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## ABOUT MATAITAI

84 words

23 August 2007

Dominion Post

7

English

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- \* Commercial fishing is prohibited in these reserves, but recreational fishing is allowed.
- \* Tangata whenua of a **mataitai** can authorise the taking of seafood for customary purposes outside normal recreational limits.
- \* This was the first prosecution in connection with the Moremore reserve.
- \* Moremore mataitai runs from Whirinaki to Waikare River.
- \* The reserve was created in August 2006 under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998.
- \* Mataitai are created to recognise and provide for customary food gathering by Maori within identified traditional fishing areas.

Document DOMPOS0020070822e38n0000w

## IWI WANTS SPECIAL ZONE TO BOOST FISH STOCKS

Colin PATTERSON

278 words

25 January 2007

Dominion Post

10

English

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TE ATIAWA iwi is so concerned at the plunder of paua and crayfish around Wellington's coast it wants a special management zone for the area.

The tribe intends asking Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton to declare the area from Turakirae Head east of Wainuiomata to Pipinui Point north of Makara to be a **mataitai** under section 186 of the Fisheries Act.

Mataitai status allows the minister or iwi to limit catches in particular areas, or institute limited closures to allow stocks to replenish. If granted, the mataitai would include all of Wellington Harbour and the south coast -- including its recently declared marine reserve.

Former fisheries minister Pete Hodgson closed Pukerua Bay north of Porirua for two years from December 2002 to protect paua and other shellfish. That closure was requested by Ngati Toa, though it had wide community support.

Spokesman Anania Randall said overfishing by commercial fishers and poachers had severely depleted stocks in areas where Te Atiawa had customary rights to gather shellfish.

Recently iwi members stopped two men with 800 paua near Turakirae Point. The catch limit is 10 paua per person a day.

Mr Randall said Te Atiawa had years of experience as guardians (kaitiaki) of the resource. Therefore they knew what was happening and what had to be done to enable it to replenish.

"We have learned things through interaction and experience. We have learned through living and seeing for ourselves." He said tribal members were on the coastline every day seeing the plunder of paua and crayfish. Only a mataitai would give them the tools to manage the area in a sustainable way.

Document DOMPOS0020070124e31p00012

## Anderton opens first freshwater mataitai

319 words  
7 October 2006  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Balclutha: New Zealand's first freshwater **mataitai** was yesterday officially opened on the Mataura River by Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton, who described it as a vision for an asset that benefits everyone.

The **mataitai**, next to the former Mataura paper mill, is now formally recognised as an important place for customary food gathering. Commercial fishing is now allowed and an overseeing group, known as the kaitiaki, will manage recreational fishing rights in the area.

"It is a vision for a healthy fishery, where we take care of our natural environment and respect our social and cultural needs as well."

He praised the efforts of local councils Environment South- land, Gore District and Clutha District, who worked alongside the Department of Conservation, Fish and Game Southland and industry to develop the mataitai.

The river flowed through 10km of industrial areas, farms and bush, so everyone in the community with an interest in the health of the river had to work together, Mr Anderton said.

Creating the area as a mataitai was not an end-point but a beginning, he said.

There are proposals for managing the reserve by doing research on maintaining the river as a productive fishery. But that will not be easy, with recent confirmation didymo has been found in the river.

"Short of killing the river, it is difficult to manage and can't, at present, be eradicated. But it needs to be controlled . . . co-operation across agencies and the community will be needed," Mr Anderton said.

The mataitai will be overseen by the Hokonui Runanga, which first applied for the mataitai three years ago.

Mr Anderton paid tribute to runanga member Rewi Anglem for his efforts in making the proposal a reality.

"They say achievement is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration. He [Mr Anglem] was the driving force behind this reserve, and its achievement is a tribute to his efforts."

Q6M56I6707FV

Document OTGO000020061006e2a70000I

## FIRST FRESHWATER MATAITAI RESERVE OPENED IN SOUTHLAND

185 words  
6 October 2006  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2006 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Oct 6 NZPA - New Zealand's first freshwater **mataitai** reserve was opened in Southland today by Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton.

**Mataitai** are set up to allow local Maori to manage a fishery in an area of particular significance to them.

The Hokonui runanga applied for a mataitai reserve in 2003.

Their request was granted today with the opening of a mataitai reserve in Matarua.

Proposals for management of the reserve include research on maintaining the river as a productive fishery and the river's inhabitants.

The reserve's status as a mataitai identifies it as an important place for customary food gathering. This meant commercial fishing was not allowed.

Recreational fishing and customary harvest would be managed by the kaitiaki (guardian).

Mr Anderton said the vision for the reserve was for it to be an asset which benefited everybody. "I hope the new arrangement marks the beginning of a growing resource -- a cleaner river, a more abundant harvest and a closer relationship between everyone who depends on the river," Mr Anderton said.

NZPA PAR sb sje cm

Document NZPA000020061012e2a600obs

## SHARKS PROTECTED

82 words  
20 April 2006  
Dominion Post  
3  
English

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Great white and mako sharks will be protected in the waters of Paterson Inlet after a Stewart Island group achieved what is believed to be a New Zealand first. The tangata tiaki management committee of Te Whaka a Te Wera **Mataitai** Reserve had its draft bylaws approved by Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton on March 27. The bylaws come into being on April 28. New Zealand has no legislation to protect great whites -- even though they are protected in several countries.

Document DOMPOS0020060419e24k0000g

**screen: moeraki**

344 words  
12 April 2006  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Disagreement over proposed fishing reserve Further discussions suggested By David Bruce

Oamaru: Te Runanga o Moeraki has held out an olive branch to a Moeraki community, divided over a proposal for a **mataitai** (Maori fishing reserve).

A fiery community meeting at the runanga's Moeraki marae on Tuesday night was opposed to the size of the 442ha reserve which stretches 15km along the coast of Moeraki.

At times, the meeting degenerated into a shouting match with accusations of racism and one rule for Maori and another for pakeha.

However, while the gap between the runanga and community did not diminish, by the end of the meeting there were overtures for more discussion.

Katiki resident James Matheson suggested the most appropriate way forward would be for the runanga to withdraw its application for a mataitai and prepare another with the community.

His idea was for two runanga representatives and two community representatives to get together and work on the proposal.

Runanga chairman Trevor McGlinchey said the main complaint appeared not to be with a mataitai, but with the size.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr McGlinchey said: "You have put your rights forcefully - and I respect your right to do that. We believe we have rights too - and we are trying to exercise those through this mataitai process."

Mr McGlinchey was prepared to put a proposal to the runanga to work with the community on the mataitai.

"The problem is, when we call a meeting we get yelled at and abused. It is difficult to work through the issues when that happens," he said.

Mr McGlinchey suggested the community could appoint "three, four or five" representatives to meet with the runanga and look through the application in detail to see what could be done.

That could then be taken back to runanga members for consideration.

"We could give it a shot. I'm not saying the runanga will accept that, but we could look at it," he said.

No decision was made at the meeting to pursue Mr McGlinchey's proposal.

KCM0096537SC

Document OTGO000020060412e24c0008g

## Heated exchanges;at mataitai meeting;By David Bruce

389 words  
11 April 2006  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Moeraki: Accusations of racism and "one rule for one and one rule for others" were made at a fiery meeting at the Moeraki marae last night, to discuss a proposal for a coastal **mataitai** sought by Te Runanga o Moeraki.

About 100 people attended the meeting and, from the start, it was obvious it would be heated. At times, it threatened to get out of control, with one person inviting another "outside for a good hiding".

The meeting was for consultation on the proposal from the runanga for a mataitai reserve on the Moeraki coast from Ngutukaka Stream in the north to Te Rapuka Creek in the south, covering an area of 442ha. It followed filing of the application in October last year and calling for public submissions on the proposal.

As Ministry of Fisheries spatial allocations manager Dr Randall Bass and runanga chairman Trevor McGlinchey described the mataitai process and the application, there were constant questions and interjections that, at times, threatened to disrupt the process.

Fourth-generation Moeraki landowner Bill Pile said the runanga was "putting the knife between the whole community" which was "dead wrong".

Both Dr Bass and Mr McGlinchey tried to emphasise that existing recreational uses in the mataitai area - including access to beaches - would not be affected by the mataitai, but that was rejected.

People claimed by-laws put in place under mataitai provisions could change that, but not apply to customary rights exercised by the local iwi.

Then followed comments questioning how many of the runanga applying for the mataitai lived in the Moeraki region, accusations the mataitai was "a done deal", that it was "a Maori proposal" and there should be a white proposal to consider as well, there were two laws for people and that was wrong and the proposal was "a licence to steal".

There were also personal attacks directed towards those who organised the meeting.

Comments at last night's meeting will be treated as submissions by the ministry.

The next step will be for the Ministry of Fisheries to call for submissions from those who take fish, aquatic life or seaweed and may be affected by the reserve. No date has yet been set for that.

The Minister of Fisheries will then make a decision on the application.

KBM14L6537SC

Document OTGO000020060411e24b00064

**no screen**

105 words

10 April 2006

Otago Daily Times

English

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Meeting about fishing reserve By David Loughrey

A group opposed to the proposed Moeraki **mataitai**, or Maori-managed fishing reserve, has called for residents of the area to attend a public meeting on the issue.

The Hampden-Moeraki Concerned Citizens Group placed a public notice in the Otago Daily Times yesterday asking people to have their say at the meeting at the Moeraki marae this evening.

The establishment of a mataitai has caused heated debate since it was first proposed in 2000.

Spokesman Geoff Herbert said he wanted the community to participate.

People "tend to be apathetic", but the issue was important.

KAN00C4699FV

Document OTGO000020060410e24a0003k

## Public meeting venue defended **Mataitai** will not be decided vote By Tom McKinlay

448 words  
19 March 2006  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Public meeting venue defended **Mataitai** will not be decided vote By Tom McKinlay

Those against a **mataitai** at Moeraki are making the common mistake that it is a numbers game, according to a Ministry of Fisheries spokesman.

Hampden-Moeraki Concerned Group spokesman Geoff Herbert has raised concerns about the venue for a public meeting on the proposed mataitai, or marine reserve, claiming it will be too small to accommodate all the opponents.

Ministry spatial allocations manager Dr Randall Bess said extra meetings would be held if required, but the venue, the Uenuku Marae at Moeraki, could accommodate 210 people, and more, if necessary.

Those concerned about the venue's size seemed to believe that whether or not a mataitai was established was a numbers game, Dr Bess said.

However, the Minister of Fisheries' decision on the application by Te Runanga o Moeraki would be based on the level of effect the reserve had on particular user groups, not on a vote of those for and against, he said.

"There is no criterion in the South Island Customary Regulations regulations regarding a democratic majority determining the outcome."

Mataitai are set up to allow local Maori to manage a fishery in an area of particular significance to them. They cannot unreasonably affect the access of recreational fishers, or prevent commercial fishers taking their quota.

Dr Bess said the runanga was not proposing any bylaws for the mataitai, so there would be no immediate effects on anyone other than commercial fishers, should the application be successful.

"By definition, commercial fishing is banned within a mataitai reserve. However, that presupposes the effect it would have on commercial fishers is not too great."

If the effect was too serious, the application would not proceed.

