New Zealand Conservation Authority
Te Pou Atawhai Taiao o Aotearoa

Meeting
3 and 4 April 2017

Agenda and meeting papers



Photo: Panekiri, Lake Waikaremoana, Urewera National Park.
Photographer: DOC

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA
3 and 4 April 2017
One hundred and fifty fourth meeting, to be held at the
West Plaza Hotel, Wellington, starting at 10.00am

D means Decision required, A means Advice required, I means Information only

	AGENDA			
Item		*#*	*Priority*	*Pages*
1	**Welcome and Chairperson's Introduction**	**I**	**-**	**-**
2	**Apologies** – receive	**A**	**-**	**-**
3	**Conflicts of Interest for the Meeting** – identify	**A**	**-**	**1-2**
4	**Minutes**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	4.1 – approve minutes for the meeting held in February 2017	**D**	**K**	**3-12**
	4.2 – approve "in-committee" minutes for the meeting held in February 2017 *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)*	**D**	**K**	**13-18**
5	**Status report** – note progress in actioning resolutions from the meeting held in February 2017	**I**	**K**	**19-24**
6	**NZCA work programme 2017-2018** – summary of planned elements	**I**	**K**	**25-26**
7	**Director-General's report** – Lou Sanson *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)*	**I**	**E**	**27-44**
8	**Hauturu/Little Barrier CMP** – Mook Hohneck and Lyn Mayes in attendance	**I**	**-**	**45-104**
9	**Tourism** *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)* – Bruce Parkes and Gavin Walker	**A**	**J**	**105-110**
10	**Te Urewera Plan and Board** – Board members and CEO in attendance	**I**	**-**	**111-112**
11	**Management Planning Update**	**I**	**A/B/D**	**113-126**
12	**Stewardship Land – bimonthly update and update on the 5-year plan priority list**	**A**	**C**	**127-132**
13	**St James stewardship reclassification**	**I**	**C**	**133-138**
14	**Business Partnership Strategy** *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)* – Geoff Ensor	**A**	**E**	**139-142**
15	**NZCA policy review** – Coastal Management Principles	**D**	**K**	**143-148**
16	**Loder Cup 2017**	**A**	**J**	**149-158**
17	**Yorke Creek addition to Paparoa NP** – update	**I**	**C**	**159-160**
18	**Mokihinui addition to Kahurangi NP** – update	**I**	**C**	**161-180**
19	**Members' Environmental Scan**	**I**	**E**	**-**
20	**Representation and Liaison**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	20.1 Chair's report	**I**	**K**	**181-182**
	20.2 Conservation Board liaison reports	**I**	**K**	**183-190**
21	**Correspondence** – receive the inwards and approve the outwards correspondence	**D**	**K**	**191-194**
	Meeting close			**-**

Strategic Priorities

A	Conservation Management Strategies
B	National Park Management Plans
C	Land Status change e.g. Stewardship land
D	Treaty of Waitangi
E	Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
F	Game Changers for Conservation: Pests/weeds/biosecurity
G	Marine
H	Climate Change
I	Rivers and Freshwater
J	Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management
K	NZCA's performance

Meeting timetable

Monday 3 April

Start:	10:00am
Lunch:	12:30pm
Afternoon tea	3.15pm
Close:	5.30pm
Dinner	6.30pm

Tuesday 4 April

Start:	8:30am
Morning tea:	10:30am
Lunch:	12:30pm

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.3

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
REGISTER OF INTERESTS
and
IDENTIFICATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

For meeting on 3 and 3 April 2017

Please use this form to update your register of interests and to note any actual or perceived Conflict of Interest with regard to any agenda item for this meeting

Name	
Register of Interests update Identification of any actual or perceived conflict of interest with regard to any agenda item	…… …… …… …… …… …… …… …… …… …… …… …… ……
Signed (NZCA member)	
Date	

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.4.1

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer

Subject: **7 and 8 February 2017 meeting minutes**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA's performance (Priority K)
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Approve** the 7 and 8 February 2017 minutes as a true and accurate record.
Context	The draft minutes from the Authority meeting on 7 and 8 February 2017 were circulated to members by email on 17 February 2017 for comment. Once the minutes are approved they will be uploaded to the NZCA website www.conservationauthority.org.nz

New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA)

Te Pou Atawhai Taiao O Aotearoa

8 February 2017 meeting

153rd meeting, held at 8.30am, Antarctic Centre,
38 Orchard Road, Christchurch Airport

Unconfirmed minutes

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Present:

Warren Parker, Chairperson
David Barnes
Jo Breese
Mark Christensen
Mick Clout
Waana Davis
Judy Hellstrom
Rau Kirikiri
Jan Riddell
Mike Simm
Gerry McSweeney
Sandra Cook

Apologies:

Devon McLean

In attendance:

Rick McGovern-Wilson, Executive Officer, NZCA, Department of Conservation (DOC)
Tasha Sharp, NZCA servicing staff, DOC
Mervyn English, Deputy Director-General, Strategy and Innovation, DOC
Ken Hughey, Chief Science Advisor, Science and Policy, DOC
Andy Roberts, Operations Director Eastern South Island, DOC
Marie Long, Director, Planning, Permissions, and Land, Operations, DOC, for agenda items 8 – 15
Nicole Mistal, Management Planning National Advisor, Operations, DOC, for agenda items 8 – 15
Anna Cameron, Planning Manager, Christchurch, Operations, DOC, for agenda items 8 – 15
Jeff Dalley, Technical Advisor – Monitoring, DOC, for agenda item 11
Bob Dickinson, Chair, Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board, and Rod Witte, contract policy advisor, DOC, for agenda item 15
Dave West, Freshwater Science Advisor, DOC, and Jane Goodman, Freshwater Technical Advisor, DOC, for agenda item 16
David Hodder NZ Tahr Foundation, for agenda item 17

Karakia

Rau Kirikiri opened the meeting with a karakia at 8.45am

Agenda item 1: Welcome and Chairperson's introduction

Warren Parker overviewed the meeting. The key topics identified were the Conservation Board nominations, National Park and Conservation Management Plans, Whitebait, Tourism (including fees recovery and revenue generation), and the Tahr Management Plan. He acknowledged the Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board and DOC staff, and described the field trip the previous day as a very useful day that gave insights to important issues in the eastern South Island.

The Authority resolved to move "into-committee" for agenda items 4.2, 7, 18, 19, 20.

Judy Hellstrom/Waana Davis/carried

Agenda item 2: Apologies

Apologies were received from Devon McLean.

The Authority resolved to receive the above apology for the meeting

Judy Hellstrom/Waana Davis/carried

Agenda item 3: Conflicts of interest

Mick Clout for Agenda item 14 (Hauturu/ Little Barrier Island CMP).

Agenda item 4.1: Approve minutes for the meeting held on 5 and 6 December 2016

The Authority resolved to approve the minutes of the meeting held on 5 and 6 December 2016, as a true and accurate record.

David Barnes/Mick Clout/carried

Matter arising:

1. Otago CMS: The Authority has received a response from the Minister regarding the proposed amendments to the Otago Conservation Management Strategy, stating that she supported the proposed action to resolve the milestones and minor inconsistencies regarding aircraft access.

   Action: Rick McGovern-Wilson to draft a letter to the Otago Conservation Board and DOC advising the Otago CMS amendments have been approved.

The Authority resolved to approve~~,~~ in accordance with section 17I (4) of the Conservation Act 1987, the proposed minor amendments to the Otago Conservation Management Strategy~~the proposed amendments to the Otago Conservation Management Strategy~~.

Warren Parker/David Barnes/carried

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Agenda item 4.2: Approve "in-committee" minutes for the meeting held on 5 and 6 December 2016

The Authority resolved to move "into-committee" for agenda item 4.2.

Judy Hellstrom/Waana Davis/carried

The Authority resolved to move out of "committee".

Jo Breese/Waana Davis /carried

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Agenda item 4.3: Approve minutes for the meeting held on 3 and 4 October 2016

The Authority resolved to approve the minutes of the meeting held on 3 and 4 October 2016, as a true and accurate record.

David Barnes/Mick Clout/carried

Agenda item 5: Status Report

The paper was taken as read. It was decided that the Mokihinui reclassification would be progressed, now that the Paparoa National Park Management Plan has been approved. It was decided to add a discussion on gene editing as an agenda item for the April meeting. Tourism is to remain on the agenda. Several actions delayed by the impact of the Kaikoura earthquakes will be addressed by the Chair and EO before the April meeting.

Agenda item 6: NZCA Work Programme 2017-2018

The work programme was taken as read. The following items were discussed:

- The DD-Gs would be scheduled to meet with the Authority to give an overview of the work of their business groups. The Chair and EO will scope up the invitations.
- The Conservation Board Letters of Expectations should be kept moving to meet the June deadline.
- It was decided that the October out-of-Wellington meeting would be in the Bay of Plenty (Tauranga).
- Ken Hughey will provide an update on the Science Plan and the Conservation and Environment Science Roadmap at the June meeting.
- Meetings with the CE LINZ and Chair of the Game Animal Council are to be framed up at the April meeting.

The Authority resolved to move "into-committee" for agenda item 7.

Mick Clout/Jo Breese/carried

The Authority resolved to move out of "committee"

Devon McLean/Jo Breese/carried

Agenda item 8: Management Planning Update

The paper was taken as read. The Authority was introduced to Nicole Mistal, the new Management Planning National Advisor.

The Westland Tai Poutini and Aoraki Mount Cook National Park Management Plans (NPMP) will now not be combined. Legal advice indicates each Park must have its own management plan. However, the process of preparing the plans would see the two teams brought together to work as though they were one.

The Authority agreed that Jan Riddell (Chair), Sandra Cook, and Mick Clout would form the Fiordland NPMP review committee; David Barnes (Chair) and Gerry McSweeney would form the Mt Aspiring NPMP committee; and, Waana Davis and David Barnes would form the Wellington CMS committee.

Future plans are expected to meet the standard of the Paparoa NPMP. The Paparoa NPMP was an important template to establish learnings about the Authority's expectations, which will be shared with DOC. The Authority also discussed the need for

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Conservation Management Plans to have reference to Treaty clauses and DOC's national strategic goals, and how the Treaty partner should be treated when applying for concessions.

Agenda item 9: Land Disposal Programme Update

The paper was taken as read. It was noted that this was largely a reactive process. The focus was on properties with physical buildings on them and DOC was not actively looking for properties with no buildings on them. The most active region for this process is the West Coast of the South Island.

There was discussion about the current issue of farm development creeping onto braided river beds and around Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. DOC is undertaking an analysis to see how much DOC land may be affected.

Agenda Item 10: Stewardship Land – Bimonthly Update and Update on the 5-Year Plan Priority List

The paper was taken as read. DOC has gone back to the Conservation Boards with the new priority lists, and is looking to set up a team to deal with the reclassifications.

Regarding the three Fiordland National Park additions, there was concern that Ngai Tahu had not yet been properly consulted. The Authority asked for the necessary consultation to occur with Ngai Tahu and that evidence of this be provided for the April meeting. The Authority expects ~~T~~these and the other listed land reuse categorisations ~~are expected~~ to be completed by 30 June.

The recategorisation of St James from stewardship land to a conservation park for recreational use is a top priority for both the Authority and the Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board. The Authority questioned how quickly this can be done with adequate consultation and due process followed and requested that the recommendation to the Minister on St James be made by 30 June. Marie Long requested that her team be given time to determine the best process and will report back at the next Authority meeting on this.

Agenda Item 11: Soundscape Work on Helicopter Landings

The paper was taken as read. It was stated that this was a new approach, soundscape management instead of managing noise, to dealing with noise on DoC land.

It was questioned when this work would be able to feed into other management plans. Consultation with stakeholders is due to end at the end of March. It is being looked at to be incorporated into the National Park Plans currently under development.

The tool measures flight path data, weather, topography, reference returns and activity trends. It could predict further increases in sound. It would provide a sound library of aircraft and jet boats, and adjust for multiple variables. The tool would allow DOC to manage both qualities (what is suitable and what is not) with respect to noise.

Agenda item 12: Access to cultural materials – Nga Aitanga a Nuku

The paper was taken as read. There were questions around the degree of process. There is an ability for variability and how each iwi wants to manage their plans.

The guidelines were developed over two years with iwi and other groups through workshops and consultation. It is understood the guideline is not going to suit all concerned. The Guidelines that the Authority produced in 1995 are due for review but may not now be necessary now this is in place.

Agenda item 13: Whirinaki Conservation Park CMP

The paper was taken as read. Chair and EO are to write a letter on behalf of the Authority confirming the members' feedback.

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Action: Warren Parker and Rick McGovern-Wilson to write to Ngati Whare and the Bay of Plenty Conservation Board, on behalf of the Authority, confirming their comments.

The Authority resolved to approve the comments as the formal response of the Authority on the Whirinaki Te Pua-a-Tane Conservation Park Management Plan

Warren Parker/Jo Breese/carried

Agenda item 14: Hauturu/Little Barrier CMP

The paper was taken as read. It was agreed that the whole Authority would review and provide comments on the CMP. The CEO of the Ngati Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Chair of the Auckland Conservation Board will be invited to the April meeting for a formal hand-over of the Plan.

Action: Rick McGovern-Wilson to confirm with Marie Long when the CMP will come to the Authority – late February, or when the Chairs attend in April.

Agenda item 15: Kahurangi National Park Management Plan Review

The paper was taken as read. Bob Dickinson gave an overview of the process, and explained that since the mountain bike trial began in 2011 they had gathered a lot of data, mostly derived from hut bookings. Rod Witte worked through the recommendations from the Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board.

It was noted that there was no evidence of displacement occurring between cyclists and walkers, with cyclists using the track for approximately one to two days and walkers using the tracks for approximately three to four days, on average.

Two issues were identified in the course of the public submission process:

1. The length of the season – it was decided that April would be problematic for extending the mountain biking season, (due to Easter and Anzac Day) so April will not be included in the extension of the season.
2. E-bikes – ~~due to~~despite the NZTA classification of e-bikes as pedal-assisted cycles raising some ambiguity, the NPMP classifies them as a motorised vehicle, so they will not be considered in the same category as a mountain bike, and will be banned from the Heaphy Track.

Other items discussed were: whether an additional fee should be implemented for mountain bikes; if the Mountain Biker's Code be printed as a pamphlet; the level of monitoring to be undertaken; and, what the consequences would be (and how it would be addressed) if there was non-compliance.

There was concern that full and adequate consultation with iwi ~~had~~ may not have been undertaken, with verbal agreements not documented. The Authority was assured that appropriate consultation had been undertaken. It was agreed that evidence of this should be obtained and provided to the Advisory.

Action: Rick McGovern-Wilson to write to the Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board, confirming the Authority's decision on the Plan review.

The Authority resolved to approve the amendment to the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan subject to the provision of information related to consultation with Iwi that confirms the consultation has been undertaken, i.e. dates of meetings and other interactions. The Authority also notes that:

a) Further work is to be done by the Department on fee recovery mechanisms for mountain bikers
b) The implications of the Department's e-bike review of national guidelines will need to be considered in due course, although the current amendment is for human powered cycles only

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c) That a social impact monitoring report is undertaken.

Gerry McSweeney/Sandra Cook/carried

The Authority members thanked the Kahurangi NPMP review committee – Devon McLean and Gerry McSweeney – for the work they had undertaken on the Authority's behalf.

Agenda item 16: Whitebait and Freshwater

Jane Goodman and Dave West joined the meeting. Their paper was taken as read.

It was agreed that there needed to be a cost effective monitoring system for the harvesting of whitebait. There was discussion around what could be done to regulate the harvesting of whitebait. Some suggestions were shortening the season, setting catch limits, and removing traps from nets.

There was a question of what needed further research and how to get good information. Currently information appears to be 'haphazard' and restrictions on catches are limited. However, it was noted that the research is there, it just needs to be extracted. Current whitebait harvesting is similar to commercial fishing but without the same restrictions or monitoring.

There is no formal national coordination of research and monitoring although work is being done with Regional Councils and universities.

There was question about what a sustainable catch fishery would look like for fisheries. A suggestion given was an annual online permit system, which would have strong conditions such as catch data by weight to be provided. Although this would not give data about what species are being harvested, it would allow for research to be carried out and harvesting would become more sustainable, both for number of whitebait and number of people harvesting.

It was also mentioned that retailers could be encouraged to only use sustainably caught or farmed whitebait. Controlling the scale of commercial sale of whitebait should also be a priority. It was also stated that both the commercial and recreational harvesting of whitebait need to be looked at.

Action: Rick McGovern-Wilson to draft a letter to go to the Minister advising of the outcomes of this discussion, on a 'no surprises' basis.

The Authority noted that:

1. Whitebait are important to New Zealanders – a Taonga and a treasured recreational activity, but there are questions about the sustainability of the catch due to loss of habitat and possible overharvesting. There is increasing anecdotal evidence of indiscriminate and large catches of whitebait for commercial gain. Four of the five whitebait species are classified as threatened.
2. A regulatory review would be challenging at this time, however this is not a reason for inaction and work needs to progress within the existing regulatory framework and across agencies and Local Authorities, i.e. a whole of Government approach.
3. In light of these concerns, the high importance of the whitebait fisheries to New Zealand, and a request from several Conservation Boards and other stakeholders for a more concerted and focused programme of action, the New Zealand Conservation Authority requests the ~~Director~~ Director-General Conservation to:
   a. Ask Department science staff to design a statistical robust, cost-effective monitoring programme for whitebait which provides better data on fish

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populations and trends across time. This could be supported by working with whitebaiters to obtain long-term catch records and perspectives.

b. Develop a research plan, consistent with understanding what science is required, to develop evidence-based policy that will support a sustainable whitebait fishery and through this identify R&D gaps and priorities so that research by third parties (such as Universities and CRIs) can be coordinated with the Department's effort to support the programme overall.

c. Investigate the possibility of banning the use of certain fishing techniques, such as the Southland Sock, which are indiscriminate in terms of their catch, prevent fish passage, and allow whitebait harvesting at sites not ~~previously~~ historically fished.

d. Explore mechanisms for control of the catch take via permits or catch limits (such as that agreed with the Waikato Regional Council and Tainui) and length of 'whitebait season'.

e. Advise how the Department could better coordinate with MPI, Local Authorities and iwi, in order to bring a more joined up approach to improve monitoring and compliance. For example MPI Fisheries officers may have some seasonal capacity to support compliance.

f. Develop a communication plan to raise public awareness about threats to the whitebait fishery and the need for active community support to improve habitat, ensure responsible take levels, and stewardship of threatened species.

4. Ask the Chief Science Advisor and Department Deputy Director-General responsible for freshwater biodiversity oversight, to report back to the New Zealand Conservation Authority with progress on the above factors and associated plan of action and resources for this, including resource gaps, at its June meeting.

Mick Clout/Jan Riddell /carried

Agenda item 17: Tahr Management Plan Annual Report

Andy Roberts spoke to the paper, which was taken as read.

Questions were raised regarding whether management of t~~T~~ahr can be more cost effective; what were the effect of t~~T~~ahr on alpine vegetation; and, regarding containment within land areas.

It was noted that there is a huge public interest in t~~T~~ahr. Currently two applications for permission to farm t~~T~~ahr on a small scale are under consideration. The farming of t~~T~~ahr was denied previously, however DOC is currently working through the process. Although the Tahr Management Plan aims to keep the population below 10,000, it was noted that hunting of t~~T~~ahr was problematic, with hunters shooting mainly the bulls. There is also no charge to hunt. The market for t~~T~~ahr meat is small but has potential to be developed.

Tahr numbers are increasing on freehold private land, where DOC and hunters are not controlling numbers. Thus, there are land tenure issues that will affect the controls.

It was decided that more data ~~are~~ is required so that income can start to be collected for managing the t~~T~~ahr.

The Authority resolved to:

1. Receive the Himalayan Tahr Control Plan and report for 2015-16
2. Encourage the Department's p~~P~~olicy s~~S~~pecialist to investigate mechanisms to increase the level of user pays so that cost recovery occurs via the beneficiaries of

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the Himalayan t~~T~~ahr herds; more effective and lower cost remote sensing technologies such as drones in order to improve monitoring; and adopt metrics to also express t~~T~~ahr culls on a catch per unit effort basis

3. Request future reports to be shortened to directly address the seven items specified in the Population Control plan. The Authority can request operational plans if this is required to support its decision making and advice.

Mick Clout/Judy Hellstrom/carried

The Authority resolved to move "into-committee" for agenda items 18, 19, and 20.

Jo Breese/Waana Davis/carried

The Authority resolved to move out of "committee".

Waana Davis/Mike Simm/carried

Agenda item 21: NZCA policy review

Jo Breese advised that she and Judy Hellstrom were still working on the Coastal Management Principles, and would endeavour to bring a completed document to the April meeting.

Agenda item 22: Members' Environmental Scan

Agenda item 23: Representation and Liaison

The Chair's report was taken as read, and there was further discussion on the issue of freedom campers and what DOC is doing about them.

No Conservation Board liaison reports were circulated.

Agenda item 24: Correspondence

The Authority resolved to receive the inwards correspondence and approve the outwards correspondence.

Jan Riddell/Mike Simm/carried

Meeting Closed: 4.00pm

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New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.4.2

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer

Subject: "In-committee" 7 and 8 February 2017 meeting minutes

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NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA's performance (Priority J)
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Resolve** to go "into committee", and b) **Approve** 7 and 8 February 2017 "In-committee" minutes as a true and accurate record.
Context	The draft minutes from the Authority meeting on 7 and 8 February 2017 were circulated to members by email on 17 February 2017 for comment.

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
Meeting on 3 and 4 April 2017

Status Report as at 22 March 2017

RESPONSIBILITY	TOPIC	REQUIRED ACTION	PROGRESS	STATUS
Actions arising from February 2017 meeting. *Previous actions which follow from resolutions taken at previous meetings on the same issue are retained and reported on under the meeting at which the issue first arose. e.g.* Strategic advice on management planning**;** Kauri National Park proposal.				
Actions arising from December 2016 meeting.				
1. NZCA	Tourism	The Authority resolved to write to the Minister of Conservation supporting a border levy with a biodiversity dividend	Not started	Letter sent to Minister 20 March 2017
Actions arising from August 2016 meeting.				
2. NZCA	Additions to Fiordland National Park	The Authority resolved to delay making a recommendation at this stage pending further discussion between the Department and the runanga in light of the issues being resolved through the Paparoa National Park Management Plan being resolved; and report back at the February meeting.	Write a letter to the Department to seek confirmation that consultation has been undertaken.	Feb 2017: now that Paparoa NPMP has been completed, if consultation is in order then move to complete the additions by 30 June 2017
Actions arising from October 2015 meeting.				
3. NZCA	Mokihinui River	Authority resolved to proceed with the additions of the areas outlined in the agenda paper to the Kahurangi National Park under Section 7 of the National Parks Act 1980, having first ensured that the Authority's report also covers the four points raised during the discussion (iwi views to be stated, biodiversity values to be reported on, budget implications of change in land	Letters have gone to DOC and West Coast Tai Poutini Board advising of Oct decision, and seeking more information from the Department on the four points.	Report outlining work required for completion to go to April meeting. Chair and EO to do consultation trip down West Coast in early May 2017.

		status, and appropriateness of current Kahurangi National Park Management Plan).	Reply received	

Other actions (not from resolutions)				
RESPONSIBILITY	**TOPIC**	**REQUIRED ACTION**	**PROGRESS**	**STATUS**
N/S **Not started** **Action overdue** **Underway or ongoing** **Action completed**				
February 2017				
1. NZCA staff	Otago CMS	EO to draft letter to Chair Otago Conservation Board with NZCA resolution on amendments to the Otago CMS	Letter sent 20 Feb 2017	
2. NZCA staff	Paparoa NP addition	EO to initiate the s7 analysis and addition of Yorke Creek to Paparoa NP	Update report at April meeting re requirements	
3. NZCA staff	Treaty issues	EO to source the Iwi Rights and Issues paper for the NZCA members	The paper is still being completed by DOC Policy team	
4. NZCA Chair	D-G report	Chair to converse with D-G about getting more strategic focus in his report	Chair emailed D-G 14 March 2017	
5. NZCA staff	Aoraki, Westland, Mt Aspiring and Fiordland NPMPs	EO to advise South Island planning manager of the committees and their process role	Email sent to Anna Cameron 15 March 2017 with SoE attached	
6. NZCA EO and Chair	Whirinaki CMP	Write to Ngati Whare and BOP Conservation Board with comments on the Whirinaki Conservation Park CMP	Letter sent 20 Feb 2017	
7. NZCA staff	Hauturu CMP	EO to liaise with PPL about when the CMP will come to the Authority: mid-Feb or at April meeting	Soft copy emailed to members 27 Feb 2017	
8. NZCA EO and Chair	Kahurangi NPMP review	Write to Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board confirming the Authority's decision on the Plan review	Letter sent to MOC 6 March seeking her comments, reply to NMCB once they're received	
9. NZCA staff	Whitebait	EO to draft a letter to MOC advising the resolution from the February meeting	Letter sent 2 March 2017	
10. NZCA staff	Conservation Board appointments	EO to circulate the full list of proposed CB recommendations to members	Sent to members 17 Feb 2017	

