

Fisheries New Zealand

Rāhui Section 186A Temporary Closure Application

4	N	Ranul Section 186A Temporary Closure Application
1.	Name of Closure	Te Oho o Parapara rāhui
2.	Who is asking for or	The Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust is asking for the rāhui.
	supporting the closure	Support has been provided by the following groups/entities following active consultation:
		• Mana Ahuriri Trust (Post settlement governance entity for the Ahuriri Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2021)
		 Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (Post settlement governance entity for the Maungaharuru- Tangitū Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2014)
		 Mana Whenua Steering Komiti (collective of marae, hapū, post Treaty of Waitangi settlement governance entities, customary fisheries roopū, and Iwi working in partnership with Napier Port).
		 Titan Puna and Tiwana Aranui as gazetted tangata kaitiaki for Ngāi Te Ruruku o Te Rangi (customary fishers) for the area extending from the Waikare River to Bluff Hill, in Hawkes Bay. LegaSea Hawke's Bay. Napier Port.
		Department of Conservation Hawke's Bay
		 Hawke's Bay Regional Council Napier City Council
		Hastings District Council
3.	Contact person for mana whenua and	Cameron Ormsby
	contact details	
4.	What is the location of the requested closure	We request a rāhui (Section 186A Temporary Closure under the Fisheries Act 1996) to be placed around a reef named "Te Oho o Parapara" situated approximately 6 km northeast from the Napier Port for a period of two years. This is an extension for a period of 2-years. A Chart showing GPS locations of the reef are detailed in Appendix 1.
5.	What are the species being requested	No take of all fish species inclusive of finfish, kina, shellfish, crayfish, and other crustaceans, aswell as kelp/seaweed/karengo species.
6.	Why do hapū want a temporary closure	Mana whenua hapū, the Mana Whenua Steering Komiti and fishing representatives (through the Fisheries Liaison Group) continue to work in partnership with Napier Port following the development of a new wharf called Te Whiti (Wharf 6) at the Napier Port. As a part of the wharf development, LegaSea Hawke's Bay proposed the creation of a new reef. Through the Resource Management Act resource consenting process, a resource consent was granted to place limestone boulders from an existing rock revetment wall in the Napier Port to its current location. This initiative was supported by Napier Port, mana whenua steering komiti and the Napier Port's Fishing Liaison Group.
		The reef named "Te Oho o Parapara" or "the awakening of Parapara" is located 6 km northeast of Napier Port, and 2 km east of Pānia Reef, Napier (Pānia is significant to mana whenua. Link to her story here:
		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eTK3BF jeRE&ab channel=MarineCulturalHealthProgramme) The new reef is approximately 330m x 330m or 110,000m ² in size, and consists of large limestone boulders, from a revetment wall dismantled as part of the construction of the new wharf at Napier Port. The reef is located at a depth of approximately 20m, with areas of rock forming structure up to 3m from the seafloor. Placement of the rocks were completed at the end of 2021.
		The new reef has provided positive habitat for Mahinga kai (food gathering) and taonga (culturally important) species. In the short time since its creation, biofilm, koura (crayfish) and kuku (green-lipped

		mussels), as well as fish species such as blue cod, john dory, kingfish and snapper have already been spotted on the new reef during dive trips. However, the biogenic habitat on the reef takes time to develop. The ambition of the Mana Whenua Hapū and supporting entities is to establish and nurture a thriving reef habitat. Link to footage and pictures of new reef: <u>https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/pmq7nfp0iv8plcxkskco2/h?dl=0&rlkey=dik39dx1c968zoaza25z1q6an</u>
		https://youtu.be/oyNUa77Ho14
		Both recreational and commercial fishing within close limits to Napier can exert significant fishing pressure particularly over the summer period. Recreational crayfish pots, long lines, set nets and fishing from vessels with hook, line and sinkers could impact on the development of the new reef if not given sufficient time to establish. Commercial fisheries vessels do operate out of Napier, but it is unlikely at this time that they will fish on the new reef as commercial rock lobster potting has not occurred in the Bay for a long-time and the presence of the reef prohibits trawler methods of fishing due to the risk of snagging and loss of fishing gear.
		Mana Whenua Hapū actively practise kaitiakitanga (stewardship) over the moana of Ahuriri with a focus on the protection, and enhancement of Tangaroa and its mauri (life-giving capacity). Mana whenua Hapū whakapapa to Tangaroa through Pānia and Moremore (see link to the story of Pānia and Moremore above). This connection further heightens the importance of ensuring tikanga (custom) and kawa (protocol) are followed.
		With the reef still in its infancy and developing as a habitat particularly for mussels, mana whenua of Ahuriri seek to extend the existing rāhui to enable the reef to further establish and thrive. A rāhui (Section 186A Temporary Closure) is the option supported by mana whenua as one way to implement tikanga:
		 Manaakitanga – Supporting the growth of biogenic organisms, taonga and mahinga kai species on the reef. Kaitiakitanga – Protecting the reef as it establishes and giving time for it to thrive.
		Supporting partners for this project include the Mana Whenua Steering Komiti, LegaSea Hawke's Bay, Napier Port, the Department of Conservation, the Hawkes Bay Regional Council, the Napier City Council, Hastings District Council, the gazetted kaitiaki for gazetted tangata kaitiaki for Ngāi Te Ruruku o Te Rangi customary fishing area are in full support of the placement of a rāhui (Section 186A Temporary Closure). Written letters of support are submitted with this application from our respective post settlement governance entities with interests in the area being the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust and the Mana Ahuriri Trust.
		Future management options will be considered and progressed while the rāhui is in place. Conversations will continue in seeking support to progress a mātaitai application on behalf of the Mana Whenua Hapū by the entities referred to above with the view that it will take effect immediately following the rāhui.
7.	Future Monitoring	Funding provided via the Fisheries New Zealand Customary Fisheries Research Fund, with MPI has led to the implementation of a project named Te Kōhanga which aims to:
		 Monitor biogenic growth and habitat development of the new reef. Increase mahinga kai and taonga species on the new reef by boosting the establishment of biogenic habitat.

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		The project includes two key components:
		 Surveys: Pre- and post-ecological surveys to establish a baseline state of the new reef and state following habitat enhancement. Two transects will be undertaken to provide an ecological state on and around the reef before and following enhancement works (likely one year later).
		 Habitat enhancement: This includes creating and installing between 9–12 tī kōuka (cabbage tree) spat ropes suspended over the new reef. The tī kōuka spat ropes have been weaved locally from cabbage tree flax. The spat ropes are designed to support the rapid growth of two key pioneer species which are targeted at boosting the new reef's biogenic habitat establishment. The two species – kuku (green-lipped mussels) and kelp (Ecklonia radiata) – are fast establishers. Both the spat and spores naturally occur in the water column over the new reef. Once the pioneer species are well established this will foster the growth of a more diverse range of biogenic species over the new reef enabling a faster rate of habitat development.
8.	Time period for closure	Two-year period from date of introduction, June 2025-June 2027