A further round of consultation would involve commercial fishers and quota holders, Dr Bess said.

Mr Herbert said he was also concerned that a submission from the Dunedin office of Forest and Bird appeared to have been accepted as part of the consultation process, despite regulations restricting participation to local residents.

"Under the Act the Ministry were pretty harsh on us. You had to own land or live in the area for three months or more. That was the criteria under which we could participate."

Dr Bess said the Ministry generally accepted submissions from regionally based organisations, on the basis they were likely to have members in the area.

The Minister would decide what weight to give the submission, he said.

Runanga chairman Trevor McGlinchey said the public meeting - rescheduled for April 11 at 7.30pm - was an opportunity for people to air any views.

JJJ18Q7703IK

Document OTGO000020060319e23j0005s

## **In brief;Application amended**

281 words

12 March 2006

Otago Daily Times

English

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Curio Bay: A proposal for a **mataitai** reserve at Waikawa Harbour has been amended to cover four separate areas of the coastline.

Te Runanga O Awarua, after consulting the community, has filed another application for four separate areas, rather than one stretch of water. The Ministry of Fisheries is calling for submissions on the revised application.

An application for a mataitai near Kaka Point is still being studied by the ministry.

### Radio appointments

Ranfurly: Community radio station Classic Gold has a new manager, and a sales and marketing manager's position has also been created.

Announcers Amie Pont and Graeme Jellyman have been appointed to fill the positions respectively.

The station, which is operated by the Ranfurly Community Trust and is largely staffed by volunteers, first went to air from the Ranfurly railway station on November 1990, and moved to the Fenton Library last year.

### Duathlon series ends

Balclutha: Murray McLean, from Hillend, rode home on a new mountain bike after the final of the Splash and Dash duathlons at Balclutha yesterday.

Clutha Recreation Centre Incorporated ran the series at Balclutha, Kaitangata and Milton to raise funds and to encourage active lifestyles.

Mr McLean competed in all four duathlons during the past six weeks to be eligible for the draw for the bike from Findlaters Yamaha.

### Fire beside track

Queenstown: A grass fire beside the Kingston Flyer railway track, which runs from Fairlight to Kingston, might have been started by a spark from the historic steam train, according to firefighters.

The Kingston Volunteer Fire Brigade was called about 2pm on Saturday.

The fire, which had spread about 40m, was easily extinguished, Second Officer Peter McIntyre said.

JCK51C4707SC

Document OTGO000020060312e23c0002t

## Heat turned up over marine reserve plan By Tom McKinlay

419 words

29 December 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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Heat turned up over marine reserve plan By Tom McKinlay

There is plenty of heat in the small number of submissions lodged with the Ministry of Fisheries concerning the proposed Moeraki **mataitai**.

One submission, from the Hampden-Moeraki Concerned Group, labels the applicants the "gang of seven", says they do not live in the area and lists a number of failed ventures it claims Ngai Tahu members have attempted in the past as reasons why the mataitai should not be granted.

"It would be a sad and dividing day for the community, if the gang was to be given control," the submission says.

Te Runanga o Moeraki has applied for a mataitai reserve around the Moeraki peninsula, stretching from Ngutukaka stream in the north to Te Rapuka creek, with the exception of the harbour area.

Mataitai are set up to allow local Maori to manage the fishery in areas of particular importance to them.

The runanga first began consulting about the proposed mataitai in 2000, and has changed the boundaries several times to take account of submissions.

However, spokesman for the concerned group, Geoff Herbert, of Hampden, said yesterday many still believed the area too large.

"The biggest thing we have against this mataitai is that it's not democratic," Mr Herbert said.

Community members thought they would be disenfranchised if the runanga assumed management of the fishery.

The runanga has altered the composition of the mataitai advisory committee to include equal numbers of runanga and other local representatives, but Mr Herbert said it would still be chaired by the runanga.

The concerned group has suggested a mataitai on a smaller area between the high and low-tide marks along part of the eastern edge of the peninsula.

The group's submission also says Ngai Tahu has been involved in several "economic and ecological disasters" in the area, including destroying the habitat of muttonbirds on a nearby island.

Ministry of Fisheries spatial allocations manager Randall Bess said when contacted there had been five submissions so far - four against and one in support of the application.

Those who opposed the mataitai had all objected to the size of the proposed area.

Some said the size was too large relative to the size of the local Maori population, but that was not a regulatory consideration, Dr Bess said.

There would be further consultation early in the new year, he said.

Runanga spokesman Trevor McGlinchey could not be contacted for comment.

RTM15S1524OH

Document OTGO000020051229e1ct0000n

## CHANNEL'S MATAITAI IDEA CALLED PREMATURE

Dan HUTCHINSON

423 words

14 December 2005

The Press (Christchurch)

13

English

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Commercial and recreational fishermen who would be affected by a proposed **mataitai** (marine) reserve in Tory Channel say there are better ways of managing the area.

Picton-based iwi Te Atiawa has applied to Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton for the right to manage the popular fishing area of Tory Channel in the Marlborough Sounds.

Tony Orman, president of the Marlborough Recreational Fishers Association, said a proposal by Anderton to set up a 46,000ha recreational fishing area in Fiordland would be a better option for the Marlborough Sounds.

He said that the mataitai and any other restrictions on recreational fishing were premature and the Sounds should first be separated from the rest of the top of the south commercial fisheries area.

Orman said it was ridiculous to try to manage the Sounds as part of a commercial fishing zone that stretched from Kaikoura to Haast.

The Sounds were quite distinct from most of the mega-zone they were in.

"The Marlborough Sounds could be created as a new zone in its own right or as a sub-zone but either way needs to be managed with an emphasis on sustainable recreational fishing," he said.

"Instead we have had the ministry deaf to the concept and failing to consult properly in matters like imposing the three-fish limits on snapper and blue cod," Orman said.

A mataitai could have its place in an overall management plan of the area.

He said commercial cray fishermen were also concerned that important research would be banned under the current rules surrounding mataitai reserves.

"Te Atiawa has already stated it does not want to stop commercial cray and paua fishing in Tory Channel but under the mataitai legislation commercial fishing of any kind would be automatically banned once the reserve was in place," he said.

Canterbury Marlborough Rock Lobster Association (Craymac 5) chairman Ted Collins said it could take up to two years for rules to be put in place to allow for the continuation of research.

Tory Channel was used by commercial cray operators to store crayfish in pots for the live market but that would also have to stop because pots and off-loading crays within the channel would be banned.

Craymac 5 members have also tagged and released hundreds of crayfish in the channel since 1998 for research purposes.

A meeting late last week was attended by 50 commercial fishermen and Collins said they would take their issues up with Anderton and would meet Te Atiawa again.

Document THEPRE0020051214e1ce0003g

## RESERVE PLAN UPSETS FISHERMEN

Dan HUTCHINSON

556 words

12 December 2005

The Press (Christchurch)

4

English

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Commercial fishermen are vowing to protect their fishing rights from a proposed marine reserve in Tory Channel.

Views were mixed at the first public meeting on the proposed **mataitai** (marine reserve), held in Picton.

Some fishermen supported the proposal while others claimed it would take away their rights and create racial tension.

Picton-based Te Atiawa has applied to the Minister of Fisheries Jim Anderton for a mataitai taking in all of Tory Channel, including 29sq km of sea and 81km of coastline.

Commercial fishing would automatically be banned and commercial fishermen would also be unable to off-load fish in Tory Channel, even if the catch was from outside the area.

Recreational fishing would continue as normal but would be subject to by-laws created by Te Atiawa and approved by the Minister of Fisheries.

Chairman of the mataitai working group Joe Puketapu said the purpose of the mataitai was to establish Te Atiawa's customary interests in the area and to preserve the resources for future generations.

Ted Collins, the chairman of the Canterbury Marlborough Rock Lobster Association, said the legislation surrounding mataitai reserves was badly constructed.

"This is poorly written and poorly understood by everyone, including the Ministry of Fisheries and poorly understood by the rank and file people," Collins said.

"Te Atiawa has been really helpful but the law is going to make (commercial fishermen) get out and it is wrong."

Commercial fishing could be reinstated at the discretion of Te Atiawa and Anderton once the mataitai was in place, but not before, said Ministry of Fisheries spatial allocation manager Randall Bess.

He said the purpose of the meeting was not to discuss commercial fishing, which would be dealt with during a separate round of consultation.

However, commercial fishermen met yesterday to discuss their options and Collins warned there were still plenty of shots to be fired.

Geoff Rowling, vice president of the New Zealand Recreational Fishing Council, was also concerned at the impact of moving commercial fishermen out of Tory Channel.

He said this would put more pressure on other fishing grounds as commercial fishermen would have less area in which to take their quota.

He said the Government should consider compensating the commercial sector and remove a proportionate amount of quota from another area at the top of the South Island.

Rowling described the mataitai as a double-edged sword and while it was an honourable aim it would also move the pressure from commercial fishing to other areas.

Other iwi present at the meeting highlighted concerns that their own customary interests in Tory Channel were being overlooked. Kurahaupo chairman Richard Bradley said the mataitai should go ahead but questioned the Government's highlander principle, where there could be only one iwi managing the area.

He said other iwi had rights in the same area.

"We have a custom of fishing in the Marlborough Sounds since the time of Kupe (the legendary

Polynesian discover of New Zealand)," he said.

Paua farmer Roger Beattie labelled the mataitai a stealing process and said it would thwart industry plans for reseedling in the area.

He handed down an ultimatum to Te Atiawa to withdraw its application or miss out on a reseedling programme. He said the mataitai would create tension within Maori and between Maori and Pakeha.

Document THEPRE0020051212e1cc0004n

## **with map**

503 words  
20 November 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Fresh application for fishing reserve Moeraki group says planned **mataitai** too big By Tom McKinlay

An amended application for a fishing reserve at Moeraki has addressed many local concerns, but renewed opposition is already stirring.

Te Runanga o Moeraki has lodged the application with the Ministry of Fisheries for a mataitai, or reserve, centred on the North Otago fishing village.

Those opposed acknowledge the runanga has made concessions to the concerns of commercial fishers, but Moeraki concerned citizens group chairman Geoff Herbert said they still thought the proposed area too large.

The runanga first proposed a mataitai in 2000, but, after vociferous opposition, let the matter lie, before doing some more work and applying again this year.

Ministry of Fisheries spatial allocations manager Dr Randall Bess said because of the time that had passed since the first proposal, the entire consultation process would begin again, and would include a public meeting early next year.

Runanga chairman Trevor McGlinchey said the runanga had looked at the issues raised in connection with the earlier proposal and altered the reserve boundaries where it could.

It was a matter of balancing the interests of commercial and recreational fishers, and cultural considerations, while maintaining a reserve of a viable size, he said.

The mataitai advisory committee had been altered, so half its membership was drawn from the wider community.

"It is not an issue of power or control; it is an issue of a sustainable fishery for us and for our grandchildren. That's for all of us," Mr McGlinchey said.

"There's an opportunity here for the community to get community-based management of the local fishery in place."

The paua fishery looms as an area for further debate.

The amended application notes commercial paua fishers believe they could lose up to 15% of their catch.

While giving a commitment to be "proactive" on the issue, the application also questions the fishers' claim.

