







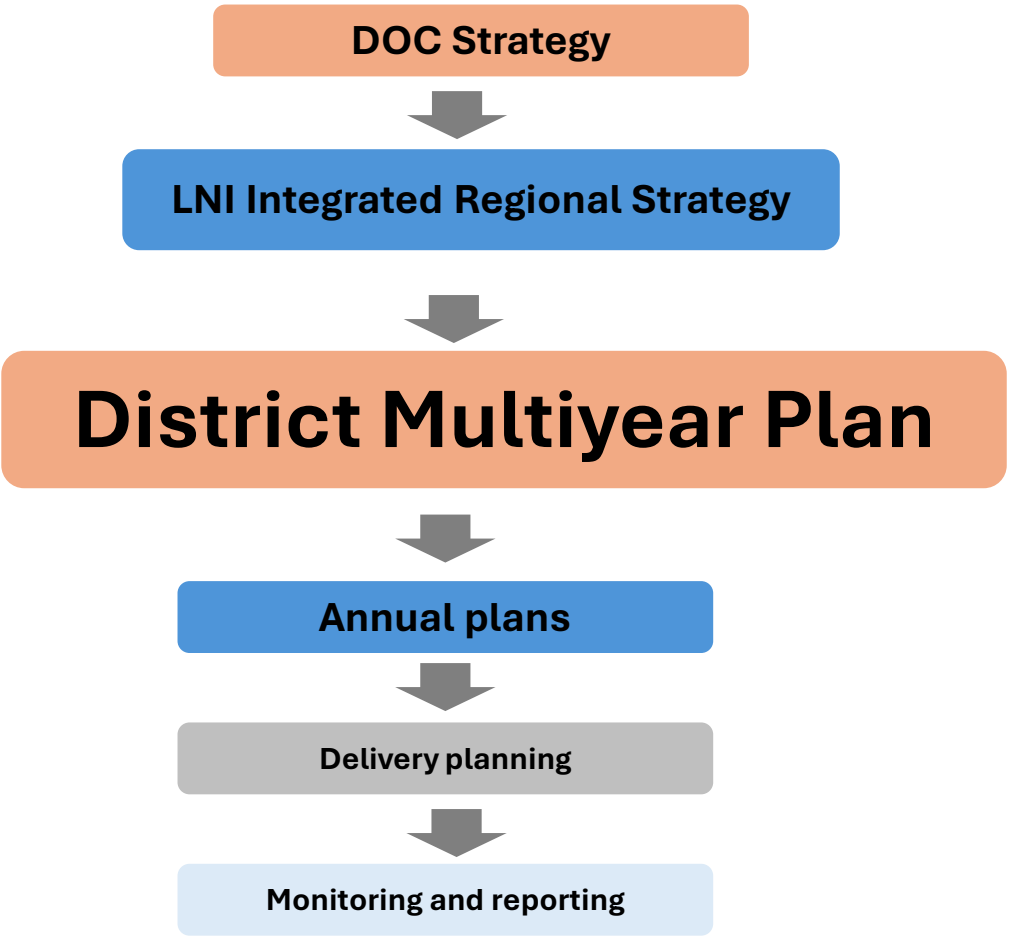
# Hawke's Bay Multiyear Plan

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Purpose: this is an operational plan to give effect to the LNI Integrated Regional Strategy.

Vision “People feel connected to the land, ecosystems are thriving, and we are working with and through our partners to achieve it”

VISION	Nature is thriving in Aotearoa   Te Oranga o te Ao Tūroa Toitū te marea a Tāne Mahuta, toitū te marea a Tangaroa, toitū te tangata   If the land is well and the sea is well, the people will thrive			
PURPOSE	We protect and restore nature   Toitū te Taiao			
VALUES	<div> <b>Integrity</b> It's about being open, honest and responsive. We build trust and include others. We do what we say we will.</div>	<div> <b>Connect</b> It's about working together to make a difference for nature. Whakawhānauatanga   we build authentic relationships. Kōwhiri tangata   we work together as one.</div>	<div> <b>Empower</b> It's about enabling each other to grow and succeed. In a high trust environment we provide, share knowledge and learn from others.</div>	<div> <b>Achieve</b> It's about being purposeful. We get things done. Our work makes a positive impact for future generations. We celebrate progress.</div>
BEHAVIOURS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Be open, honest and transparent</li><li>Follow through on what we say we will do</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Make tahi   work together to achieve better outcomes</li><li>Make every interaction count</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Create space for others to succeed</li><li>Find the simplest way</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Be solutions focused</li><li>Do the right work</li></ul>
STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	Conservation and species action decisions are driving from mountains to sea	Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations	We are an honourable Treaty partner	Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	Improved condition of threatened species and a representative range of ecosystems	Active protection of Māori rights and interests, and active participation of Treaty partners	Visitors enjoy a sustainable number of experiences	Improved performance of the conservation regulatory system
OUTCOMES	DOC leads and enables others to have the greatest impact for biodiversity	Our land and water management obligations are met	Increased capability and capacity	People and communities value and take action to preserve nature and cultural heritage
	We attract investment into conservation	Important cultural and historic sites are protected	Partnerships and relationships are strengthened	DOC is financially sustainable and known to be effective



