

Submission by Alec Jack on behalf of Ngawhitu Limited (the Jack family farm) requesting the revision of the boundary of ONF91.

My submission refers to the boundary of ONF91 in the vicinity of Jacks Lake. I have been asked to provide evidence that Jacks Lake is man made.

Jacks Lake was created by my father Ned Jack in January 1975 with a 50% subsidy from the Acclimatization Society. Dad was a keen duck shooter and wanted to capture & store floodwater to boost the chances of attracting the ducks. The project simply created a dam wall (causeway with culverts) separating the non-permeable clay soil from the soak hole where the water disappeared into the rocky lava flow. He also build 3 islands to provide attractive habitat out in what was planned to be a shallow pond. Unfortunately his efforts on 2 occasions to open up the soak hole did the opposite, and the outlet was blocked.

My evidence includes:

- Maps from the 1940s and 1960s
- My father's diary accounts of the causeway construction
- Aerial photo showing the causeway
- Paper road going through the bottom of Jacks Lake
- 2008 NIWA report showing absence of tuna (eels) and abundance of their prey.

I seek that the boundary of ONF91 be amended to exclude the man-made Jacks Lake. I have marked an amended boundary line on a map – which (from the end of Ludbrook Road, rapid number 331) should run west along the rockwall, then south down the eastern edge of Jacks Bush until it hits our farm track, then follow the farm track out to the vicinity just east of the Waiparera Stream. I have no problem with the proposed boundary beyond that point.

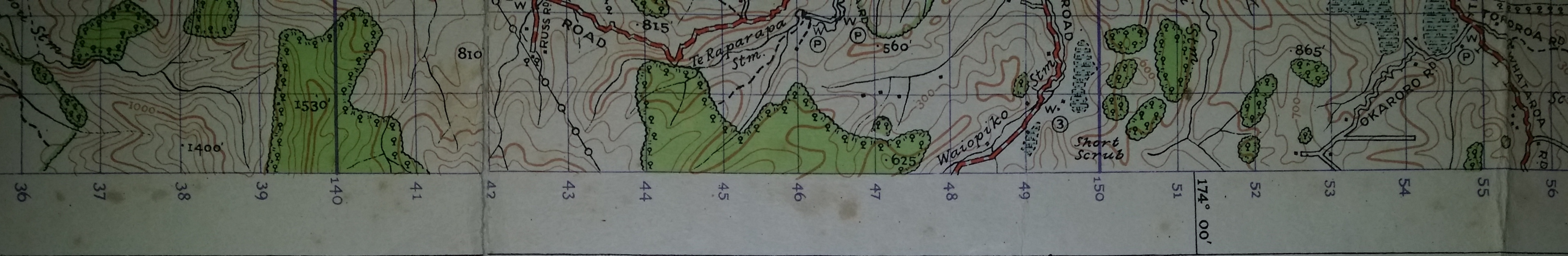
This submission also refers to the title boundary along the west side of Lake Owhareiti.

- The expansion of the size of Lake Owhareiti was not a natural occurrence. The use of explosives at the traditional location for tuna harvesting (eel fishing) is known to have caused the natural underground outlet through fragile scoria lava flow deposits to collapse.
- This use of explosives to catch eels was local knowledge prior to our family's arrival in 1949 and is thought to have occurred sometime in the 1920s-1940s. It caused an immediate rise in the lake level.
- The level of Lake Owhareiti continues to fluctuate. In 2020 during the covid lockdown my family & I walked out on the "island" peninsula on dry land.

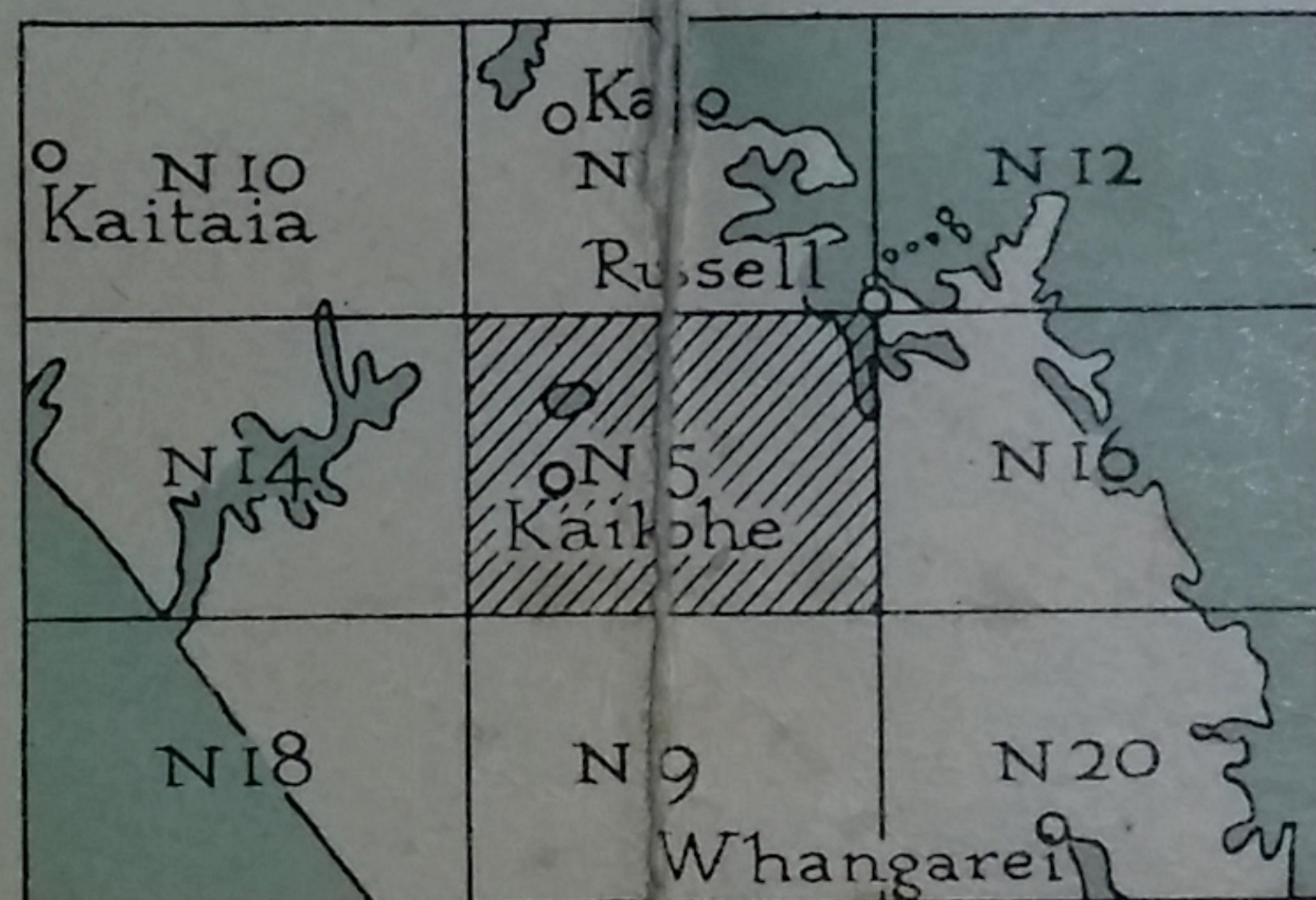
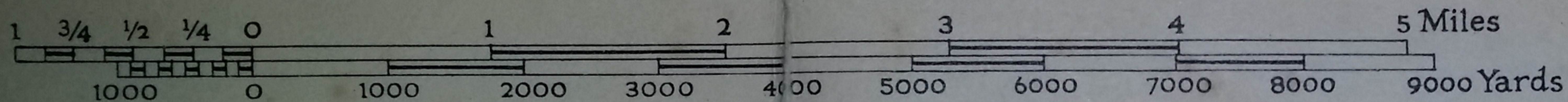
I seek that the boundary of ONF91 in the vicinity of our Lake Owhareiti boundary be adjusted to the legal title boundary – which will be evident on the map.