11. NZCA EO	Te Hiku CB	EO to raise issues with Te Hiku Conservation Board with AMOC	Raised at 7 March 2017 meeting, D-G will step in to resolve matters	
12. NZCA Chair	Tourism	Chair to write to D-G requesting Bruce Parkes and Gavin Walker attend April meeting for tourism discussion (see also items 14 and 21 below)	Letter sent 1 March 2017	
December 2016				
13. NZCA staff	BFOB	Ensure D-G report moves to outcome reporting for BFOB, not just outputs.	April meeting, and going forward	
14. NZCA EO and Chair	Tourism	Send Mike Simm's October paper to the D-G	Letter sent 1 March 2017	
15. NZCA staff	Wilding pines	Get an update on the wilding pine programme	April meeting, included in D-G report	
16. NZCA staff	NZ Coastal Policy Statement	EO to advise members where the NZCPS review has got to	April meeting – email request sent to Policy staff 6 March 2017	
October 2016				
17. NZCA and NZCA staff	*Treaty Principles*	Agree on who will revise the *Treaty Principles* at the December meeting.	*S4 Principles* sent to committee 15 March 2017	
18. NZCA staff	Gene editing	Add gene editing as an agenda item for the June 2017 meeting	June 2017	N/S
19. NZCA staff	BSO resourcing	Follow up on the Authority's previous aide-memoire, and get feedback, particularly around the item related to getting more clarity on the role of the board support officer.	Issue raised in the Feb CB Liaison feedback to D-G and DD-G Ops – see also item 25	
20. NZCA staff	Principles	EO to develop a standard template to ensure consistency in language and layout	Ongoing	N/S
August 2016				
21. Gavin Walker, DOC	Tourism-related revenue	DOC to report back on the higher-level progress on pricing and compliance, not the operational details.	See item 12; letter sent 1 March 2017	
22. Jo Breese, Judy Hellstrom, Waana David, and Mick Clout	*Coastal Management Principles*	Review the *Coastal Management Principles* and provide a revised version for adoption at the April meeting.	Updated *Principles* for approval at April meeting	

23. NZCA staff	Submissions on Treaty settlements	Do an analysis of Treaty negotiations currently underway and see what implications they may have on the Authority.	Update for June meeting	
24. NZCA staff	Game Animal Council	Invite Don Hammond, chairman of the Game Animal Council, to an Authority meeting.	Aim for February or April 2017	
25. NZCA staff	Conservation Board budgets	Rick McGovern-Wilson to provide an update on board budgets and if they remain the same as the previous year.	Issue raised in the Feb CB Liaison feedback to D-G and DD-G Ops – see also item 19	
June 2016 meeting				
26. NZCA staff	Overseas Investment Office	Rick to clarify with the Department the relationship with the Overseas Investment Office, and seek a paper for December, and invite the head of the OIO to the meeting. • ask them to present a couple of case studies where they've consulted with other groups over the s17 land (from August meeting)	Schedule into the workplan for 2017 and send an invite.	N/S
27. NZCA Staff	National park management plan review committees	Rick to draft terms of reference to include clarity around roles, timeframes, and information around general policy and relevant legislation, and details on teleconference and resources available. The terms of reference will be circulated for comments.		N/S
28. NZCA staff	Partnerships model (DOC)	Get an update from Kay Booth for either August or December meeting	Kay attending June 2017 meeting	
December 2015 meeting				
29. DOC	Marine	Update on marine protection and the strategy for achieving representativeness every 12 months, or sooner if an immediate issue.	Next update December 2016. Email sent to Sean Cooper 11/08/2016 Schedule into yearly workplan.	
August 2015 meeting				

30. Servicing Staff	Customary use	Requested that • the Authority's 1997 publication *Maori Customary Use of Native Birds, Plants and Other Traditional Materials* and • 2007 *Giving effect to section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987* be circulated to members	Papers sent to Chair 15 March 2017 to assess the need for updating	

NZCA Work Programme 2015-2017
Rolling 1 year work programme

Agenda paper type	3-4 April 2017	6-7 June 2017	7-8 August 2017	2-3 October 2017	4-5 December 2017	7-8 February 2018
	Wellington	Wellington	Wellington	VenuTaurangae TBC	Wellington	Wellington
Strategic	Te Urewera Plan - NZCA consulted at the pre-approval state, early 2017	Induction for new Authority members	Conservation Board Chairs' Conference			
	Update on marine protection and the strategy for achieving representativeness every 12 months, or sooner if an immediate issue.	Update on CES Roap Map and the DOC Science Plan	Review the 5-Year Plan for Stewardship Land recategorisations			
	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge
	Department briefing on the OIO and implications for tenure review programme	Work with DOC on Conservation Board Letters of Expectation	Follow up discussion on Climate Change and the implications for DOC infrastructure			
	Review of NZCA performance and Strategic Priorities	Briefing on the Predator Free NZ development				
Review/Approve		Review the proposed DOC Science Strategy	Receive East Coast Hawke's Bay CMS	Receive Wellington CMS	Receive Westland Tai Poutini NPMP	Approve Westland Tai Poutini NPMP
	Approve the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan review		Receive Tongaririo NPMP partial review	Approve Tongariro NPMP partial review	Receive Aoraki/Mount Cook NPMP	Approve Aoraki/Mount Cook NPMP
	Review NZCA policy (Coastal Principles)	Review NZCA policy (S4 commitments)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)
Information	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan
	Update on NZ marine reserves and the MPA programme and further 5% to get representativeness	Presentation on gene editing	Presentation from Mervyn English on HP and OD work			
		Update on DOC's Partnerships Model from Kay Booth.	Update on DOC's work with Historic Heritage			
Stakeholder Engagement		Meet with CE of OIO and CE of LINZ	Meet with CE of Forest and Bird			
		Meet with Chair of the Game Animal Council				

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.7

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Lou Sanson (Director-General)

Subject: **Director-General's Report**

NZCA Strategic Priority	(E) Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
Recommendation	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** this report by the Director-General
Context	This report by the Director-General brings to the Authority's attention a range of operational matters that have occurred in the February – March 2017 period. Topics discussed include: • Healthy Nature Healthy People • Battle for our Birds • Pest Programmes • Threatened Species • Health and Safety • Concessions • Northland Forest Health • Kaikoura Earthquake • Christchurch Fires • Wilding Conifers

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.8

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Tasha Sharp, Statutory Bodies Advisor, DOC

Subject: **Te Hauturu o Toi Nature Reserve Conservation Management Plan**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	Management Planning
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper b) **Seek** clarification from the CEO of the Ngati Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Chair of the Auckland Conservation Board on issues that members have identified in the Plan
Context	The Te Hauturu o Toi Nature Reserve Conservation Management Plan (Plan) has been prepared in accordance with the Ngati Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012. The Plan was received by the Authority in soft copy on Wednesday 22 February and was forwarded to members for consideration. The CEO of the Ngati Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Chair of the Auckland Conservation Board will be in attendance to answer questions regarding the Plan. The draft Plan is attached for reference.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve

Conservation Management Plan

2017 Draft

Cover image: Mt Hauturu at dusk
Photo: Mike Bodie

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Kupu whakataki
Foreword

E ngā pītau whakarei o ngā matā waka he mihi, he tangi ki a koutou.

Ka tangihia te hunga kua kapohia e te ringa kaha o aituā, takoto mai, haere atu rā koutou ki raro i te ara kua papatauria e te tapuwae kauika tangata, he nui ngā whetū kei te rangi, ka mau tonu, mau tonu, whatungarongaro i te whenua, ngaro noa, ngaro noa.

E ngā maunga ariki o te motu tū tonu mai koutou, tae atu ki ngā awa e riporipo ana mai uta ki tai, ka mihi, ka mihi.

He mihi maiora ki a tātou, e kore ngā mihi e mutu.

This Plan marks a milestone in the relationship between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department of Conservation, the agency representing the Crown in protecting the Nature Reserve.

In September 2011, the Crown formally apologised and acknowledged historic treaty breaches. Amongst those breaches was the compulsory acquisition of the Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island (Te Hauturu-o-Toi) in 1892. The consequence of losing their interest and access to Te Hauturu-o-Toi has been a source of ongoing grievance for Ngāti Manuhiri.

Despite these grievances, the Department of Conservation has for many years enjoyed the ongoing support and collaboration of Ngāti Manuhiri with our joint efforts to protect Te Hauturu-o-Toi. This includes the eradication of kiore ~~and mice~~ in 2004.

As a result of the ongoing protection, the Nature Reserve has one of the highest levels of fauna species diversity for forest habitats in New Zealand, making it an important site for the protection of threatened indigenous species. It was home to New Zealand's last remaining population of hihi, from which all mainland populations are descended, and is an important habitat for the wētāpunga.

Alongside being New Zealand's second formally protected island nature reserve, Te Hauturu-o-Toi is an iconic site for Ngāti Manuhiri and is of cultural, spiritual and historic significance.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Act 2012 sets out a suite of mechanisms to address these grievances including the development of this Plan. Not only will this Plan enhance the current protection allowed for on the Nature Reserve but it also sets out measures to protect the cultural footprint of Ngāti Manuhiri.

This Plan has been prepared by the Department in consultation with the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and Auckland Conservation Board. It will be approved by the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and Auckland Conservation Board before its implementation by the Department.

This Plan is a statutory document which acknowledges Ngāti Manuhiri as kaitiaki of the Nature Reserve, implements the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy, and provides for the management direction of the Nature Reserve over the next 10 years. This Plan also provides for the partnership between the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Department around preservation and nurturing of the Nature Reserve's habitats and threatened species. The objectives in this Plan further strengthen the Nature Reserve's place as a jewel within the Te Moana-nui-o-Toi.

~~Public notification provides the opportunity for involving all interested persons in refining and reviewing this Plan. The Department looks forward to receiving your views through the submissions process.~~

The Department of Conservation looks forward to implementing this Plan and growing the post-settlement relationship with Ngāti Manuhiri.

Ngā mihi anō,



~~**Sue Reed-Thomas**~~ **Andrew Baucke**

Director, Operations, ~~Northern North Island~~ Auckland

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Mihi
Welcome

KORERO NGĀTI MANUHIRI
'KA WERA HOKI I TE AHI, E MANA ANA ANO'
'While the fire burns the mana is effective'

E noho ana au i toku taumata
E ko te paepae o oku tupuna a Manuhiri me Rehua
Ka titiro atu au ki a te tai rawhiti
Ki te whitinga mai o te raa
Matakitaki ana aku mata ki runga o Hauturu
Ki te Pua Tapu o Mataahu
He tohu aroha, he raa whakaaio Kia hora te marino
Kia whakapapa pounamu te moana
Ka tere te karohorohi
Kia mua ki tou aroaro
Paimarire

Ko te atu toku piringa
Ka puta, Ka ora

Whakatau mai , nga pari ka ranga ranga tanga maha whakatau mai
E nga tihi maunga, nga waka, nga tupuna rongonui
Nau mai !! Haere mai !!
Mauria mai nga parekawakawa I roto ia koutou, whakatakoto
Horahia, ki mua ia tatou, kia mihihia, kia tangihia, kia poroporoakihia ano tatou
Ahakoa kua ngaro te huia I te Aoturoa ko ana Kupe ako mahue iho whakarongo ki te Huia e tang, e tangi i nei
Hui !! Hui !! Huihuia !!
Tenei hoki te whirinaki mo tatou te hunga e whaia i nga moemoea o ratou kua wheturangitia
No reira ratou te hunga wairua ki a ratou, tatou, nga kanohi ora e pae nei
Manuhiri Te Tupuna
Manuhiri te Tangata
Manuhiri te Tapu
Haumi ee !!Hui ee !! Taukiri ee!!

Mook Hohneck

CEO, Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust

NGĀTI MANUHIRI
"Te Whai Rahi"

Co-governance

The Ngāti Manuhiri Treaty Settlement formed a new partnership between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Crown.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 (NMCSA) acknowledged Ngāti Manuhiri as kaitiaki of the Nature Reserve and provided for co-governance of the Nature Reserve by the Trustees of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust (the Trust) and the Auckland Conservation Board (the Board). This is to be achieved through the development and joint approach of this Conservation Management Plan (this Plan). The co-governance partnership is also given effect through a Protocol which sets out how the Minister of Conservation, Department of Conservation and the Trust will work together in fulfilling conservation objectives for the Nature Reserve.

The NMCSA vested the Nature Reserve in the Trust and 1.2 hectares (approximately) at Te Maraeroa in the name Ngāti Manuhiri's tupuna Rahui Te Kiri, subject to the Trust providing a registrable covenant and easement over the land. The NMCSA provided for the Nature Reserve to be gifted back to the Crown for the people of New Zealand. The NMCSA declared the Nature Reserve to be a whenua rāhui site and provided for the Crown's acknowledgement of the statement of Ngāti Manuhiri values in relation to the Nature Reserve and to apply particular protection principles.

The Nature Reserve will continue to be managed by the Department on behalf of the people of New Zealand. The 1.2 ha site at Te Maraeroa has become private land and is subject to a conservation covenant and particular easements. This provides for the management of the land to be for conservation purposes so as to preserve the reserve values, while also providing for the freedom of access to the public.

The Trust, the Board, the Minister and the Director-General are committed to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Nature Reserve for present and future generations.

Rārangi upoko
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User's guide

Structure

This Plan has four Parts:

Part 1: describes the traditional associations of tangata whenua to the Island.
Part 2: describes the values of the Nature Reserve.
Part 3: describes the management direction for the Nature Reserve.
Part 4: sets out the administrative matters associated with implementing, monitoring and reviewing this Plan.

Purpose

This Plan guides the Department in its management of the Nature Reserve and implements specific requirements under the NMCSA. It identifies the values of the Nature Reserve and establishes its strategic direction.

Term and effect

This Plan has a term of 10 years, or until it is formally reviewed or amended in whole or part.[1] The term may be extended by the Minister of Conservation.

Once approved, the official version of this Plan is that on the Department's website at doc.govt.nz**.** Corrections and amendments may be made to this Plan during its term.[2] For practical reasons, the Department will be unable to update hard copy versions to reflect such corrections and amendments.

Plan development

The NMCSA outlines the process for developing this Plan.[3] The Department developed this Plan with the Trust, Board and others. This Plan was ~~P~~publically notifi~~ed~~~~cation~~ and subsequently reviewed. ~~provides the opportunity to involve all interested persons in refining and reviewing the Plan.~~ The Trust and Board must approve this Plan before its implementation by the Department.

How to use this Plan

This Plan is specifically for the Nature Reserve. It recognises the co-governance partnership and provides the management direction for the Nature Reserve. It is part of a suite of documents used by the Department that provide the planning framework for all public conservation lands and waters in New Zealand (see Appendix 1).

This Plan should be read along with the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014 (CMS), applicable legislation, the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, and the Conservation General Policy (General Policy) which will give guidance if this Plan is silent on an issue.

Location and classification

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is located approximately 80 km north of Auckland on the outer edge of the Hauraki Gulf/Tīkapa Moana (known to Ngāti Manuhiri as Te Moana Nui ō Toi) (see Map1).

Approximately 2,816~~5.7~~ hectares of Te Hauturu-o-Toi is classified as a Nature Reserve[4] and is managed by the Department. The balance of approximately 1.2 hectares is private land that the NMCSA vested in the name of Rahui Te Kiri. It is administered by the Trust, and is subject to a conservation covenant and easement (see Map 2). The conservation covenant over the private land requires that it be managed for conservation purposes and guarantees a right of access to the public.

In addition to this Nature Reserve classification, the Nature Reserve has the whenua rāhui overlay and has been identified as a priority ecosystem unit by the Department.

[1] Section 95 of the NMCSA.

[2] Corrections and amendments that do not affect policy intent or public interest can be made without public consultation. Legislative change may make an amendment or review necessary.

[3] Sections 84 to 97 of the NMCSA.

[4] Section 20 of the Reserves Act 1977.

TAHI

Ngā painga me ngā whakarooputanga tukuiho

Traditional associations



Photo: Andris Apse

1. Ngāti Manuhiri

Ngāti Manuhiri are the descendants of the tupuna Manuhiri, the eldest son of Maki. They affiliate to the broader Te Kawerau confederation. Ngāti Manuhiri is connected to Ngāti Rehua of Great Barrier Island/Aotea. Both tribes represent the Ngāti Wai interests associated with the Island.

Ngāti Manuhiri affiliates to Omaha Marae at Pakiri. Their rohe encompasses Mangawhai to the north and extends south to the Okura rivermouth south of Whangaparaoa. Their easterly boundary takes in the islands including Te Hauturu-o-Toi. The western boundary generally follows State Highway 1 running from Kaiwaka south through Wellsford and Warkworth towards Kaipara Flats.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi takes its name from its highest point 'the windblown summit of Toi'. This name, which features in whakatauī, pepeha and waiata, is a reminder of the earliest period of human settlement in the region. It stems from the arrival of the ancestor Toi Te Huatahi who discovered Te Hauturu-o-Toi in the 12th century.

The Island is also known as Te Whai Rahi "the huge stingray" the paramount kaitiaki of Ngāti Manuhiri.

In the mid-17th century, the ancestor Maki and his brother Mataahu conquered Te Hauturu-o-Toi. Manuhiri, two of his brothers, and his cousin Rehua, who is Mataahu's son, participated in the raupatu. Significant events, marriages with other iwi such as Ngāti Wai and Ngāti Rehua and the coming of the Pākehā have shaped and formed the tribal landscape as we know it today.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is not only seen as a place associated with, and occupied by, the ancestors of Ngāti Manuhiri. It is a iconic taonga in its own right.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi is of iconic cultural and spiritual value to Ngāti Manuhiri and their whanaunga who also share ancestral ties to it. The surrounding seas provided a rich source of fish and other kaimoana. Nga Puke Tarahanga o Hauturu 'the many peaks of Hauturu' were a rich source of birds, in particular manu ōi, or varieties of mutton birds.

From the early 1880s the Crown made efforts to acquire Te Hauturu-o-Toi which resulted in 10 years of dispute between the Crown and Ngāti Manuhiri. The Little Barrier Island Purchase Act 1894 made Te Hauturu- oō-Toi Crown land and in 1895 the Island was made a Nature Reserve. The occupants were forcibly evicted in 1896. This period was a time of great unrest for Ngāti Manuhiri and their whanaunga.

Today, Ngāti Manuhiri works with the Department to fulfil their ahi kā and kaitiaki responsibilities.

Ngāti Manuhiri's Treaty Settlement redress

The NMCSA received royal assent on 19 November 2012 to acknowledge and settle the historical Treaty grievances of Ngāti Manuhiri, and to give effect to the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and the TrustNgāti Manuhiri dated 21 May 2011 (the Deed of Settlement).

The Deed of Settlement acknowledges Te Hauturu-o-Toi's iconic importance to Ngāti Manuhiri, and provides the Trust and Board with a co-governance role for the Nature Reserve, through the development and approval of this Plan.

Ngāti Manuhiri recognise themselves as not only kaitiaki of Te Hauturu-o-Toi but also as ahi kā of Te Hauturu-o-Toi.

The NMCSA provided other cultural and relationship redresses that impact on Te Hauturu-o-Toi, including:

- the vesting of approximately a 1.2 ha site at Te Maraeroa in the name of Ngāti Manuhiri's tupuna Rahui Te Kiri, administered by the Trust, including the ability to build a wānanga facility on the land. This site is subject to a conservation covenant, which provides for the management of the land to be for conservation purposes ~~so as to~~to preserve the reserve values, while also providing for the freedom of access to the public;
- the removal of stones from Te Hauturu-o-Toi for cultural purposes by the members of Ngāti Manuhiri with joint approval from the Trust and the Department;
- a whenua rāhui overlay classification over the Nature Reserve to acknowledge Ngāti Manuhiri's traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical values to the Nature Reserve including the noting of Ngāti Manuhiri's statement of values and protection principles on conservation documents affecting the Nature Reserve (see Appendix 2); and
- a Conservation Protocol (the Protocol) issued to the Trust by the Minister of Conservation, which sets out how the Department and the Trust will work together to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Nature Reserve. A summary of the terms of Protocol are required to be noted in this Plan (see Appendix 3 for the complete Protocol).

In broad terms, the Protocol sets out how the Department will work in partnership with the Trust to fulfil conservation objectives across the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe and foster a positive, collaborative and enduring relationship into the future. It provides recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri's interests and special relationships with sites of significance, species and habitat protection, natural and historic heritage and cultural materials across the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe. It assists the parties to exercise their respective responsibilities cooperatively, to achieve the conservation policies, actions and outcomes sought by both parties.

The settlement redress begins a new era of partnership and sets out a platform for Ngāti Manuhiri's participation and collaboration on the Island, along with other cultural, kaitiaki and conservation matters.

Vision and aspirations for the Island

The Trust represents the Ngāti Manuhiri interest on Te Hauturu-o-Toi. Ngāti Manuhiri's vision is to restore their cultural footprint on Te Hauturu-o-Toi and to protect and uphold all things naturally and culturally significant in its natural entirety and surrounding environs for future generations of all New Zealanders.

While Ngāti Manuhiri aspirations for Te Hauturu-o-Toi may continue to evolve, at the time of writing this Plan, key aspirations are:

- Manuhiritanga: a term that describes Ngāti Manuhiri's conscious day-by-day behaviour within Te Ao Māori on which they base their traditions, practices, values and beliefs systems;~~.~~
- Whanaungatanga: a kinship network that links all Ngāti Manuhiri to their whānau, hapū, iwi and Te Ao Māori;~~.~~
- Turangawaewae: staying in touch with the very source and origins of Ngāti Manuhiri whakapapa, places of belonging, cultural obligations, responsibilities and spiritual connectedness;~~.~~
- Wairua: aspiring to stay connected to spiritual life principles and the relationship Ngāti Manuhiri have with the world around them, for example the life force of Te Hauturu-o-Toi that Ngāti Manuhiri draw on for themselves;~~.~~
- Kaitiakitanga: guardianship, stewardship protection and enhancement of all things on and within the environs of Ngāti Manuhiri whenua and moana;~~.~~
- Poutama: commercial/economic long-term sustainability for all of Ngāti Manuhiri; and~~.~~
- Wānanga: a place of ritual and cultural activity conducted under the tribal authority of Ngāti Manuhiri on the 1.2 ha of private land.

  Ngāti Manuhiri will be seeking opportunities to meet this vision and aspirations for Te Hauturu-o-Toi.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi

Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve

RUA



Photo: Grant Maslowski

2. Landscape and structure

Te Hauturu-o-Toi marks the northern extent of the Te Moana Nui ō Toi and its high and rugged outline is a feature of much of the outer Gulf. It covers an area of approximately 2,817 ha, is 7 km in diameter and rises to 722 m above sea level. Te Hauturu-o-Toi is a dacite-rhyodacite volcano that formed as a result of two eruptive episodes, 3 million years ago and between 1.2 and 1.6 million years ago.

Deep ravines and sharp ridges radiate from the central peaks. The western edge is characterised by steep cliffs with small cobble and boulder shores, while the eastern edge has steep cliffs comprising volcanic breccias overlain by alluvial soils, with cobble and boulder shorelines. Many streams flow into deep gorges cut into the easily eroded volcanic rock, with frequent waterfalls and drops. The steep topography results in a high rate of natural erosion and leached soils, particularly on the steeper, upper slopes and ridges. Hingaia (Pohutukawa Flat) on the north-eastern corner of Te Hauturu-o-Toi was formed relatively recently (less than ~~within the past~~ 2,000 years[5]) after a massive rock fall from the towering cliffs above.

A flat terrace has formed on the south-western corner of Te Hauturu-o-Toi, behind Te Titoki Point, from an accumulation of boulders and debris from northerly and eastern wave systems meeting. The area is the only flat land on Te Hauturu-o-Toi, as result of three streams depositing alluvial debris behind the boulder banks.

3. Natural environment

Flora

Because of its height, the Nature Reserve has a representative range of altitudinal sequences, from pōhutukawa forest at the shoreline, kānuka on the lower slopes, and kauri, beech and tawa forest in the valleys, to a cloud forest of quintinia, tāwari and rātā near the summit. The Nature Reserve has five vegetation ecosystems, comprising:

- shore bindweed, knobby clubrush, gravelfields/stonefields;
- pōhutukawa, puriri, karaka broadleaved forest;
- kauri, podocarp broadleaved forest;
- kauri, podocarp broadleaved beech forest; and
- tōwai, rātā, montane podocarp forest.

These vegetation types are generally representative of Northland, Coromandel and associated island habitats.

The main part of the Nature Reserve has over 370 higher plants, including 90 varieties of fern and a range of liverworts and mosses. Hayward, Wright and Hayward (1991)[6] reported that there were over 250 species of lichen on the Nature Reserve, representing 20% of all known species in New Zealand.

There are Nationally Endangered, Threatened and At Risk plant species on the Nature Reserve (see Appendix 4). Nationally Critical and Endangered species present include pekapeka/fireweed (*Senecio scaberulus*), sneezeweed (*Centipeda minima* subsp. *minima*) and nau/Cooks scurvy grass (*Lepidium oleraceum*). Threatened plant species on the Nature Reserve include pua o te reinga/woodrose (*Dactylanthus taylorii*), pīnaki/native carrot (*Daucus glochidiatus*), ~~*Pimelea tomentosa*,~~ New Zealand watercress (*Rorippa divaricata*), giant flowering broom (*Carmichaelia williamsii*) and parapara/ birdcatcher tree (*Pisonia brunoniana*).

The Nature Reserve also has a number of geographically unique plants. The pokohinau/mokohinau hebe (*Hebe pubescens* subsp. *sejuncta*) is only found on three islands in Te Moana Nui ō Toi (Te Hauturu-o-Toi, Mokohinau and Great Barrier Island/Aotea). A particular species of rātā/Northern rātā (*Metrosideros parkinsonii*) is found only on the Nature Reserve and Great Barrier

[5] Kear, David: N.Z. Geological Survey D.S.I.R: 52-56

[6] Hayward, B.W.; Wright, A.E.; and Hayward, G.C. 1991: Lichens of Little Barrier Island (Hauturu), Northern New Zealand. *Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum 28*: 185–199.



Photo: Andris Apse

Island/Aotea in the North Island. As well as rātā/Northern rātā ~~Parkinson's rātā~~, Te Hauturu-o-Toi and Great Barrier Island/Aotea represent the northern-most extent of tawhai pango/black beech (*Fuscospora solandri*) and *Archeria racemosa* within New Zealand.

The distance and length of time the Island has been separated from the mainland and its thin soils may have led to certain plant species being absent, although seed dispersal from the mainland and Great Barrier Island/Aotea still continues. These species include tī kōuka/cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), parataniwha/ New Zealand Begonia (*Elatostema rugosum*) and maire/coastal maire (*Nestegis apetala*). Only a few rimu/red pine (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) are present, despite being common on the adjacent mainland and Great Barrier Island/Aotea.