"If the informal claims of the total commercial take from the small area of paua fishery enclosed by the mataitai are correct, then the commercial fishers are fishing this area in an unsustainable manner and the paua resource will soon be lost," the application states.

Mr Herbert said he would be lodging a 600-signature petition against the mataitai, gathered during the early round of consultation.

"We are quite happy for them to have a small mataitai and make the decisions and manage it for themselves, but we aren't that happy about them taking so many kilometres of coastline," Mr Herbert said.

"It is a huge slice of North Otago that they want to control from a tiny runanga," he said.

Dr Bess said the final decision on a reserve would be made by Minister of Fisheries Jim Anderton.

If the application was successful, the tangata whenua only had limited rights to make recommendations about the management of the area to the Minister.

Under legislation, mataitai cannot unreasonably affect the access of recreational fishers or prevent commercial fishers taking their quota.

Document OTGO000020051120e1bk0000w

## SPARKS FLY OVER PLAN FOR RESERVE

Dan HUTCHINSON  
468 words  
19 November 2005  
The Press (Christchurch)  
16  
English  
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A proposed **mataitai** (marine reserve) in Tory Channel is premature, says Marlborough Mayor Alistair Sowman -- himself under fire for not responding earlier.

Marlborough Sounds iwi Te Atiawa has applied to the Minister of Fisheries to establish the **mataitai** because of concerns about the decline in shellfish stocks in the channel.

Public submissions on the proposal closed yesterday but former mayor Tom Harrison said most people were still unaware of what a mataitai would mean.

Under the proposal, recreational fishing would be reviewed while commercial fishing other than aquaculture or commercial cray fishing would be banned until an exemption was given.

Harrison said the council had shirked its duty by not flagging the issue earlier and discussing it at its last public meeting.

Last month the council voted to delegate its submission on the proposal to its fisheries advisory group. The mayoral submission was distributed to councillors this week and made available to the public on Thursday.

Sowman said he was getting frustrated by a small group of people, including Harrison, who were making a crusade out of the issue.

He said the submissions process was only the early stages of consultation over the mataitai and the Ministry of Fisheries was planning more public consultation.

The council's submission points out that the Marlborough Sounds Fisheries Management Group was set up to consider management options for the Sounds following a hui in 2002.

The Fisheries Management Group, while not adverse to this particular (mataitai) proposal, notes that it contains no specific management measures.

The group says the proposal is premature and that the mataitai should not be considered until an overall management plan for the sounds has been completed.

Harrison said the council should have discussed the proposal rather than delegating it to another group.

"Submissions close (yesterday) and the general public of Marlborough know nothing about it. There are a lot of angry people out there. This has been dealt with in a very flippant manner.

"I am very, very concerned at the direction this is going and very disappointed in the Marlborough District Council. This issue needed to be flagged and it is just not good enough," Harrison said.

Sowman said the fisheries group contained a large number of people with a wide range of fisheries knowledge and the council had decided they were better placed to submit on behalf of the council and the wider public.

The Ministry of Fisheries would be holding a public meeting on the proposed mataitai but Harrison said this should have been done before submissions closed.

The public meeting would be held at 7pm on December 8 at the Waikawa Marae. A second consultation round for people with a specific interest in the fish stocks in the area has yet to be notified.

Document THEPRE0020051121e1bj0003w

## **Doc reserve plans sinking: MP;By Glenn Conway**

216 words

18 November 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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Balclutha: The Department of Conservation (Doc) should give up on its proposed Nugget Point marine reserve now that plans for a **mataitai** are well advanced, Clutha-Southland MP Bill English says.

Doc had never managed to get Kaka Point people on side and many were nervous and suspicious about the proposal, he said in a statement this week.

The Waikoau Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) has applied for a mataitai just north of the waters earmarked for the marine reserve, but a recent meeting heard the application pushed through the quickest had more chance of succeeding.

Mr English said he had long supported the mataitai option for South Otago.

It was far better for the community to manage its own resources rather than have Doc dictate what should be done.

"Doc's original marine reserve proposal foundered in the 1990s. I'd suggest this latest attempt is heading for the same watery grave . . . my feeling is that Doc should now bow out gracefully, allowing the South Otago community to develop its own coastal management tool through a mataitai."

Doc Otago conservator Jeff Connell last week hinted it would not lodge its marine reserve application before the end of the year. There were no plans to drop the project.

Document OTGO000020051118e1bi0003t

**Submissions;on mataitai;Recreational and commercial fishers have just over five weeks to make submissions to a proposal to create a mataitai on the Kaka Point coastline.**

72 words

11 November 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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The Ministry of Fisheries, which is overseeing the application by Waikoau Ngai Tahu Runanga (South Otago) Inc, has called for submissions from people who take fish, aquatic life or seaweed from a 234ha stretch between Campbell Point and Tirohanga.

Written submissions close on December 19.

Document OTGO000020051111e1bb0000g

**No move to lodge reserve; application; Mataitai application enters next stage; By Glenn Conway**

308 words  
7 November 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Kaka Point: The Department of Conservation (Doc) is almost certainly not going to lodge an application for a Nugget Point marine reserve before the end of the year.

Otago conservator Jeff Connell would not confirm when a formal application would be lodged but said it was "best practice" to allow for a clear two-month period for public submissions and the upcoming Christmas break was not an ideal time to call for submissions.

"You can interpret what you like out of that," he said when contacted yesterday.

Although there was nothing stopping Doc from calling for public submissions during the quiet holiday spell, Mr Connell said Doc would be sorely criticised if it did.

He was also reluctant to comment on when the application would be lodged and what had caused repeated delays in processing the application.

"We're still working on it but I don't want to go into any detail. I've got nothing to add from what I've said in the past."

Doc had originally hoped to lodge its application by the middle of the year. Former fisheries minister David Benson-Pope caused a stir when he suggested Doc would not even get to the stage of making an application.

Speculation has intensified in recent months that the concept may not get the green light needed by Government ministers.

Last week, a public meeting on plans for another coastal management tool on the Kaka Point - a mataitai - was told by a Ministry of Fisheries official there was effectively a "race for space" in the area.

The application lodged and approved first would have a decided advantage over the other bid. The mataitai application was lodged in July and it has already entered the next stage of its consultation responsibilities.

Document OTGO000020051107e1b70002u

## **screen Kaka Point:**

416 words

2 November 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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Separate bids for coastline management Ngai Tahu application first in line By Glenn Conway

The race is effectively on for the first coastal management tool to get approval on the Kaka Point coastline, with the winner having a decided advantage over the other, a public meeting on a proposed **mataitai** reserve heard last night.

About 50 people attended the meeting called as part of the public consultation process in the Waikoau Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) Committee's application to exclude commercial fishing on a 234ha stretch of water.

Ministry of Fisheries spatial allocation manager Randall Bes stressed the mataitai bid was separate from Department of Conservation plans to apply for a marine reserve in nearby waters.

But he agreed the two applications were effectively a race for space.

It would be harder for the second application to be approved by the new Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton if the first had been cleared.

"It is definitely easier for the first application," Mr Bes said.

The committee is first in line, having lodged its application on July 20. Doc has delayed lodging its bid for a marine reserve at Nugget Point.

The Ngai Tahu application calls for a mataitai reserve just north of the waters earmarked by Doc. A boundary map of the mataitai proposal shows it would run alongside the middle section of the Nuggets Road which links Kaka Point with the Nugget Point lighthouse. About 2.8km of coastline would be occupied.

Some commercial and recreational fishers were worried a series of bylaws could be introduced once the mataitai is established, which would reduce recreational fishing quotas, but Mr Bes said the minister would have to approve any bylaws and there were very few in effect around the country's other mataitais.

The commercial industry, in particular, is feeling anxious about the possibility of being shut out of a large chunk of the South Otago coastline if both applications are granted.

Ruth Wylie, whose family is involved in the application, said the mataitai was designed to protect the rights of "ordinary Joe Bloggs" so they could continue their love of fishing and catching food for themselves and their families.

The application does not exclude recreational fishing and does not prevent normal public access to the coastline. Commercial fishing would be prohibited but could be reinstated through any bylaws.

Affected users get another chance to make submissions to the application once the ministry has considered its recent consultation, including last night's meeting.

Document OTGO000020051102e1b20001g

## **IWI EYES TORY CHANNEL RESERVE**

Dan HUTCHINSON

266 words

19 October 2005

The Press (Christchurch)

3

English

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Top of the South Island iwi Te Atiawa is asking the Government to create a marine reserve in Tory Channel to allow Maori to safeguard the highly valued fishing resources.

The **Mataitai** Reserve -- where commercial fishing would be banned and recreational fishing reviewed -- would take in 15km of a popular fishing and boating area, from the southern tip of Arapawa Island to the entrance to Tory Channel.

The 15km long channel receives over 9000 heavy vessel movements each year as ships and interisland ferries leave the Cook Strait and make their way into Queen Charlotte Sound and Picton Harbour.

Te Atiawa would nominate a group of guardians (kaitiaki) to make by-laws and other decisions affecting fishing and the marine ecology.

Any decisions over management of the area would still need to be approved by the minister of fisheries.

Several other top of the south iwis would also be likely to claim they have customary interests in the Tory Channel area.

In a report to the Marlborough District Council, ahead of its environment committee meeting this Thursday, Te Atiawa outlined its proposed reserve.

Te Atiawa was concerned about the sustainability of the fisheries within Tory Channel and the limited ability for iwi to access seafood for customary use, the report says.

A review of recreational fishing was proposed under the new regime while commercial fishing other than aquaculture or commercial crayfishing would be banned until an exemption was given.

Public consultation over the reserve would begin in December this year. Te Atiawa could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Document THEPRE0020051018e1aj0000d

## **ragged rights please;In brief;Meeting on mataitai bid**

283 words  
14 October 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Kaka Point: A public meeting explaining the application for a **mataitai** near Kaka Point will be held early next month.

Waikoau Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) wants to create a customary food-gathering area in a 2.8km stretch of coastline between Campbell Point and Tirohanga. The entire **mataitai** would occupy 234ha.

A meeting to consult with the local community will be held at the Kaka Point Hall on November 2 at 7pm.

### Art entries open

Balclutha: Entries are invited for the South Otago Art Society-Trust Power annual awards.

Artists from throughout Otago can enter the competition, which boasts prizes worth \$1500. There are also two secondary pupil awards.

Entry forms are available at the Rosebank Gallery in Balclutha, Framing Plus in Milton and the Gateway Gallery in Lawrence. Entries close on November 9.

### Manager for library, centres

Balclutha: A Clutha Library and service centre manager has been appointed.

Vicki Darling, who works at the Bill Robertson Library in Dunedin, will take on the new role. She replaces former head librarian Sheila Stebbings, who left nearly two years ago, and will also assume responsibility for the Clutha District Council's service centres.

Ms Darling is expected to start early next month.

### Variety of gardens in tour

Milton: A collection of new and established gardens make up the Milton Primary School's garden tour later this month.

The school's Home and School Association is staging the event on Saturday, October 29, from 1pm. As well as local gardens, the tour will also feature the Garvan Homestead garden at Lovells Flat, 10km south of Milton.

Tickets are available at the school and selected businesses.