Thank you for this opportunity to share this evidence with you.





Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63360}$

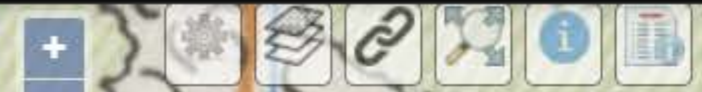


Index to Adjoining Sheets

REFERENCE

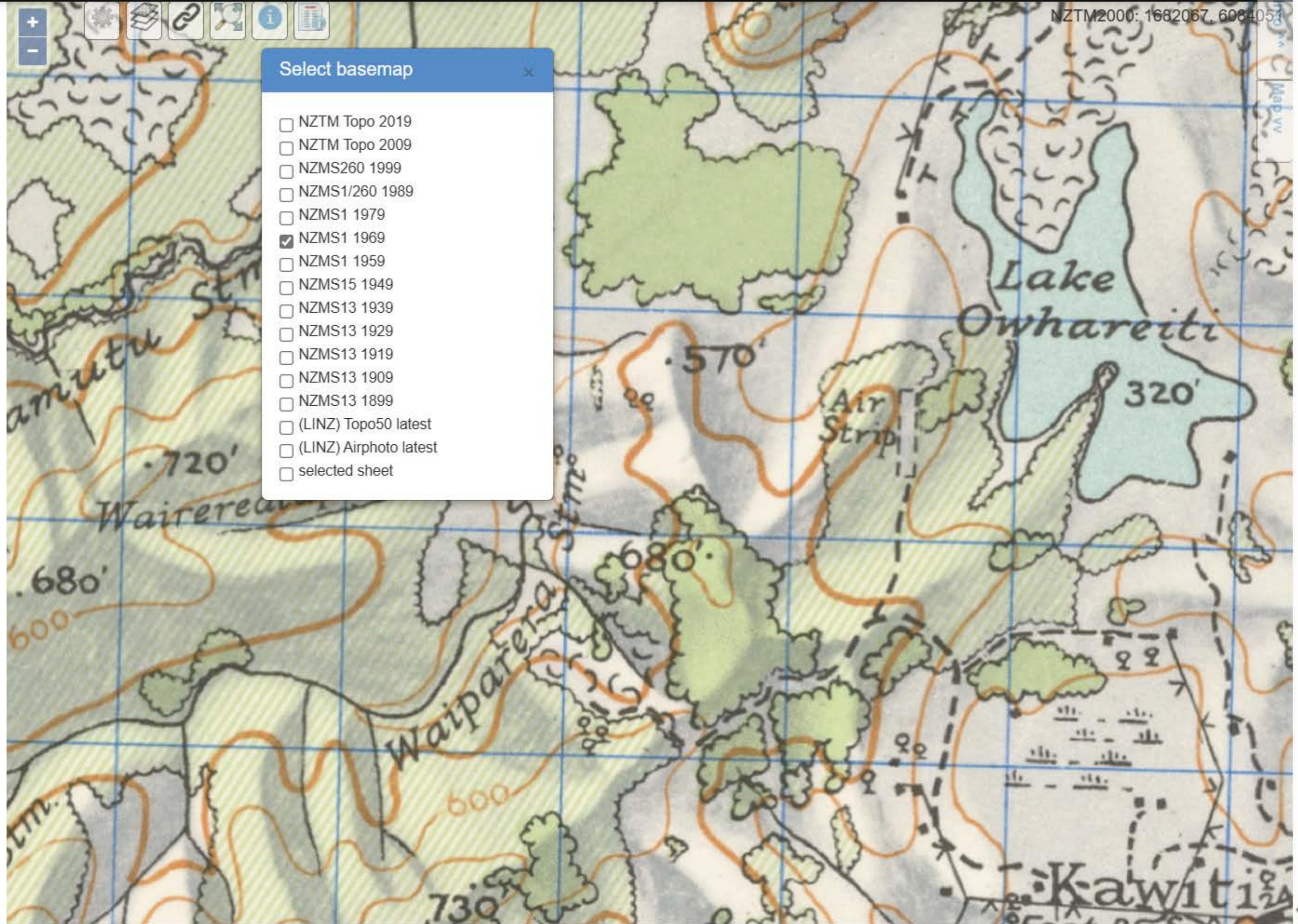
Bush.....		Sand.....	
Trees.....		Shingle.....	
Plantation.....		Cliffs & Terraces.....	
Scrub.....		Stop Banks.....	
Scattered Scrub.....		Rocks.....	
Hedges.....		Buildings.....	
Fences (prominent).....		Churches.....	
Swamp.....		Cemeteries.....	
Mangrove.....		Windmills.....	
Drains.....		Radio Masts.....	
Trigonometrical Station Δ 673' with permanent signals \triangle 1269'			
Spot heights in feet above Mean Sea Level 245'			
Sketch contours at 100' intervals..... 300'			
Post & Telegraph Office T, Post Office P, with telephone Pt.			