Fauna

The Nature Reserve has one of the highest levels of fauna species diversity for a forest habitat in New Zealand. It also has more coastal bird species than any other island in New Zealand. Significant bird populations include the only known breeding population of takahikare/New Zealand storm petrel (*Pealeornis maoriana*), the only naturally occurring population of hihi/stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*), and the largest known population of tītī/Cook's petrel (*Pterodroma cookii*). The Nature Reserve is now also home to a range of other threatened bird species (see Appendix 4), such as, kākā/North Island kākā (*Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis*), kōkako/North Island kōkako (*Callaeas wilsoni*), ~~North Island~~ tīeke/ North Island saddleback (*Philesturnus rufusater*), tītitipounamu~~-~~/North Island rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris granti*), kākāriki/red crowned parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae*) and North Island brown kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*).

There are two species of pekapeka/~~bat (~~long-tailed bat~~,~~ (*Chalinolobus tuberbulatus*), and pekapeka/short-tailed bat~~,~~ (*Mystacina tuberbulata*), and the wētāpunga/Little Barrier giant wētā (*Deinacrida heteracantha*). The ~~i~~Island is also home to a growing population of northern tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus punctatus*). As kiore/Pacific rat (*Rattus exulans*) predate young tuatara, eight adult tuatara were taken into captivity on the Island in 1992–3 and located eggs were transported to Victoria University, Wellington, for hatching. The tuatara were then returned to the Nature Reserve as juveniles. These reptiles have subsequently been released at sites on the Nature Reserve to help the endemic population to recover after kiore eradication.

The Nature Reserve has the second highest diversity of reptiles of any offshore New Zealand island, with the Nationally Vulnerable niho taniwha/chevron skink (*Oligosoma homalonotum*), the Declining moko pirirākau /forest gecko (*Mokopirirakau granulatus*), ornate skink (*Oligosoma ornatum*), and striped skink (*Oligosoma striatum*) present on the Nature Reserve.

Cats were introduced to the Nature Reserve in about 1870. Sporadic cat control was carried out on the Nature Reserve from 1897 to 1977. A determined eradication attempt began in July 1977 and was completed on 23 June 1980, resulting in successful eradication. In 2004, kiore/Pacific rat ~~(*Rattus exulans*)~~ were also eradicated, resulting in the Nature Reserve becoming free of all non-native predatory mammals.

North Island brown kiwi, hihi/stitchbird, tīeke/ North Island saddleback *(Philesturnus rufusater),* tītitipounamu/ rifleman, pōpokotea/whitehead (*Mohoua albicilla*), kākāriki/red-crowned parakeet and tītī/~~C~~cook's petrel have been translocated to other locations around the country to re-establish at sites where they have previously become extinct. It addition to the birds, the mokopāpā/Pacific gecko (*Dactylocnemis pacificus*) has been translocated back to the mainland. All tīeke/ North Island saddleback and ~~Male~~ kōkako/ North Island kōkako on the Nature Reserve descended from birds translocated to the Nature Reserve in the 1980s and 1990s. Male kōkako/ North Island kōkako were ~~relocated~~ translocated onto the Island from nearby Great Barrier Island/Aotea in the 1990s to ensure survival of the local genes.

The fauna on the Nature Reserve have an additional level of protection through a number of international conventions. The International Convention for Biological Diversity is one of the main conventions applicable to the Nature Reserve. This convention led to the

development of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (2000), which established a strategic framework for the conservation and sustainable use and management of New Zealand's biodiversity. Because of its separation from the mainland, the Nature Reserve is a valuable resource for the protection and maintenance of indigenous species.

4. Historic heritage

After 800 years of Māori occupation, Te Hauturu-o-Toi has many recorded archaeological sites. There are pā, trenches, midden pits and horticultural stone work sites located around the coastal areas of Te Hauturu-o-Toi. There are eight recorded pā on the Island: Te Hue, Parihakoakoa, Haowhenua Point, near Te Waikohare Stream, Ngapuamataehu, near Tirikakawa Stream, west of Awaroa Point and near Ngatamahine Point. Middens and terraces on Te Hauturu-o-Toi are commonly associated with the pā sites. Some horticultural stone work ~~is located in~~is in areas that were suitable for gardening. There is also a canoe rut located on the northern side of Te Maraeroa Flat. Burial sites are not recorded, although Boscawen's map from 1892 (Dodd, 2007)[7] shows two sites on the Island.

Te Maraeroa Flat contains the largest number of recorded archaeological sites. This reflects its flat topography and that it is the easiest access point onto the Nature Reserve. There are also recorded archaeological sites that reflect post-European arrival, occupation, logging history, horticultural activity and burial.

The Nature Reserve was one of the first places in New Zealand used for the protection of native fauna. Most notable of these was the translocation of North Island brown kiwi in 1903 and 1919, kākāpō/ground parrot (*Strigops habroptila*) in 1903, ~~and~~ tīeke/ North Island saddleback in 1925, and roroa/great spotted kiwi *(Apteryx haastii)* in 1915 onto the Nature Reserve. Not all translocations have been successful, with kākāpō/ground parrot, ~~and the~~ roroa/great spotted kiwi and tīeke/ North Island saddleback failing to establish at the time. The translocation of tīeke/ North Island saddleback in 1986 to 1988 was successful and Kākāpō/ground parrot were introduced again between 2012 and 2014.

5. Biosecurity

Biosecurity for the Nature Reserve is managed by the Department. High biosecurity standards are in place to prevent exotic plants, seeds, diseases and animals being transported to the Nature Reserve by visitors, materials and machinery. This operation is primarily run from the mainland and includes additional security measures at the landing facility on the Nature Reserve.

Biosecurity conditions require that all visitors are subject to checks by qualified Department staff prior to departure, and all personal gear is taken directly to a quarantine room at the Nature Reserve on arrival. All equipment and supplies are inspected for soil, seeds and plant material, invertebrates and rodents. Weed incursions onto the Nature Reserve are managed and monitored for the presence of any exotic organisms that may threaten the Nature Reserve's ecosystem. The biosecurity risks to these unique features posed by day visitors needs to be weighed against the benefits gained from allowing visits to the Nature Reserve.

Helicopter landings on the Nature Reserve are controlled through a permit system. Due to the potential for seeds and soil material to be transported to the Nature Reserve in the landing gear of the helicopter and the difficulty of managing biosecurity procedures at the departure point, helicopter landings outside of those required for departmental operations and maintenance, are to be minimised. Only operators certified with a current Pest Free Warrant can transport visitors to the Nature Reserve.

6. Access

[7] Dodd A. 2007: *Te Maraeroa Flat, Little Barrier Island: Heritage Assessment*. Auckland Conservancy, Department of Conservation.

The status of the Nature Reserve under legislation and policy focuses on the protection and preservation of its natural values from

> *…. the appropriate provisions of the [Reserves Act] shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as Nature Reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity indigenous flora and fauna or natural features that are of such rarity, scientific interest or importance, or so unique that their protection and preservation are in the public interest.*

threats to its ecological integrity rather than scenic or recreational purposes (for example). Most of Te Hauturu-o-Toi is classified as a Nature Reserve under section 20 of the Reserves Act 1977. Section 20(1) outlines the purpose of Nature Reserves and states, in part:

For access control purposes, the Nature Reserve's foreshore is deemed to form part of the Nature Reserve.[8] Visitor numbers to the Nature Reserve are limited to 600 visitors per year, with a maximum of 20 day visitors on any one day. Access to the Nature Reserve is by entry permit only. Visitors travel to the Nature Reserve by boat, with landing at the beach at Te Maraeroa flat. Aircraft landings are for limited activities and the landing zones and classifications for the Nature Reserve have been established in the CMS.[9]

Visitors are generally restricted to a limited number of areas and tracks on the Nature Reserve (see Map 3). Access ~~P~~permit holders are allowed access across the private land held by the Trust as part of the conservation covenant. However, concession holders must seek permission from the Trust prior to accessing the private land.

The private land has a conservation covenant over it which states that the land must be managed for conservation purposes, to preserve the reserve values and to provide, subject to the covenant, freedom of access to the public (if they have a valid permit for landing on the Nature Reserve) for the appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the land. Concession activities are considered to be commercial activities and access for concessionaires is not provided for under the covenant.

7. Visitors

The predominant visitors to the Nature Reserve are non-recreational users. Researchers, volunteers, iwi and other persons supporting the Nature Reserve's management will continue to require permits to access the Nature Reserve. All entry onto the Nature Reserve (and private land) requires an entry permit which is issued by the Department. This is managed on a case-by-case basis outside the cap of 600 day visitors per year.

The Nature Reserve has an active community engagement group, the Little Barrier Island (Hauturu) Supporters Trust, who support work programmes on the Nature Reserve. In particular, it raises funds for weed eradication, tuatara recovery and selected research purposes. It also assists in raising public awareness of the Nature Reserve, including facilitating volunteer weekends.

Other visitors on the Nature Reserve include charter boat operators biosecurity approved by the Department transporting day and overnight visitors to and from the Nature Reserve. Individuals and groups undertaking educational and scientific research also make up a proportion of the Nature Reserve's overnight visitors.

A limited number of commercial and recreational activities occur on the Nature Reserve, including bird watching, filming and nature walks. It is identified that a limited opportunity for a nature tourism concession exists on the Nature Reserve and that such an opportunity is likely to be tendered during the life of this Plan.

8. Infrastructure

The Nature Reserve has one visitor site: the Little Barrier landing and public tracks. The visitor site has assets that include the landing area, biosecurity quarantine area and main

[8] Section 20(3) of the Reserves Act 1977.

[9] This includes landing, take off and hovering.

bunkhouse, Hamilton - Valley Track, John Drew – Shag Track, and Thumb – Waipawa Track.

Infrastructure currently comprises a main house and secondary dwelling co-located with a bunkhouse, primarily used by seasonal staff, researchers and volunteers. Power is supplied by a bank of solar panels, supported by a back-up generator contained in a building which also houses the battery bank. There is a small workshop, quarantine store, storage facilitates for fuel and hazardous chemicals, plus a prominent and distinctive boat shed located beside the historic canoe launching site. At the Nature Reserve boats are launched and retrieved using a trolley running on rails and powered by a separate generator.

Launching can only be undertaken in calm conditions, as the site is exposed to the south-west. Fresh water is drawn from a shallow well, and pumped to two holding tanks by a separate solar pump. Sewage on the Nature Reserve is treated in two separate wormorater disposal systems (one at the main house and a second system for the bunkhouse and flat). Grey water is also disposed of using an on-site ground disposal system. Mesh aviaries are located near the house, to support wildlife management.

There are two remote huts on the Nature Reserve, at Orau Flat and Pohutukawa Flat, which support management and research away from the base area. Both are small huts with minimal facilities, used occasionally by departmental staff for management purposes.

These facilities cater for the visitor limits placed on the Nature Reserve. Overnight accommodation on the Nature Reserve is available at the main bunkhouse for overnight permit holders. The facility is ~~also~~ shared with day visitors, who use the ~~bunkhouse toilets,~~ kitchen and surrounding picnic area. Day visitors use the alternative Norski toilet at the quarantine store, provided by the Little Barrier Island (Hauturu) Supporters Trust.

The infrastructure on the Nature Reserve needs to be maintained, improved and/or developed during the life of this Plan. Infrastructure on the Nature Reserve should be self-sufficient as far as possible and have a low environmental impact on the surrounding reserve.


Photo: Liz Whitwell

Whakahaere Nature Reserve management

TORU



Photo: Andris Apse

Introduction

The policies contained in this part of theis Plan provide guidance to all persons and organisations (including the Department and tāngata whenua) undertaking activities on public conservation lands and waters covered by this Plan.

This part should be read along with the objectives and policies in the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014 (CMS). The Outcome statement for the Te Hauturu- ōo-Toi/Little Barrier Island Place in the CMS applies to the Nature Reserve.

9. Treaty of Waitangi partnerships

Policies

9.1 Work together with the Trust to develop an agreed plan for consultation on statutory applications.

9.2 Consult with the Trust regarding the management of the Nature Reserve.

9.3 Support the Trust to identify business opportunities that are consistent with and enhance the protection of natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve.

9.4 Work with the Trust to develop a process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu.

9.5 Consult with the Trust on the protection and interpretation of any known wāhi tapu sites or associated wāhi taonga.

9.6 Facilitate, in accordance with legislative requirements, Ngāti Manuhiri's access to cultural materials.

9.7 Consider potential impacts on Ngāti Manuhiri where cultural materials are requested by other persons.

9.8 Manage the Nature Reserve in a manner that is not contrary to the Ngāti Manuhiri Statement of Values for the Island, protection principles and agreed actions of the Director-General of Conservation.

9.9 Manage the removal of stones, for cultural purposes, from the Nature Reserve in accordance with Subpart 9 of the NMCSA.

9.10 Promote authenticity in the use of Ngāti Manuhiri stories, terms and images by the Department, concessionaires and community groups involved in conservation projects and activities within the Nature Reserve.

9.11 Consult with Ngāti Manuhiri of Omaha Marae and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve.

Explanation

The Department is required to give effect to Treaty Settlements which place specific responsibilities on the Department. The policies above address matters included in the NMCSA and the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, which includes the Conservation Protocol. The Trust represents the Ngāti Manuhiri interest on Te Hauturu-o-Toi and is kaitiaki of the Nature Reserve. The Department actively consults and works with the Trust. Te Hauturu-o-Toi is culturally significant for Ngāti Manuhiri and strengthening of their cultural footprint on Te Hauturu-o-Toi is recognised by the NMCSA. The Conservation Protocol is a framework to foster the development of a positive, collaborative and enduring relationship into the future between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department. The whenua rāhui provisions and conservation protocol apply to the Nature Reserve. The Department is required to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when working with iwi/hapū/whānau (by Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Conservation General Policy 2005).

The environment is integral to Māori identity and culture. Māori see the environment as an interconnected whole, and assess its health in the same way. For Māori, all parts of the environment – animate and inanimate – are infused with mauri (life force) and are connected by whakapapa – the descent of all living things from the original creators of life, and the genealogical relationships between all lives. Māori express this relationship by

identifying with their environment, often with awa or moana (river or lake) or a landform such as moutere (island).

Māori gain a sense of identity and belonging from their connection with the natural environment, while iwi (tribes), hapū (subtribes), and whānau (family groups) derive their sense of mana (authority and prestige) through this connection. The degradation of the natural environment can weaken this connection, with profound consequences for individual and social well-being.

Enduring and effective partnerships with iwi/hapū/whānau achieve enhanced conservation of natural, historic and cultural values. Meaningful and early engagement through consultation on issues that affect their interests in the Nature Reserve are important in forming and maintaining these partnerships. The Department will continue to engage with the Trust, Ngāti Manuhiri of Omaha Marae and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve.

10. Community awareness, engagement and participation

Policies

10.1 Promote Ngāti Manuhiri's association and role in relation to Te Hauturu-o-Toi.

10.2 Provide information about the Nature Reserve, off the Island.

10.3 Where suitable opportunities exist, provide for the Trust, other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve and the community to get involved and work with the Department in a way that supports the management direction in this Plan, particularly in:

a) Nature Reserve management;

b) pest management/control; and

c) research.

10.4 Consult with the Trust regarding:

a) the use of information about Ngāti Manuhiri's values for new interpretation material, signs and visitor publications;

b) the current names of tracks and any proposed future names; and

c) any proposed signage or plaques to be erected or placed in the Nature Reserve.

10.5 Develop and maintain effective working relationships with the Trust and statutory agencies through communication and cooperation on matters of mutual interest.

10.6 Work with the Trust and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve to ensure visitors gain an understanding of Te Hauturu-o-Toi's natural, historic and cultural values in accordance with policy 11.2.2.14 of the CMS.

10.7 Consult with the community ~~groups~~ and provide opportunities for input on substantive management issues.

Explanation

The Department manages the Nature Reserve on behalf of all New Zealanders. In undertaking this task, the Department recognises that many people and groups have an interest in how the Nature Reserve is managed. These interests are wide and varied and reflect the motivations of different people and groups.

Past and present involvement by individuals and groups have played a major role in shaping the Nature Reserve as it is today and it is important that these relationships are acknowledged and maintained.

The Department aims to increase the public understanding and awareness of Te Hauturu-o-Toi's natural, historic and cultural values. This information will be provided off the Island.

The Department works with a wide range of agencies that have statutory responsibilities in relation to the Nature Reserve. Activities undertaken by other statutory agencies on or outside of Nature Reserve boundaries can also influence or affect the Nature Reserve or departmental activities. The Department may explore opportunities to work with these bodies to explore opportunities to integrate conservation outcomes.

11. Biodiversity and biosecurity

Policies

11.1 Manage the native flora and fauna on the Nature Reserve as a self-sustaining ecosystem, comprising only those species that are presently on the Nature Reserve or were previously present or have been identified as being of national priority.

11.2 Protect the natural values of the Nature Reserve when considering management activities and decisions with respect to any activities that may have the potential to adversely affect these values.

11.3 Establish ecological monitoring programmes, in partnership with the Trust and the community, that:

a) assess the health of native species;

b) identify any factors that may restrict their numbers or distribution; and

c) investigate causes leading to any restriction.

11.4 Maintain biosecurity measures in accordance with policy 11.2.2.15 of the CMS.

11.5 Review biosecurity procedures on an annual basis or when there is a potential biosecurity risk that has not been accounted for within the existing procedures or any subsequent amendment.

11.6 Manage the priority ecosystem unit in accordance with the CMS.

Explanation

As a Nature Reserve, maintaining ecological integrity takes priority over public access and advocacy. The Nature Reserve is actively managed to prevent the unauthorised introduction of plants or animals from visitors and the eradication of pest plant and animal incursions that do manage to reach the Nature Reserve from the mainland.

The Nature Reserve requires high biosecurity standards to prevent pest plants and animals being transported there by visitors, material or machinery. This standard is reflected in the strict biosecurity controls for visitors to the Nature Reserve, both before leaving the mainland and on entry onto the Nature Reserve.

The priority ecosystem unit is listed in Appendix 4 of the CMS and historic icon sites are listed in Appendix 12 of the CMS.

12. Authorisations (General)

Policies

12.1 Will process applications for authorisations in accordance with relevant legislation, the provisions of the Conservation General Policy 2005, the operative CMS and this Plan.

12.2 Should not grant authorisations that are inconsistent with the:

a) purpose for which the land is held;

b) the Outcome for the Nature Reserve in the CMS;

c) policies in this Plan; and

d) applicable visitor management zone shown on Map 5.

12.3 Should give effect to any plan, process or procedures developed in consultation with the Trust when processing applications for authorisations.

12.4 Encourage applicants for an authorisation to consult with the Trust and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve as part of the pre-application process.

12.5 Should in assessing applications for authorisations:

a) consult with the Trust and have particular regard to their view;

b) consult with other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve; and

c) consider the adequacy of consultation undertaken by the applicant, with the Trust and other iwi who have a recognised association with the Nature Reserve.

Explanation

Conservation legislation requires consideration of legislation, Conservation General Policy, the operative CMS and this Plan when processing applications for authorisations.

Other mechanisms, for example, legislation, regulations, regional and district plans may also need to be complied with by persons undertaking these activities. Although these mechanisms may be the responsibility of other agencies, they need to be considered by the Department during the assessment process.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Conservation Protocol requires the Department to consult with the Trust and to have regard to its views for statutory authorisations for the Nature Reserve.

The Department is required to consult with iwi under Section 4 of the Conservation Act. Pre-application consultation undertaken by applicants with iwi assists with this consultation requirement.

The policies in this section apply to all applications for authorisations.

13. Access

Policies

13.1 Should assess visitor permits in accordance with policy 11.2.2.2 and 11.2.2.3 of the CMS.

13.2 Should manage access and recreational opportunities, including those provided by concessionaires, in accordance with the visitor management zone identified in Map 5.

13.3 Should restrict public access to the Te Maraeroa flat, tracks, landing area and bunkhouse, as shown on Map 3.

13.4 Should allow access to the Nature Reserve by boat only.

13.5 Should allow access to the Nature Reserve by aircraft if the activity is consistent with policy 11.2.2.13 and 24.3.4.1 of the CMS and in accordance with the aircraft zones identified in Map 4.

13.6 Notify the public as early as possible where access to the Nature Reserve is restricted in full or part, using the Department's website.

Explanation

For access control purposes, the Nature Reserve's foreshore is deemed to form part of the reserve. To protect and preserve the values of the Nature Reserve, the Department maintains a low-key visitor experience and ensures that visitors do not adversely impact on management activities. Visitors need to be kept within the visitor limits established in the CMS. Researchers, volunteers, iwi and other persons supporting the Nature Reserve's management will continue to require permits to access the Nature Reserve and need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis outside the visitor limit.

Visitors to the Nature Reserve (and private land) are controlled through the use of an access permit. The effect of all visitors on the Island will need to be monitored and if required, the visitor limit be altered.

Access to the Nature Reserve is by charter boat operators biosecurity approved by the Department. Access by boat only is reflected in the Outcome statement for Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Place in the CMS.

Aircraft use on the Nature Reserve is only permitted for approved filming and scientific research purposes where it cannot be achieved without the use of aircraft (policy 11.2.2.13 of the CMS) and for the purpose of search and rescue, departmental management purposes, emergency situations, maritime navigational-aid management or land survey work. The aircraft landing zones and classifications for the Nature Reserve have been established in the CMS (see Map 4). These apply to landings, take offs and hovering. The Nature Reserve has a red and orange zone. There is a Civil Aviation Authority Restricted Airspace vertically above the Island to 3,500 feet. The Department is the administering authority and grants permission for flights below 3,500 feet including for landing or hovering. Aircraft access to the Nature Reserve is controlled through policies 24.3.4.1, 24.3.4.4, and 24.3.4.6 within the CMS.

Aircraft landing for management purposes includes any activity undertaken by the Department where the activity cannot be achieved without the use of aircraft. Access by aircraft for any other purposes including for recreation/tourism purposes, is very unlikely to be granted. Aircraft landings are permitted at Landing Site A. Aircraft landing at Landing Site B is for departmental purposes only (see Map 4).

Visitors are allowed access to a limited number of areas and tracks on the Nature Reserve (see Map 3). Permit holders are permitted access across the private land. Concession holders must seek permission from the Trust prior to accessing the private land.

The private land has a conservation covenant over it which states that the land must be managed for conservation purposes; so as to preserve the reserve values; and to provide, subject to the covenant, freedom of access to the public (if they have a valid permit for landing on the Nature Reserve) for the appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the land. Concession activities are commercial activities and access for concessionaires is not provided for under the covenant.

The visitor management zone classifications have been identified in the CMS (see Map 5). The Nature Reserve has a Permit required area classification.

Overnight accommodation on the Nature Reserve is available at the main bunkhouse, which sleeps 14, for overnight permit holders.

There may be specified days when the Nature Reserve is closed to concessionaires and day visitors, to provide for management purposes.

14. Research

Policies

14.1 Should grant permits to undertake research and monitoring on the Nature Reserve only where the research and monitoring:

a) is for the benefit of the Nature Reserve or the species found on the Nature Reserve;

b) cannot be undertaken at another location;

c) fosters an appreciation for the Nature Reserve's natural, historic and cultural values; and

d) the results of the research will be disseminated to the Department and the Trust.

14.2 Work with the Trust and community identify opportunities for their involvement in any research undertaken on the Nature Reserve.

14.3 Identify gaps in the understanding of the functioning of the Nature Reserve's ecosystems and develop a plan in consultation with the Trust to address these gaps.

Explanation

Given its long period of isolation and relative completeness of ecosystems based on its pest free status, there is an increasing demand for research to occur on the Nature Reserve. Little is known about the impacts of these activities on the ecosystems of the Nature Reserve. Restrictions need to be in place for entry and permits to minimise the potential impacts of such an activity on the Nature Reserve. Monitoring is sometimes undertaken by other organisations or individuals outside of the Department.

15. Translocations and taking of specimens

Policies

15.1 Should allow for threatened species not traditionally found within the Northland, Auckland and Coromandel regions to be transferred to the Nature Reserve in accordance with policy 11.2.2.1 of the CMS and where it:

a) is for the benefit of the Nature Reserve;

b) in order to prevent the extinction of the species;

c) cannot be undertaken at another location;

d) does not significantly impact on the Nature Reserve's natural, historic and cultural values; and

e) does not have an adverse effect on the ecosystem.

15.2 Should grant permits for the translocation of native species from the Nature Reserve only where:

a) the number of plants or animals taken does not adversely impact upon the preservation of the remaining population on the Nature Reserve;

b) it does not have an adverse effect on the ecosystem;

c) it is to suitable locations where the species will flourish;

d) it is for the purpose of long-term preservation of a species;

e) it cannot be undertaken from another location; and

f) it does not have a significant impact on the Nature Reserve natural, historic and cultural values.

15.3 Should grant permits for the taking of specimens from the Nature Reserve only where:

a) taking the specimens does not have an adverse impact on the preservation of the remaining population on the Nature Reserve;

b) it does not have an adverse effect on the ecosystem;

c) it cannot be undertaken from another location; and

d) it does not have a significant impact on the Nature Reserve natural, historic and cultural values.

15.4 Should consult with the Trust on translocations and encourage others requesting translocation permits to consult with the Trust as part of the pre-application process.

Explanation

The Nature Reserve status requires the reserve to be kept as far as possible in its natural state. The growing demand for translocations can cause conflicts between the purpose of a Nature Reserve and the protection of its biodiversity. There is currently insufficient information on the numbers of fauna on the Nature Reserve and the impacts that translocations may have on the biodiversity of the Nature Reserve. Where possible other locations should be considered as sources for translocations. Translocations should be assessed on a case-by-case basis by taking into consideration preservation, the impacts on the Nature Reserve, and cultural values.

As kaitiaki, Ngāti Manuhiri has a responsibility for the preservation of the flora and fauna on the Island. A translocation does not extinguish Ngāti Manuhiri's kaitiaki role or relationship with a species once relocated. The role of kaitiaki continues for the life of the specimen and requires a relationship with the new venue and local iwi to be established.

