encouraged; and
3. they are not disposed of without fully exploring options for their reuse or alternative compatible uses.

Policy 13 – Disposal

Government departments will ensure that in disposing of a place with historic heritage value:

1. heritage values are protected, for example, through a heritage covenant;
2. the public good is taken into account and financial return is not the sole criterion;
3. heritage values are maintained and the fabric of the place is not allowed to deteriorate while decisions about future use and disposal are made; and
4. the government's 'Sites of Significance' process is followed, where applicable.

Policy 14 – Acquisition and lease

Government departments will not acquire or lease a place with historic heritage value if changes are envisaged or required to enable its functional use that will result in a significant loss of heritage values.

Government responsibilities

Policy 15 – Community participation

Government departments will invite public participation, where appropriate, in the management of historic heritage of special significance through various initiatives, such as:

1. seeking public comment on conservation plans or disposal of historic heritage;
2. establishing partnerships with communities of interest; and
3. voluntary notification of resource consent applications.

Policy 16 – Education

Where practical and appropriate, government departments will promote the heritage values of the historic heritage they manage and facilitate public access to properties. Government employees will be made aware of the heritage values of government properties.

Policy 17 – Māori heritage

The relationship of Māori communities with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga will be recognised and provided for by government departments in the management of their historic heritage. Participation by iwi and hapū in the management of places identified as having historic heritage value to Māori will be facilitated.

Policy 18 – Monitoring

The performance of government departments will be reviewed to ensure that heritage management policy is being implemented effectively.

Policy 19 – Compliance

Government departments will ensure that they comply with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements, including the Resource Management Act 1991 and Historic Places Act 1993.

Key Source Documents

ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, ICOMOS New Zealand, 1993

International policies and guidelines

A Presence for the Past: A report by the Committee of Review – Commonwealth Owned Heritage Properties, Commonwealth of Australia, 1996

Heritage Strategies: A guide for Commonwealth Agencies, Dept. of the Environment and Heritage, Australian Government, 2004

Management Policies 2001, National Parks Service, United States Government, 2000

National Policy for the Disposal of Public Property, Australian Council of National Trusts, 2002

Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate 2003, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London

The Care of Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments, Guidelines for Government Departments and Agencies, Government Historic Buildings Advisory Unit, English Heritage, 1998

Treasury Board Heritage Buildings Policy, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, 1998

Legislation

Historic Places Act 1993

Resource Management Act 1991

Building Act 1991

Reserves Act 1977

Conservation Act 1987

Glossary

Archaeological site means any place in New Zealand that –

(a) Either -

1. Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or

2. Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and

(b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. (Historic Places Act 1993)

Best practice means a method that has been judged to be superior to other methods, or a procedure or activity that has produced outstanding results in one situation and could be adapted to improve effectiveness, efficiency and/or innovation in another situation.

Curtilage means the geographical area that provides the immediate physical context for a heritage place. Note that land title boundaries and heritage curtilages do not necessarily coincide.

Government departments includes, for the purposes of this policy, New Zealand Defence Force, New Zealand Police, and Parliamentary Service. (It is recognised that Parliamentary Service is not an instrument of the executive government and retains the separate rights and responsibilities of the House of Representatives and the Speaker.)

Historic heritage means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, technological; and includes: historic sites, structures, places, and areas; archaeological sites; sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources. (Resource Management Act 1991)

Historic heritage of significance to Māori means all places of Māori origin as well as later places of significance to Māori, as determined by iwi and hapū.

Place encompasses, for the purposes of this policy, all historic heritage as defined above, including areas.

APPENDIX 3: ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Preamble

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscapes and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value. New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving, conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets our principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who, as owners, territorial authorities, tradespersons or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand.

Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all the others. Definitions of terms used are provided in section 22.

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites at its Annual General Meeting on 4 October 1992.

1. The Purpose of Conservation

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

- i. have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- ii. teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;
- iii. provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;
- iv. provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and
- v. provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

2. Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, local and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.

The Treaty of Waitangi is the historical basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and association with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

3. Conservation Practice

Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation work. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place.

Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained.

Conservation projects should include the following:

- i. definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;
- ii. community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;
- iii. preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;
- iv. the implementation of any planned work; and
- v. the documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. Conservation Method

Conservation should:

- i. make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- ii. show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- iii. involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this charter;
- iv. take into account the needs, abilities and resources of the particular communities; and
- v. be fully documented and recorded.

5. Respect for existing evidence

The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

6. Setting

The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

7. Risk Mitigation

All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

8. Relocation

The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

- i. the site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or
- ii. relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or
- iii. relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible with cultural heritage value.

9. Invasive Investigation

Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material of cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

10. Contents

Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.

11. Works of Art and Special Fabric

Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

12. Records

Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive. Some knowledge of place of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

CONSERVATION PROCESSES

13. Degrees of Intervention

Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention: non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Re-creation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this charter.

14. Non-intervention

In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

15. Maintenance

A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan, except in circumstances where it may be appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

16. Stabilisation

Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

17. Repair

Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.

18. Restoration

Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process. The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

19. Reconstruction

Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage valued are preserved. Reconstruction should not normally constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features or structures should be avoided.