NZTM2000: 1682067, 6084051



Select basemap

- NZTM Topo 2019
- NZTM Topo 2009
- NZMS260 1999
- NZMS1/260 1989
- NZMS1 1979
- NZMS1 1969
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- NZMS15 1949
- NZMS13 1939
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FAR NORTH DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW
HISTORIC HERITAGE
STAGE TWO RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORTS
PREPARED FOR FAR NORTH DISTRICT COUNCIL
FINAL JUNE 2020



Plan.Heritage Ltd.
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1957 photograph showing high integrity of rural landscape surrounding Puerua Pa (North to left of image) (Retrolens SN209/Crown_209_549_60)

JANUARY, 1975

20 MONDAY NW. Skiff. Fine. WEEK 30 : 204-161

Joe & day - dipped 5yr ewes. - Got Pills from Kawa Kawa

to Kihiko - lunch with Mother

63 White Hill 5yr
54 Omer 5yr
17 Dipped & daggled.

21 TUESDAY Fine W. WEEK 30 : 205-160

Joe spraying Pear 2. Finished Pear 1.

Sold 5yr ewes at Kauri. 217

\$4-25 for 154 older ewes - Jack Abbott.
\$4-15 " 63 New White Hills.

Law S.A.C. Wally John H. Public Trust.

22 WEDNESDAY Wellington Anniversary Day Fine S.W. WEEK 31 : 206-159

Ring re broken window!

Joe spraying Pear 2 & Bluff.

22 2yr heifers x Kawa Bridget to B. Kicks.
24 1 1/2 ox (Palmer) x Pear 1 x G. Hill to Range - 102 there
New 126 1yr ox on Range.

To Kihiko 5yr Fine Prizes at Kawa

START JACKS 1975, JANUARY

WEEK 31 : 207-158 Heat Shower .68" THURSDAY 23

Sold 143 6yr ewes x lock to Donald + W. N. M. \$4-00
13 Reject bys to B. Res. [New 196]

75 Fat cows x Heifers x B. Kicks & B. Kicks 1 to Cow [For picking]

40 csc x R. Hill to G. Hill

127 Lambs x G. Hill to Pear 1.

40 csc x House to Lake 1 Also.

17 1yr heifs x Kauri to Viti.

258 Lambs - Boulder to Clay Pit.
Kerry Hogan inspected lagoon for leishmaniasis.

WEEK 31 : 208-157 Fine S.W. FRIDAY 24

Joe finished spraying Pear 2 started Range

150 Lambs x B. Kicks to H. Flat.

Rodger picked 31 fat cows & heifs to G. Hill 1.
H.H. Tail " " to B. Kicks.

Marked out lagoon Causeway.

Got 26 1foot pipes + 12 1 1/2 foot pipes x Damon.
Fine wool 88c B & P. 43 1/2

WEEK 31 : 209-156 Fine S.W. SATURDAY 25

Karren Kite started lagoon job. Started taking spirit
too close to dam. 12-30 - 6 p.

To Robin & Iris at "Cooks Lookout" good day.
Gretel's arm & mouth Temp Normal bet. 100

WEEK 31 : 210-155 Fine S.W. SUNDAY 26

Karren 9 to 4-30.

JANUARY, 1975

27 MONDAY Fine W.

WEEK 31 : 211-154

Joe spraying gorse on Range - Blackberry Bush 1

650 ewes x Gump to Titi

126 1yr D_s x Range to Pear 2.

Sent 8 cows 25 heifers x Goffs 1 W.N.M.A.

Kamen full day on lagoon. Finished side causeway - dug hole round rock hole - laid 1" foot pipes 10 on number for Pk 49.

Donald & Fidelity inspected it.

28 TUESDAY Fine N.W.

WEEK 31 : 212-153

Joe laying lay 18" culvert in main causeway
Started Tordon in Bush 1

I working on lagoon

29 WEDNESDAY Auckland Anniversary Day W. Mowers 40" WEEK 32 : 213-152

Pay for 2 tooth ewes. ✓

Kamen finished Main Causeway.

Colt causeway to drain out pipes (1 foot)

125 lambs x Pear 1 to R. Hill.

68 1yr heifers x Titi to Bush 1.

1975, JANUARY—FEBRUARY

WEEK 32 : 214-151 Fine S.W.

THURSDAY 30

Kamen finished Causeway to Cab Tongue.
I laid 18" overflow pipe

Joe AWOL

Greory Pyar called in morning. Brought cut out timber from McKays. Why?

S.A.C. Loan arrived x George Palmer.

WEEK 32 : 215-150 Fine S.W.

FRIDAY 31

Joe 1/2 day spraying 1/2 day lagoon.

Kerry Hogan looked at theme.

Kamen finished bar 3 islands in Main lagoon.

WEEK 32 : 216-149 Fine

Nelson Anniversary Day SATURDAY

Joe stock - lambs x Corner Gum x Top to H. Ridge
" " x F. Kaiti to Bridge
" cut hedge + R. Hill culvert. + Baths in Homestead.

I moved lawns, planted 3 Ficus Gums!!

WEEK 32 : 217-148

SUNDAY 2

JACKS DAM ON

FEBRUARY, 1975

1975, FEBRUARY

3 MONDAY Fine **LAGOON FINISHED** WEEK 32 : 218-147

Karren Kite finished all work.
Did 3 islands R. Hill Culvert & Home. Kettle Yard drain & pump site

Sent 302 s.o. Lambs W.M.M.A. x Back flat.
Baended 283 .. held in Cows.
Picked 59 lambs x Kartina to Horse. (waiting space.)
Dressed 200 Tuit to Bets.
Joe stock & culverts.
Mase called + H.icks.

4 TUESDAY Fine o. Cast. WEEK 32 : 219-146

Rodger & John arrived by air.

283 s.o. lambs x Cow to H. Ridge
41 csc x Lock to Bets
Joe stock & 2/3 day spraying.

Karren drove out 8 a.m. 69 hours.

5 WEDNESDAY Fine S.W. 50" WEEK 33 : 220-145

Joe 2 day spraying - crack.

I crack all day.

Got bike from Jim.

WEEK 33 : 221-144 Fine S.W. New Zealand Day **THURSDAY**

Mustered 585 Pakitotara ewes x Bush. 2. Sorted out

Donald & Carolyn arrived for lunch.

503 ewes back to Lagoon. 506 yr in Cows.
RATES DUE WED.

WEEK 33 : 222-143 Fine S.W. **FRIDAY**

Joe spraying Bush 2. Gordon.

Sold Donald 48 5yr olds + 33 6yr olds x Pakitotara 1/4

44 Cows x Hifes x B. Kicks to H.F. lat.

180 lambs x H. Ridge to Karri.

200 lambs x Bets to Pear!

Started Pump site fences.

Donald & Carolyn left 11 a.m.

WEEK 33 : 223-142 Fine S.W. **SATURDAY**

Got SPOT from Joe

Burnt plum tree.