Where kōkako are of sufficient numbers that they can be translocated from the Island, the Department should look to re-establishing them ~~back~~ on Great Barrier/Aotea. Where possible any specimens should include the genetic material from the original males ~~taken~~ translocated from Great Barrier/Aotea.

16. Concessions

Policies

16.1 Should limit concessions for nature tourism to two concessions, within the limits set in policy 11.2.2.4 of the CMS.

16.2 Should grant nature tourism concessions only where the activity meets the criteria established in policy 11.2.2.5 of the CMS and the applicant:

a) demonstrates the ability to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve;

b) demonstrates the ability to meet biosecurity requirements set by the Department;

c) demonstrates proven knowledge in the interpretation and delivery of key messages regarding the natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve;

d) undertakes conservation activities on the Nature Reserve that benefit the natural, historic and cultural values of the Nature Reserve; and

e) demonstrates an understanding of Ngāti Manuhiri's interests, cultural values and tikanga.

16.3 Should in assessing applications for authorisations consult with the Trust and have particular regard to their view.

16.4 Should include conditions in any concession or authorisation granted for the Nature Reserve to ensure that any actual or potential adverse effects, including on cultural values, are avoided, or if this is not possible then remedied or mitigated.

16.5 May allow concessions for filming where the activity meets the criteria established in policy 11.2.2.12 of the CMS.

16.6 May allow concessions for overnight stays that meet the criteria established in policy 11.2.2.11 of the CMS.

16.7 Should not permit overnight stays for nature tourism activities.

Explanation

A limited concession opportunity exists for the Nature Reserve for a nature tourism concession. The allocation of concessions will be undertaken using the Department's Limited Supply Concession process. This process requires that if a limited opportunity exists, the concession/s will be allocated via an open contest (most often in the form of a tender).

The limit placed on persons per year for these concessions is 420 persons per year with a maximum of 20 persons per day. These limits are recorded in the CMS (see policy 11.2.2.4 of the CMS).

In managing visitor access to the Nature Reserve, the Department's preference is that all visits are managed under two concession operators who would provide a quality visitor experience~~,~~ and ensure that pre-trip and on-island biosecurity measures are adhered to. Proven knowledge in the interpretation and delivery of key messages regarding the cultural values of the Island and a positive and active relationship between any potential concessionaire, the Trust and the Department is considered important.

Ngāti Manuhiri gifted the Nature Reserve back to the Crown for the benefit of the people of New Zealand~~. Ngāti Manuhiri~~ and are kaitiaki of the Nature Reserve. The Ngāti Manuhiri Conservation Protocol requires the Department to consult with the Trust and to have regard to its views for statutory authorisations for the Nature Reserve. The Trust should be involved in and consulted during Limited Supply Concession process.

Other commercial activities requiring a concession (such as filming) will be managed within the 600 ~~per~~ person per year limit set within the CMS.



Photo: Grant Maslowski

WHĀ

Kaiwhakahaere Administration



Photo: Andris Apse

17. Implementation, and monitoring and reporting

Policies

17.1 Administer the Nature Reserve in accordance with legislation, the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, Conservation General Policy and other national policies, the CMS and the Plan.

17.2 Implement this Plan through the Department's business planning processes.

17.3 Adopt the milestones in Table 1 as a means of measuring progress towards achieving the objectives and policies in this Plan.

17.4 Prepare annual reports for the Board and the Trust on the implementation of this Plan.

17.5 Actively engage with the Trust regarding the management, business planning and administration of the Nature Reserve.

17.6 Advise the Trust of opportunities for input into management planning for the Nature Reserve and initiate early engagement with them in the review and development of the CMS.

Table 1: Milestones

Milestones	**Relevant policy**	Annual	**1–4** years	**5–7** years	**8–10** years
Consultation Plan developed with the Trust.	9.1		x		
Process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu developed.	9.4		x		
Review biosecurity procedures	11.5	x			
'Invitation to Tender for the Right to Apply for a Concession' developed/completed.	16.1		x		
Reporting to the Board.	17.4	x			
Reporting to the Trust.	17.4	x			
Meeting with the Trust over business planning.	17.5	x			
Monitoring the impacts of visitors.	18.~~1~~2		x	x	x

Explanation

This Plan is implemented through:

- the Department's business planning processes, where decisions are made about priorities and resourcing for departmental activities;
- decisions made on concessions and other authorisations;
- collaboration with others; and
- advocacy for conservation outcomes.

One of the functions of the Board (see section 6M(c) of the Conservation Act 1987) is to advise the NZCA and Director-General on the implementation of conservation management plans. The Department reports regularly to the Board on the implementation of this Plan, and the Board in turn reports annually to the NZCA.

Plan implementation, engagement regarding the management, business planning and administration of the Nature Reserve is undertaken in liaison with the Trust in recognition of their Treaty Settlement and to reflect the processes set out in the Conservation Protocol.

18.Activity monitoring

Policies

18.1 Work with the Trust to develop a quantitative and robust means of monitoring all visitor and activity impacts.

~~18.1~~18.2 Monitor the impact of visitors and activities in accordance with policy 11.2.2.8 and 11.2.2.9 of the CMS, including the impact of day visitors, overnight visitors, nature tourism activity, translocations, researchers~~,~~ ~~translocation visitors~~ and Department staff.

~~18.2~~18.3 Should apply any restrictions or conditions for continued access that may be necessary, where monitoring (undertaken in accordance with Policy 18.1) shows that adverse cumulative effects are occurring.

Explanation

The Department needs to monitor the effects of recreation and other activities and the extent to which these are contributing to achieving the desired outcome for the Nature Reserve and its natural, historic and cultural values, and effects on other users. Where monitoring shows that adverse effects are occurring, the Department needs to implement restrictions on access or make decisions on authorisation applications. Where these approaches are not sufficient in managing adverse effects, then information gained from monitoring will contribute to any future review of this Plan.

19.Compliance

Policies

19.1 Compliance and law enforcement activities should be carried out for the Nature Reserve in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant legislation.

Explanation

This Plan has been developed to guide the Department's management of the Nature Reserve; however the Plan does not in itself regulate the actions of the public. The Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant acts outline a range of activities that the public may undertake. Where these activities are undertaken without prior approval it is an offence under the relevant Act. Many (but not all) of these activities are identified in Part 3 of this Plan. Offences are first discouraged by raising awareness of appropriate behaviours in the Nature Reserve but if offences do occur, compliance can be pursued using legal means.

20. Plan review

Policies

20.1 Review this Plan as a whole no later than 10 years from the date of approval.

Explanation

~~Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012~~The NMCSA requires ~~that~~ this Plan be reviewed in full no later than 10 years after its approval.

There is provision for the Minister of Conservation to extend this period but only after consulting the Trust and the Board.

Full or partial reviews, or amendments, may be initiated at any time by the Director-General of Conservation after first consulting the Trust and the Board. Reviews or amendments may be requested at any time by the Trust and the Board and the Director-General of Conservation must consider the request.

Amendment and review processes are public processes, although exceptions are provided where an amendment does not materially affect the objectives of the plan or public interest in the particular area. Corrections to errors and other amendments that do not affect policy intent or the public interest (i.e. technical changes) will be made by the Department without reference to either the Trust or the Board.

The provisions in this Plan may need to be reviewed or amended to respond to changing circumstances or increased knowledge, such as a possible escalation of adverse effects of activities undertaken on the Nature Reserve.

Glossary

Appendices

Maps



Photo: Andris Apse

Te papakupu Glossary

Definitions shown in grey are contained in the Conservation General Policy 2005 and Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014 and are not replicated here.

Ahi kā

Burning fires of occupation, continuous occupation – title to land through occupation by a group, generally over a long period of time. The group is able, through the use of whakapapa, to trace back to primary ancestors who lived on the land. They held influence over the land through their military strength and defended successfully against challenges, thereby keeping their fires burning (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Aircraft

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth (Civil Aviation Act 1990: section 2). This includes, but is not limited to, the following types of aircraft: powered and non-powered; recreational and commercial; fixed-wing and rotary-wing; manned aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft systems (Drones); and any other aircraft that may become regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.

Animal

Archaeological site

At risk (species)

Authorisations

Biodiversity

Biosecurity

Board, the

Auckland Conservation Board

Building

CMS

Auckland Conservation Management Strategy (2014).

Co-governance

Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and the Auckland Conservation Board have a co-governance role in the development and approval of this Plan. The Department administers and manages the Nature Reserve.

Community

Any individual or group (whether statutory or non-statutory, formal or informal, commercial or non-commercial) having an interest in a particular conservation issue.

Concession

Concessionaire

Conservation

Conservation board

Conservation General Policy

Conservation legislation

Conservation management strategy

Cultural

Cultural materials

Plants, plant materials, and materials derived from animals, marine mammals or birds for which the Department is responsible within the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe and which are important to Ngāti Manuhiri in maintaining and expressing their cultural values and practices (Conservation Protocol).

Cumulative effect

Department, the

Director-General

Ecological integrity

Ecosystem

Effect

Eradicate

Facilities, recreational

Habitat

Historic and cultural heritage

Historic resource

Interpretation

Kaimoana

Seafood, shellfish (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Kaitiaki

Kaitiakitanga

Limited Supply Concession

A process run by the Department to invite tenders for an activity. (*See* ***Nature tourism****.)*

Mana

Manuhiritanga

Manuhiritanga is "the practice and recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri tribal whakapapa, tikanga, kawa, lore and tino rangatiratanga that overarch all whenua, moana and taonga of Ngāti Manuhiri" (Conservation Protocol).

Marae

Courtyard – the open area in front of the wharenui, where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Milestone

Natural

Nature tourism

Means the opportunity that exists for a concession to undertake activities (that are yet to be determined) on the Nature Reserve.

New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy

Ngāti Manuhiri

Ngāti Manuhiri–

a) means the collective group composed of individuals who are descended from an ancestor of Ngāti Manuhiri; and
b) includes those individuals; and
c) includes any whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals (Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, section 12(1).)
~~c)~~d) hapū/whānau of Ngāti Manuhiri of Omaha Marae.

Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust

Means the trust with that name established by a deed of trust dated 5 December 2011 (Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012).

NZCA

New Zealand Conservation Authority

Outcome

Participation

Partnership

People and organisations

Pepeha

Tribal saying, tribal motto, proverb (especially about a tribe), set form of words, formulaic expression, figure of speech, motto, slogan (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Pest

Place

An area identified in a conservation management strategy or plan for the purposes of integrated conservation management. For the purposes of the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy, the Place is Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island (Conservation General Policy).

Preservation

Priority ecosystem unit

Protection

Public conservation lands and waters

Raupatu

Conquest, confiscation (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Regulations

Reserve

Rohe

Site

Species

Te Ao Māori

The Māori world.

Threatened (species)

Tikanga

Translocation

Tupuna

Ancestor, grandparent – western dialect variation of tipuna (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Trust, the

Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust.

Waiata

Song, chant, psalm (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Wairua

Spirit, soul – spirit of a person which exists beyond death. It is the non-physical spirit, distinct from the body and the mauri (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Wāhi tapu

Whanaungatanga

Relationship, kinship, sense of family connection – a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging. It develops as a result of kinship rights and obligations, which also serve to strengthen each member of the kin group. It also extends to others to whom one develops a close familial, friendship or reciprocal relationship (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Wildlife

Whakataukī

Proverb, significant saying, essential ingredients in whai kōrero (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Whanaunga

Relative, relation, kin, blood relation (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Te Moana Nui ō Toi

Hauraki Gulf/Tīkapa Moana to Ngāti Manuhiri iwi.

Turangawaewae

Domicile, standing, place where one has the right to stand – place where one has rights of residence and belonging through kinship and whakapapa (Te Aka Online Māori Dictionary).

Appendix 1
Suite of documents

Legislation	There are three main pieces of legislation relevant to this Plan. The Reserves Act 1977 sets out the statutory purposes under which the Nature Reserve is managed. The Conservation Act 1987 includes a requirement to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi. The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 provides for the development of this Plan. Other legislation also applies*.
Conservation General Policy 2005	Provides guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters and all natural and historic resources managed by the Department under the Conservation Act 1987, Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wild Animal Control Act 1977, and the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978. It implements and cannot derogate from (i.e. be inconsistent with) legislation.
Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014	Conservation management strategies (CMS) implement legislation and General Policy and cannot derogate from them. A CMS establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, including any species managed by the Department, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. The current CMS is the Auckland Conservation Management Strategy approved in 2014.
This Plan	Prepared specifically for the Nature Reserve, this Plan cannot derogate from the CMS and, therefore, must be consistent with legislation and General Policy. All of these 'higher order' documents provide guidance if the Plan is silent on an issue.

** Other relevant legislation includes: Wildlife Act 1953; Protected Objects Act 1975; Crown Minerals Act 1991; Electricity Act 1992; Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.*

Appendix 2
Whenua Rahui

Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island

WHENUA RAHUI created over Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island

1. Ngāti Manuhiri Statement of Values

Te Hauturu-o-Toi (also known as Little Barrier Island) is an iconic island and landform for Ngāti Manuhiri. The island is visible from almost all parts of the traditional rohe or tribal domain of Ngāti Manuhiri. The physical presence of Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island, its mauri or spiritual essence, and its traditional history are central to the mana, identity, unity, and tribal affiliations of Ngāti Manuhiri, extending over many generations down to the present.

The island takes its name from its highest point – Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island – "the windblown summit of Toi". This name, which features in whakataukī, pepeha and waiata, is a reminder of the earliest period of human settlement in the region. It stems from the arrival of the ancestor Toi Te Huatahi within Te Moana Nui ō Toi (the Hauraki Gulf) and his brief occupation of the island. Through intermarriage with the early tribal groups of Ngāi Tāhuhu and Ngāti Te Wharau, Ngāti Manuhiri are direct descendants of Toi Te Huatahi.

The ancestor Manuhiri with his father Maki and his uncle Mataahu conquered Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island sometime in the seventeenth century. After several generations of occupation Ngāti Manuhiri made strategic alliances and marriages with Ngāti Manaia, now known as Ngāti Wai. Following the marriage of Rangihokaia of Ngāti Wai and Tukituki, the granddaughter of Manuhiri, Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island became symbolic of Ngāti Manuhiri links to Ngāti Wai whanui as a coastal and ocean-going iwi, as expressed in the whakataukī –

Ka tangi Tūkaiaia ki te moana, ko Ngāti Wai kei te moana e haere ana
"When the guardian bird Tūkaiaia calls at sea, Ngāti Wai are travelling on the ocean".

Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island is not only seen as a place associated with, and occupied by, the ancestors of Ngāti Manuhiri. It is also seen as being a tipuna or ancestor in its own right. The island is also known as Te Whai Rahi – "the huge stingray" – which is the paramount kaitiaki of Ngāti Manuhiri.

Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island was occupied by Ngāti Manuhiri as a permanent home for many generations until 1896. Cultivations were maintained on the Maraeroa flats between Waipawa and Te Waikōhare. The surrounding seas provided a rich source of fish and other kaimoana, and Ngā Puke Tarahanga ō Hauturu – "the many peaks of Hauturu" – were a rich source of birds, in particular manu oi, or varieties of mutton birds. Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island was at times used as a refuge and was an important burial place for rangatira of Ngāti Manuhiri. The circumstances surrounding the forced sale and subsequent eviction of Ngāti Manuhiri from the island symbolise the loss suffered by Ngāti Manuhiri over the last century and has been a central grievance for Ngāti Manuhiri. The transfer and giftback of the island to Ngāti Manuhiri is of fundamental importance in enabling Ngāti Manuhiri to move toward to a more positive future.

2. Protection Principles

2.1 Recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri mana, tikanga and kaitiakitanga within Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.

2.2 Respect for and inclusion of Ngāti Manuhiri tikanga within Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Nature Reserve.

2.3 Recognition of the relationship of Ngāti Manuhiri with the many wāhi tapu and wāhi whakahirahira on Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island and its immediate environs.

2.4 Respect for the presence of Ngāti Manuhiri on Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island generally, and the occupation of the Te Waikōhare papakainga in particular.

2.5 Encouragement of the respect for the association of Ngāti Manihiri with Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Nature Reserve.

2.6 Accurate portrayal of the association of Ngāti Manuhiri with Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Nature Reserve.

2.7 Recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri kaitiakitanga in relation to the mauri and natural values of Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.

2.8 Protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi whakahirahira, indigenous flora and fauna and the wider environment on Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve.

3. Director-General actions

The Director-General has determined that the following actions will be taken by the Department of Conservation in relation to the specific principles:

3.1 Department of Conservation staff, volunteers, researchers, contractors, conservation board members, concessionaires and the public (permitted to visit Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island) will be provided with information about Ngāti Manuhiri's values and role as a Kaitiaki in relation to Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island and will be encouraged to recognise and respect Ngāti Manuhiri's association with the island, and their role as Kaitiaki.

3.2 Ngāti Manuhiri's association with Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island will be accurately portrayed in all new Departmental information, signs and educational material about the Island.

3.3 The Ngāti Manuhiri Governance Entity will be consulted regarding the content of any proposed introduction or removal of indigenous species to and from the island.

3.4 The importance of the ecosystems and life forms of Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island to Ngāti Manuhiri will be protected by the Department of Conservation through measures to monitor the health of and threats to Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island, and where necessary take steps to protect the indigenous flora and fauna of the area.

3.5 Significant earthworks and soil/vegetation disturbance (other than for ongoing track maintenance) will be avoided where possible. Where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and vegetation cannot be avoided, the Ngāti Manuhiri Governance Entity will be consulted and particular regard will be had to their views, including those relating to Koiwi (human remains) and archaeological sites.

3.6 Any koiwi or other taonga found or uncovered will be left untouched and contact will be made immediately with the Governance Entity to ensure representation is present on site and appropriate tikanga is followed, noting that the treatment of the koiwi or other taonga will also be subject to any procedures required by law.

3.7 The Department will advise the Ngāti Manuhiri Governance Entity of opportunities for input into management planning for Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island and the immediate environs through early engagement in the Conservation Management Strategy processes for the Auckland Conservancy.

Appendix 3
Conservation Protocol

A Protocol issued by the Crown through the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation on specified issues

1. Purpose of Protocol

1.1 This Protocol sets out how the Department of Conservation (the "Department") and the trustees of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust ("the Governance Entity") will work together in fulfilling conservation objectives across the Ngāti Manuhiri area of interest. It is a framework to foster the development of a positive, collaborative and enduring relationship into the future between Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department of Conservation.

1.2 This Protocol forms part of the Ngāti Manuhiri – Crown Agreement in Principle, agreed by Cabinet on 17 December 2009. The terms of the Ngāti Manuhiri – Deed of Settlement apply to this Protocol and should be read as part of this Protocol.

1.3 This Protocol shall apply within the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe, referred to as the "Protocol Area" or "Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area".

2. Roles and Responsibilities

Joint Objectives

2.1 Ngāti Manuhiri, the Minister and the Director-General are committed to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area, for present and future generations.

2.2 The Ngāti Manuhiri rohe is primarily contained within the Department of Conservation's Auckland Conservancy Area.

Ngāti Manuhiri Manuhiritanga

2.3 Ngāti Manuihiri, as represented by the Governance Entity, describe their cultural, traditional and historic association with the land and waters, and indigenous flora and fauna within their rohe, as manuhiritanga. Manuhiritanga is "the practice and recognition of Ngāti Manuhiri tribal whakapapa, tikanga, kawa, lore and tinorangatiratanga that over arch all whenua, moana and taonga of Ngāti Manuhiri".

Minister, Director-General and Department of Conservation

2.4 The Department administers 24 Acts and has functions under a number of other Acts. Its functions include managing "for conservation purposes, all land, and all other natural and historic resources" under the Conservation Legislation. This must be interpreted and administered so as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that those principles are consistent with Conservation Legislation.

3. Strategic Collaboration

3.1 As soon as is practicable after the signing of this Protocol the parties will meet to agree long-term strategic objectives for their relationship ("the strategic objectives for the partnership").

3.2 Thereafter, the Governance Entity will meet with senior staff of the Department (including the Auckland Conservator, the Warkworth Great Barrier Island Area Manager and Pou Kura Taiao) within the Protocol Area at least once a year. At these meetings, the parties will determine whether meetings involving other senior managers of the Department and the Governance Entity are required on particular issues.

3.3 The Governance Entity and the Department undertake separate business planning processes prior to the beginning of each new financial year. These business planning processes determine Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department's work priorities and commitments for the year. For the Department, business planning processes largely sit with Area Managers. The parties will meet at an early stage in their annual business planning processes to discuss timeframes for the development of annual work programmes, and to identify potential projects to be undertaken together or separately which are consistent with the strategic objectives for the relationship.

3.4 If a specific project is undertaken, the Department and the Governance Entity will determine the nature of their collaboration on that project which may include finalising a work plan for that project. If a specific project is not undertaken, the parties will advise one another of the reason(s) for this.

3.5 As part of annual discussions, and as part of ongoing dialogue, the parties will advise each other of:

a) any significant changes that have occurred or are proposed (including structural, legislative, policy or administrative changes) regarding how either party is working in the Protocol Area; and

b) potential opportunities for applying for funding for conservation purposes from external sources (either jointly or individually with the support of the other party).

3.6 Each year, the parties will provide a letter or similar form of written advice to the other that describes the work that party has carried out in that financial year to achieve the strategic objectives for the relationship.

Planning documents

3.7 The Department and the Governance Entity will meet to identify and seek to address issues affecting Ngāti Manuhiri at an early stage (before public consultation, if any, and throughout the process) in the preparation, review or amendment of any Statutory Planning Document within the Protocol Area.

4. Freshwater Fisheries

4.1 Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department share aspirations for conservation of freshwater fisheries within the Protocol Area. Freshwater fisheries will be a key focus in the strategic objectives for the relationship.

4.2 The Department's statutory functions include the preservation, as far as practicable, of all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and the protection of recreational freshwater fisheries and their habitats. The Department is responsible for the regulation of whitebait fishing under the Whitebait Regulations. Its work also focuses on fisheries and habitats that are located on public conservation land, species under recovery plans, and biosecurity issues. In all other areas, advocacy for the conservation of freshwater fisheries is undertaken primarily through Resource Management Act processes.

4.3 The parties will co-operate in the conservation of freshwater fisheries and freshwater habitats. Establishing these aims in the strategic objectives for the relationship will ensure that actions towards these are integrated into the annual business planning process. These actions may include: areas for co-operation in the protection, restoration and enhancement of riparian vegetation and habitats (including marginal strips); and the development or implementation of research and monitoring programmes.

5. Statutory Authorisations

5.1 The strategic objectives for the relationship will guide the parties to determine appropriate engagement on Statutory Authorisations within the Protocol Area.

5.2 As part of these strategic objectives, the Governance Entity and the Department will identify categories of statutory authorisations that may impact on the cultural, traditional and/or historic values of Ngāti Manuhiri. These categories will be reviewed as agreed. The Department will advise and encourage all prospective applicants within the Protocol Area to consult with the Governance Entity before filing their application. The Department will also consult the Governance Entity at an early stage on such categories of authorisations or renewal of authorisations within the Protocol Area.

5.3 The Department will consult with the Governance Entity and have regard to its views for Statutory Authorisations for Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island.

5.4 For the types of statutory authorisations that Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department agree have potential significance the Department and the Governance Entity see the benefit of seeking agreement, in a timely manner, on an appropriate response to the application, before the decision is made under the relevant legislation.

5.5 As the Department works within time limits to process concession applications, it will notify the Governance Entity (as part of the meetings referred to in paragraph 4.2) of the time frames for providing advice.

5.6 It is expected that the strategic objectives for the relationship will guide the parties to determine potential opportunities for Ngāti Manuhiri to obtain statutory authorisations on public conservation land within the Protocol Area, including concessions for cultural tours.

6. Statutory Land Management

6.1 The strategic objectives for the relationship will guide the parties‘ engagement on statutory land management activities within the Protocol Area. Ngāti Manuhiri has an ongoing interest in the range of statutory land management activities that are occurring within the Protocol Area.

6.2 From time to time, the Department and the Governance Entity will identify the categories of statutory land management activities that have potential to affect Ngāti Manuhiri sites of significance, and where consultation is appropriate. This includes when: the Minister is considering vestings or management appointments for reserves held under the Reserves Act 1977; other management arrangements with third parties; changing reserve classifications; or disposing of reserves.

6.3 Before vesting or making an appointment to control and manage a reserve under the Reserves Act for a Ngāti Manuhiri site of significance, the Department will discuss with the Governance Entity whether Ngāti Manuhiri wishes to be given such a vesting or appointment subject to agreed conditions (if any).

7. Cultural Matters

7.1 The Department will facilitate, in accordance with legislative requirements, Ngāti Manuhiri access to cultural materials and will consider potential impacts on Ngāti Manuhiri where cultural materials are requested by other persons.

7.2 Ngāti Manuhiri will develop a Cultural Materials Plan regarding the access, restoration, enhancement and use of taonga cultural materials. Ngāti Manuhiri will work collaboratively with the Department on this, subject to the Department's available resources. Discussions on the plan may include:

a) identification of cultural materials, their current state, and desired conservation outcomes within the Protocol Area;

b) streamlined authorisations process for iwi members to gather cultural materials (within existing legislation). This may include multi-site and multi-take permits to the Governance Entity, which may in turn enable the Governance Entity to authorise its own members to take and use flora materials within the Protocol Area for cultural purposes in accordance with the permit issued to the Governance Entity;

c) processes for consultation when there are requests from other persons or entities to take cultural materials;

d) opportunities to plant and harvest cultural materials on public conservation land;

e) waiver or reduction of recovery of authorisation costs for cultural materials applications; and

f) opportunities for the Department and Ngāti Manuhiri to work collaboratively on cultural materials enhancement within the Protocol Area (including knowledge transfer, education, wānanga, and preservation techniques).

8. Sites of Significance

8.1 Both parties recognise that there are wāhi tapu and sites of significance to Ngāti Manuhiri on lands managed under Conservation Legislation.