Document OTGO000020051014e1ae0000b

**Mataitai;reserve bid;fails to stir;interest;Small number of submissions;By Glenn Conway**

261 words  
19 September 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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An application to create a **mataitai** reserve off the South Otago coastline has failed to attract much public interest.

Submissions closed yesterday for an application lodged by the Waikoau Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) Incorporated.

A Ministry of Fisheries spokesman said only "a very small handful" of submissions had arrived.

With the Nugget Point marine reserve proposal attracting plenty of interest, he was surprised not to have received more submissions on the mataitai.

But it was not uncommon for submissions to trickle in after the cut-off date, he said.

A mataitai reserve is regarded by Maori as a place of importance for customary food-gathering.

The Kaka Point application seeks a reserve area of about 2.8ha of coastline between Campbell Point and Tirohanga. It would extend east to a maximum of 1.2km from the coast. The area is just south of waters earmarked for a possible marine reserve.

The mataitai would occupy about 234ha. If granted, it would prohibit commercial fishing but allow some recreational fishing. Quotas on some fish species may be imposed and enforced by a management committee.

Ministry officials will now analyse the submissions and identify any issues raised in them.

A public meeting will then be called to discuss these issues and get wider community feedback on the proposal.

This will form part of the ministry's recommendation to the Fisheries Minister who decides whether to accept or reject the application. A final decision is not expected until next year.

Document OTGO000020050919e19j0002u

## **BAY MATAITAI DISPLACES WHIRINAKI CRAYFISHER**

432 words  
15 September 2005  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2005 New Zealand Press Association

Hastings, Sept 15 - He has fished off Hawke's Bay's Whirinaki coast commercially since 1966 but Ross Gardner has packed up his pots after a law was passed which stops him, for the time being, catching crayfish in what is now a designated customary Maori fishing ground.

Three weeks ago Parliament declared the coastline from Whirinaki to 28km north a ``mataitai" -- a reserve that recognises and provides for customary food-gathering by Maori in areas special to tangata whenua.

The mataitai off Whirinaki are known as ``Moremore".

Mataitai were introduced as part of the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 to provide a tool for Maori to manage all non-commercial fishing grounds.

Rock Lobster Council chief executive Daryl Sykes said the Moremore mataitai was the first mataitai that had affected commercial fishing. ``They were meant to stay small and discreet but it is turning out to be bigger than Ben Hur," he said.

If the proposed Kairakau mataitai, south of Cape Kidnappers, was put in place it would have a huge impact on the fishing industry.

Between 78 and 105 tonnes of seafood a season came from the Kairakau area and a mataitai could result in \$2 million in lost income, Mr Sykes said.

Mr Gardner says he was given 36 hours to leave the area after it was made a mataitai and told to remove his pots as soon as the weather allowed.

Although missing his job at sea, Mr Gardner says he is staying positive. ``We have made a major reshuffle in our lives and brought plans forward. I have got more time to spend with the grandson and my hobby -- old cars," he said.

Although Mr Gardner acknowledges he could fish in other areas within the CRA4 area (which covered the bottom of the North Island), he did not want to leave his fishing grounds of the last 40 years, and felt health problems ruled out his fishing any further from Whirinaki.

Fisheries Ministry spatial allocations manager Randall Bess said Mr Gardner's right to fish had not been taken away and he could still fish anywhere in the CRA4 area. ``Nowhere is there an assurance for them (commercial fishers) to be protected in their ability to take `x' amount from a particular area," he said.

The kaitiaki (guardian) of the mataitai was in the process of applying for commercial fishing to resume but the application had to go before Cabinet.

No decision would be made until a full assessment of all fishery sectors was completed.

NZPA HBT jh hl

Document NZPA000020050915e19f0000r

## FISHERMEN FEAR FOR LIVELIHOODS IF CUSTOMARY AREAS CREATED

268 words  
13 September 2005  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2005 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Sept 13 NZPA - Gisborne and East Coast rock lobster fishermen say the establishment of customary fishing areas will seriously affect their livelihoods if commercial fishing within the areas is banned.

The group of fishermen, calling themselves the CRA 3 Industry Association, who fish the CRA 3 rock lobster fishery area that stretches from the East Cape to the Wairoa River, say if the Ministry of Fisheries creates the customary fishing areas (**mataitai**) and excludes commercial fishing, fishermen will pay the price. "We support the expression of customary rights but we are opposed to the uncoordinated promotion and development by Ministry of Fisheries personnel which could see commercial fishing excluded from historically productive fishing grounds from Mahia to East Cape," association co-chairman Gordon Halley said.

Mr Halley, who has fished the area for 30 years, said rocky reefs within two nautical miles of the shore provided 95 percent of CRA 3 catches. "The remaining 99 percent of the quota management area -- extending to 200 nautical miles offshore and bounded by East Cape and the Wairoa River -- has never, and will never, contain significant numbers of rock lobster."

He said fishermen had previously been assured by the Ministry of Fisheries and iwi that customary fishing areas would be small, discrete areas. "But there now seems to be no size limitation and no co-ordination of their development. "Some hapu are seeking to have their entire coastal boundary within their gazetted rohe moana declared as mataitai."

The association says about 39 commercial vessels work the area.

NZPA WGT cm ob cs

Document NZPA000020050913e19d0005n

## **BAN FROM RESERVES UPSETS FISHERMEN**

Bernard CARPINTER

364 words

12 August 2005

Dominion Post

5

English

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NAPIER commercial fishermen are upset they will be excluded from two areas coming under Maori management.

The Pania Reef, just off Napier, and 26 kilometres of coastline from Whirinaki north have been declared "**mataitai** reserves", which means commercial fishing is banned.

Associate Fisheries Minister Parekura Horomia announced the formation of the reserves -- and one at Raukokore on the East Cape -- on Wednesday.

Napier Fishermen's Association president Mike Claudatos said his members were upset by the announcement.

"They told us two years ago that commercial fishing would not be affected . . . We've had no consultation since then, and now they announce this. What a load of codswallop!

"There is limited commercial fishing around the Pania Reef but we have three men who fish for crayfish in the Whirinaki area, just for six to eight weeks a year starting about now."

Fisheries Ministry spatial allocations manager Randall Bess said he contacted the Rock Lobster Industry Council twice in May to advise that a decision on the reserves was imminent, and to give it the chance to provide relevant information.

"The announcement should not have come as a surprise," he said.

The Whirinaki reserve Napier starts at Whirinaki Bluff and extends northward for about 26km to a point 7km south of the Waikare River, and out to sea 500 metres from the high-water mark.

Mr Horomia said the reserves covered traditional fishing grounds important to the people of Ngai Te Ruruku o Te Rangī, the area's tangata whenua.

"These areas approved as mataitai reserves will allow the tangata whenua to manage their traditional fisheries."

A mataitai reserve in effect allowed tangata whenua to manage local non-commercial fisheries in partnership with the Fisheries Ministry, Mr Horomia said. Local Maori leaders could recommend bylaws, such as restrictions on species or sizes of fish, to the Fisheries Minister.

Controls on non-commercial fishing within the reserves had to apply equally to all people with one exception: If a reserve was closed for general harvesting, then designated Maori leaders could approve the taking of seafood to meet the needs of the marae belonging to the tangata whenua of the reserve.

Document DOMPOS0020050811e18c0000p

## **Second marine reserve sought; Application by Ngai Tahu; By Glenn Conway**

300 words  
10 August 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Ngai Tahu has formally applied to establish a **mataitai** near Kaka Point - the first of two proposed coastal management tools being considered for the South Otago coastline.

A **mataitai** reserve is regarded by Maori as a place of importance for customary food-gathering. The application, which has been confirmed by the Ministry of Fisheries, calls for a reserve area comprising of 2.8km of coastline between Campbell Point and Tirohanga. The area extends east to a maximum of 1.2km from the coast.

The reserve would occupy about 234ha. It does not include any of the waters earmarked by the Department of Conservation (Doc) for its proposed Nugget Point marine reserve. Doc has yet to formally lodge its application.

A ministry spokesman yesterday said written public submissions were now being called for the application. These must be in by September 19.

Ministry staff would then analyse the submissions and identify any issues raised in them. A public meeting would be called to discuss these issues and get wider community feedback.

Results would be collated and form part of the ministry's recommendation to the Fisheries Minister, who decides whether to accept the application.

It could be sometime next year before a final decision was made.

The application, lodged by the Waikoau Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) Incorporated, has been more than a decade in the making.

A mataitai prohibits commercial fishing but allows some recreational fishing. Quotas on some fish species can be imposed but this is up to the discretion of a management committee.

Details of the application were unavailable yesterday but a Ngai Tahu spokesperson has previously said it wanted to leave a small access strip to a slipway so commercial fishers could land their catch.

Document OTGO000020050810e18a0000y

**Trevor;McGlinchey;Runanga reopening talks about mataitai;By Tom McKinlay**

431 words  
17 July 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Moeraki Maori are reopening discussions about a proposed fishery reserve with the hope the recent Foreshore and Seabed Act will have taken some of the heat out of the issue.

Te Runanga o Moeraki chairman Trevor McGlinchey said the runanga had made some changes to the boundaries originally proposed for the **mataitai**, or reserve, to address concerns.

When the mataitai was first proposed in 2000-01, it caused heated debate, with some suggesting it would see non-Maori excluded from their favourite fishing spots and even the beaches themselves.

Mr McGlinchey said that was never the case, which might now be better understood.

"I think that given the certainty of access that the Foreshore and Seabed Act has given to all parties, that will not be a point of discussion and that really was one of the major issues that continued to arise last time," he said.

"We are in a situation now where some people may still be somewhat concerned but I am sure we will be able to work collaboratively, co-operatively to overcome those concerns," he said.

However, boat owner Steve Foster, of Moeraki, said he anticipated the runanga would still encounter fierce opposition, as 90% of submissions last time did not support it.

"I think you will find the community here will fight it again tooth and nail," he said.

The fishing community would support a smaller mataitai but if it impacted on their commercial operations, they would be up in arms, he said.

The most recent change to the proposed area is south of the Moeraki peninsula where the boundary has been pushed back significantly.

"What we did was pinch it in to the coastline here and there in order to accommodate various needs identified in the earlier consultation process," Mr McGlinchey said.

Further consultation is expected with paua and set-net commercial fishers, who have been asked to make submissions by August 5.

Mataitai are set up to allow local Maori to manage a fishery in an area of particular significance to them. Under fisheries legislation, mataitai cannot unreasonably affect the access of recreational fishers or prevent commercial fishers taking their quota.

Mr McGlinchey said the mataitai would greatly assist in restoring and enhancing the fishery in the area for the benefit of the community.

"The mataitai will focus initially on monitoring the effects of excluding the majority of commercial fishing from the area," he said.

An advisory committee drawn from both the runanga and the wider community would be part of the management regime.

Document OTGO000020050717e17h0000d

**Meeting planned;for mataitai;By Glenn Conway**

232 words

15 July 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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A community meeting on plans for a **mataitai** reserve near Kaka Point will be held next month.

The Waikoaou Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) Committee wants to establish the reserve just north of waters earmarked by the Department of Conservation (Doc) for a marine reserve at Nugget Point.