Joe 1 hour securing 4x1/4

P.M.C. Staying

WEEK 33 : 224-141 Fine N.E. **SUNDAY**



s, valuation num



Tuna population survey of Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti
Hine – 2008

Prepared for Te Māra a Hineāmaru

July 2011

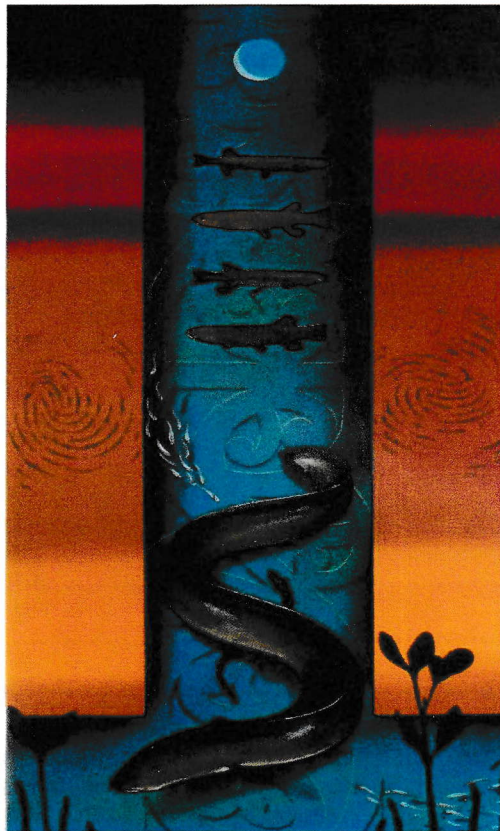


Table 7: Species composition of freshwater eels sampled within Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti Hine during April and November 2008.

Catchment	Site No.	Site	Total No.	% longfin (by number)	Total weight (kg)	% longfin (by weight)
Taumārere River (below Tiria Falls)	1	Taumārere River	84	82	51.4	84
	2	Taumārere River (reset, 3 nights)	263	55	97.8	55 ^β
	3	Waiomio Stream (reset, 3 nights)	83	39	33.5	39 ^β
	4	Waiomio Stream	45	4	7.5	28
	5	Orauta Stream	54	93	16.0	91
Taumārere River (above Tiria Falls)	6	Orauta Stream	18	83	9.5	92
	7	Lake Kaiwae	9	44	5.8	59
	8	Terewatoa Stream	1	0	0.1	0
Taumārere River (Waiharakeke Stream)	9	Ramarama/Tāikirau Stream	26	35	12.6	33
	10	Ramarama/Tāikirau Stream	41	20	18.9	25
	11	Ramarama Stream	42	14	18.9	10
	12	Ramarama Stream	259*	4	36.5	4
	13	Horahora Stream (reset, 2 nights)	65	17	37.3	50
	14	Takapau Stream	72	32	20.6	33
	15	Te Raparapa Stream	0	0	–	–
	16	Pokapū Stream	6	17	0.1	82
	17	Pokapū Stream	0	0	–	–
		TOTAL TAUMĀRERE	1,068	36	366.5	48^β
Waitangi River	18	Puketōtara Stream	9	11	2.7	2
	19	Puketōtara Stream	19	0	0.9	0
	20	Lake Owhareiti	13	0	14.7	0
	21	Jack's Lagoon	0	0	–	–
		TOTAL WAITANGI	41	2	18.3	0.3
Punakitere River	22	Tributary, Punakitere River	12	8	6.3	63
	23	Punakitere River	2	0	0.5	0
	24	Punakitere River	6	17	2.3	31
	25	Punakitere River	15	0	5.2	0
	26	Punakitere River	26	0	12.6	0
		TOTAL PUNAKĪTERE	61	3	26.9	17
Kaikou River	27	Rotohangānui Stream	31	13	0.4	23
	28	Tributary, Rotohangānui Stream	6	83	1.0	100
	29	Kaikou River	38	82	15.2	78
		TOTAL KAIKOU	75	53	16.6	78
	TOTAL OVERALL	1,245	34	428.3	45^β	

3.6 Other freshwater fish species

Kēwai (*Paranephrops spp.*) and a wide range of fish species were also caught during this survey including common bully (*Gobiomorphus cotidianus*), īnanga (*Galaxias maculatus*), common smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*), giant bully (*Gobiomorphus gobioides*), torrentfish (*Cheimarrichthys fosteri*), banded kōkopu, yelloweye mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*), triplefins (Tripterygiidae family), parore (*Girella tricuspidata*) and the introduced species rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and gambusia (*Gambusia affinis*)² (Figure 32, Table 16).

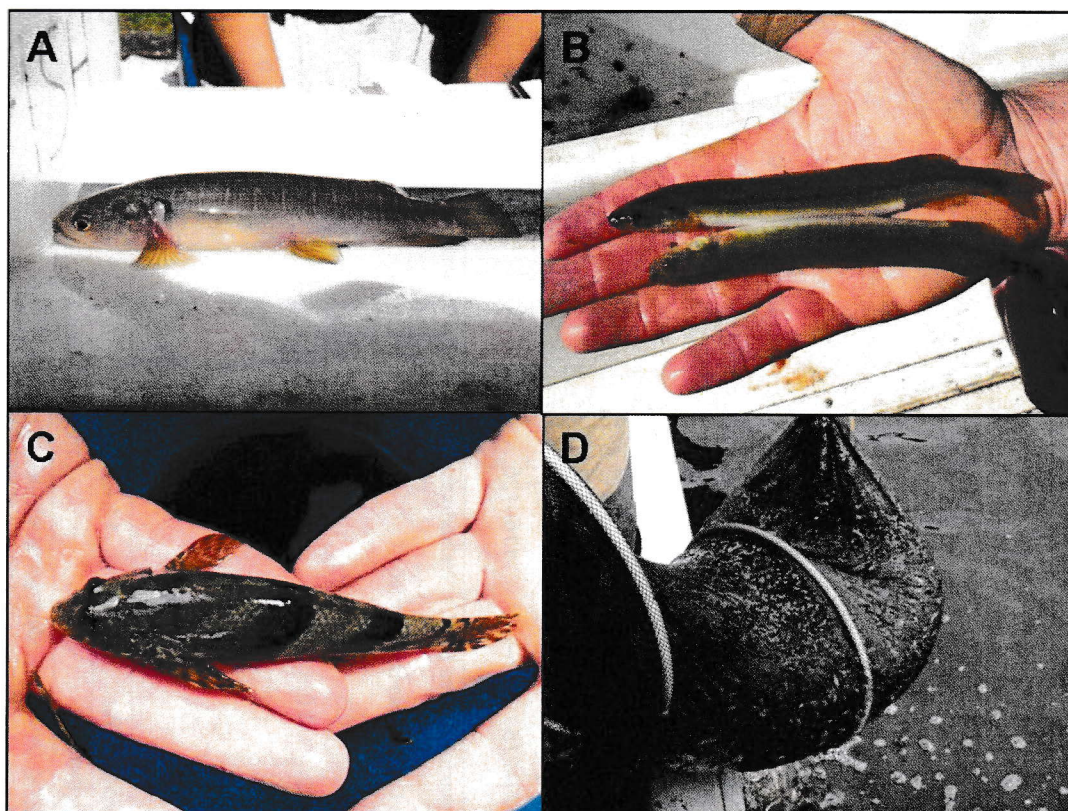


Figure 32: Selection of freshwater fish species captured during this survey: (A) Banded kōkopu from the Kaikou River; (B) Īnanga from the Taumārere River; (C) Torrentfish; (D) Fine mesh fyke net filled with common bullies from Jack's Lagoon. (Photos: Bruce Davison).