8.2 Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department share aspirations for protecting wāhi tapu, sites of significance and other historic places. The parties will work together and endeavour to conserve, in accordance with best practices, sites of significance in areas managed under Conservation Legislation within the Protocol Area. This will be done according to Ngāti Manuhiri tikanga and professional standards for conservation of historic places.

8.3 The parties will develop a process for advising one another of sites of significance and wāhi tapu. Information relating to Ngāti Manuhiri sites of significance will be treated in confidence by the Department in order to preserve the wāhi tapu nature of places, unless otherwise agreed by the Trust.

8.4 The parties will consult each other in relation to recommendations for public conservation lands containing sites of significance that are to be named in the Protocol Area.

9. Species and Habitat Protection (Including National Programmes and Pest Control)

9.1 The parties share aspirations of protecting ecosystems and indigenous flora and fauna within the Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area. These aspirations will be reflected in the strategic objectives for the relationship.

9.2 The Department aims to conserve the full range of New Zealand's ecosystems, maintain or restore the ecological integrity of managed sites, and ensure the survival of threatened species, in particular those most at risk of extinction. This work involves a number of national programmes.

9.3 As part of annual discussions the Department will update the Governance Entity of any national sites and species programmes operating in the Protocol Area and will discuss with the Governance Entity how Ngāti Manuhiri wish to be involved in these programmes, particularly where they will progress the strategic objectives for the relationship. The Department and the Governance Entity will also discuss opportunities and processes for collaboration with one another on other field projects of mutual interest.

9.4 Preventing, managing and controlling threats to natural, historic and cultural values from animal and weed pests is an integral part of protecting the unique biodiversity of New Zealand. This is done in a way that maximises the value from limited resources available to do this work.

9.5 It is envisaged that the strategic objectives for the relationship will determine the strategic outcomes sought from pest control programmes within the Protocol Area, including: monitoring and assessment of programmes; the use of poisons; and co-ordination of pest control where Ngāti Manuhiri is the adjoining landowner. Through the annual business planning process, the parties will create actions to progress these strategic objectives.

10. Visitor and Public Information

10.1 Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department wish to share knowledge about natural and historic heritage within the Protocol Area with visitors and the general public. This is important to increase enjoyment and understanding of this heritage, and to develop awareness of the need for its conservation.

10.2 The parties will encourage respect for and awareness of conservation in, and the Ngāti Manuhiri relationship with, the Protocol Area, including by:

a) raising public awareness of positive conservation relationships developed between the parties;

b) engaging with each other in the development of visitor and public information published by either party that relates to Ngāti Manuhiri values in land and resources managed under Conservation Legislation, particularly where that information relates to Ngāti Manuhiri sites of significance and aspirations to the land; and

c) the Department obtaining the consent of the Governance Entity for the disclosure of information received from the Governance Entity relating to Ngāti Manuhiri values.

11. Conservation Advocacy

11.1 From time to time, Ngāti Manuhiri and the Department will each have concerns with the effects of activities controlled and managed under the Resource Management Act 1991 and other legislation. The Department's advocacy role includes matters of concern to it under the Resource Management Act.

11.2 The Governance Entity and the Department will seek to identify issues of mutual interest and/or concern ahead of each party making submissions in relevant processes.

12. Cross-organisational Opportunities

12.1 As part of the annual business planning process, the parties will discuss:

a) opportunities and processes to share scientific and cultural resource and information, including data and research material (including to assist Ngāti Manuhiri to exercise their role under the Deed and as kaitiaki);

b) opportunities for developing mutual understanding and developing relationships, with respect to conservation, environmental and cultural matters within the Protocol Area. Options may include wānanga, education, training, development and secondments;

c) opportunities to be involved or to nominate individuals to take part in relevant training initiatives run by both parties, including cadetships and/or biosecurity accreditation for Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island;

d) potential opportunities for full time positions, holiday employment or student research projects which may arise within the Protocol Area. Ngāti Manuhiri may propose candidates for these roles or opportunities; and

e) staff changes and key contacts in each organisation.

12.2 Where appropriate, the Department will consider using Ngāti Manuhiri individuals or entities as providers of professional services (such as oral history and interpretation projects). In doing so, the Department recognises the affect that this may have on mana whakahaere of Ngāti Manuhiri. Normal conflict of interests processes will be implemented to avoid a perceived or actual conflict of interest.

13. Dispute Resolution

13.1 If a dispute arises in connection with this Protocol, every effort will be made in good faith to resolve matters at a local level. This may require the Department‘s Warkworth Great Barrier Island Area Manager to meet with a representative of the Governance Entity within a reasonable timeframe to endeavour to find a resolution to the matter.

13.2 If this process is not successful, the matter may be escalated to a meeting of the Department‘s Auckland Conservator and a nominated representative of the Governance Entity who will meet within a reasonable timeframe.

13.3 If a negotiated outcome cannot be reached from this process, the parties may agree for the issue to be escalated to a meeting between the Director-General (or nominee) and the Chief Executive of the Governance Entity.

13.4 If the Department and the Governance Entity agree that the matter is of such significance that it requires the attention of the chair of the Governance Entity and the Minister, then this matter will be escalated to a meeting of the chair of the Governance Entity and the Minister (or their nominees). The parties acknowledge this measure will be a means of last resort.

14. Review and Amendment

14.1 The parties agree that this Protocol is a living document that should be updated and adapted to take account of future developments and additional co-management opportunities. If requested by either party, the first review of this Protocol will take place no later than three years after the date this Protocol is signed, and if requested by either party will be reviewed every three years thereafter.

14.2 The parties may only vary this Protocol by agreement in writing.

15. Definitions

15.1 In this document:

Conservation Legislation means the Conservation Act 1987 and the statutes in the First Schedule of the Act;

Crown has the meaning given to it in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989;

Cultural materials means plants, plant materials, and materials derived from animals, marine mammals or birds for which the Department is responsible within the Ngāti Manuhiri rohe and which are important to Ngāti Manuhiri in maintaining and expressing their cultural values and practices;

Department means the Minister of Conservation, the Director-General and the Departmental managers to whom the Minister of Conservation's and the Director-General's decision-making powers can be delegated;

Kaitiaki means guardian in accordance with tikanga Māori;

Ngāti Manuhiri has the meaning set out in the Deed of Settlement;

Ngāti Manuhiri Protocol Area or **Protocol Area** means the area identified in the map included in the Attachment of this Protocol.

Statutory Authorisations means an authorisation granted under the Conservation Legislation including a Concession granted under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987;

Statutory Planning Document includes any relevant Conservation Management Strategy or Conservation Management Plan under the Conservation Act 1987;

Tikanga Māori refers to Māori traditional customs.

Schedule 1

Summary of Terms of Issue

This Conservation Protocol is issued subject to the provisions of the deed of settlement and the Settlement Legislation. A summary of the relevant provisions is set out below.

1. Amendment and cancellation

1.1 The Minister may amend or cancel this Protocol, but only after consulting with Ngāti Manuhiri and having particular regard for its views.

2. Noting

2.1 A summary of the terms of this Protocol must be noted in the Conservation Documents affecting the Protocol Area, but the noting:

2.1.1 is for the purpose of public notice; and

2.1.2 does not amend the Conservation Documents for the purposes of the Conservation Act 1987 or the National Parks Act 1980.

3. Limits

3.1 This Protocol does not:

3.1.1 restrict the Crown from exercising its powers and performing its functions and duties, in accordance with the law and government policy, including:

(a) introducing legislation; or

(b) changing government policy; or

(c) issuing a Protocol to, or interacting or consulting with, anyone the Crown considers appropriate including any iwi, hapū, marae, whānau or representatives of tangata whenua;

3.1.2 restrict the responsibilities of the Minister or the Department or the legal rights of Ngāti Manuhiri; or

3.1.3 grant, create or provide evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to:

(a) land held, managed or administered under Conservation Legislation; or

(b) flora or fauna managed or administered under the Conservation Legislation.

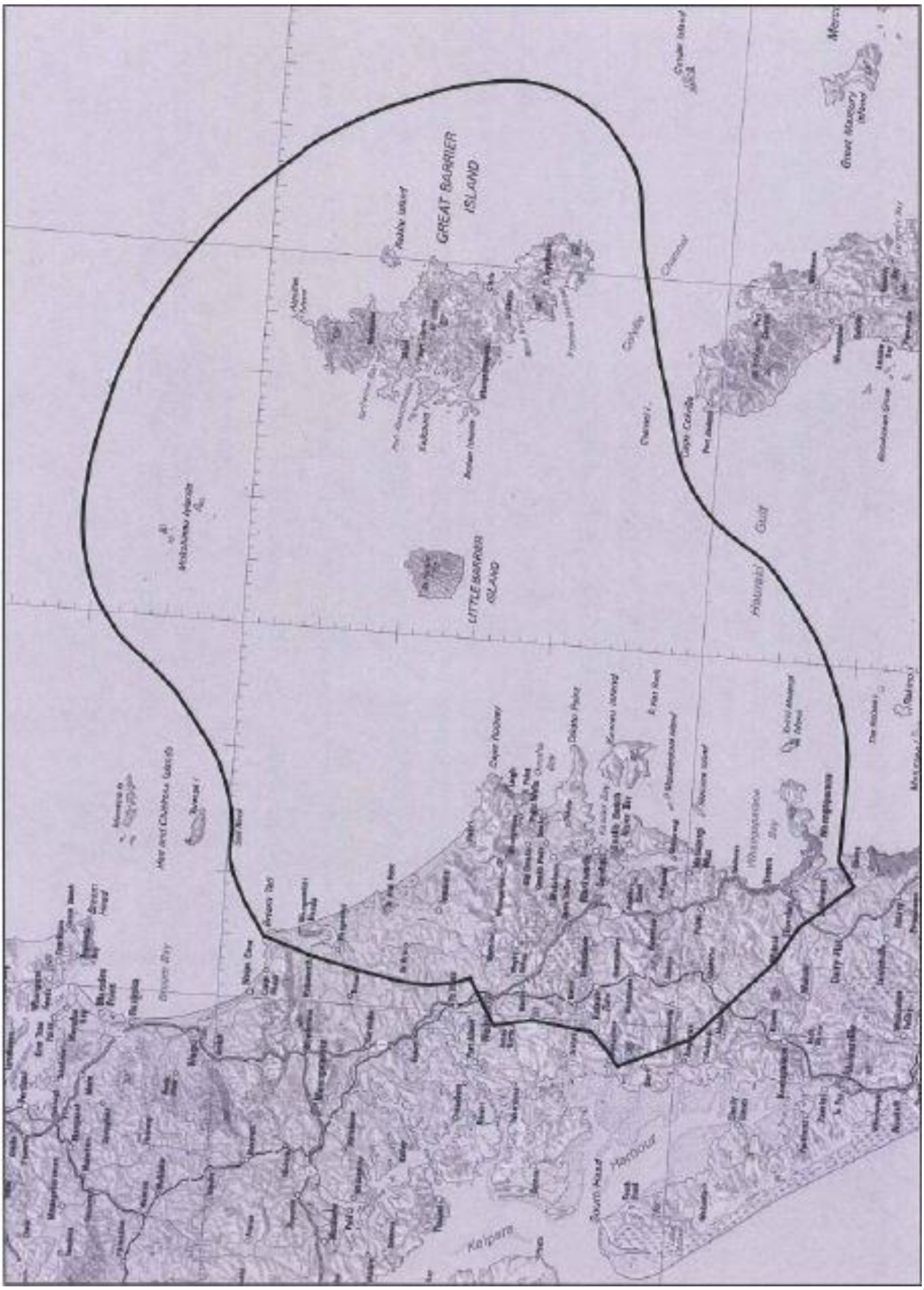
4. Breach

4.1 Subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950, Ngāti Manuhiri may enforce the Protocol if the Crown breaches it without good cause, but damages or monetary compensation will not be awarded.

4.2 A breach of this Protocol is not a breach of the Deed of Settlement.

Attachment

Department of Conservation Protocol Area Map



Appendix 4
Threatened and At Risk indigenous flora and fauna

Several thousand indigenous species are present on the Nature Reserve. This Appendix lists a selection of these, i.e. vascular plants, vertebrate animals and other fauna that are currently classified as Threatened or At Risk in accordance with the NZ Threat Classification System Manual 2008 and taxa status lists 2008 to 2013 and subsequent updates thereafter. Its contents may be amended or reviewed during the term of this Plan.

Threatened/at risk species[10]

Table A4.1. Flora.

Threatened and At Risk species		
Threatened species		
Threat status*	**Common name**	**Scientific name**
Nationally Critical	pekapeka/~~F~~fireweed	*Senecio scaberulus*
Nationally Endangered	nau/c~~C~~ooks scurvy grass	*Centipeda minima* subsp. *minima*
	s~~S~~neezeweed	*Lepidium oleraceum*
Nationally Vulnerable	pīnaki/~~N~~native carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*
	New Zealand watercress	*Rorippa divaricata*
	New Zealand daphne	*Pimelea tomentosa*
	pua o te reinga/w~~W~~oodrose	*Dactylanthus taylorii*
	Tipu whaipua/~~A~~angiosperm	*Kunzea amathicola*
At Risk species		
Threat status	**Common name**	**Scientific name**
Declining	~~K~~kirk's kohuhu	*Pittosporum kirkii*
	k~~K~~oheriki	*Scandia rosifolia*
	kohurangi/~~K~~kirk's tree daisy	*Brachyglottis kirkii* var. *kirkii*
	pikirangi/~~Red~~ red mistletoe	*Peraxilla tetrapetala*
	p~~P~~oroporo	*Solanum aviculare* var. *aviculare*
	p~~P~~uha/ New Zealand sowthistle	*Sonchus kirkii*

[10] *See: http://intranet/our-work/biodiversity-and-natural-heritage/threatened-species/nz-threat-classification-system/taxa-status-lists-2008-onwards/*

	~~Scrobic~~scrobic	*Paspalum orbiculare*
	t~~T~~awhiti para/k~~K~~ing fern	*Ptisana salicina*
	~~Waiūatu~~waiūatu/ New Zealand sea spurge	*Euphorbia glauca*
		Leptinella tenella
Relict	~~G~~giant flowering broom	*Carmichaelia williamsii*
	~~M~~mawhai/ambush vine	*Sicyos mawhai*
	~~P~~parapara/ birdcatcher tree	*Pisonia brunoniana*
	t~~T~~awapou	*Planchonella costata*
Naturally Uncommon	danhatchia orchid	*Danhatchia australis*
	~~D~~dwarf mistletoe	*Korthalsella salicornioides*
	~~F~~fan fern	*Schizaea dichotoma*
	~~G~~giant hypolepis	*Hypolepis dicksonioides*
	~~H~~hidden spider orchid	*Molloybas cryptanthus*
	jubulaceae	*Frullania chevalieri*
	~~L~~liverwort	*Rectolejeunea o~~c~~cellata*
	m~~M~~okohinau hebe	*Veronica pubescens subsp. sejuncta*
	~~P~~patotara/~~P~~parsley fern	*Botrychium australe*
	~~P~~pimelea	*Pimelea acra*
	~~R~~rawlings strap fern	*Notogrammitis rawlingsii*
	r~~R~~ed leek orchid	*Genoplesium nudum*
	~~S~~sand brome	*Bromus arenarius*
	~~T~~thismia	*Thismia rodwayi*
	~~Y~~yellow gumland leek orchid	*Corunastylis pumila*
		Acrolejeunea mollis
		Blechnum norfolkianum
		Chiloscyphus erosus
		Cololejeunea floccosa
		Coprosma dodonaeifolia
		Coprosma neglecta
		Dumortiera hirsuta
		Harpalejeunea filicuspis
		Lembidium longifolium
		Lindsaea viridis

		Siponolejeunea waipoua
		Tortella cirrhata

Table A4.2. Fauna (freshwater fish).

At Risk species		
Threat status	**Common name**	**Scientific name**
Declining	arokehe/l~~L~~ongfin eel	*Anguilla dieffenbachii*

Table A4.3. Fauna (vertebrates).

Threatened species		
Threat status*	**Common name**	**Scientific name**
Nationally Critical	~~K~~kākāpō	*Strigops habroptilus*
Nationally Endangered	pekapeka/Northern short-tailed bat	*Mystacina tuberbulata tuberbulata*
	takahikare/New Zealand storm petrel	*Pealeornis maoriana*
Nationally Vulnerable	h~~H~~ihi/stitchbird	*Notiomystis cincta*
	kākā/North Island kākā	*Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis*
	kāruhiruhi /p~~P~~ied shag	*Phalacrocorax varius varius*
	North Island brown kiwi	*Apteryx mantelli*
	pekapeka/l~~L~~ong-tailed bat (North Island)	*Chalinolobus tuberculatus* "North Island"
	tāiko/b~~B~~lack petrel	*Procellaria parkinsoni*
	taniwha/c~~C~~hevron skink	*Oligosoma homalonotum*
	roroa/great spotted kiwi	*Apteryx haastii*
At Risk species		
Threat status	**Common name**	**Scientific name**
Declining	kawariki/Auckland green gecko	*Naultinus elegans*
	moko pirirākau /f~~F~~orest gecko	*Mokopirirakau granulatus*
	o~~O~~rnate skink	*Oligosoma ornatum*
	~~S~~striped skink	*Oligosoma striatum*
	tītitipounamu/North Island rifleman	*Acanthisitta chloris granti*
Recovering	~~K~~kōkako/North Island kōkako	*Callaeas wilsoni*
	pāteke /b~~B~~rown teal	*Anas chlorotis*

	tīeke/North Island saddleback	*Philesturnus rufusater*
Relict	dDuvaucel's gecko	*Hoplodactylus duvaucelii*
	kākāriki/rRed-crowned parakeet	*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae*
	mokopāpā/PPacific gecko	*Dactylocnemis pacificus*
	MMoko skink	*Oligosoma moco*
	NNorthern diving petrel	*Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix*
	nNNorthern tuatara	*Sphenodon punctatus punctatus*
	pakahā/fFluttering shearwater	*Puffinus gavia*
	tītī/CCook's petrel	*Pterodroma cookii*
	tTowns's skink	*Oligosoma townsi*
Naturally Uncommon	koekoeā/lLong-tailed cuckoo	*Eudynamys taitensis*

Table A4.4. Fauna (invertebrates)

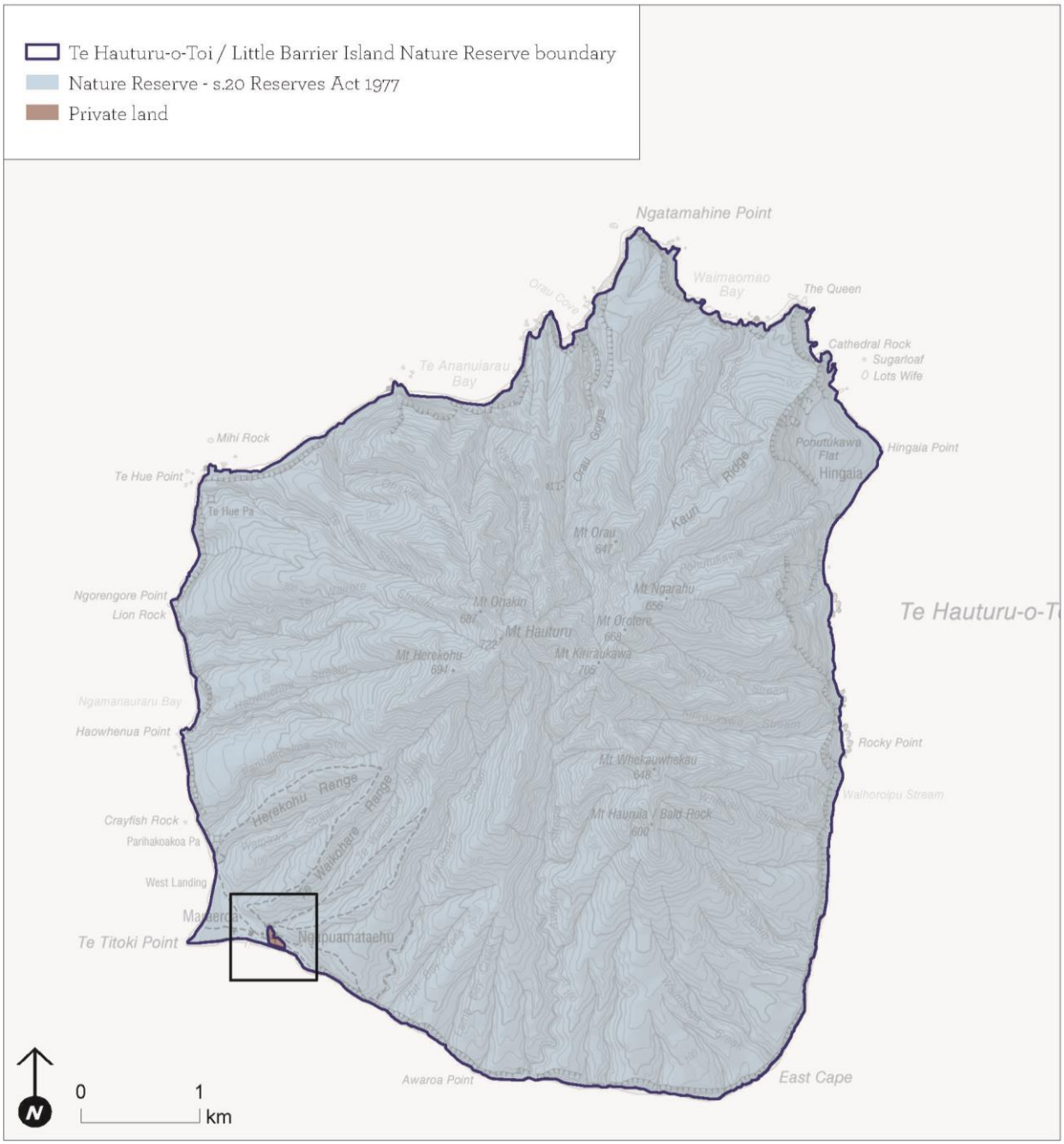
At Risk species		
Threat status	**Common name**	**Scientific name**
Recovering	KKiwi louse	*Rallicola (Aptericola) gadowi*
Relict	FFlax weevil	*Anagotus fairburni*
	wētāpunga/Little Barrier giant wētā	*Deinacrida heteracantha*
Naturally Uncommon	kKiwi louse	*Rallicola (Aptericola) rodericki*

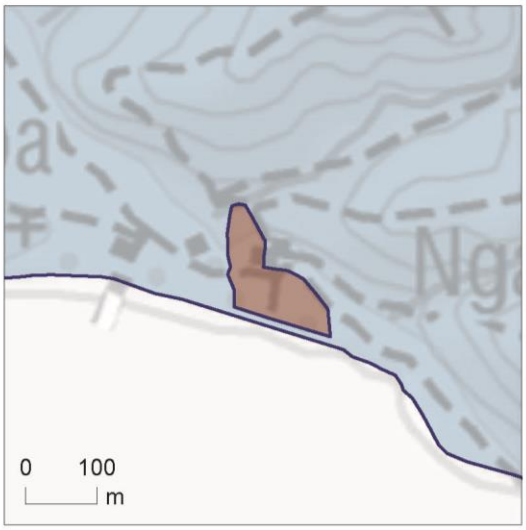
* Threat status may change over time.