Lower North Island  
Integrated Regional Plan  
v1.0 19 December 2024

2050 vision

Measure outcomes

Regional Prioritization

Adaptive Planning Approach

Collaborate with stakeholders

Enable others to deliver



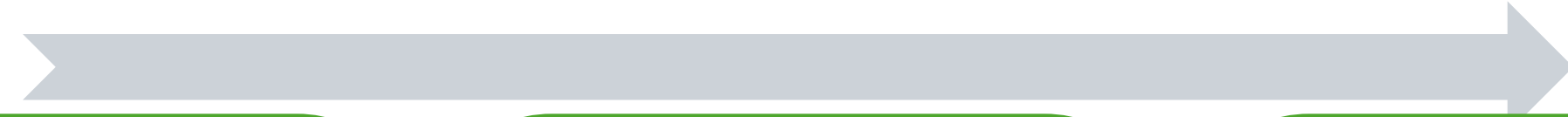
**To give effect to this plan, the Hawke's Bay District is focusing on three distinct land categories: The Central Spine, marine and freshwater systems, and lowland/urban areas.**

The Central Spine is an important cultural and natural landmark. These mountain ranges play a crucial role in our native biodiversity, providing habitat to a variety of native plants and animals, both native and introduced. The ranges are also significant for their river catchments feeding several major systems including the Tutaekuri and Ngaruroro rivers. The ranges are used by recreational users for tramping, camping, fishing and hunting. Additionally, the ranges hold significance for Iwi who have had longstanding connections to the land. The Kaweka Range and Maungaharuru Range form the northern end of the mountainous central spine of the lower North Island.

Hawkes Bay freshwater and marine environments are vital for ecological, cultural, recreational and economic reasons. The regions rivers such as the Tukituki, Tutaekuri, Mohaka and Ngaruroro provide habitat for native and recreational fish as well as supporting wider biodiversity along its catchment. Hawkes Bay has a vibrant marine environment which includes the Te Angiangi Reserve. Traditionally the river system has been vitally important to Maori as it provided a rich food source and was used extensively for navigation.

Hawkes Bay's lowlands and urban areas contain some of the region's most threatened ecosystems. Much of the native vegetation across the lowlands has been cleared, making the remaining remnants of native bush and wetlands vital for biodiversity. These provide habitat for native species and create corridors for species to move between habitats. Conservation efforts in lowland and urban areas create easily accessible pockets of nature where people can connect and engage with te taiao in a way that improves the health of communities and the people that live in them.

# Central Spine



## 1 year

- We understand the aspirations of our treaty partners and key stakeholders and are engaged in the development of a strategic plan for the Central Spine
- We are able to articulate the importance of this area through the lenses of biodiversity, visitor and heritage, and culture
- We have identified key focus areas of habitat and species within the Central Spine and created action plans for these areas
- We have initiated the development of a baseline to measure our action plans against

## 5 years

- Outcome plans are completed and underway for key focus areas
- Core visitor and heritage assets are defined and are up to standard
- We are enacting a strategic response to ungulate control across the Central Spine
- Education and awareness has increased around our key focus areas (through signage and engagement)
- public is aware of and engaged with the role that these key areas play through the lenses of culture, biodiversity, and heritage and visitor
- Manawhenua, communities and interest groups are playing a larger role in the protection and preservation of central spine

## 25 years

- Forest understorey is regenerating sustainably
- Native flora and fauna dominate the landscape
- Threatened species and areas of habitat are thriving
- Ungulate populations are under control
- Wilding pines are under consistent control and declining
- The Central Spine is a recreational and biodiversity destination of both local and national significance
- The ranges are connected by a green corridor that links north to south
- The environmental, social and economic significance of the central spine is understood and quantified.