The lower Taumārere River exhibited the largest diversity in terms of the number of different fish species observed, followed by the Kaikou River. The most commonly encountered family were Eleotridae (bullies) (Tables 16 & 17). Large numbers of common bullies were captured in Jack's Lagoon (> 14,000) and Lake Owhareiti (> 1,800), but very few were observed in Lake Kaiwae (Site 7, Table 17). Īnanga and kēwai were also captured at several sites throughout Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti Hine. Like tuna, īnanga is a diadromous fish (i.e., needs to migrate to and from the sea to complete its life cycle) so its presence at Sites 9, 11, 13, 14 and 29 most likely indicates reasonably free upstream fish passage on the Waiharakeke and Tāikirau Streams in the Taumārere catchment, and up into the headwaters of the Kaikou River.

² Common and scientific names used in this report for freshwater fish species may vary locally.

Table 17: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of four most commonly encountered indigenous freshwater species (excluding tuna) observed within Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti Hine during April and November 2008. (CFYN = Coarse mesh fyke; FFYN = Fine mesh fyke; GMT = Gee-minnow trap; EFM = Electric fishing).

Site No.	CPUE (No./net/night, No./trap/night, No./m ²)															
	Common bully				Kēwai				Īnanga				Smelt			
	FFYN	CFYN	GMT	EFM	FFYN	CFYN	GMT	EFM	FFYN	CFYN	GMT	EFM	FFYN	CFYN	GMT	EFM
1	3.0	2.2	-	-					0.8	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-
2	0.7	1.3	2.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	11.6	0.7	0.8	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
3	0.6	0.3	2.6	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
4	32.0	16.0	-	0.61	0.0	0.0	-	0.01	0.0	6.0	-	0.00	0.0	1.0	-	0.03
5	0.5	0.0	1.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	1.0	0.0	20.2	-	2.0	0.3	0.0	-
6	3.0	0.0	0.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	-								
7	1.0	0.0	0.0	-												
9	12.8	0.8	6.2	-					0.0	0.4	0.0	-				
10	5.4	1.4	4.4	-												
11	6.5	0.0	4.6	-					0.8	0.0	0.3	-				
13	0.0	2.0	0.0	-					1.0	1.0	0.0	-				
14	56.2	0.0	14.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	-				
16	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.17								
17	-	-	-	0.20												
18	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.35								
20	144.6	16.2	14.6	-												
21**	3,131.0	714.3	16.5	-												
23	-	-	-	0.8												
24					-	-	-	0.5								
25	3.6	3.0	4.8	-	0.5	0.4	0.6	-								
26	4.0	0.6	0.2	-	1.8	0.2	0.4	-								
27	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	0.05								
28	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.05								
29	13.8	0.0	2.2	-	1.0	0.0	0.2	-	1.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	0.0	0.0	-

** Estimated total catch.

the North and South Islands is now either in waters where commercial fishing is banned or in waters that are rarely or never commercially fished. Such areas are likely to contribute a significant portion of the fishery's current and future spawning stock (MFish 2009).

5.3 Bioaccumulation of contaminants

Although we have no evidence that contaminants have infiltrated the waterways and associated food chain, there is a predominance and long history of farming in Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti Hine, and a relatively large quantity of eels are eaten by Ngāti Hine members. Consequently it is important to analyse a small number of "eating sized tuna" for selected bioaccumulative contaminants associated with historical land use and farming activities to ensure that concentrations in large and hence long-lived tuna are not harmful for Ngāti Hine consumption. Further, eels in the Waitangi River contain heavy metals (Rowe & Chisnall 1997) from the geothermal sources in this catchment.

5.4 Tuna enhancement programmes

If properly managed, eel stock enhancement may lead to an increase in population, contribute to the local fishery and/or lead to an increase in the spawning stock biomass (Støttrup & Sparrevohn 2007). Several eel enhancement/restocking programs have been/are being conducted around New Zealand in selected locations (typically lakes) with varying success. These include: Coopers Lagoon (Jellyman & Beentjes 1998, Beentjes & Jellyman 2002), Lake Hawea (Beentjes 1998), Lakes Taharoa and Harihari (Chisnall & Ruru 2008, Chisnall 2000) and the transfer of elvers above the Karāpiro Dam into the Waikato hydro-lakes (Martin et al. 2009). There are also several international examples of such initiatives (e.g., EIFAC 1984, Skehan & de Silva 1998, Walker et al. 2009). Restocking Lakes Taharoa, Harihari and Coopers Lagoon are initiatives that are aimed specifically at improving the availability of tuna for customary harvest. Ideally stock enhancement through the improvement of natural recruitment or restocking should be undertaken alongside habitat restoration initiatives.

Limited recruitment was observed upstream of Tiria Falls and into Lake Kaiwae, above the waterfalls on the Punakitere River, and into Lake Owhareiti via the Puketōtara Stream. Lake Owhareiti and Lake Kaiwae could be considered by Te Māra a Hineāmaru for tuna enhancement programs. Jack's Lagoon could also potentially support such a program, however the land owners do not wish for eels to be introduced into this lake as they are undertaking other initiatives (Ned Jack, pers. comm., November 2008). Elvers would need to be sourced from elsewhere within Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti Hine in sufficient quantities for transfer into these lakes; and/or fish passage into these lakes could be improved by installing artificial structures (e.g., ropes over Tiria Falls or an overland bypass at the outlet of Lake Owhareiti) that allow elvers to surmount these barriers over time.