Map 1 Location of Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve

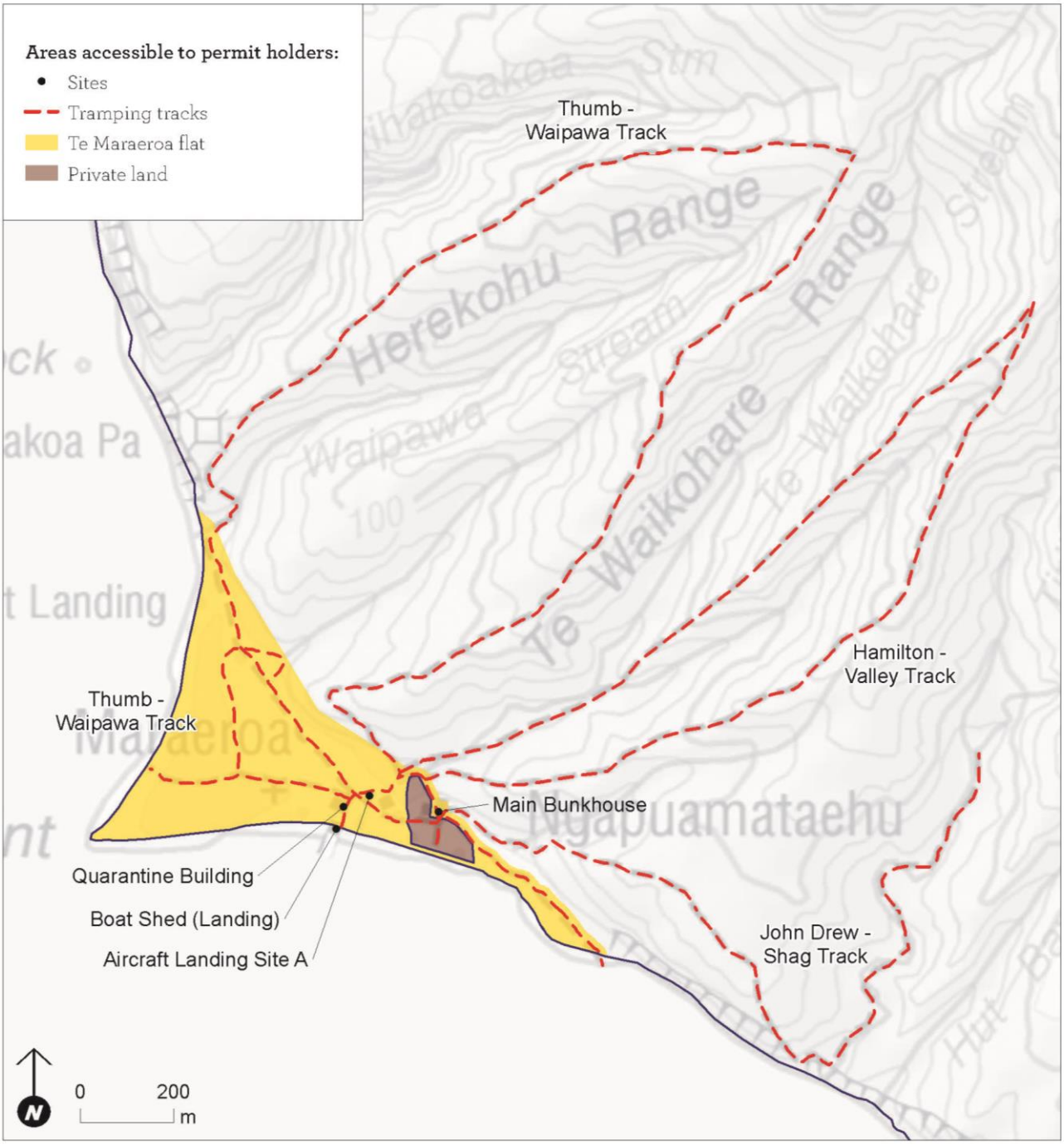
Conservation Management Plan
Hauturu / Little Barrier Island

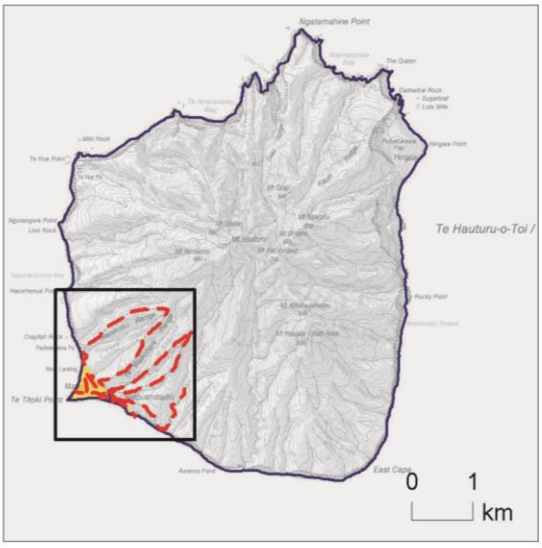




Map 2 Land inventory

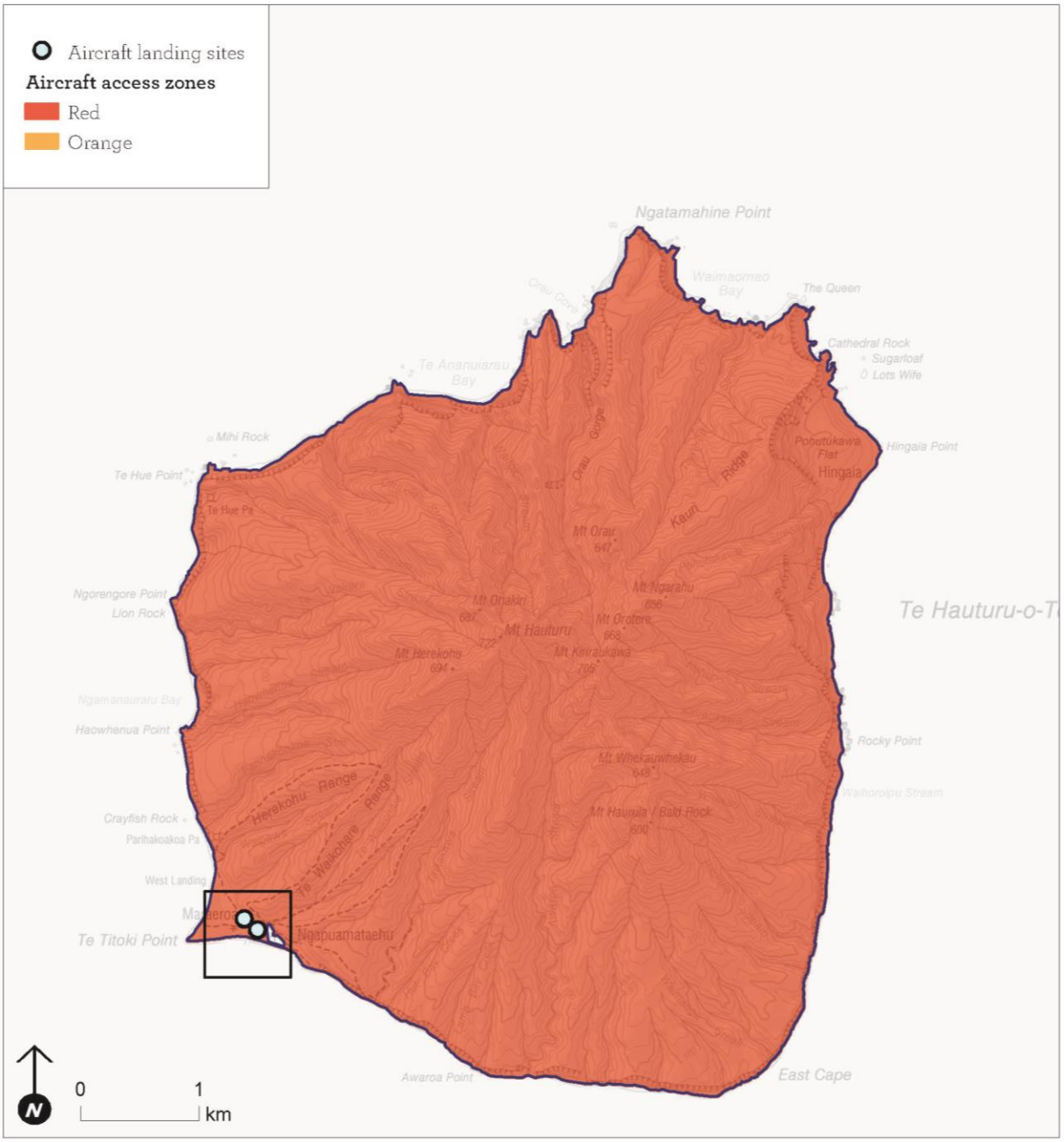
Conservation Management Plan
Hauturu / Little Barrier Island

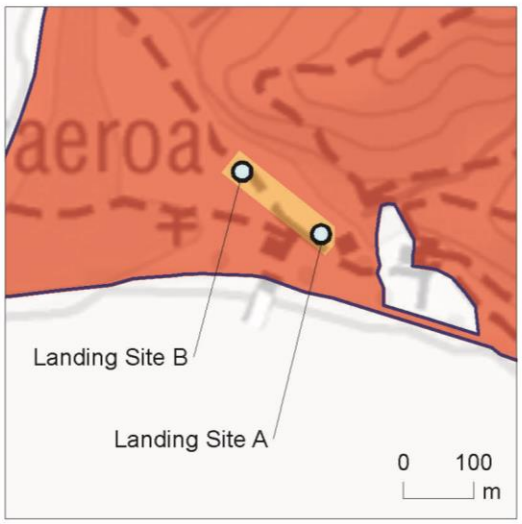




Map 3 Accessible areas

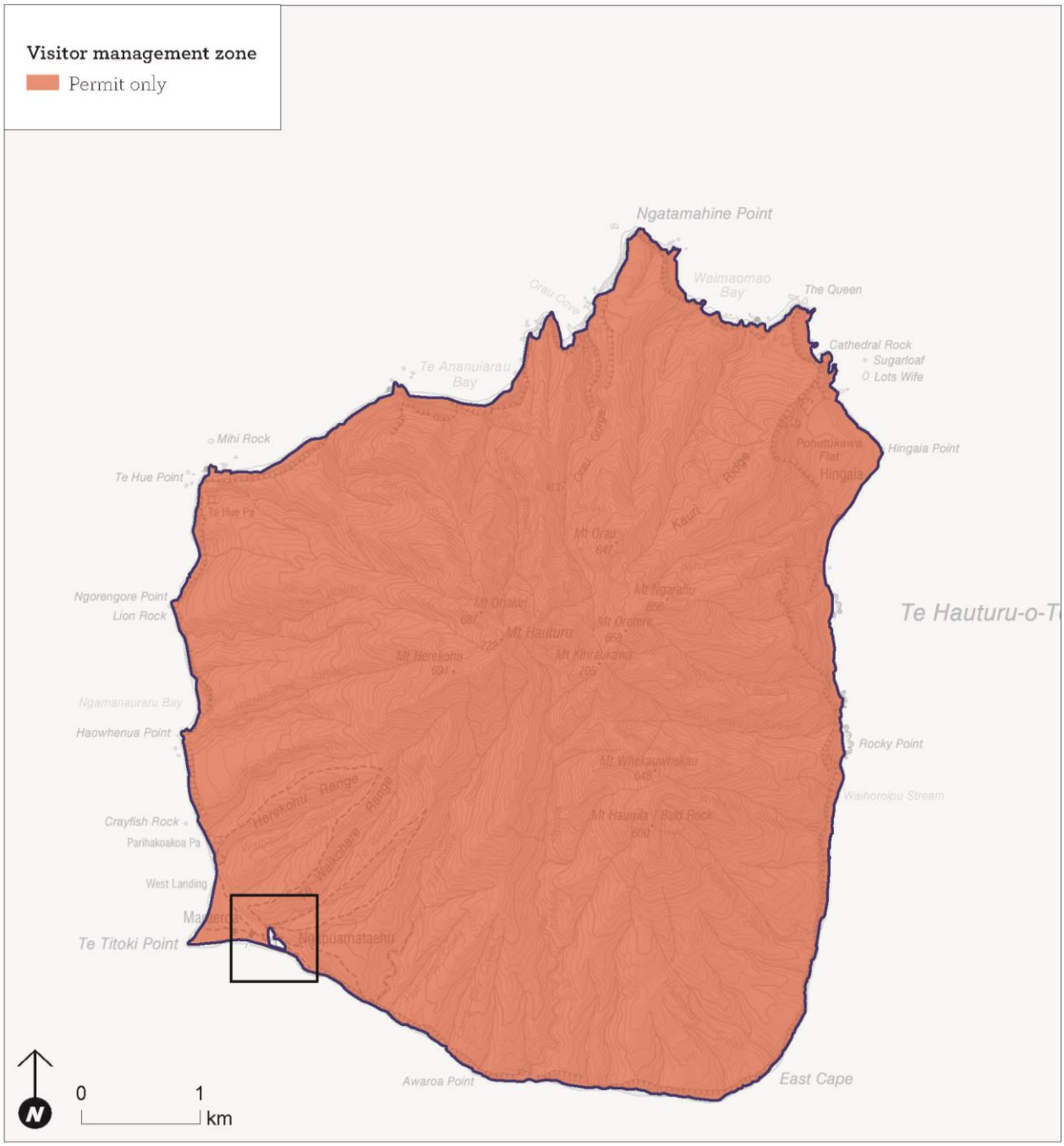
Conservation Management Plan
Hauturu / Little Barrier Island

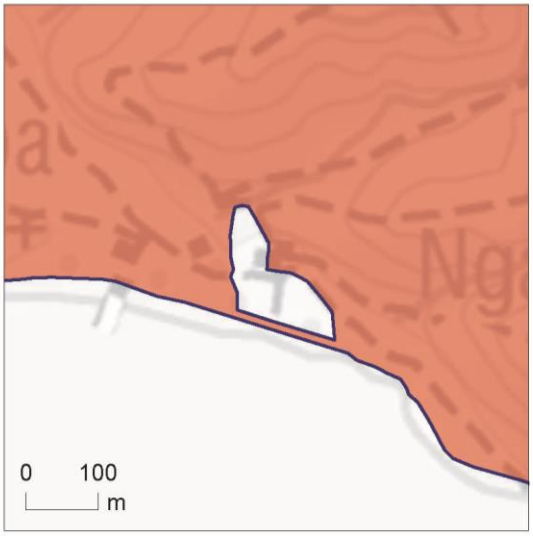




Map 4 Aircraft

Conservation Management Plan
Hauturu / Little Barrier Island





Map 5 Visitor management

Conservation Management Plan
Hauturu / Little Barrier Island

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.9

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer

Subject: **Strategic Tourism discussion**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (J): Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper b) **Provide** feedback on the contents of this paper
Context	At the December 2016 and February 2017 meetings, the Authority discussed a number of proposals which they felt the Department could investigate as a means of raising revenue to offset the increasing costs to the conservation estate arising from the escalating tourist numbers. These proposals were sent to the Director-General, inviting him and senior DOC staff to a discussion of the proposals. Attached is the letter to the D-G, and his response to the invitation and proposed topics for discussion.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.10

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Tasha Sharp, Statutory Bodies Advisor, DOC

Subject: **Te Urewera Plan and Board**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	Management Planning
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper b) **Formally** receive the Te Kawa O Te Urewera Conservation Management Plan c) **Further develop** the relationship with Ngai Tuhoe and the Authority
Context	The Te Kawa O Te Urewera Conservation Management Plan (Plan) has been prepared in accordance with the Te Urewera Act 2014. The Plan is being formally handed over to the Authority by Kirsti Luke (Chief Executive of Te Uru Taumatua), Dan Baigent, Paul Beverley (Partner, Buddle Findley), Matthew Te Pou (Deputy Chair) Further opportunity will be given to the Authority and Ngai Tuhoe representatives to further discuss the plan.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.11

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared by: Nicole Mistal, Management Planning National Advisor, Wellington

Subject: **Management Planning Update**

NZCA Strategic Priority	(A) Conservation Management Strategies (B) National Park Management Plans (D) Treaty of Waitangi
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this report.
Context	The purpose of this paper is to keep the NZCA informed of progress with management planning processes being undertaken by the Department. The paper provides an overview of the management plan and strategy reviews, and other key statutory planning processes currently underway. The appendix contains information showing the status of all management plans and strategies.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.11

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared by: Nicole Mistal, Management Planning National Advisor, Wellington

Subject: **Management Planning Update**

Background

1. The NZCA approves all conservation management strategies (CMS) and national park management plans (NPMP). Conservation management plans (CMP) are approved by conservation boards alone, or jointly with a Post Settlement Governance Entity for CMP where required in Treaty settlement legislation.

Summary of progress since the last update (February 2017 meeting)

Conservation Management Strategies

2. The draft Wellington CMS was publicly notified on 14 December 2016. The submission period closes on the 4 April 2017. We are working towards holding the hearings around May/June 2017.
3. It is anticipated that a draft of the East Coast/Hawke's Bay CMS (ECHB CMS) will be prepared by mid-2017. We are working towards a notification date of September/ October 2017 (this is dependent on our iwi partners).
4. The Department and the Ngāti Porou Settlement Trust have been working together to co-author a draft Nga Whakahaere Takirua (NWT). The preparation of the draft NWT as a separate part of the East Coast/Hawkes Bay CMS is a requirement under the Ngāti Porou Settlement Act 2012. Whilst progress on its preparation has been slow, it is hoped that both the NWT and the ECHB CMS can be notified together in September/October. All going well, this timeframe will hopefully be confirmed in May.
5. The review of the Bay of Plenty CMS is scheduled to start in March 2017. The CMS will be prepared using the new CMS model.
6. A partial review of the West Coast CMS will be required because of the Paparoa and Westland NPMP reviews. This will commence on the completion of the Westland NPMP review.

National Park Management Plans

7. Following legal advice, the Department is now preparing a separate NPMP for Westland Tai Poutini National Park and another for Aoraki/Mt Cook National Park. The plan review processes will remain aligned, including preparing topic papers covering both parks for key matters requiring specific policy direction.
8. The Department is continuing to work closely with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, local rūnanga, the two Conservation Boards and other key stakeholders about this revised approach.
9. The draft plans are scheduled for notification October/November 2017.

10. The Department had planned to facilitate a webinar (across both Westland Tai Poutini and Aoraki/Mt Cook national parks) called 'retreating glaciers advancing tourists' in early 2017. The webinar will now be held around the time the plans are notified, to generate debate about climate change at the glaciers and associated management issues, thus enabling more informed submissions.

11. The Paparoa National Park Management Plan was publicly launched on the 10 March in Barrytown. Minister Smith, Warren Parker (Chair NZCA), Lisa Tumahai (Acting Chair of Ngāi Tahu) Francois Tumahai (Chair of Ngāti Waewae), Mike Legge (Chair West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board), Department staff and the community attended.

12. The Department is awaiting the Authority's decision on the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan amendment.

13. Notification of the Intention to do a partial review of the Tongariro National Park Management Plan has occurred. A report has been provided to the decision maker and a decision to proceed with the partial review will be made in mid-March. The matters to be reviewed relates to providing new shared-use tracks in three locations and allowing electric-power-assisted pedal cycles to be used on a trial basis on all tracks within the national park where mountain biking is provided for.

14. The Fiordland and Mt Aspiring National Park Management Plans reviews will commence later in 2017. Initial work is to understand the current context and issues within these two national parks. Ongoing discussions on the matters will be had with the Otago and Southland Conservation Boards.

15. Discussions have been held with the Otago Conservation Board, Federated Mountain Clubs, and the aircraft operators on a partial review of the Mount Aspiring National Park Management Plan in regards to snow and glacier landings. Further discussion with Ngai Tahu are yet to be completed and a decision on the partial review will not be made until that time.

Conservation Management Plans

16. The Bay of Plenty Conservation Board and Te Runanga o Ngāti Whare are considering the comments received from the NZCA and the Minister.

17. The Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island (Nature Reserve) Conservation Management Plan had been provided to the NZCA and Minister for comments. Mook Hohneck (CEO of the Ngati Manuhiri Settlement Trust) and Lyn Mayes (Chair of the Auckland Conservation Board) will attend the NZCA's April meeting.

Marine Protected Area Policy – South-East Marine Protection Forum

18. The South-East Marine Protection work has continued with over 2800 submissions for the Forum to review. The higher than anticipated volume of submissions has resulted in a delay in the delivery of the independent submissions summary and analysis report. In the meantime, the Forum are continuing to review and consider feedback and information provided in the submissions and this information will be influential in shaping the Forum's final recommendations to government.

19. Any recommendations that the government accept will then be required to go through the relevant statutory process before implementation, such as under the Fisheries Act and Marine Reserves Act for example, or through the creation of special legislation.

Appendix 1

Status of CMS and management plans

Table 1: Conservation management strategies

Conservation management strategy	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Auckland	October 2014	Current		
Bay of Plenty	December 1997	Due for review		
Canterbury (Waitaha)	September 2016	Current		
Chatham Islands CMS	August 1999	Due for review		
East Coast/Hawke's Bay and Nga Whakahaere Takirua	October 1998 (EC) October 1994 (HB)	Under review	The new CMS will replace both the East Coast and Hawke's Bay CMS. The Ngati Porou Claims Settlement Act 2012 requires the preparation of Nga Whakahaere Takirua as a separate part of the East Coast/Hawke's Bay CMS. The Nga Whakahaere Takirua applies to 22 pieces of Conservation land in the East Coast.	
Nelson/ Marlborough	September 1996	Due for review	Review will re-commence in 2017.	
Northland	September 2014	Current		
Otago	September 2016	Current		
Southland Murihiku (including the Subantarctic Islands)	September 2016	Current		
Stewart Island/Rakiura	February 2011	Current		

Conservation management strategy	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Te Hiku	No current CMS	To be prepared	A requirement of the Ngāi Takoto/Ngāti Kuri/Te Aupouri/Te Rarawa claims settlement acts 2015. Scheduled to begin in mid to late 2017.	
Tongariro-Taupo	May 2002	Due for review		
Waikato	September 2014	Current		
Wanganui	April 1997	Due for review	Part of the existing CMS is being incorporated into the Wellington CMS. Taranaki is part of the Wanganui CMS.	
Wellington (includes Rangitikei/Manawatu that was formally part of Wanganui)	March 1996	Under review	Notified on 14 December 2016. The submission period closes on the 4 April 2017.	
West Coast	April 2010	Current	Investigation into the need for a partial review due to the Paparoa NPMP review.	

Table 2: National park management plans

National Park Management Plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Abel Tasman	October 2008	Current		
Aoraki/Mount Cook	12 August 2004 Amendments approved June 2012.	Under review	Drafting currently underway, draft notification anticipated late 2017.	Approval in mid-2018
Arthur's Pass	13 December 2007	Current		
Egmont	14 February 2002	Due for review	On hold until CMS review completed.	
Fiordland	21 June 2007	Current	Initial investigation to commence later in 2017	
Kahurangi	13 June 2001 Partial review approved 8 December 2010.	Partial amendment currently being undertaken	Awaiting Authority's decision.	Approval April 2017
Mt Aspiring	23 June 2011	Current	Initial investigation to commence later in 2017.	
Nelson Lakes	10 October 2002 as a 7-year plan	Due for review		
Paparoa	1 February 2017	Current		
Rakiura	9 February 2011	Current		

National Park Management Plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Te Urewera	13 February 2003	Current	The NPMP remains in force until it is replaced by a new management plan to the extent that it is not inconsistent with sections 111 and 112 of Te Urewera Act 2014. The Board are currently developing Te Kawa o Te Urewera.	
Tongariro	12 October 2006 Amendments approved in 2013.	Current	Partial review commenced.	
Westland *Tai Poutini*	21 December 2001 Amendments approved April 2014.	Under review	Drafting currently underway, draft notification anticipated for late 2017.	Approval November/December 2017
Whanganui	9 August 2012.	Current		

Table 3: Conservation management plans (prepared under the Conservation Act and the Reserves Act)

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA for:
Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve	June 2012 6-year term to coincide with review of Abel Tasman NPMP	Current	Enables management of commercial activities on foreshore adjacent to the National Park.	Management Plan Approval Committee	
Coromandel Peninsula Conservation Land	2002	Under revocation		Waikato Conservation Board	
Coromandel (excl. Moehau)		To be prepared	Requirement of Hauraki Collective Treaty Settlement (AIP).		
Farewell Spit Nature Reserve and Puponga Farm Park	December 1990	To be revoked	To be covered by new Nelson Marlborough CMS.	Director-General Conservation	
JM Barker (Hapupu) National Historic Reserve	1998	Current			
Kaimanawa Forest Park	June 2007	Current			
Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve	December 2015	Current	Reserves controlled and managed, and plan prepared, by Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board	Minister of Conservation	
Kapiti Island		To be prepared	Requirement of Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.	Wellington Conservation Board and the Strategic Advisory Committee	

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA for:
Kaweka Forest Park	June 1991	To be revoked	To be covered by new East Coast/Hawke's Bay CMS		
Leigh Reserves Complex	June 2002	Revoked	Covered by Auckland CMS	The CMP was revoked at the November 2016 Auckland Conservation Board meeting.	
Loch Katrine Recreation Reserve	September 1998	To be revoked	Covered by new Canterbury (Waitaha) CMS.	Director-General Conservation	
Moehau		To be prepared	Requirement of Hauraki Collective Treaty Settlement.		
Molesworth	October 2013	Current	Required by lease.	Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board	
North Head Historic Reserve	September 1999	To be revoked	The Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority has prepared an integrated management plan for the Auckland maunga (the Maunga IMP). This plan will, once approved, replace the North Head Historic Reserve CMP. The Maunga IMP is currently before the Minister for approval.	Auckland Conservation Board	

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA for:
Pukekura (Taiaroa Head) Reserves	March 2013	Draft		Otago Conservation Board for Taiaroa Head Nature Reserve and Taiaroa Head Foreshore Wildlife Sanctuary, Dunedin City Council in respect to the other reserve	
Pukenui Forest – Ngahere o Pukenui	December 2009	Current		Whangarei District Council and Northland Conservation Board.	
Ruahine Forest Park	1992	To be revoked	This land now sits under the Wellington Conservation Board and is therefore part of the Wellington CMS. It will be formally revoked once the CMS has been made operative.	Wellington Conservation Board	
Tamaki Makaurau Motu		Under development	Requirement of Nga Mana Whenua o Tamaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014. Work is due to re-commence in February 2017.	Auckland Conservation Board and the Trust	

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA for:
Te Pokohiwi and Boulder Bank Historic Reserves		Under development	Requirement of Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014	Rangitāne o Wairau Settlement Trust and Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board	
Te Hauturu-o-Toi		Under development	The CMP is currently with the NZCA and Minister for comment.	Auckland Conservation Board and Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust	Comment – mid-February 2017
Te Tāpui Tokotoru	October 2008	Current	Includes Moutohorā (Whale Island) Wildlife Management Reserve, Ōhope Scenic Reserve and Tauwhare Pā Scenic Reserve.	Joint management committee established under the Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005.	
Te Waihora Joint	December 2005	Needs review	On hold in response to a request from Ngāi Tahu.	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Minister of Conservation	
Te Waikoropupū Springs	April 2009	Current	Registered wāhi tapu and site of significance to Manawhenua ki Mohua.	Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board	
Urupukapuka and Waewaetorea Islands	1984	To be revoked	Covered by Northland CMS	Northland Conservation Board	

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA for:
Various CMP's for reserves in Canterbury (4 Scientific; 2 Nature; 2 Historic; 1 Recreation)	1980's	To be revoked	Covered by new Canterbury (Waitaha) CMS	Minister of Conservation	
Whirinaki Te Pua-a-Tāne		Under development	Ngāti Whare and Bay of Plenty Conservation Board are currently considering the comments made by NZCA.	Ngāti Whare and Bay of Plenty Conservation Board	

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.12

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Gavin Rodley, Senior Advisor, Statutory Land Management, DOC

Subject: **Progress report: Reclassification of Conservation Land – Nature Heritage Fund (NHF) purchase areas and other work**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (C): Land Status Change
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper
Context	The Authority has requested a standing agenda paper on the progress of reclassification work with respect to NHF purchase areas and other work that the Department is currently working on. Please find attached the Department's update for the NZCA meeting on 3 and 4 April 2017

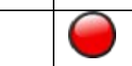
Progress Report for NZ Conservation Authority on Reclassification of Conservation Land - Nature Heritage Fund (NHF) Purchase areas as at 15 March 2017

Site name	Location	Land area	Outcome	Mechanism	Target completion date	Status Off target dates On target dates	Estimated direct costs (please note that staff costs are calculated on completion)	Progress report
National Park Additions								
King purchase area	Borland Mire – Western Southland	187 hectares approx.	To be added to Fiordland National Park	Section 7 of the National Parks Act	30 June 2017		$100 (gazettal cost)	The NZ Conservation Authority (NZCA) deferred consideration of this addition at its August 2016 meeting until further discussion had been held by the Department of Conservation (DOC) with Kaitiaki Roopu. A meeting between DOC and Oraka Aparima Runaka was held on 5 October 2016 and at this meeting Runaka whanau were clear and unequivocal on their view that it did not support the land (i.e., all three areas) being added to Fiordland National Park (FNP). A further meeting is planned in early April, where the access to cultural materials provisions in the recently approved reviewed Paparoa National Park Management Plan will be discussed. After this meeting, DOC will report back to the NZCA.
O'Brien purchase area	Westend Station, Borland Valley – Monowai	401 hectares approx.	To be added to Fiordland National Park	Section 7 of the National Parks Act	30 June 2017		$100 (gazettal cost)	The NZ Conservation Authority (NZCA) deferred consideration of this addition at its August 2016 meeting until further discussion had been held by the Department of Conservation (DOC) with Kaitiaki Roopu. A meeting between DOC and Oraka Aparima Runaka was held on 5 October 2016 and at this meeting Runaka whanau were clear and unequivocal on their view that it did not support the land (i.e., all three areas) being added to Fiordland National Park (FNP). A further meeting is planned

								in early April, where the access to cultural materials provisions in the recently approved reviewed Paparoa National Park Management Plan will be discussed. After this meeting, DOC will report back to the NZCA.
Wang (Johnstone)/Morgan purchase area	Township of Cromarty – Preservation Inlet	4047 square metres	To be added to Fiordland National Park	Section 7 of the National Parks Act	30 June 2017		$100 (gazettal cost)	The NZ Conservation Authority (NZCA) deferred consideration of this addition at its August 2016 meeting until further discussion had been held by the Department of Conservation (DOC) with Kaitiaki Roopu. A meeting between DOC and Oraka Aparima Runaka was held on 5 October 2016 and at this meeting Runaka whanau were clear and unequivocal on their view that it did not support the land (i.e., all three areas) being added to Fiordland National Park (FNP). A further meeting is planned in early April, where the access to cultural materials provisions in the recently approved reviewed Paparoa National Park Management Plan will be discussed. After this meeting, DOC will report back to the NZCA.
Canaan Downs Farm purchase (currently known as Canaan Downs Scenic Reserve)	Takaka	758 hectares approx.	To be assessed as a possible addition to Abel Tasman National Park	Section 7 of the National Parks Act	31 December 2018		$100 (gazettal cost)	The requirement for the assessment has been noted and a formal request made for the assessment to be undertaken prior to the end of 2018.