A boundary map of the mataitai proposal shows it would run alongside the middle section of the Nuggets Road which links Kaka Point with the Nugget Point lighthouse. About 2.8km of coastline would be occupied and the entire area would take up 234ha of water.

Committee spokeswoman Mary Johnstone said it had already extensively consulted with affected groups, including commercial and recreational fishers. The next and final step, before filing its application with Fisheries Minister David Benson-Pope, was to discuss the proposal with the wider community.

A date had yet to be set for the meeting but Mrs Johnstone hoped it would be held within the next three weeks.

A mataitai reserve is regarded by Maori as a place of importance for customary food-gathering and allows tangata whenua to manage the area. A local committee would oversee the area. Mataitais prohibit commercial fishing but allow recreational fishers, although the committee may impose bag and catch limits.

Mrs Johnstone said it had to be stressed the mataitai proposal was separate to the marine reserve issue.

Document OTGO000020050715e17f0003t

**screen: nugget pt;Ngai Tahu boost to coastal protection foreseen;Society welcomes mataitai plan;By Glenn Conway**

229 words  
29 June 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Kaka Point: Plans for a **mataitai** on the Kaka Point coast have been welcomed by the Royal Forest and Bird Society which said it would complement a proposed marine reserve nearby.

In a statement yesterday, its southern conservation officer, Rebecca Bird, said a proposal by Ngai Tahu for the Maori reserve would enhance the coast's management.

The Department of Conservation (Doc) wants to establish a marine reserve at Nugget Point and the mataitai would be based just north of this area if it goes ahead.

Ms Bird said the marine environment north of the Nuggets needed protection and management and it was heartening to see Ngai Tahu's proposal.

The society also took the chance to slam opponents of the marine reserve proposal.

Earlier this week, Fisheries Minister David Benson-Pope said he believed Doc was poised to drop the idea.

Ms Bird said any criticism aimed at Doc over its handling of the issue was the result of a smear campaign from people "who lacked any scientific reason on which to base their opposition".

"They seem to be hoping Doc would give up on the proposal."

Claims by fishermen that the area was not degraded were a joke, she said.

The state of paua and cray fisheries spoke for itself.

Document OTGO000020050629e16t00014

## **Ngai Tahu plans mataitai beside point marine reserve;By Glenn Conway**

450 words  
23 June 2005  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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Balclutha: Two separate coastal management tools may take shape along the Kaka Point coastline, with Ngai Tahu yesterday confirming plans to establish a **mataitai** alongside waters earmarked for a marine reserve.

A **mataitai** reserve is regarded by Maori as a place of importance for customary food-gathering and allows tangata whenua to manage the area. The proposal initiated by the Waikoau Ngai Tahu Rununga (South Otago) Incorporated committee takes in the coastal waters from Campbells Point south to the breakwater at the old fishermen's village.

It does not take in any of the zone the Department of Conservation (Doc) has planned for a marine reserve at Nugget Point. The proposed mataitai would cover a space about one-third the size of the proposed Nugget Point marine reserve.

A mataitai prohibits all commercial fishing but allows recreational fishing. Quotas on some fish species can be imposed but this is up to the discretion of a management committee. Minister of Fisheries David Benson-Pope needs to approve the mataitai.

Committee members met Clutha District Council officials earlier this week to inform them of their plans. The next step is public consultation and a public meeting.

Spokeswoman Maureen Wylie said the committee had spent the last decade working on the proposal and the mataitai had nothing to do with the marine reserve.

Under its proposal, a small access strip to a slipway would allow commercial fishers to land their catch, but all other parts of the mataitai would be off-limits to professionals.

Mrs Wylie emphasised the mataitai was not just for Maori but for all New Zealanders.

A mataitai is already in place in Fiordland.

Mrs Wylie added the committee could have pushed for a much larger area, including Nugget Point, but "we didn't want to be greedy." A massive area would also be much harder to control and manage.

The committee had concerns about pollution and fishing stocks off Kaka Point and hoped a mataitai would help.

"It is promoted as a mechanism for Maori but it's also not going to stop people from going in there."

Nugget Point Recreational Fishing Club president Nelson Cross was disappointed the mataitai proposal did not extend to Nugget Point itself. Apart from keeping commercial paua divers out of Campbell Point, the mataitai offered no tangible difference to recreational fishers because they had already been fishing there.

Doc Otago conservator Jeff Connell said he was aware of Ngai Tahu's plans but he did not want to comment until he had seen the full public version.

Doc was continuing with preparations to apply formally for a marine reserve at Nugget Point.

Document OTGO000020050623e16n0000g

**MATAITAI FORMED.**

47 words

13 March 2001

The Christchurch Press

3

English

(c) 2001 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The country's second **mataitai** (fishing) reserve, at Port Levy on Banks Peninsula, has been confirmed by the Ministry of Fisheries. The **mataitai** takes in all of the Koukourarata (Port Levy) catchment. The management committee consists of representatives from Tangata Whenua and the local community.

Document thepre0020010715dx3d00bnn

## **MATAITAI RESERVE FOR D'URVILLE ISLAND A STEP CLOSER.**

312 words  
27 June 2000  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2000 New Zealand Press Association

Blenheim, June 27 - An iwi-managed **mataitai** reserve on d'Urville Island, Marlborough, could be a reality within two months.

Residents and iwi met with the Ministry of Fisheries last month to discuss the idea of the reserve and the feeling was extremely positive, according to the ministry's customary fisheries officer Andrew Luke.

If it goes ahead, the reserve would be only the second in New Zealand, with one other managed by Ngai Tahu in Lyttleton Harbour.

The application had been lodged by iwi Ngati Koata and the proposed reserve stretched from Halfway Point to Old Man's Head on d'Urville Island.

Mataitai means restricted area, but is different from a marine reserve.

Ngati Koata planned to develop research projects in the area and monitor species of fish which had been depleted.

The iwi had consulted with the only commercial user in the area, a blue cod fisher, who would be able to continue fishing if the reserve went ahead.

Ngati Koata would have management rights under its own bylaws, which would be approved by the ministry.

The iwi would then have the authority to set quotas for each fish species in the reserve.

Mr Luke said once the community realised it would help preserve the area, they were positive about the idea.

He said Ngati Koata was confident the reserve would be granted by the ministry.

Submissions would now be called from users outside the area and be passed on to Minister of Fisheries Pete Hodgson, who would make the final decision.

Mr Luke expected the decision to be made in about two months.

While there was no funding available from the ministry to help the iwi with managing the reserve, it could apply for various grants to assist in any research projects, Mr Luke said. NZPA BLE lw rap.

Document nzpa000020010816dw6r00z1i

## **FISHERY RESERVE PROPOSAL PUT ON HOLD FOR CONSULTATION.**

204 words  
2 June 2000  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2000 New Zealand Press Association

Oamaru, June 2 - A proposal to create a fisheries reserve (**mataitai**) around Moeraki, 40km southwest of Oamaru, is to be delayed to allow more consultation with stakeholders.

Moeraki Tangata Tiaki, the group responsible for developing the Moeraki runanga's application to the Minister of Fisheries for the **mataitai**, said today it recommended the delay because it wanted to undertake "a wider and more effective consultation process".

"It is recognised that many groups want to have further information and input, therefore a range of smaller meetings to allow for discussion with local groups will be held," the group said in a statement.

At a recent meeting which attracted about 250 people, Te Runanga O Moeraki chairman Trevor McGlinchey outlined the plan to set aside an area of coastline around Moeraki and about 1.6km out to sea, where the fisheries resource would be managed by local Maori.

Moeraki Tangata Tiaki recommended to the runanga that it set the mataitai's boundaries after consulting with those affected.

It also recommended inviting stakeholders to participate in the mataitai reserve's management group.

The first consultation meeting would be held on June 10 with the Moeraki Commercial Fishermen's Association.

Document nzpa000020010816dw6200x05

## FEW FAVOUR FISHERIES RESERVE PROPOSAL.

598 words  
22 May 2000  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2000 New Zealand Press Association

Oamaru, May 22 - A proposal to create a fishing reserve along the Moeraki coast, southwest of Oamaru, is some way off being finalised.

Te Runanga O Moeraki called the hui at the Moeraki marae yesterday to present its plan to set up a **mataitai** reserve - an area of coastline whose fisheries resource would be managed by the tangata whenua.

Te Runanga O Moeraki chairman Trevor McGlinchey said the hui had attracted more than 200 people.

"Generally, the tone of a large proportion of them was not supportive of a mataitai reserve," he said.

Many questioned the runanga's right to establish the reserve, and the right of tangata whenua to be involved in fisheries management, Mr McGlinchey said.

The runanga wanted the reserve to go from Te Rapuka Reef (just south of the Moeraki lighthouse), out to Fish Reef, North Rock, and back to the mouth of Big Kuri Creek. Fish Reef was about a mile offshore.

Mr McGlinchey said the area enclosed "a reasonable amount of sea" and was viewed by the 12 commercial fishers based at Moeraki as "overly restrictive".

The runanga met them after the hui to discuss their specific concerns, and would meet again this week to look at the reserve's boundaries, he said.

The commercial fishers wanted it "cut back considerably" and had identified an area that would not impact as heavily on them, Mr McGlinchey said.

The runanga had intended to allow them to fish in the reserve under a by-law that would be written into the mataitai rules. "But they would rather have the ability to fish as of right than by by-law," he said.

The runanga envisaged having by-laws that would apply equally to Maori under customary rights and to recreational anglers. Commercial operators were likely to be excluded except if a by-law allowed them to catch certain species of fish.

But Mr McGlinchey said the legislation governing the establishment of mataitai reserves said they could not unfairly impinge on fishers' ability to fish commercially.

He said it had been good to get feedback at the hui and the runanga was now sitting down to look over it before preparing an application to the Ministry of Fisheries.

Toby Thomas, who has been fishing commercially at Moeraki for 20 years, today said the hui was "quite heated". He estimated 95 percent of those present were against the mataitai proposal.

The hui started at 2pm and was closed at 5pm, but Mr Thomas said it could have gone on all night with the strength of the arguments.

He understood the runanga wanted to increase blue cod numbers, but there had been no commercially-fishable blue cod in the area for 40 years.

Commercial operators were worried about access to crayfish if the reserve went ahead. The area proposed by the runanga would cut off 80 percent of their inshore crayfish grounds, Mr Thomas said.

Crays were the main source of income for the commercial fishers. "We can't live here on wetfish. If we can't crayfish, the port goes."

Mr Thomas said commercial paua divers already observed a voluntary no-go zone for about a kilometre by the Moeraki village roads, and there had been a ban for years on set-netting between Moeraki Point and the lighthouse.

Ministry of Fisheries staff in Dunedin this morning said there were no mataitai reserves in Otago, but there was one in Lyttelton harbour.

An extensive consultation process would follow any formal application to create such a reserve.

(C) 2000 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010816dw5m00u53

## **IWI NOT WORRIED ABOUT FISHERY RESERVE PLAN.**

246 words  
7 March 2000  
The Dominion

3

English

(c) 2000 The Dominion, INL .

THE planned creation of New Zealand's second iwi-managed fishery reserve off D'Urville Island in the Marlborough Sounds, announced yesterday by Marlborough iwi Ngati Koata, does not worry Wellington's Ngati Toa iwi.