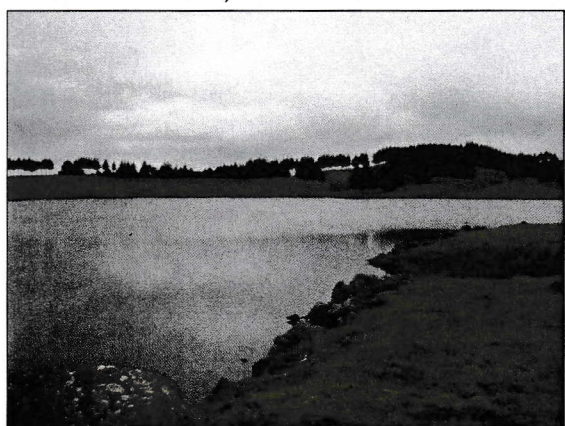
Some research would need to be undertaken if the transfer of elvers from other locations and/or installation of passage technologies is considered appropriate, e.g., monitor locations where elvers congregate in large numbers, monitor temporal and seasonal variability in elver recruitment at best locations, monitor performance of fish passage technologies. The inadvertent transfer of unwanted species (including pest fish and aquatic weeds) will also need to be considered. Mark-recapture studies could also be undertaken to monitor growth and estimate mortality of enhancement initiatives.



Site 19: Puketōtara Stream (Ludbrook Rd)

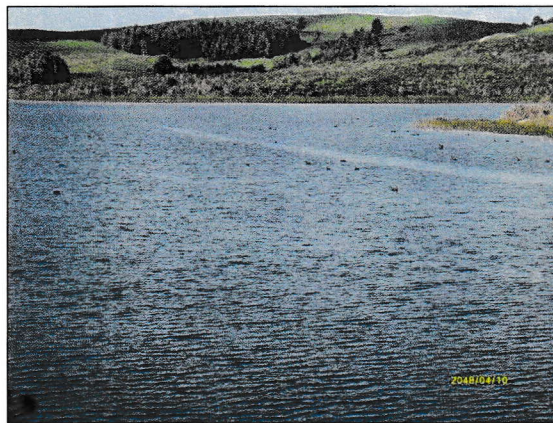
Habitat type 100% run
Substrate 90% mud, 5% sand, 5% fine gravel
Riparian vegetation 100% watercress/flax-like plant
Instream cover Macrophytes, instream debris, bank vegetation
Landuse 100% pasture
Avg width 0.5 m
Avg depth 0.1 m
 Water take and wetland/watercress patch upstream of this site;
 Not fenced on one side (closest to lake)

Notes



Site 21: Jacks Lagoon (Ludbrook Rd)

Habitat type 100% pool (lake)
 70% mud, 15% sand, 5% fine gravel, 10% coarse gravel
Substrate
Riparian vegetation 5% native forest, 95% farming
Instream cover Weed/algae
Landuse 5% native forest, 95% farming
 Conning & Miller (2000) estimate that the combined catchment area of Lake Owhareiti and Jacks Lake is 124.4 ha, altitude of c.100 m asl
Area
Avg depth 6 m (6.7 max)
Notes Some fencing, water level incr.



Site 20: Lake Owhareiti (Ludbrook Rd)

Habitat type Lake
 70% mud, 15% sand, 5% fine gravel, 10% coarse gravel
Substrate
Riparian vegetation 10% native, 10% exotic, 60% farming, 20% scrub
Instream cover Macrophytes, bank vegetation
 10% native, 10% exotic, 60% farming, 20% scrub
Landuse
Area 95.9 ha
Avg depth 16 m
 Parts of the lake are not fenced off and stock can enter water directly to drink

Notes



Site 22: Tributary, Punakitere River (Te Maata Puna)

Habitat type 100% run
Substrate 100% mud
Riparian vegetation 100% watercress/flax
Instream cover Weed/algae, undercut banks, bank vegetation
Landuse 100% farming
Avg width 1.2 m
Avg depth 0.4 m (0.7 m max)
 Te Maata Puna - drinking water source, watercress patch

Notes



Karetiāranui

Kawānui

Tahunaiape

M.L. 13379 S

SO 345670

54

John Elliott & Co Surveyors
May 24 June 1851

Waipapa
Waipapa
Waipapa

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3332

101

710

Aerial Imagery (LINZ) View aerial imagery footprints



**Northland Rural Rivers:
Environmental Management, Pollution, and
Kaitiakitanga since 1991**



Matthew Cunningham, Ross Webb, Perrine Gilkison, and Jessica Maynard

Report commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal for the Te Paparahi o Te Raki inquiry

(Wai 1040)

RECEIVED

Waitangi Tribunal

June 2016

Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON

ordering Tipene to pay costs for security. When the Court directed that he pay said costs to the amount of \$20,000 or else have his appeal struck out, Tipene simply withdrew from the process. He also appears to have withdrawn from the AFFCO community liaison committee, which had been formed in part because of his opposition to AFFCO's resource consents.

5.5 *Local study #2: Lake Ōwhareiti*

Figure 32: Hōri Packer and Louis Tana at Lake Ōwhareiti, March 2015



(Source: Photograph by Ross Webb, 14 March 2015)

5.5.1 **Background**

Lake Ōwhareiti is located to the west of Moerewa and Kawakawa, at the base of Pouterua volcano. It is a shallow lake covering approximately 110 hectares (although this has varied significantly over time), and is surrounded predominantly by farm land and some residential housing. With no natural above ground outlet, Lake Ōwhareiti is believed to drain to several nearby springs and waterways through a series of

Equally the lake resources are of tremendous cultural value and the stewardship of Tuna (long and short finned eel) Kuta (*Scirpus Lacustris*) Parera (native duck) and of late introduced water fowl of various species.¹⁰¹⁷

The lake's tuna population are of particular importance to Māori. A kōrero tuku iho of Ngāti Hine tells of a taniwha named Rangiriri who travelled inland to Ōwhareiti and Kaiwae after a fierce battle with another taniwha named Pokopoko at Derrick's Landing:

On his way, [Rangiriri] encountered young children at Te Rere i Tiria, (across the road from where the Otiria Marae now stands), engaged in a most interesting exercise. He observed them scooping up the tangariki (elvers) in small tightly woven kete from the pool halfway up the falls, taking them up to the top of the pools and then releasing them back into the water so that they could continue their journey inland to Kaiwae and Owhareiti. This was to assist them on their journey as they had become tired climbing the first part of the falls. He gave the name to this process that the children were doing Te Puna i Keteriki (the pool for gathering, using finely woven kete).¹⁰¹⁸

A natural underground outlet from the northeastern tip of Lake Ōwhareiti was one traditional location for tuna harvesting. According to the late Lady Rose Henare, this outlet was destroyed by blasting in the mid-twentieth century, which contributed to the rising of the lake level by several metres in subsequent years.¹⁰¹⁹ At a research hui in Kawakawa on 11 June 2016, Lake Ōwhareiti resident and Trustee Hōri Packer explained that a local farmer had dynamited the northern outlet without realising the ongoing environmental issues this would cause.