Conservation Park Additions (these additions require public consultation)								
Tarnbrae	Mackenzie Basin – Canterbury	2044 hectares approx.	To be added to Ahuriri Conservation Park	Section 18 of the Conservation Act	30 June 2017 (includes public consultation)		$1000 (advertising and gazettal costs)	Notice given to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and follow up discussion held. Initial contact made with iwi.

Progress Report for NZ Conservation Authority on Reclassification of Conservation Land - Nature Heritage Fund (NHF) Purchase areas as at 15 March 2017

								Public consultation document being finalised in preparation for public advertising later this month.
Hakatere Station	Canterbury	9791 hectares approx.	To be added to Hakatere Conservation Park	Section 18 of the Conservation Act	30 June 2017 (includes public consultation)		$1000 (advertising and gazettal costs)	The target date is unlikely to be met as easements are being tidied up prior to notice being given to MBIE and contact with iwi. Experience indicates that these matters are best tidied up prior to other action being undertaken. Some preliminary work on the public consultation document has been undertaken.
Castle Hill, Craigieburn	Canterbury	8467 hectares approx.	To be added to Craigieburn and Korowai Torlesse Tussocklands conservation parks	Section 18 of the Conservation Act	30 June 2017 (includes public consultation)		$1000 (advertising and gazettal costs)	This addition is being held up pending the completion of the survey of the exchange area (DOC/Blackfish Limited) and the target date is unlikely to be met. Some preliminary work on the public consultation document has been undertaken.

Progress report on the development of a 5-year reclassification of land plan and other work as at 15 March 2017
All conservation boards and some national conservation organisations (namely Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, Forest & Bird, Federated Farmers, Queen Elizabeth II National Trust and the Iwi Conservation Leadership Group) have now been consulted on options for reclassification with feedback requested to DOC by the middle of May. Following receipt of this feedback, DOC will prepare a national list in priority order for consideration by the NZCA at its June meeting. Work on the reclassification of stewardship land in the St James - Poplars area in North Canterbury and Mokihinui area of the Buller District has recommenced after discussions with Ngati Tahu. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of 2017. The DOC webpage which features stewardship land has been updated as part of a regular four monthly update (refer to: http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/our-role/managing-conservation/stewardship-land/).

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New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.13

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared by: Anna Cameron (Planning Manager)

Subject: **St James Reclassification – Timeframes and Milestones**

NZCA Strategic Priority	NZCA Strategic Priority (C): Land Status Change
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this report.
Context	The purpose of this paper is to provide to the NZCA an outline of timeframes and milestones for progressing the reclassification of the St James Conservation Area.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.13

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared by: Anna Cameron (Planning Manager)

Subject: **St James Reclassification – Timeframes and Milestones**

Background

1. At the NZCA meeting on 8 February 2017 the NZCA discussed the reclassification of the St James Conservation Area and requested that a report be prepared for the next NZCA meeting detailing a plan for progressing the reclassification process.

Plan for progressing the reclassification of the St James Conservation Area

2. Table 1 separates the reclassification process into 2 stages – Stage 1: pre-notification consultation; and Stage 2: notification through to approval.

Table 1: Timeframes and key milestones

Timeframes and key milestones:	
Stage 1:	
1 week	Development of a consultation plan
6 weeks	Implementation of the consultation plan
2 weeks	Write up of the consultation
Stage 2:	
4 weeks	Prepare a proposal for notification
6 weeks	Public notification of the proposal
4 weeks	Submissions analysis
2 weeks	Plan and hold hearings (if required)
4 weeks	Prepare report for the Minister of Conservation

3. DOC will be work alongside the Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu throughout the process to ensure that their matters are taken into consideration.

4. The consultation that will take place in Stage 1 will consist of:

a. Targeted conversations with key stakeholders such as Forest & Bird, New Zealand Deer Association, Fish & Game, FMC and other interested groups such as horse riders, 4WD clubs and mountain bikers; and

b. A community meeting at Hanmer Springs.

5. If the milestones and timeframe detailed in Table 1 are adhered to the reclassification process will take approximately 29 weeks / 8 months. This timeframe does not take into account the time it will take the Minister to consider and approve the recommendation. This proposed timeframe is longer than what the NZCA discussed at the February meeting (i.e. 4 months). It is necessary to take 8 months to allow for:

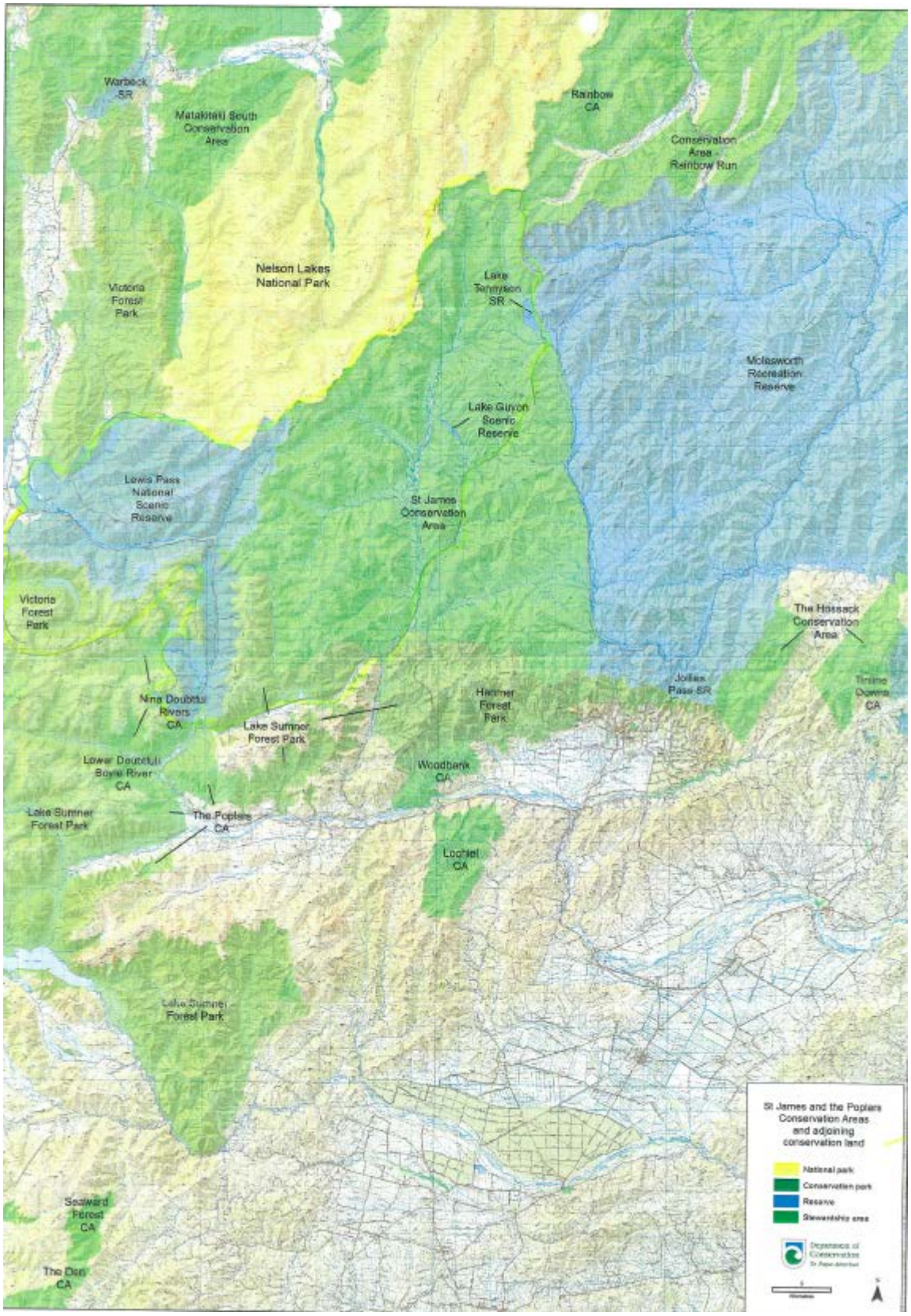
   a. Meaningful consultation to be undertaken with the community and iwi. The consultation that was carried out for the Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy was done many years ago, and for a different purpose and therefore it is not appropriate to use those consultation comments to inform this process;

   b. The re-allocation of resources and the re-prioritisation of work within DOC; and

   c. A robust and defendable process to be followed and implemented that gives effect to the Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy policy that requires all land status options under the Conservation, Reserves and National Parks Acts to be considered for this place (Policy 2.3.27).

6. The Public Conservation Land that will be subject to this land reclassification process is the St James Conservation Area, Hanmer Forest Park, Woodbank Conservation Area and the sections of the Lake Sumner Forest Park and The Poplars Conservation Area that are located on the northern side of the State Highway. These areas are shown on Map 1.

Map 1: Public Conservation Area in close proximity to the St James Conservation Area



New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.14

REPORT

Meeting Date: 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Geoff Ensor, Director Commercial Partnerships, DOC

Subject: **Commercial Partnerships Presentation**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	DOC SOI Goal: Business partnerships – Every business fosters conservation for this and future generations NZCA strategic priority (E): Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper in preparation for a presentation and discussion at the NZCA meeting on 4 April.
Context	Within the Department, the Commercial Partnerships Team (CPT) is developing a new business strategy. The CPT team sit within Kay Booth's partnership group and the Director is Geoff Ensor Geoff would value advice and input from NZCA on the provisional strategy which Geoff will present as a power-point to support the one page strategy document attached to these papers.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.15

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Tasha Sharp, Statutory Bodies Advisor

Subject: **Review of NZCA policies**

NZCA Strategic Priority	(K) NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Receive** an update on the review of the Coastal Management Principles b) **Discuss and Approve** the Principles
Context	Since its establishment in 1990 the Authority has approved a variety of policies and procedures (~18). Some of these may no longer be relevant, or may need updating. At the December 2015 meeting the Authority agreed to review one (or more) of these policies and procedures at each future meeting, and reapprove, amend and approve, or cancel as appropriate. Other policies and procedures are available to members via Dropbox. Many are available to the public on the www.conservationauthority.or.nz website. <u>Update of previous decisions</u> At the February 2016 meeting the Authority initially considered: • The NZCA Coastal Management Principles (2003) Work on these has been ongoing and they now reflect the final approved wording of the Marine Principles, which were ratified at the December 2016 meeting.

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

COASTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES (March 2017)

These principles are a tool to guide the NZCA, its contribution to, and/or response to issues relating to coastal management. They recognise that the coast forms part of the continuum from the mountains to the open sea. These principles are consistent with and complementary to the Authority's existing marine and access principles.

The principles were approved by the NZ Conservation Authority at its meeting on ----------.

PRINCIPLES

Governance

1. Protection of our coastal environment[1] its coastline, its biodiversity, highly dynamic nature, its landforms unique to New Zealand is a national, international and intergenerational responsibility and the coastal environment be governed for the benefit of all New Zealanders. Marine coastal protected areas are one essential element of marine coastal environment management and should be implemented through an integrated approach.
2. The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi will be upheld and the resulting obligations will be delivered.
3. The coastal environment is viewed as a taonga – there for everybody and upon which we rely.
4. Decision making will be informed by traditional knowledge of tangata whenua along with the public, new sources of information and research and robust science.
5. Decisions should be based on a comprehensive understanding of marine coastal processes, including its dynamic nature, the ecology and matauranga Maori.
6. Any allocation of rights to use coastal resources will be based on robust and appropriate research and science.
7. The coastal environment area should be regularly monitored: new information and research results reviewed and management be continually adjusted to incorporate findings.
8. Where there is insufficient information the precautionary principle will apply.

Conservation and Protection

1. Marine coastal protected areas are one essential element of marine coastal environment management and should be delivered through an integrated management approach. This approach should provide the framework to implement those measures necessary to conserve the most critical ecosystems, including indigenous biodiversity, survival and reproduction, intrinsic values, natural landforms, historic and natural character, and wahi tapu.
2. This will be achieved through a network approach to coastal protected areas that are comprehensive, representative and effectively managed throughout the coastal zone.
3. Well designed and properly managed marine coastal protected areas are integral to an ecosystem approach providing safe havens for marine coastal biodiversity.

[1] As defined by the diagram inserted into this document

4. Intergenerational equity requires that non-extractive values for the marine coastal environment – intrinsic values, wilderness values, spiritual values, ecosystem services – are protected.[2]
5. A spectrum of protection mechanisms will be used to enable communities to be involved in the protection, conservation, restoration and use of the marine coastal environment. This includes upholding the principles of the treaty of Waitangi and delivering against its obligations. Concepts of ---- ***rahui, kawenata need to insert others***---- should be integral to the development of the of the marine coastal environment to recognise customary non- commercial rights.
6. Representative, rare, and special marine ecosystems will be conserved in perpetuity as protected areas within the marine coastal area.

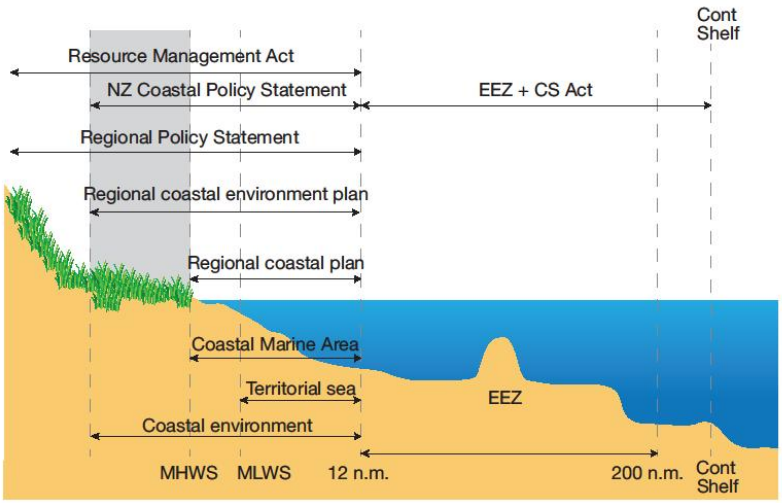
Sustainability

1. The marine coastal environment will be sustainably managed in a way that maintains its potential for future generations, and balancing the rights and interests of customary, individual and corporate users.
2. The marine coastal environments will be managed in an integrated way that recognises the complex inter-relationships of land, sea and air and the dynamic nature of this environment.
3. Rights to use the marine coastal environment should be exercised in an ecologically sustainable manner ensuring the maintenance of biological diversity to meet the needs of present and future generations.
4. Where finite resources are being used e.g. mining of finite resources, this is to be carried out in a manner that mitigates the adverse impacts of the activity on the marine environment and in accordance with the polluter/user pays principle.
5. Regional coastal plans are a tool to manage the coastal marine area, to manage any actual or potential effects of use, development or protection.
6. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement provides guidance for the consistency and integration of the management of the coastal marine environment throughout New Zealand.
7. Marine coastal management should acknowledge the changes brought about by natural processes in a dynamic environment.
8. Marine coastal management should address the adverse effects of human activities originating from outside the coastal zone.

Footnote: These principles should be read in conjunction with the other current NZCA principles (i.e. marine and access) and the template for Section 4 of the Conservation Act (giving effect to the Principles of the Treaty).

[2] Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.

RMA coastal management jurisdictions



MHWS = Mean High Water Springs
MLWS = Mean Low Water Springs
EEZ = Exclusive Economic Zone
Cont Shelf = Continental Shelf
EEZ + CS Act = Eclusive Economic Zone + Continental Shelf (Economic Effects) Act 2012
n.m. = nautical miles

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.16

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Tasha Sharp, Statutory Bodies Advisor, DOC

Subject: **Loder Cup**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA: Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper b) **Discuss** putting forward a nominee(s)
Context	The Loder Cup is New Zealand's premier award for achievements in flora conservation work. The Authority will discuss putting forward a nominee for this round of nominations, which close on 13 April. Presentation of the Loder Cup will take place during the Green Ribbon Awards, which will be held at the Beehive on 8 June 2017.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.16

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Tasha Sharp, Statutory Bodies Advisor, DOC

Subject: **Loder Cup**

Background/Introduction

1. This is an opportunity for the Authority to decide if it will nominate an appropriate candidate for the Loder Cup.

Details

2. The Loder Cup acknowledges outstanding achievements in flora conservation work.
3. The New Zealand Conservation Authority and Conservation Boards can nominate one person or one group of people for the Loder Cup.
4. In the past the NZCA has left nominations for the Loder Cup as the domain of the conservation boards.
5. However, the NZCA may wish this year to submit a nomination: this is up to the NZCA to decide.
6. Nominations close on Thursday 13 April 2017.

Conclusion

7. Gerald Loder donated the Loder Cup in 1926 to “encourage and honour New Zealanders who work to investigate, promote, retain and cherish our indigenous flora”.
8. The Minister of Conservation awards the Loder Cup to a person or group of people who best represent the objectives of the Cup, to celebrate their outstanding conservation work in New Zealand.
9. Information for this year’s nomination round was posted out in early March. I have attached the letter, information sheet and nomination form for further information.

RECEIVED

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

28 February 2017

Warren Parker
Chair
NZ Conservation Authority
PO Box 10420
Wellington 6143

c/o Ann Evans
ann.evans@scionresearch.com

Dear Warren

LODER CUP NOMINATION 2017

We are now taking nominations for the Loder Cup 2017. The Loder Cup is New Zealand's premier conservation award. Gerald Loder donated the Loder Cup in 1926 to "encourage and honour New Zealanders who work to investigate, promote, retain and cherish our indigenous flora". The Minister of Conservation awards the Loder Cup to a person or group of people who best represent the objectives of the Cup, to celebrate their outstanding conservation work in New Zealand.

Each nomination will be considered for two consecutive years unless it wins the Loder Cup or the nominating body withdraws the nomination. After the second year, the nominating body must wait a year before submitting a nomination for the same person or group. This rule is to encourage diversity in the Loder Cup nominations.

General feedback on nominations

Applications for 2015 were generally of good quality. However, occasionally nominations are voluminous but not appropriately focused. Please tailor nominations to the criteria of the award (as per the quote above).

Also, please adhere as closely as possible to the requirements on the nomination form:

- The nomination letter should be no more than two pages in length.
- The outline of achievements should include a brief summary of the achievements and the consequent outcomes and should not exceed five pages. It would help the committee that considers the nominations if there were a clear commentary about

National Office
Conservation House - *Whare Kaupapa Atawhai*
PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143
Telephone (04) 471 0726, Fax (04) 471 3075

the impact the work of the nominee has had in relation to the investigation, promotion and conservation of the indigenous flora.

- The application should also include a brief CV (or detailed description of a nominated group's work).
- The inclusion of extra materials should be limited to instances where they are deemed highly relevant (eg five or six brief letters of support should be sufficient).
- Letters of support should provide further confirmation and evidence of the outcomes achieved. They should also link the work of the nominee to the criteria of the award, ie investigate, promote, retain and cherish.

The committee is looking for high quality nominations. It would also help the committee in considering the nomination if there were greater clarity about which contributions were "...over and above their employment expectations...", as per the guidelines. Also, as per the guidelines, the nomination must demonstrate a "...tangible difference to the protection of New Zealand's indigenous flora".

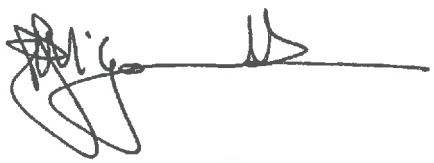
Please prepare and send .pdf copies and nine hard copies, along with a cover sheet.

I trust this feedback will be useful to your organisation in considering forwarding a nomination for 2017.

Further nominations

I enclose more information and a form to nominate a person or group of people for the Loder Cup in 2017. Nominations for the 2017 award close at 5.00 pm on Thursday, 13 April 2017. Please send a .pdf and nine hard copies of your nomination form and supporting documents to: Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143 and rmcgovern@doc.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely



Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson
Senior Statutory Bodies Advisor
Department of Conservation
for Chair, Loder Cup Committee

encs

National Office
Conservation House - *Whare Kaupapa Atawhai*
PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143
Telephone (04) 471 0726, Fax (04) 471 3075

The Loder Cup

"Offered to lovers of nature in New Zealand to encourage the protection and cultivation of the incomparable flora of the Dominion."



Please complete and send the original of this form, and original supporting documents, plus nine copies of all, to make a nomination for the Loder Cup in 2017.

Please complete the details below for the nominating organisation or individual.

Your organisation/your name:

Contact person for your nomination:

If you are an affiliated society please specify the official nominating organisation that you are linked to, or if a private person, specify through which of the official nominating organisations:

Address:

Phone number:

Email address:

Please complete the details below for the individual or group of people you are nominating.

Nominee's name:

Address:

Phone number:

Email address:

Please send the original of your completed form and documents to support your nomination, plus nine copies of all to: Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson, Senior Statutory Bodies Advisor, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143. The closing date for Loder Cup nominations is 5pm, 13 April 2017.

The Loder Cup



"Offered to lovers of nature in New Zealand to encourage the protection and cultivation of the incomparable flora of the Dominion."

How to nominate a person or group of people for the Loder Cup in 2017.

What is the Loder Cup?

The Loder Cup acknowledges outstanding achievements in flora conservation work. Gerald Loder donated the Loder Cup in 1926 to "encourage and honour New Zealanders who work to investigate, promote, retain and cherish our indigenous flora". The Minister of Conservation awards the Loder Cup to a person or group of people who best represent the objectives of the Cup, to celebrate their outstanding conservation work in New Zealand.

Who can the Minister of Conservation award the Loder Cup to?

The Minister of Conservation can award the Loder Cup to any person or group of people who are put forward by one of the nominating organisations. Each nomination will be considered for two years in a row unless they win the Loder Cup or the nominating body withdraws the nomination. After the second year, the nominating body must wait a year before submitting a nomination for the same person or group of people. The Minister of Conservation may not award the Loder Cup to previous recipients, and the Committee may refrain from making a recommendation if none are suitable.

Who can nominate a person or group of people for the Loder Cup?

Each of these organisations may nominate one person or one group of people for the Loder Cup.

- Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture and any affiliated society*
- Royal Society of New Zealand and any affiliated society*
- Any university in New Zealand
- Nursery and Garden Industry Association
- New Zealand Recreation Association and any affiliated society*
- New Zealand Plant Conservation Network
- Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand and any affiliated society*
- New Zealand Conservation Authority and any Conservation Board
- New Zealand Botanical Society
- Any private person through one of the organisations listed above*

*Affiliated societies/private people must specify the official nominating organisation they are linked to.

Loder Cup winners from 2000 – 2016

2015-16 – Barbara and Neill Simpson
2014 – Clive Paton ONZM
2013 – Nicholas Head
2012 – Dr Ralph Allen
2011 – Mark Dean
2010 - Dr Colin Burrows
2009 - Dr Philip Simpson
2008 - Shannel Courtney
2007 – Amanda Baird
2006 - Bruce Clarkson
2005 - Ewen Cameron
2004 - Colin Ogle
2003 - Dr Gerry McSweeney
2002 - Marge Maddren
2001 - Dr Colin Meurk
2000 - Jorge Santos

How do I/we nominate a person or group of people for the Loder Cup?