## Marine and freshwater systems



### 1 year

- Manawhenua and communities are engaged in developing a strategic plan for our wetland and freshwater habitats
- The Te Angiangi Marine Reserve governance group is operational, and we are actively working through the MRR recommendations
- We can articulate the importance of these areas through the lenses of biodiversity, visitor and heritage, and culture
- We have completed a baseline to measure our plan against
- We have identified key focus areas and created action plans for these areas

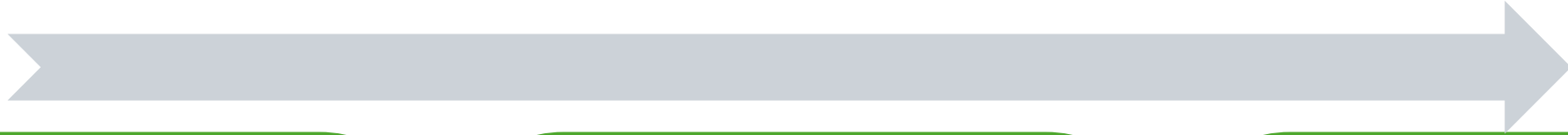
### 5 years

- we are actively promoting nature-based solutions and working on climate resilience
- native species are increasing in and around these areas of habitat
- compliance is increasing in our freshwater and marine areas
- Te Angiangi MRR recommendations have been enacted, and governance group is functioning and leading the strategic direction of the reserve
- Education is increasingly available around our key focus areas (through signage and community engagement)
- public is aware of and engaged with the role that these key areas play through the lenses of culture, biodiversity, and heritage and visitor

### 25 years

- -we have a high-functioning multi-agency approach to waterways
- water quality and supply is consistent and sustainable
- native species are flourishing in our freshwater areas and within our Marine Reserve
- These areas are maintained as pataka kai (cultural harvest is possible, preferable, sustainable, and managed by our treaty partners)
- marine mammal events are led by our treaty partners with DOC as a supporting partner

## Lowland and urban areas



### 1 year

- We have identified the key stakeholders and engaged in the development a strategic plan for lowland and urban environment
- We are able to articulate the importance of these areas through the lenses of biodiversity, visitor and heritage, and culture
- We have completed a baseline to measure our plan against
- We have identified key focus areas and created action plans for these areas )





















### 5 years

- We are actively promoting nature-based solutions and working on climate resilience
- native species are visible and increasing in lowland and urban areas; pest plants and predators are effectively controlled
- These accessible areas serve as a gateway to more people becoming involved in conservation
- Education is increasingly available around our key focus areas (through signage and community engagement)
- Stakeholders are actively contributing towards management of our lowland and urban areas

### 25 years

- Native species are more prominent in our urban and lowland environments.
- We have a high-functioning multi-stakeholder approach to reserve management
- Our reserves are promoted among the top reasons to visit Hawke's Bay
- Urban areas have green corridors that connect the mountains to the sea
- The environmental, social, health and economic value of urban conservation is understood and articulated
- Conservation is contributing to making our urban and lowland areas climate change resilient.

## Top 10 Focus Areas 2025

Status/Trend	Site	Category	Current State
 	Kaweka Forest Park	Central Spine	Forest is approaching canopy collapse due to browsing pressure and wilding pines
 	Maungaharuru Range and catchment	Central Spine	Holding the line on predators but area is suffering due to browsing pressure
 	Te Angiangi Marine Reserve	Marine and Freshwater	regularly compromised, only covers a fraction of marine environment, insufficient data on marine reserve health
 	Te Whanganui-a-Orotu	Marine and Freshwater	Freshwater quality is poor overall, reduced habitats, increased impact from severe weather events and population pressure
 	Te Waka	Central Spine	Reintroduction of threatened plants is taking place in collaboration with stakeholders
 	Ngaruroro river catchment	Marine and Freshwater	Freshwater quality is poor overall, insufficient data
 	Shine Falls Walkway	Lowland/urban	Walkway is closed after severe damage from Cyclone Gabrielle
 	Ball's Clearing Project	Lowland/urban	Area is well trapped but requires asset upgrades and control from browsers to thrive
 	Otatara Pa	Lowland/urban	Heritage and cultural assets are in good condition. Capital bid required to upgrade toilets and carpark
 	Lake Whatumā	Marine and Freshwater	Wetland is severely degraded. Whatumā Management Group is completing restoration work