Ngati Koata has applied to the fisheries minister for a **mataitai** (restricted area) in a bay on the island's east side, despite claims over the island from Ngati Toa.

The only other mataitai is managed by Ngai Tahu in Lyttelton Harbour and has been established for about a year. Changes last year to South Island customary fishing regulations under the 1992 Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement Act allowed iwis to take over management of non-commercial fishery reserves.

If its application is accepted, Ngati Koata would have indefinite management rights for the reserve under a series of bylaws and be able to set quota limits for all fish species.

Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira executive director Matiu Rei said Ngati Toa was closely related to Ngati Koata and so would not dispute its claim. "We see ourselves as almost the same as Ngati Koata."

All bylaws would have to be passed through the Fisheries Ministry before they were put in place.

Ngati Koata chairman Jim Elkington said the iwi hoped to close the area, between Half Way Point and Old Man's Head, to all fishing for three years while resources were monitored and a management plan developed.

(c) The Dominion, INL 2000.

Document domn000020010806dw3700ekn

## **IWI APPLY FOR FISHERIES RESERVE AROUND D'URVILLE ISLAND.**

244 words  
6 March 2000  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2000 New Zealand Press Association

Blenheim, March 6 - New Zealand's second iwi-managed fishery reserve is planned for an area around d'Urville Island in the Marlborough Sounds.

Ngati Koata have applied to the Fisheries Minister for a **mataitai** (restricted area) in a bay on the island's east side.

The only other mataitai is managed by Ngai Tahu in Lyttleton Harbour and has been established for about a year.

Changes last year to South Island customary fishing regulations under the 1992 Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement Act allowed iwi to take over management of non-commercial fishery reserves.

If its application is accepted by the minister, Ngati Koata would have indefinite management rights for the reserve under a series of by-laws and be able to set quota limits for all fish species.

All by-laws would have to be passed through the Ministry of Fisheries before they were put in place.

Ngati Koata chairman Jim Elkington said the iwi hoped to close the area to all fishing for three years while resources were monitored and a management plan developed.

All species in the area had been heavily depleted. Ngati Koata did not blame any particular group but it was vital to rejuvenate the stocks, Mr Elkington said.

The area, between Half Way Point and Old Man's Head, was chosen because it was historically significant to both Ngati Koata and Pakeha.

(C) 2000 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010816dw3600qly

## **RUNANGA REQUIRES APPLICATION FOR FISHING RESERVE TO BE WITHDRAWN.**

234 words  
6 October 1999  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1999 New Zealand Press Association

Dunedin, Oct 6 - Applicants for a controversial **mataitai** (managed fishing) reserve between Blackhead and Kuri Bush, near Dunedin, have been directed by the local Ngai Tahu council to withdraw their application.

Te Runanga Otakou will "explore other options" if its request is not complied with.

Chairman Kua Langsbury said a resolution was passed at the runanga general meeting last night.

"The expectation of the Otakou runanga is that the applicants will withdraw their application to establish a mataitai in the Brighton area and that will be required to be done by 5pm Friday, October 8."

The runanga supported the concept of mataitai reserves and would hold a meeting of customary fishing guardians and runanga members to discuss the associated issues and decide their future direction.

If the application was not withdrawn, the runanga would consult with the Ministry of Fisheries to determine what further action to take, Mr Langsbury said.

Applicant Paul Ropata said he would discuss the issue with the other kaitiaki (guardian) appointed to oversee customary fishing in the area, Bill Loper, and a decision whether to withdraw the application would be made tomorrow.

A mataitai reserve may only be granted by the minister of fisheries after consultation with the local community and it seems unlikely a proposal would be successful without support from the local runanga.

(C) 1999 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010908dva6005bm

## **RUNANGA CONCERNED OVER MATAITAI APPLICATION.**

308 words  
23 September 1999  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1999 New Zealand Press Association

Dunedin, Sept 23 - A controversial application for a **mataitai** (managed fishing) reserve between Blackhead and Kuri Bush, near Dunedin, was lodged without the knowledge of Ngai Tahu authorities, they say.

The executive of Te Runanga Otakou, the local Ngai Tahu council, is meeting tomorrow to discuss the proposal. Strong and vocal opposition to the application was expressed at a public meeting on the issue in Brighton last night.

Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu deputy chairman Edward Ellison said today his organisation shared the community's concerns.

"We have always strived to work closely with the local community and to consult in a reasonable manner in regard to all issues of a public nature.

"Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu is equally concerned about the application, essentially because of the lack of information received both internally and externally. In addition, there was a lack of lead-in process which would have typically included consultation."

The application was made by Paul Ropata and Bill Loper, appointed to oversee customary fishing in the area. It came to the attention of the Ngai Tahu runanga, the tribal governing body, when publicly advertised by the Ministry of Fisheries.

"As soon as we were able to meet with the applicants and assess their process we made the local runanga request that both the applicants and MoFish defer any further progress on the application," Mr Ellison said.

Mr Ellison would not comment further until after tomorrow's meeting of the Otakou runanga executive.

Colin Weatherall, who organised and chaired the public meeting in Brighton, said he believed there was now a better understanding of what a mataitai entailed.

People had told him if the application was withdrawn and re-submitted with a proper consultation process, they were willing to be part of that consultation. rap.

(C) 1999 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010908dv9n00aex

## **TRIBE WANTS CAPE FISHING BAN.**

By DARREL MAGER.

291 words

16 March 1999

New Zealand Herald

English

(c) 1999 The New Zealand Herald

Commercial fishers could be banned from 50km of Far North coastal waters - including Cape Reinga and a lost world of marine organisms - under a **mataitai** reserve application before the Minister of Fisheries.

The Ngati Kuri tribe from the top of the North Island said yesterday that it was concerned by the "ecological damage caused by intensive fishing" and it wanted the minister, John Luxton, to approve a marine reserve under new customary rights regulations.

A fisheries spokesman for Ngati Kuri, Andrew Christie, said that while the tribe had yet to properly define just how large the mataitai reserve should be, iwi felt it should cover around 48km of coastline from Ninety Mile Beach, up to Cape Reinga and down the east coast a similar distance.

Mr Christie said recent accusations by scientists and environmentalists that fishing boats trawling Spirits Bay near the cape were destroying a lost world of rare marine species spurred the tribe into action.

Mr Luxton's office said yesterday that the tribe would have to first appoint a kaitiaki (caretaker) to take charge of customary fishing decisions before its mataitai application could be processed.

A mataitai could take several months to set up.

Vaughan Wilkinson, a director of Simunovich Fisheries, said last night that any moves for a mataitai would be opposed as the proposed area was too much for the industry to give up.

He said environmental concerns for the lost world in Spirits Bay were unfounded as the industry had worked specific trawl paths for the past 45 years.

He said commercial fishermen stuck to those trawl lines and did not go into the "sponge beds" which were of scientific interest.

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1999.

Document nzhd00020010908dv3g00847

## **IWI PAUA WATCH.**

112 words  
21 January 1999  
New Zealand Herald  
English  
(c) 1999 The New Zealand Herald

The Ministry of Fisheries believes the creation of iwi-managed reserves may help solve the paua poaching problem around the Wellington coast.

Fisheries compliance officer Dave McCulloch said **mataitai** (traditional fishing zones) would be more likely to reduce poaching than marine reserves, advocated by some environmental groups.

The ministry is investigating who was responsible for a \$25,000 haul of illegally taken paua after five poachers escaped from police late on Saturday night.

"Iwi themselves are very keen to help us enforce the current regulations, and with mataitai reserves there would be a few more people keeping an eye out," said Mr McCulloch.

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1999.

Document nzhd00020010908dv1100415

## RESERVES MIGHT HELP SOLVE PAUA POACHING PROBLEM - MINISTRY.

602 words  
19 January 1999  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1999 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Jan 19 - The creation of iwi-managed reserves may help solve a "substantial" problem with paua poaching around Wellington's coast, the Fisheries Ministry says.

Wellington fisheries compliance officer Dave McCulloch said **mataitai** (traditional fishing zones) reserves would be more likely to reduce poaching than marine reserves, advocated by some environmental groups.

The Wellington fisheries compliance section was inadequately staffed, he said, and the assistance of local iwi members might help. Mr McCulloch said there were only seven fisheries officers, plus himself, in the Wellington region at present.

The ministry is investigating who was responsible for a \$25,000 haul of illegally-taken paua, after the five poachers escaped from police late on Saturday night.

Mr McCulloch said no charges had yet been laid, but publicity had led to a number of phone calls from the public.

"I think the information we've been receiving points to the same person we suspected, and hopefully we'll be having a chat with him some time soon," he said.

Members of the public had reported seeing the poachers' blue 16-foot runabout, seized with the paua, around Titahi Bay and Wellington's south coast over past weeks.

"I think we're getting closer to establishing who the owner of the boat is, but we haven't got any firm details on who the people on the boat were."

Mr McCulloch said it appeared the boat had been hand-painted blue some time after Christmas. Previously it had been an unpainted aluminium.

He said he was expecting Wellington's \$6 million per year paua poaching problem to increase over the next month or two, as the fine weather continued.

Public assistance was needed, because of the lack of fisheries officers, he said.

"It really boils down to a staffing problem. We only have a certain number of staff that can deal with this, and we're at full capacity at present.

"I don't think we can do much more than we're doing now."

He said creating marine reserves would not solve the problem: it would just hand over enforcement responsibility from the Ministry of Fisheries to the Department of Conservation, "and I know they're pretty well stretched for staff as well".

But iwi-managed mataitai reserves might enable better liaison between iwi and the ministry, he said.

"The concept of mataitai reserves has the ability to change regulations within certain areas of the coastline, because iwi have the ability to put particular bylaws in place."

"Iwi themselves are very keen to help us enforce the current regulations, and with mataitai reserves there would be a few more people keeping an eye out," he said.

Local Maori from Te Atiawa and Ngati Toa have said they plan to set up mataitai reserves in the harbour entrance, around the south coast, and in Pukerua Bay, after the new Kaimoana Regulations come into force on February 1.

The Government had also provided funding for an extra 21 fisheries officers or iwi liaison people around the North Island, which Mr McCulloch said would help.

Mark Te One, a spokesman for the Wellington Tenth Trust which represents Te Atiawa fisheries interests, said poaching was a major environmental concern, and mataitai reserves might be one of the

only ways to combat it.

"We're looking at a joint approach to a common problem, not just for Maori but for New Zealand as a whole."

Maori people would take an even closer interest in fisheries, once they were managing them, Mr Te One said.

(C) 1999 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010908dv1j00x6p

## TRIBAL DISPUTES COULD DELAY RESERVES.

385 words  
12 January 1999  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1999 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Jan 12 - Disputes among Maori tribes over who has traditional rights over Wellington's coastline could delay the setting up of **mataitai** - iwi-run fishing reserves.

From February 1, new laws will allow tangata whenua groups to apply to the Fisheries Ministry to set up self-managed fishing reserves. Tribal bylaws would replace current recreational fishing regulations in specific areas. **Mataitai** would not become Maori-only zones, but iwi bylaws would need to be adhered to by all.