20. Adaptation

The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be

acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any conditions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

21. Interpretation

Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

22. Definitions

For the purposes of this charter:

adaptation means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value

conservation means the processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value

cultural heritage value means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity

maintenance means the protective care of a place

material means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity

place means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand

preservation means maintaining a place with as little change as possible

reassembly (anastylosis) means putting existing but dismembered parts back together

reconstruction means to build again in the original form using old or new material

reinstatement means putting components of earlier material back in position

repair means making good decayed or damaged material

restoration means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions

stabilisation means the arrest of the processes of decay

structure means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land.

APPENDIX 4: PRINCIPLES FOR GRAZING

Objective

The objective of the livestock grazing regime within the reserve should be to achieve continuous ground cover with a robust pasture sward. This is a key requirement in order to stabilise archaeological/cultural features and reduce the rate of deterioration of features in the reserve. This can be achieved by the following methods.

Methods

- A degree of ground damage due to stock trampling and tracking is going to occur as a consequence of using grazing animals to maintain a pasture sward. This risk should be managed to restrict potential damage to areas where archaeological/cultural features will not be affected.
- Ground damage can be minimised by using species and classes of livestock that are appropriate to the site features and conditions. Cattle should not be grazed in the reserve during prolonged periods of wet weather or drought conditions. Pasture sward should not be less than 50mm in areas of the reserve that contain concentrations of archaeological/cultural features. The objective should be to remove cattle permanently from the reserve within five years.
- Animals could be provided with access to shade and shelter in areas where archaeological/cultural features are not affected. The stock should be rotationally grazed, and moved regularly, so that the pasture sward is maintained by even grazing appropriate to the seasonal conditions. Stock numbers should be monitored and adjusted to suit seasonal variations in grass growth. Cattle used to graze the reserve should be less than 350 kg live weight.
- Gateways and water troughs should not be placed in areas where archaeological/cultural features are present. Artificial ground hardening, using shingle or cement, could be considered in areas where congregation of stock occurs – for example, gateways and around water troughs.
- A short pasture sward creates a favourable habitat for rabbits. Rabbits may damage archaeological features by burrowing. When grass is dense and rank the rabbit population tends to decrease. Rabbit numbers in the reserve should be monitored by observation and, if population increase is observed, control operations should be undertaken.
- Uniform length of pasture sward is not required. Scarps should be maintained with a longer sward than horizontal terrace surfaces (refer to photograph showing the example of good practice for pasture cover).

APPENDIX 5: PRINCIPLES FOR FENCING

Objective

Fences should be designed and placed to have minimal effects on archaeological/cultural features. This can be achieved by ensuring that fence alignments avoid visible features or areas likely to contain buried archaeological deposits wherever possible. The following methods are recommended.

Methods

- Fence alignments should be established in consultation with an archaeologist familiar with the management of large earthworks sites within a pastoral context.
- Existing fences, and gateways, which are concentrated on archaeological/cultural features, should be progressively removed or realigned in conjunction with the development of the habitat restoration programme.
- Ground disturbance associated with the establishment of fences should be minimised by the use of driven posts where-ever possible.
- Persons undertaking fencing work should be informed of the probability of encountering archaeological deposits and should be briefed by the supervising archaeologist prior to commencing any site works. It is recommended that a fencing contractor with some familiarity and experience of working in and around archaeological/cultural features is used.
- The holes resulting from the removal of existing fence posts should be marked in the ground with a layer of fine gravel placed in the base of the holes prior to backfilling. This will ensure that these fence post holes are not confused with earlier archaeological/cultural features, if the area is archaeologically investigated in the future.
- All ground disturbance associated with the fencing programme should be subject to direct archaeological supervision, monitoring and recording.

APPENDIX 6: PRINCIPLES FOR HABITAT RESTORATION

Objective

Archaeological features should be protected from ground disturbance arising from the habitat restoration programme within the reserve. The programme should comply with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993. The following process should be followed:

- A field inspection should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist prior to any ground disturbance for planting purposes. The inspection should identify any surface features or areas that should be excluded from planting in order to avoid impacting on archaeological/cultural features.
- An application under section 11 of the Historic Places Act (1993) should be made, and an authority granted by the NZ Historic Places Trust, prior to the commencement of any revegetation planting within the reserve where there is the potential to encounter archaeological/cultural features. This is a requirement regardless of whether those archaeological/cultural features have been previously identified or have visible surface features.
- The authority application should include this work specification, and the conservation plan, as supporting documents. Evidence of consultation with tangata whenua will also be required to accompany the application. Tangata whenua should be advised prior to the commencement of work involving ground disturbance. Tangata whenua may wish to have a representative present during this work.
- All ground disturbance where there is the potential to encounter archaeological/cultural features must be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. This person must be approved by the NZHPT as part of the authority process.
- The archaeologist should also be present during planting operations to record the location and extent of any in-situ archaeological deposits encountered, as considered appropriate by the archaeologist.
- The time required by the archaeologist to record any archaeological evidence uncovered during planting operations should be allowed for in the planting programme and in any contract documents, if appropriate. Provision should also be made for planting operations to cease in the vicinity of any archaeological work.