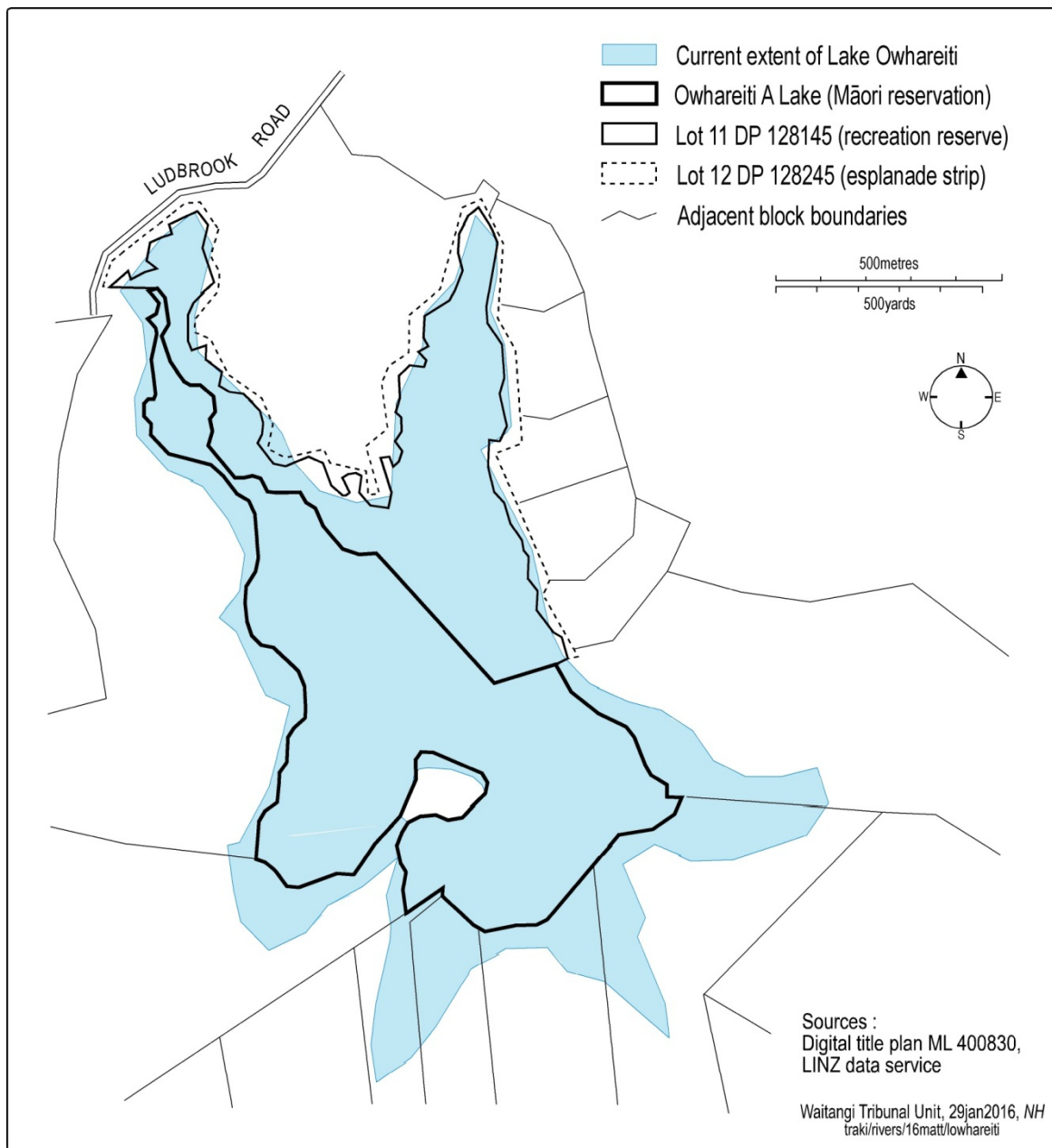
The history of Lake Ōwhareiti from European settlement until 1991 is defined in part by the effort by Te Raki Māori to have their kaitiaki status recognised through title to the lake bed. According to David Alexander, the land surrounding Lake Ōwhareiti was part of the Pouerua block that was purchased by Henry Williams in 1835 (and retroactively surveyed in 1851). In the 1940s an application for investigation of title to the lake was lodged, possibly as a result of the success of Ngāpuhi in having their interests in Lake

¹⁰¹⁷ Louis Tana, Lake Owhareiti Statement of Evidence, April 1998, p1, FNDC File 1980120 1

¹⁰¹⁸ Brief of Evidence of Ngāti Hine, Wai 1040 #M27, para 206

¹⁰¹⁹ John Campbell, Underwater survey of Lake Owhareiti, *New Zealand Archaeological Association Newsletter* (Vol. 29, No. 3, 1986), p186