This month Ngati Toa and Te Atiawa tribal spokesmen announced plans to set up reserves that would cover much of Wellington's coastline.

Both iwi have been accorded tangata whenua status for many years and both have lodged Treaty of Waitangi claims.

But three other tribes lodged Treaty counter claims in 1997, also claiming tangata whenua rights in the region.

One, the Rangitaane people, has disputed plans by Te Atiawa to set up a mataitai reserve along Wellington's south coast.

"It's important that other tribes realise who the rightful heirs are to that stretch of coastline," Rangitaane spokeswoman Ruth Harris said today.

"Our rights are just as prevalent as they were 600 years ago."

Te Atiawa and Ngati Toa assumed tangata whenua status over the region after they migrated south from Taranaki and the King Country and overran local Ngati Ira and Ngai Tara (from whom Rangitaane claim to be descended) early last century.

Ms Harris hoped to sit down with Te Atiawa and talk things through.

"I think it is really time we talked. We are moving into a new millennium and a new era, and it's important everyone get something."

The Fisheries Ministry says tribes need to share fishing grounds or forgo plans to set up mataitai.

"There are two options: they could agree to share overlapping boundaries, or go through the dispute resolution process and sort things out together," ministry policy analyst Scott Williamson said today.

"But if all else fails, then no one gets anything."

Mr Williamson said a tribal applicant would first need to prove they had tangata whenua rights - mana over the land and mana over the sea - to any mataitai area.

So far there have been no formal applications to set up any Wellington mataitai.

(C) 1999 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010908dv1c013rb

## MINISTRY DOWNPLAYS MAORI FISHING CONTROL FEARS.

321 words  
7 January 1999  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1999 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Jan 7 - People had no reason to be alarmed about the possibility of Maori tribes controlling some recreational fishing areas, Fisheries Ministry manager Scott Williamson says.

From February 1, new laws will allow iwi to apply to set up **mataitai** fishing reserves in their tribal areas where they were tangata whenua.

If their applications succeeded, they could pass bylaws and decide how much fish and shellfish could be taken by all recreational fishermen, Maori and Pakeha. They could also decide what species could be taken, what size they would need to be and how they could be caught.

Non-commercial fishing is now controlled by the Government, but the new laws would allow local tribes to take over some areas.

Existing amateur fishing regulations would continue throughout most of the country.

Mr Williamson said new laws protected the rights of all recreational fishermen. Any reserve must not unreasonably affect a local community's ability to take fish for non-commercial purposes, he said.

"Some people have serious misconceptions that they're going to be shut out, but the reality is we are simply vesting control back to the people of the land," he said.

The only way tangata whenua could ban fishing and then fish themselves would be to "sustain the function of their marae". This would be strictly limited.

Setting up a mataitai was not simple and applicants had to prove their mandate or mana whenua, mana moana to the area in question.

They would also need to establish the proposed mataitai had been a traditional fishing ground and had special meaning to their people.

This meant only tangata whenua groups qualified.

Applicants would also need to prove they could effectively manage the fishing ground and they would not deplete fish stocks.

The Ministry would consult locals and a meeting of the local community would be called.

(C) 1999 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010908dv17013j5

## **FISH ZONE PLAN.**

98 words

5 January 1999

New Zealand Herald

English

(c) 1999 The New Zealand Herald

Maori plan to set up a fishing reserve at Pukerua Bay, north of Wellington, and say Pakeha will be invited to fish alongside them.

New Government rules allow Maori to set up exclusive fishing zones, or **mataitai**.

A Ngati Toa Rangatira director, Matiu Rei, said his tribe's proposed mataitai would cover Pukerua Bay shellfish stocks, which he said had been plundered in recent years.

Mr Rei hoped the reserve would allow Maori and Pakeha to stop shellfish poaching by policing it jointly and taking part in "controlled harvests."

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1999.

Document nzhlid00020010908dv1500474

## **FIRST MATAITAI RESERVE.**

139 words

17 December 1998

The Christchurch Press

6

English

(c) 1998 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The country's first **mataitai** reserve, established under Maori customary fisheries regulations, will be opened at Rapaki on Lyttelton Harbour today.

A **mataitai** identifies an important place for customary Maori food gathering, and has special fishing by-laws which will apply to both Maoris and non-Maoris.

The by-laws have to be approved by the Minister of Fisheries.

Ngai Tahu customary fisheries manager Miranda Cassidy said the reserve was part of the comprehensive approach the local runanga was taking to manage its own customary fisheries.

"As well as a step forward for indigenous rights, it is also a leap ahead for local communities to manage the fisheries resources," she said. The Rapaki runanga has appointed two officers called tangata tiakis who will authorise customary fisheries in the Lyttelton area.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1998.

Document thepre0020010927duch004o4

## **FIRST FISHING ZONE ESTABLISHED.**

282 words  
17 December 1998  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1998 New Zealand Press Association

Christchurch, Dec 17 - Bill Gillies has seen fishing in Lyttelton Harbour decline drastically over his lifetime. Now his people are taking up the challenge to bring the fish back.

New Zealand's first **mataitai** reserve established under Maori customary fishing regulations was opened at Rapaki on Lyttelton Harbour, near Christchurch, today.

Mr Gillies, head of the Rapaki runanga (council), has been appointed the first tangata tiaki (custodian) in the country to oversee a mataitai. Henry Couch of Rapaki is the second.

At the opening they were affectionately dubbed TT1 and TT2.

Mr Gillies said fishing all over the harbour was very poor now.

"It's deteriorated over my lifetime, but considerably more in the last few years. The regulations give us an opportunity to do something about it."

He said everyone associated with the harbour had been very supportive of the mataitai, including the Lyttelton Port Company, government departments, conservationists, and commercial fishermen.

At a consultation hui, the only question had been "why isn't it bigger?"

The reserve is small, running from headland to headland in front of Rapaki. The tangata tiaki will develop regulations which have to be approved by the Minister of Fisheries.

Mr Gillies said he was happy with the present amateur fishing regulations, and no additional regulations would be imposed over the summer.

He said he was more than happy for people to swim, kayak, and fish in the reserve.

"People have been coming here all their lives. They can still carry on, we want the wider community to be part of it."

From time to time there could be restrictions on taking certain species, he said.

(C) 1998 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010926duch008ju

## FIRST MAORI FISHING RESERVE TO OPEN.

317 words  
16 December 1998  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1998 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Dec 16 - The first **mataitai** reserve, or traditional fishing ground, will be opened on Banks Peninsula tomorrow, the Ngai Tahu tribe said today.

The reserve would be run by the local Rapaki Maori council (runanga) and is the first under recent government regulations for customary fishing.

Ngai Tahu customary fisheries manager Miranda Cassidy said in a statement the runanga had already appointed two officials to authorise customary fishing in the Lyttelton area.

"The same tangata tiaki (officials) will be responsible for making bylaws for the reserve, which have to be passed by the Minister of Fisheries," she said.

Ms Cassidy said the council and the Lyttelton Port Company had worked with the community to establish the mataitai, which would be for the benefit of both Maori and non-Maori.

Meanwhile, Food and Fibre Minister John Luxton today announced that new customary fishing regulations for the North Island would come into force from February 1.

The new rules were introduced after Confederation of Chiefs of the United Tribes of Aotearoa member John Hikuwai landed seven tonnes of snapper without fishing quota at Whangaroa, in the Far North, last December 23.

Confederation spokesman Eru Manukau said today the group would ignore the new regulations because they did not affect it.

North Island tribes will be able to apply to the Government for the right to set up a legally recognised reserve, after consultation with the surrounding community.

Such reserves would be open to all recreational fishers, but closed to commercial fishing interests.

Maori would in some cases be allowed to take fish other people could not. Iwi (tribes) would be able to make certain species of fish or shellfish within its traditional fishing area off-limits to recreational fishers for conservation reasons.

However, that would also allow Maori to take the seafood for special marae functions.

(C) 1998 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010926ducg008ft

## **MAORI MAY SKIRT BANS ON SEAFOOD.**

By DARREL MAGER.

435 words

16 November 1998

New Zealand Herald

English

(c) 1998 The New Zealand Herald

Customary fishing regulations could lead to threatened species of seafood being available to Maori but not to Pakeha.

The regulations, which come into force in February, will give iwi the power to manage **mataitai** reserves (tradition fishing grounds) within their area.

Tribes will be able to apply to the Government for the right to set up a legally recognised reserve, but the surrounding community will need to be consulted in each case before any approval is given.

The reserve would be off-limits to commercial operators but open to all recreational fishers.

Although the Minister of Fisheries, John Luxton, said yesterday that the reserve rules "must apply equally to all individuals," Ministry of Fisheries spokesmen acknowledged that in some cases Maori would be able to fish where others could not.

Neil Cairns, for the ministry, said the Government could allow an iwi to make certain species of fish or shellfish within its mataitai off-limits to recreational fishers for conservation reasons.

But the regulations would allow local Maori to take the seafood if it was wanted for a special marae function such as a tangi.

Michael Harte, from the Seafood Industry Council, which sees the re serves as a threat to commercial fishermen, said the legislation would endanger the freedom of everyone to have access to the coast.

Mr Cairns said Maori would not be able simply to set up a reserve then shut the coast to Pakeha.

"Any changes the iwi want to make would have to be approved by the minister before they had any legal standing. They will not be allowed to set up a mataitai if it unfairly excludes the community."

The chairman of Northland's Muriwhenua council, Rima Edwards, said it would be unfair if reserves were closed to one race.

"If Maori were able to continue to collect during a ban for a tangi, then Pakeha should be allowed to do the same. These mataitai will only work if they have the backing of the entire community."

The president of the Recreational Fishing Council, Bob Burstall, said several unofficial bans were already in place around the country, which were working because Maori had involved the community.

"The communities are happy with the reserves because it keeps a patch of the coast free from commercial harvesting, which allows fish stocks to rebuild," he said.

A mataitai could not be set up if the area affected was vital to commercial fishermen.

Iwi will be able to appoint honorary fishing officers to make sure bylaws are observed.

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Document nzhd00020010926dubg009pr

## **RAPAKI RESERVE MAY BE NZ FIRST.**

By Howard KEENE.

255 words

8 July 1998

The Christchurch Press

1

English

(c) 1998 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The people of the Maori village of Rapaki, on Lyttelton Harbour, hope efforts to clean up their patch will improve the environment in other parts of the harbour.

Rapaki Bay could be the first place in New Zealand to have a **mataitai** reserve under new Maori customary fishing regulations.

An application has been lodged with the Ministry of Fisheries.

Melville Rehu, of the Rapaki runanga, said the reserve would maintain and improve the sustainability of the seafood resources.

He hoped the reserve, which stretches from headland to headland in front of the marae and church, would help bring the bay back to its former condition.

Mr Rehu said people would still be able to do everything they had done previously, except power boats would be limited to 5kmh, and might eventually be banned.

"We've had a lot of problems with jet-skis and boats getting among people swimming."

The reserve will not prevent people fishing.

A mataitai is managed by the local Maori community under by-laws approved by the Minister of Fisheries. The by-laws apply to Maoris and non-Maoris.

If the fishery is closed, however, fishing can still be authorised for functions.

Mr Rehu said the cockle and pipi beds had been surveyed, and moves to reintroduce paua had begun.

Toilets will be built, and a new sewage scheme is in place to keep sewerage out of the harbour. That has cost residents \$11,000 each.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1998.

Document thepre0020010927du7800heu

## **OBJECTIONS TO MAORI FISHING RIGHTS FLOOD IN.**

By TONY GEE.  
459 words  
20 May 1998  
New Zealand Herald  
English  
(c) 1998 The New Zealand Herald

MANGONUI - Gamefishing groups in Northland have deluged MAF Fish with objections to proposed Maori customary fishing regulations in the North Island, and the associated creation of **mataitai**-fishing area-reserves.

Submissions on the planned rules closed on Sunday after being extended for five weeks at the request of recreational and commercial fishing interest. The Government introduced interim regulations in February while separate rules were being drawn up for the North and South Islands. The temporary regulations were introduced after the Confederation of Chiefs of the United Tribes of Aotearoa caused outrage by landing a seven-tonne haul of snapper just before Christmas.

When submissions on the permanent regime opened, the Gamefish Council sent a paper to all affiliated clubs giving them an idea of what issues they would face under the regulations.

A gamefish council management committee member representing all Far Northern clubs, Brian McDonald, said this week that as far as he knew every gamefish club filed a submission as well as the council.

"We believe only one authority should manage the resource in New Zealand and that's MAF," Mr McDonald said.

"If there are two authorities, and one is based on race, there are going to be tensions and all sorts of problems."

Doubtless Bay's Sport Fishing Club says in its submission that it is unacceptable that a kaitiaki (guardian) could close an area to all fishing, then issue a permit so marae could take fish.

The Doubtless Bay club president, Doug McColl, said his club believed permits should not allow customary Maori fishers to operate any differently to regulations now controlling amateur fishing.

"Proposed regulations should not prevail over existing recreational controls," he said.

Permit holders, under customary regulations, should also be required to have details of their catch in writing, not given verbally as was currently proposed.

Nor should commercial fishing vessels be used for a customary marae catch, and there should "definitely" not be any commercial take on the same boat as a customary catch, the club believes.

There are more than 250 marae in Northland alone and Mr McColl said there was concern that not enough compliance and enforcement would be available to police customary fishing activities in the region under national regulations, which propose the appointment of 25 full-time compliance staff.

Another 650 honorary officers may also be added at local iwi level.

"Nothing should make compliance more difficult than it already is, nor should it lead to the creation of racial disharmony," Mr McColl said.

Clubs noted that Maori already had 20 per cent of available fishing quota, plus recreational entitlement, and that customary fishing would add yet more to these amounts.

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1998.

Document nzhld00020010926du5k002uc

## **ALL PEOPLE, ONE COUNTRY?**

123 words  
11 January 1998  
Sunday Star-Times  
8  
English  
(c) 1998

MAHINGA **Mataitai** takes the treaty beyond reasonable expectations by creating dual government enabling a Maori government to control access to areas that should be open to all New Zealanders. It ends the partnership of Maori and non-Maori sharing one country. Next national and regional parks will be exclusive to local tribes, then all beaches, forests, bushes, walkways and other recreational places.

**Mataitai** property rights confuses exploitation and greed with power and control monopoly. The House of Representatives must accept its responsibility of ensuring there is only one government giving equal rights to all parties to the treaty. Liberty and rights belong to all New Zealanders. Otherwise democracy is dead.

CP JOHNSON

Auckland.

(c) Sunday Star Times, INL 1998.

Document sunstt0020010927du1b003g8

## **MAORI-ONLY FISH ZONES SOON.**

By Ruth BERRY.  
630 words  
4 January 1998  
Sunday Star-Times  
1  
English  
(c) 1998

EXCLUSIVE fishing zones allowing Maori communities to harvest and protect their customary quota are expected to be created around South Island and probably North Island coasts this year.

Draft regulations with the Minister of Fisheries provide for the zones - called mahinga **mataitai** - which will be exclusively managed by the coastal marae communities.

Access to mataitai by people outside of that marae community would be by invitation only.

The areas would be policed by honorary rangers to ensure any fishing activity complied with the regulations, including fishing by those holding customary rights to the mataitai.

Maori rights to customary, non-commercial, quota were guaranteed under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, which also sealed the Sealords deal. Fisheries laws also state the Crown has to protect sustainable fisheries for commercial and recreational users.

While proposed customary regulations for fresh water rights are still in their infancy, proposals for sea water rights are well advanced.

A working party has been examining the issue for several years and last year submitted a draft set of regulations to Fisheries Minister John Luxton detailing proposed regulations for customary rights.

Ngai Tahu, anxious to speed up the process, has come up with its own regulations for the South Island, with the eight other top-of-the-South-Island tribes.

Ngai Tahu chief negotiator Tipene O'Regan said the regulations would form part of the Ngai Tahu Settlement Act - bringing into law the \$170 million Ngai Tahu deal - expected to be passed by June.

While there was still some fine tuning over detail, the South Island iwi had reached consensus with the Government over the general regulations regarding mataitai and these were similar to those proposed for the North Island.

Sir Tipene said the mataitai would be small "discreet" areas, often reefs, near to coastal marae.

Once the regulations had been introduced, marae communities - in consultation with other locals - would begin identifying potential mataitai areas and notifying them.

These would then be subject to approval by the Fisheries Minister.

Mataitai guaranteed marae the sustainable harvesting of food from their traditional food-gathering places.

This right was not always able to be exercised. In coastal areas such as Kaikoura, Akaroa Harbour and in the Far North's Matauri Bay, recreational fishermen swarmed in, sometimes stripping fish stocks.

Mataitai were property rights that were no different to existing common law rights protecting farmers whose land bordered both sides of a waterway, which gave them sole authority to determine who could fish there.

The most important aspect of the regulations was that for the first time, the customary fishing take would be properly documented, monitored and controlled.

There was little knowledge about how often customary fishing rights were exercised and no guidelines determining whether they were being exercised appropriately.

The Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission is overseeing the negotiations between the pan-Maori working party and the Crown. Chief executive Robin Hapi said some Maori were abusing the delay. In some cases, courts found in favour of defendants alleging they had exercised a customary fishing right simply because there was no clear definition of what that right was.

Mr Hapi said Maori were guaranteed the full and exclusive rights to fisheries by the Treaty of Waitangi and the regulations were well overdue.

Mr Luxton confirmed at least some mataitai would be exclusive, but said in each case, ministerial approval would be given only after careful consideration - taking all interested parties into account.

Many coastal marae had been established exactly because of the availability of nearby food supplies and were entitled to maintain rights over them.

Mr Luxton said he was optimistic regulations for both islands would be in place by year's end.

(c) Sunday Star Times, INL 1998.

Document sunstt0020010927du140033h

## **Bolger tries to cool fishing row.**

515 words  
8 December 1992  
New Zealand Herald  
1  
English  
(c) 1992 The New Zealand Herald

Regulations to set up controversial Maori fishing reserves will be assessed by a parliamentary committee in a bid to cool tempers roused by the Sealord fishing settlement.

The Prime Minister, Mr Bolger, said the Opposition-chaired regulations review select committee would look at proposals for customary or **mataitai** reserves. He suggested the process would take some time.

The move was welcomed by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Moore, who urged the Prime Minister to go further and send all the fisheries settlement legislation to a select committee - a proposal rejected by Mr Bolger.

But Mr Bolger was anxious yesterday to soothe the worries of recreational fishing interests and some Government backbench MPs that the Maori fisheries deal would create Maori-only fishing reserves around New Zealand.

The prospect was raised by the settlement bill, and lack of detail since its tabling has seen the idea grow along with assertions of "racist" legislation.

Mr Bolger posed his own question yesterday, asking: "Are we going to give vast areas of New Zealand over to the exclusive right of the Maori? ... the answer is simple no."

The reserves would cover "kina, paua or whatever," he said.

"I would imagine the majority of the species will be shellfish of some kind.

"The general wetfish move in and out of areas. I don't see any particular advantage ... in trying to make those exclusive."

Asked to confirm that the reserves would be specific to kinds of fish Mr Bolger said: "That would be my expectation."

He pointed to the existence of "restricted areas" north of Auckland available for Maori-only oyster gathering.

Six reefs were designated on the Kaipara Harbour, and several more further north. Some freshwater areas fell in the same category, including Lake Rotoaira near Lake Taupo.

The Prime Minister said such areas had existed for some time and were "policed" by local iwi without causing trouble.

But he left open the possibility of different management arrangements, saying that as a keen fisherman he wanted to ensure the recreational fishing rights of New Zealanders were not unduly tampered with.

Mr Bolger said that whatever occurred in the committee the traditional fishing areas would remain - recognition that their removal would put the fisheries settlement in grave danger of collapsing.

He said the Government was not going to strike out the traditional areas. They were small, he said, and did not affect fishing by others.

Mr Moore said a former Labour Minister of Maori Affairs, the Hon Koro Wetere, would serve on the committee, which is chaired by the Opposition justice spokesman, the Hon David Caygill.

The regulations review committee is Parliament's only Opposition-chaired committee, although it does have a Government majority.

Mr Moore also suggested putting the Maori Affairs committee chairman, Mr Ian Peters (Nat - Tongariro) and the Hobson backbench Government MP, Mr Ross Meurant, on the committee.

The Labour leader cautioned against setting aside areas for private use by individuals from specific racial or tribal groups.

Mr Moore said a formula for ceremonial or tangi use could be defined.

Document nzhd00020011123doc800bqv

**"Redneck MPs" may sour fisheries bill.**

308 words

7 December 1992

New Zealand Herald

3

English

(c) 1992 The New Zealand Herald

A prominent Northland Maori elder, the Rev Maori Marsden, last night said that tribes should pull out of the Sealord deal if "redneck" Government MPs win their fight to scuttle special tribal fishing areas.

The areas, called **mataitai**, have been at of a huge political row since they emerged in legislation to settle the \$150-million fisheries settlement.

Northland National Party MPs, including the junior Government whip, Mr John Carter (Bay of Islands) and the Hobson backbencher, Mr Ross Meurant, say the mataitai concept is racist.

Mr Marsden said that if the Government did not include mataitai in the legislation "then the Maori negotiators should withdraw from the whole deal."

"The Government should then enter into a partnership with Brierleys and restore Maori property rights and entitlement to fisheries," said Mr Marsden.

Brierleys is a joint-venture partner with Maoris to buy Sealord Product Ltd. The settlement includes the relinquishing of Maori commercial fishing claims. Mr Marsden said the mataitai were all Maoris had, yet had come under scurrilous attack.

"The backbenchers have accused the Government of being racist. What I say is if any charge of racism should be made it should be aimed at the redneck brigade."

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Moore, called on the Government to make public the planned mataitai regulation.

The settlement legislation did not include details and so far officials and ministers have been quiet about the issue.

Mr Moore said the regulation needed to show that the right of New Zealanders to fish was protected, while ceremonial fishing needs were met.

The Moore said the taiapure concept, which involved local Maoris as guardians and conservators of specific waterways could work, but any plan setting aside areas for private use by individuals from specific racial or tribal groups was quite wrong and needed changing.

Document nzhd00020011123doc700bfw