Figure 35: Ownership of the bed of Lake Ōwhareiti

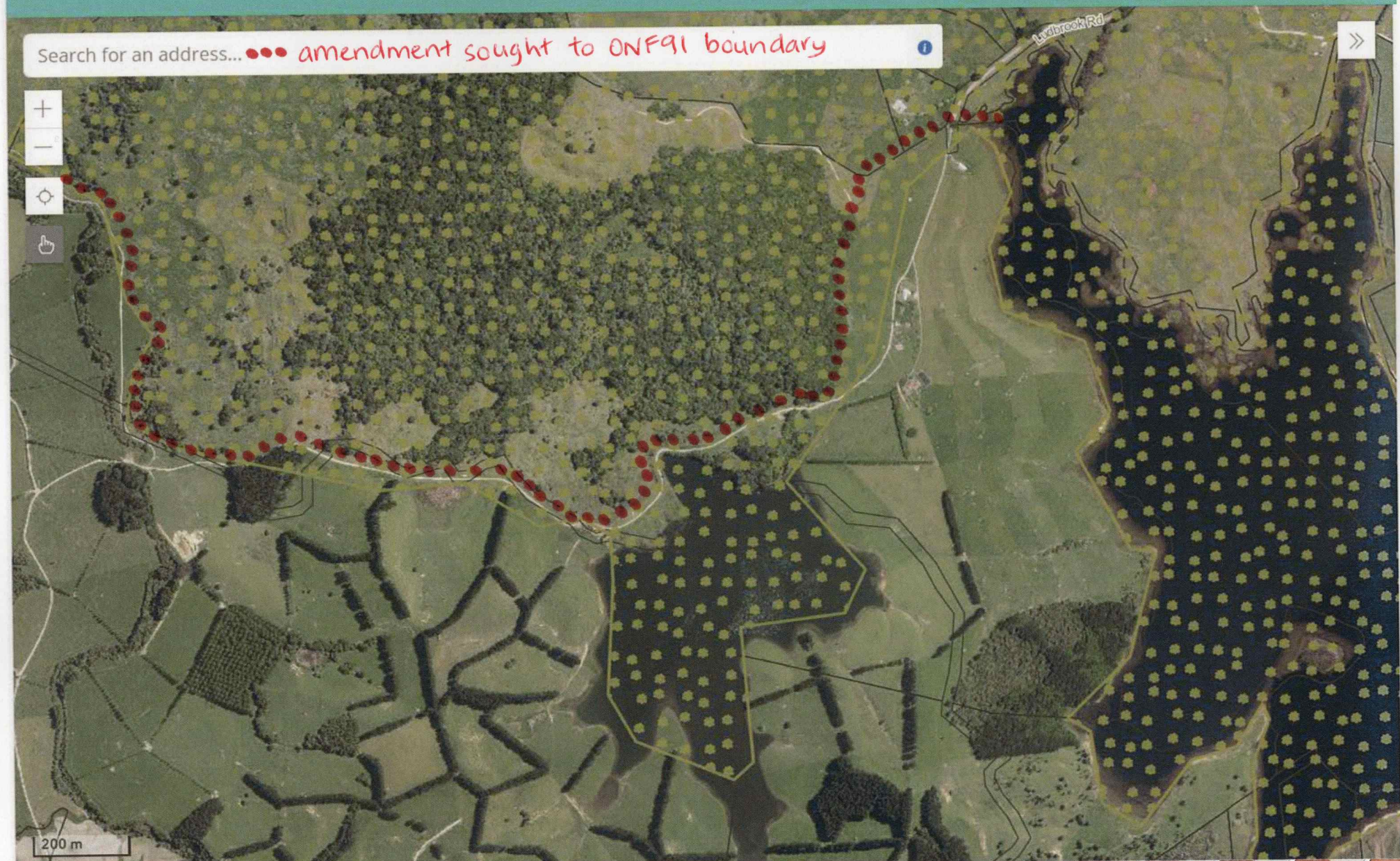


5.5.2 Issues raised by claimants

The tuna population which resides in Lake Ōwhareiti, and the methods by which they migrate in and out of the lake, are the main concern raised by Te Raki claimants concerning the lake. Season-Mary Downs and Tui Shortland presented evidence that tuna migrate in and out of the lake via a series of interconnected underground channels

Far North Proposed District Plan

Search for an address... *amendment sought to ONF91 boundary*



Far North Proposed District Plan

Search for an address...

--- ONFAI Boundary on title boundary in Lake

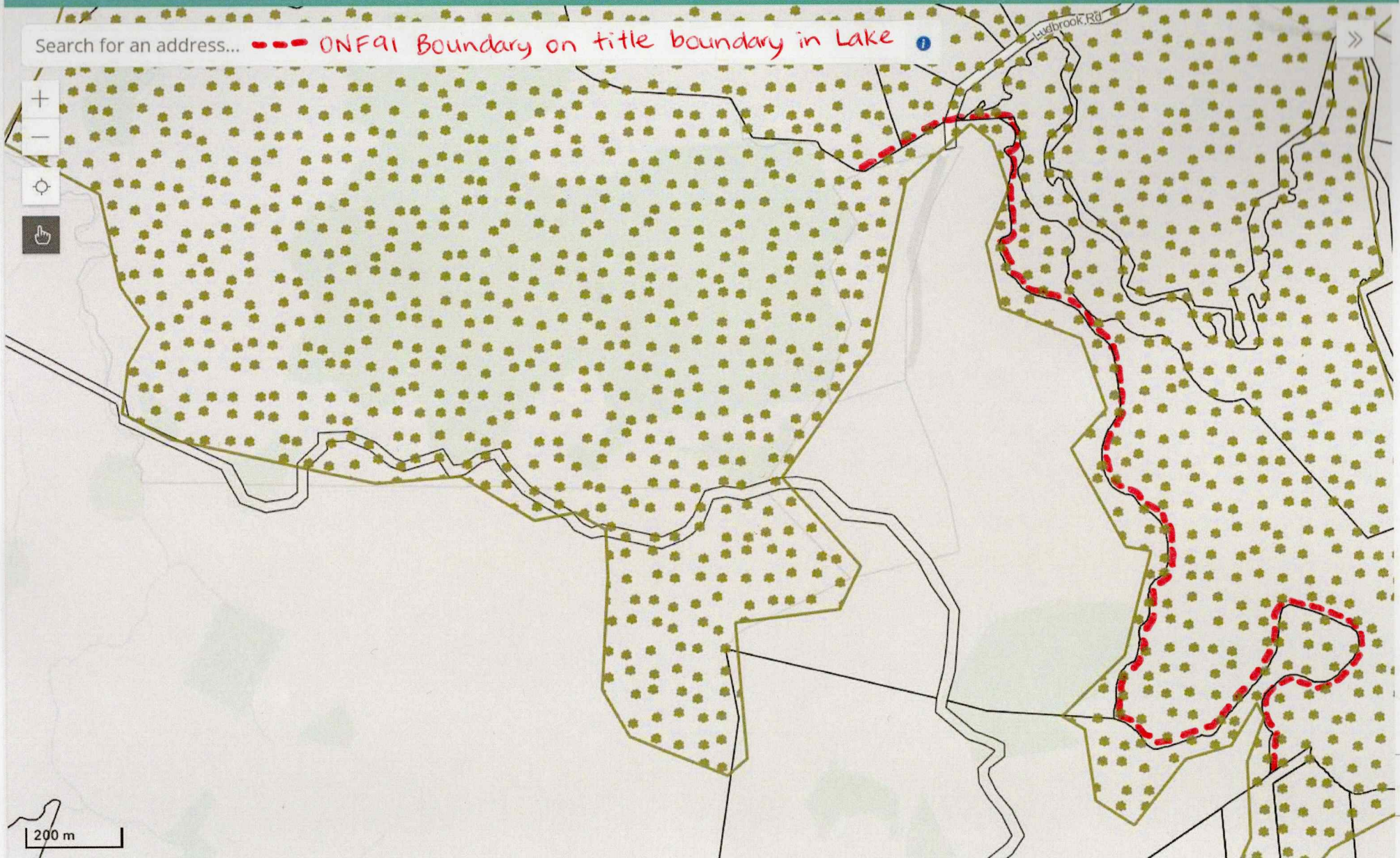






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Google Earth

1985

Imagery Date: 11/12/2023 lat -35.395605° lon 173.954934° elev 141 m eye alt 3.79 km