To nominate a person or group of people you must:

- complete the nomination form
- prepare and collate these documents to support your nomination:
  - a letter of nomination – statement outlining recommendation
  - an outline of the achievements with clear demonstration of outcomes (max 5 pages)
  - a brief CV for a nominated individual, or a detailed description of a nominated group's work
  - extra materials eg, presentations, references, letters of support, articles, media releases
- send the original official nomination form and original supporting papers plus nine copies of all to: Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson, Senior Statutory Bodies Advisor, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143, or rmcgovern@doc.govt.nz

If the individual or group you have nominated wins the Loder Cup, you will need to organise a celebration for the winner's family, friends and colleagues, so the Minister of Conservation can present the Cup.

What are the guidelines for the letter of recommendation nomination statement?

Please follow these guidelines to write the letter of recommendation nomination statement for your nomination.

- The nominating organisation must write it.
- It can be a maximum of two pages on A4 size paper.
- It must include a statement about why the nominee's work qualifies for a Loder Cup nomination, outline the nominee's achievements and the demonstrable outcomes.
- It should show how the nominee's work:
  - meets Gerald Loder's objective to "encourage and honour New Zealanders who work to investigate, promote, retain and cherish New Zealand's indigenous flora"
  - has made a tangible difference to the protection of New Zealand's indigenous flora
  - has made a significant contribution over and above their employment expectations if they work in the field of botany or plant conservation or horticulture.

What is the closing date for Loder Cup nominations in 2017?

The closing date for Loder Cup nominations is **5pm, 13 April 2017.**

Who do I contact to ask for more information about nominating a person or group of people for the Loder Cup in 2017?

Please contact: Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson, Senior Statutory Bodies Advisor, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143.
Phone: DDI 027 200 5716 or email: rmcgovern@doc.govt.nz

The Loder Cup's history

Gerald Loder was captivated by our indigenous flora on his first visit to New Zealand in 1886. Over many years Gerald collected a large selection of New Zealand and Southern Hemisphere flora to plant on his estate in Surrey, England. In 1926 Gerald donated a cup to encourage and honour New Zealanders who investigate, promote, retain and cherish our indigenous flora. Gerald Loder became Lord Wakehurst in 1934. He was passionately involved with our "incomparable flora" until his death in 1936.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.17

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer

Subject: **Proposed Yorke Creek addition to Paparoa National Park**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (C): Land Status Change
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the contents of this paper b) **Provide** feedback on the contents of this paper
Context	In September 2016 the Nature Heritage Fund acquired 152ha of lowland/podocarp forest in the Buller District on the West Coast. The forest sits on fertile limestone alluvium between Ruff Creek and Yorke Creek on the eastern flank of the Paparoa Range. This is a rare forest type due to clearance for agriculture. The limestone cliffs are recognised as a Naturally Uncommon ecosystem type. The forest is also likely habitat for declining scarlet mistletoe and the national threatened Wetland Plantain. There are significant areas of mature kahikatea and matai within the forest. The acquisition forms an enclave that is surrounded by the Paparoa National Park. Now that the Paparoa National Park Management Plan review is completed, it is proposed that the Yorke Creek purchase, and other significant blocks of conservation land adjoining the Park, are investigated for proposed addition to the Park. An update will be provided to the meeting.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.18

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Tasha Sharp, Statutory Bodies Advisor, DOC

Subject: **Proposed Addition of the Mokihinui River Area to Kahurangi National Park**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (C): Land status change This relates to one of the priority areas for re-categorisation accepted by the Minister of Conservation which is to be progressed by the Department.
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Consider** the contents of this paper, and the proposal to use Section 7 of the National Parks Act 1980 to make additions to the Kahurangi National Park. b) **Agree** for the Chair and Executive Officer to carry out consultation as per General Policy for National Parks sections 6d and 6h. c) **Agree** to receive an analysis of the proposal for the addition at the June 2017 meeting and, if appropriate, provide a recommendation to the Minister of Conservation.
Context	In July 2012, the West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board and Buller Conservation Group Inc. requested to the Authority to initiate a Section 8 investigation into the suitability of the Mokihinui River catchment for addition to the Kahurangi National Park. In June 2015, the Authority requested the Department undertake a section 7 analysis of the Mokihinui catchment, excluding the riverbed. The Department's report was received at the October 2015 meeting. Arising from that report, the Authority wrote to the Department in November 2015 seeking further information on 4 matters. A response was received from the Department in May 2016 regarding the questions raised by the Authority, but the whole project was then put on hold while the review of the Paparoa National Park Management Plan was completed. Attachment One is a copy of the report dated 16 September 2015, outlining the initial information and advice from the Department to the Authority regarding the Mokihinui River

	Catchment. Attachment Two is the letter dated 11 November 2015, with the Authority's questions to the Department regarding the transfer. Attachment Three is the letter dated 24 May 2016, with the response from the Department to the Authority's questions. Considering the Paparoa National Park Management Plan has now been completed, the investigation into the proposed addition of the Mokihinui catchment, excluding the riverbed, into Kahurangi National Park can now be completed. It is recommended that consultation regarding the Mokihinui River Catchment being added to the Kahurangi National Park be carried out by the Chair and Executive Officer of the Authority in early May under sections 6d and 6h of the General Policy for National Parks.

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

File: PAN 07-02-01

Briefing requested by the New Zealand Conservation Authority

To: The New Zealand Conservation Authority

From: Mike Slater

Deputy Director-General Operations

Date: 16 September 2015

Subject: **Proposed addition of the Mokihinui River area to Kahurangi National Park**

Category: Information and Advice

Purpose

1. The Authority has requested a briefing from the Department on the proposed additions to Kahurangi National Park. The purpose of this paper is to provide information that will assist the Authority in forming an initial view on the proposed addition of the Mokihinui River area to the park.

Executive Summary

2. The Department is of the view that the catchment of the Mokihinui River has the values necessary to warrant adding it to Kahurangi National Park. The area is approximately 64,416 ha made up of the following conservation areas :

   - 40,519 ha of the Lyell Range - Radiant Range Conservation Area;
   - 23,584 ha of the Mokihinui Forks Ecological Area;
   - 313 ha of the North West Nelson Forest Park;

   The attached map identifies the area proposed for addition to the park.

3. The Department believes that a process under section 7 of the National Parks Act 1980 would be sufficient for this addition to national park. The Department believes that as a result of the Meridian Energy proposal to construct a hydro electric power scheme in the Mokihinui River the public has expressed a strong desire for this land to be added to Kahurangi National Park. The opposition to the power scheme was based on the significant ecological values of the Mokihinui River catchment and that these values deserved the added protection of adding the land to the adjoining Kahurangi National Park. The Department believes that the more

substantial section 8 process as envisaged by Sec 8(2)(a) of the National Parks Act s not warranted in this case.

Background

4. The Authority has the role of recommending the addition of areas to national parks. The National Parks Act 1980 and the General Policy for National Parks provide that the Authority may request a formal investigation which gives the Authority wide discretion to decide whether a formal investigation is needed before they make recommendations to the Minister.

5. There are some precedents for adding areas to an existing national park without a Section 8 investigation. The main precedents are relatively small scale additions, ranging in size from 821ha to 9541ha, on the West Coast as a result of the West Coast Accord Forest processes and the recent decision of the Authority to recommend the addition of 3935 ha at Pike River to Paparoa National Park.

6. The area within the whole Mokihinui catchment is almost entirely public conservation land, as either national park, stewardship land or ecological area. The known biodiversity values of the areas within the catchment are considered to be high by ecologists for reasons of both species abundance and local endemic patterns and as maintaining important ecological and evolutionary processes. Details of the values of the area are set out in the attached **Appendix 1**.

7. The area has been subject to a long history of public interest and a Section 8 investigation was instigated in the 1980s looking to establish a national park. The NZCA decision in August 1991, adopting the boundary for the Kahurangi National Park was based on a summary of known natural values provided by the department, advice from the Nelson and West Coast Conservation Boards, and the public feedback gained through a short pre - consultation process undertaken by the Authority. The boundary decision adopted balanced the protection of a core area possessing known high natural values, public opinion (especially from the West Coast), and the costs associated with carrying out an investigation.

8. Over the intervening years the Department has managed the biodiversity values of the national park and surrounding areas, including parts of the Mokihinui catchment; doing predator/pest animal control and pest plant control, long term vegetation analyses, and monitoring of the *Powelliphanta* land snail populations in the Mokihinui catchment.

National Parks Act and General Policy for National Parks

National Parks Act 1980 – section 7 and 8 processes

9. National parks and additions to national parks are established by Order in Council under section 7 of the National Parks Act 1980, regardless of whether or not a section 8 investigation has been required. Before the Minister of Conservation can recommend the Governor-General to sign an Order in Council a recommendation is needed from the NZCA following consultation with the appropriate Conservation Board. Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 also applies so consultation with the relevant whanau, hapu or iwi is necessary.

10. Section 8 of the National Parks Act states that "the Authority may... request the Director-General to investigate...." The Authority therefore has discretion as to whether it seeks an investigation of proposals to add to parks or establish new parks. The General Policy for National Parks (April 2005) also provides flexibility for the Authority to determine if an investigation is needed.

11. The values of land to be included in a national park are specified in section 4(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, and in policy 6(a) of the General Policy for National Parks, as follows:

6(a) Lands recommended for national park status will contain, for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public, the following:

i) scenery of such distinctive quality that its preservation in perpetuity is in the national interest; or

ii) ecosystems or natural features so beautiful, unique or scientifically important that their preservation in perpetuity is in the national interest.

12. The Lyell Range – Radiant Range and the Newton River Conservation Areas is a recognised biodiversity 'hotspot', at a national level. Ecosystems, habitats, and species represented in the Mokihinui catchment, including those within the riverine gorge ecosystem, are ecologically significant and warrant ongoing protection and active management to retain them in good condition.

13. The Mokihinui Forks Ecological Area protects characteristic landforms and geological formations.

General Policy considerations

14. Policy 6(h) states that the Authority may recommend additions or boundary adjustments to a national park without requesting a formal investigation, when the land as been specifically acquired for national park purposes (which does not apply to these areas), and in other circumstances, including one of more of the following six circumstances:

- the addition or adjustment would create a boundary that more closely follows natural features;
- the land to be added is contiguous with the national park or largely surrounded by the national park, with the same, or complementary, natural values;
- the national park values have already been investigated or are already well documented;
- there are no significant adverse effects on tangata whenua values;
- the land does not contain significant known mineral deposits with commercial potential which are economically viable for extraction;
- the addition is considered unlikely to have significant adverse effects on communities beyond the boundaries of the national park.

15. The Department's view is that the following circumstances set out in policy 6(h) apply to the proposed additions to Kahurangi National Park:

    - The boundaries of the proposed additions are consistent with the policy being based on ridge lines or river beds, closely following the natural features of the area;
    - The area is contiguous with part of the western and northern boundaries of Kahurangi National Park and encompass an area of complementary natural values;
    - The views of tangata whenua will have to be sought and while it is felt that there should be no adverse affects on tangata whenua values it is known that Ngai Tahu have expressed concerns in principle about the implications of adding land to national parks;
    - The area has been the subject of previous investigations that comply with the intent of a s 8 investigation;
    - New Zealand Petroleum and Minerals advises that with the already identified exclusions they have no concerns with the land being added to Kahurangi National Park.

16. The proposed additions are highly unlikely to have any significant adverse impacts on communities beyond the boundaries of the national park.

17. The Department has consulted with the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment through NZ Petroleum and Minerals and they have confirmed that they have no objection to the land being added to Kahurangi National Park with the exception of three areas at Coal Creek, Lyell & Bald Hill. These areas of land are considered highly prospective for coal and metallic minerals such as gold, copper and molybdenum. These areas total 2158.2800 hectares which is relatively extensive but only represents 3.2% of the total area proposed for addition to the Park. The Department is of the view that the exclusion of these three areas will not have any adverse impacts on the proposed addition.

18. The proposed addition also meet the requirements of Policy 6(b) of the General Policy for National Parks in that it is:

    - large (in excess of 64,000 ha);
    - comprised of contiguous and related areas; and
    - made up of natural areas.

Conclusions

19. The purpose of this briefing is to recommend to the New Zealand Conservation Authority that the 64,420 of the Mokihinui River Catchment area can be added to Kahurangi National Park without first undertaking a section 8 investigation.

20. There are precedents for adding areas to an existing national park without a Section 8 investigation. The main precedents are relatively small scale additions, ranging in size from 821ha to 9541ha, on the West Coast as a result of the West Coast Accord Forest processes, Nature Heritage Fund purchases and the recent decision of the Authority to recommend the addition of 3971 ha at Pike River to Paparoa National Park.

21. There is no precedent for an area of this size being added to a national park without a section 8 investigation being carried out.

22. However the Department believes that during the extensive consideration of the Meridian Energy proposal to construct a hydro electric power scheme in the Mokihinui River, the public expressed a strong desire for the Meridian Energy proposal to be rejected and for this land to be added to Kahurangi National Park. The opposition to the power scheme was based on the significant ecological values of the Mokihinui River Catchment and that these values deserved the added protection of adding the land to the adjoining Kahurangi National Park.

23. Therefore, for these reasons Department believes that the more substantial section 8 process as envisaged by Sec 8(2)(a) is not warranted in this case and that the section 7 process is sufficient.

Prepared by: Ron Hazeldine

Senior SLM Advisor, Hokitika Shared Service Centre

Mike Slater



_____

Deputy Director General – Operations

Date: 16 September 2015

Appendix 1

Conservation values of the proposed additions

Biodiversity information

The following information is primarily derived from the department's preparation for an Environment Court hearing regarding the proposed Mokihinui hydro electric power scheme. This information was provided for the department by staff and external contractors. The applicant withdrew from court proceedings before this information could be cross-examined in the Court.

Most of the Mokihinui catchment is administered by the Department of Conservation as part of the Lyell Range and Radiant Range Conservation Area and the Newton Conservation Area. A large area above the Mokihinui Forks is gazetted as the Mokihinui Forks Ecological Area. The catchment is contiguous with Kahurangi National Park.

The entire Mokihinui catchment is approximately 65,000 ha, and information on the biodiversity values only covers the area of the Meridian Hydro Project footprint (approx. 350ha but with reference to the wider area) and the Mokihinui Forks Ecological Area 23,000 ha. Values are not widely or well recorded outside of these areas.

The catchment sits within the North West Nelson Ecological Region and predominantly in the Wangapeka Ecological District, but also is included in the Ngakawau and Matiri Ecological Districts. The Wangapeka district is defined by the complex mountainous hinterland, the complex geology, vegetation and climate. These features support a relatively rich forest fauna including a variety of birds, lizards, giant weta, carnivorous land snails and short tailed bats, fresh water vertebrates and invertebrates and a wide variety of vascular and non-vascular plant species.

The catchment is contiguous with and is an integral part of one of the largest natural areas in New Zealand. This larger tract, North-West Nelson, is a recognised biodiversity 'hotspot', at a national level. Ecosystems, habitats, and species represented in the Mokihinui catchment, including those within the riverine gorge ecosystem, are ecologically significant and warrant ongoing protection and active management to retain them in good condition. Most natural areas (and protected areas) in New Zealand now occur in the uplands due to the heavily modified state of our lowlands, as outlined above. The Mokihinui gorge ecosystem is ecologically significant simply because it contains good quality indigenous vegetation and habitats that extend almost to sea level and the coast. This is now relatively uncommon in New Zealand, with the most notable examples of relatively intact ecological sequences extending from the coast to the mountain tops being present only in Kahurangi North-West Nelson, Paparoa Range, South Westland-Fiordland-Waitutu, the Catlins, and near East Cape. All of these sites, however, have different assemblages of ecosystems, habitats, and species.

North-West Nelson and Kahurangi, including the Mokihinui catchment, is a nationally significant tract of indigenous vegetation and habitats, supporting a very diverse range of ecological gradients, vegetation types, indigenous plants, and indigenous fauna, including many threatened species, some of which are regional endemics. These large tracts contain some of the best remaining examples of nationally rare vegetation types, including local examples of podocarp-dominant forest, most of which has otherwise been lost to land clearance and logging. Although modified to some extent by

various pest animals that occur widely on the New Zealand mainland, these largely natural tracts are also our last remaining examples of largely natural ecological processes that are still functioning at a landscape scale. Large tracts also contain intact major catchments, such as the Mokihinui. Rivers in these large tracts have the best quality and longest upstream and downstream connectivity, with high quality habitats from the coast to small headwater streams. These large tracts - because of their size and inherent diversity of ecological processes, habitats, and species – are nationally significant. This in itself is a very strong reason to continue to apply a very high level of protection to these places and to not lose key components or linkages in a piecemeal cumulative fashion.

The broad forest class pattern of North-West Nelson, including Kahurangi and the Mokihinui (as mapped by Franklin and Nicholls 1989 14), includes a lower altitude band of mixed rimu and beeches. On the western side of the tract, below 450 m, hard beech is predominant, with red beech and silver beech further inland and at higher altitudes. Northern rata also occurs along the western side of the tract. Pure beech forest is dominant at higher altitude, with montane shrubland tussock grassland, and herbfield on the higher ridge systems. Within the Mokihinui catchment, at Andersons Flat is an area dominated by rimu forest which has been identified and described as:

- Contiguous with extensive areas of hill forest
- Relatively unmodified
- Providing key ecological processes, allowing continued evolution of the ecosystem

The analysis undertaken showed that it was one of only two stands of this type in the entire North-West Nelson sector of Nelson Land District, that it was one of only six similar stands within protected areas in their entire study area which covered all of the Nelson and Marlborough land districts. It is notable that it was estimated the size of the Andersons Flat stand as 5-10 ha, whereas the detailed mapping and GIS analysis shows that the stand comprises 25 ha of rimu-dominant forest. The larger size (25 ha) of the stand means that it is of greater ecological significance than was originally thought and it is likely that they would have assigned it an even higher ranking.

The Mokihinui gorge ecosystem represents a combination of geology, landforms, riverine habitat, vegetation and biota, and related ecological processes and functions that is not represented elsewhere. It is the combination of natural features and processes that gives this particular system its distinctive qualities and values.

The gorge is a dynamic and wild natural environment and this has important implications for both its vegetation and aquatic communities. The forest pattern reflects climate, landforms, soil patterns and disturbance history. It experiences large floods and these floods periodically sweep the lower gorge sides ‘clear’ of taller vegetation and also deposit fine silts as the floodwaters recede. At least two large earthquakes have affected the gorge within recent times and these have resulted in a somewhat patchy mosaic of hard beech-dominant forest with many patches of low stature early successional vegetation on landslide scars.

The river gorge ecosystem includes many discrete and inter-connected abiotic and biotic elements. The abiotic elements include:

- A large upper catchment discharging through a “confined” lower gorge, resulting in high flood levels on the gorge walls

- Gorge structure that has developed as a result of geological uplift and down-cutting through various rock types (greywacke, limestone, and granite) by the river
- Rock types and geological structures on the gorge walls and in the riverbed that reflect the underlying catchment geology
- Rapids and river reaches that reflect gradient, geology, and water flow levels
- Landslides on gorge walls
- Suspended bed load being moved downstream by flood flows
- Erosive forces, driven by normal and flood-related river levels
- Riverine element of the hydrological cycle, whereby rain falling in the catchment is returned to the sea

The important biotic elements of the river system include:

- Riparian turf community
- Riparian shrubland community
- Terrestrial forest vegetation on alluvial and colluvial terraces of varying sizes, the largest of which is Andersons Flat
- Riparian seeps
- Aquatic invertebrates
- Aquatic bryophytes
- Largely unmodified riverine habitat
- Indigenous fish
- Aquatic invertebrates
- Periphyton
- Terrestrial forest vegetation on lower hill slopes that are characterised by processes that move energy and materials and are on three different substrates; greywacke, granite and limestone
- Lowland hill slope forest that contains a large proportion of northern rata and podocarps that provide important seasonal food sources for mobile fauna species
- A significant whio (blue duck) population in a dynamic river gorge habitat (and significant habitat for other water birds)
- Significant lowland habitat for four subspecies of *Powelliphanta* land snail, including snail populations on different basal geologies
- Flood-driven genetic interchange between the *Powelliphanta* subspecies, which has resulted in a diversity of speciation and evolutionary development not evident at any other site in New Zealand
- Significant populations of terrestrial birds, long-tailed bats, and lizards
- Diverse representation of terrestrial indigenous invertebrates other than snails

Overall, the river gorge is a key element of a major ecosystem process that underpins the functioning of many aspects of the wider catchment.

The riparian turf community is of regional significance, and is likely to be of national significance. The gorge also contains primary lowland podocarp and podocarp/broadleaved forests that are regionally and nationally rare. Important features of these forests are many very large emergent trees of rimu, northern rata, and matai, which are likely to be many centuries old. These old growth

trees are an outstanding feature of the site and give the forest types that they occur in a very high value for representativeness.

The excellent condition of the vegetation, as indicated by healthy northern rata canopies and abundant regeneration of this and other browse-vulnerable species on landslide scars, indicates that the current level of management (including monitoring) is sufficient to ensure long-term viability of the vegetation. Healthy northern rata stands are now an uncommon feature nationally, due to the massive impacts of possum browsing on this species, and many stands have suffered near total destruction (e.g. Orongorongo catchment, Mamaku Plateau, Ruahine Range) due to heavy selective browsing pressure. There are now active programmes to protect remaining stands and research is currently underway on regeneration techniques to enable restoration in places where virtually total loss has occurred. This vegetation association of podocarp/rata forest are much scarcer than the podocarp/beech forests that typically occur on alluvial terraces above gorges in Buller District. The forest and shrubland habitats contain excellent examples of bird faunas characteristic of these vegetation types

The area within the Mokihinui catchment that was assessed for the hydro project supports a forest bird fauna representative of the Ecological Districts. All but one of the expected species characteristic of the Wangapeka and Ngakawau Ecological Districts are present (96% of expected indigenous species, n=24 species), only yellowhead, *Mohoua ochrocephala*, is missing from the site – – and this species has now disappeared from >97% of its former range. Most of the forest and shrubland species are endemic to New Zealand (with the exception of welcome swallow, silvereye and harrier). The project area supports all representative forest bird foraging guilds - Birds are represented in all the 11 expected guilds). They are represented by a wide range of insect, fruit, nectar, sap and seed feeding species, carnivores and scavengers that feed either on the ground or in foliage and across wetland, shrubland and forest habitats. This richness is probably facilitated by the diversity of forest types present within the project area. Representativeness for fauna is said to be parallel to that described for the plant community types. There are a number of “keystone” bird species are present in the area (that is, species which influence the ecosystem in ways that are disproportionately large compared to their abundance). They are important contributors to maintaining fully functioning ecosystem processes as pollinators, seed dispersers and ecosystem engineers. For example, kaka, tui and bellbirds are major pollinators and NZ pigeon, tui and bellbirds are major seed dispersers. If pollinators and seed dispersers are reduced in numbers then forest health may decline, seed banks may be reduced, and regeneration of some plants species limited. Kaka and kea act as ecosystem engineers because their activities modify the physical structure of their environment. They are the only species that excavate sapwood of live trees and heart wood of dead or decaying snags – usually in search of insect larvae. These activities accelerate important decay processes and nutrient cycling.

There are four subspecies of Powelliphanta present in the gorge ecosystem. Powelliphanta distribution and density are strongly influenced by differences in the underlying geology and by historical geography and site-scale microclimate. Regular flooding of the Mokihinui River, earthquake-triggered landslides, and warm, wet climate provide fertile productive Powelliphanta habitat in the Gorge, giving the land snail populations there greater resilience to introduced pests than other Powelliphanta populations have in less productive environments. This is the only place

where very significant evolutionary development driven by river floods and resultant genetic interchange exists, and is clearly significant at a national level.

A significant proportion of the entire whio population of the Mokihinui catchment and the wider Kahurangi region is represented in the gorge, and that at least 22.9 km of river and stream habitat which including known whio habitat is clearly regionally significant.

The Mokihinui gorge is part of an area known to be a 'hotspot of regional reptile diversity', with six species known within 10 km of the site.

The long-tailed bat population in the Mokihinui catchment is regionally and nationally significant. The only areas with multiple high detection rates on surveys are in the wider area are Mokihinui, Oparara and Pelorus areas.

Two undescribed taxa of Nerofeonea beetles were recorded in the Mokihinui Gorge and are currently known only from the vicinity of the Mokihinui River and these were not present in comparative samples obtained from the Karamea River. These beetles may well be endemic to the Wangapeka Ecological District, if not the Mokihinui catchment. The gorge supports terrestrial invertebrate assemblages that are distinctive in terms of unique associations, rare species, and species at their distribution limits.

The Mokihinui is ranked in the top 14 rivers in New Zealand. Analysis shows that, of these 14 rivers, seven are subject to glacial influence and four are different river environments. So, of rivers directly comparable, the Mokihinui ranks third. On this basis, the Mokihinui is clearly significant at national and regional levels.

The Mokihinui River has multiple biodiversity components that ranked this catchment in DOC's Waters of National Importance analysis (WONI) as a significant water body of both regional (Nelson-Paparoa biogeographic unit) and national importance. This high ranking is due to the diversity and representativeness of environment types for the region, its pristine state upstream and including the Mokihinui gorge and the number of threat listed aquatic and terrestrial species that reside in the catchment. More recent work by the DOC in developing the FENZ (Freshwater Ecosystems of New Zealand) database has confirmed this high ranking, with the Mokihinui in the top 20% of large rivers in the country, and 3rd in the Nelson-Paparoa biogeographic unit.

The aquatic invertebrates and periphyton in the main stem and larger tributaries of the Mokihinui River are characteristic of unmodified flood prone rivers. As such, it is considered that they represent a decreasingly common ecological type in New Zealand. Periphyton assemblages in the seeps and small tributaries of the proposed Mokihinui inundation zone were also unique with a high diversity (88 taxa compared to 44 in the main stem) and high level of local endemism, with several taxa (5 indeterminate species that are likely new to science) that potentially only occur in these habitats.

There is a threatened liverwort, Phaeoceros delicates, in a small stream at Andersons Flat which has been identified as distinctive for its high bryophyte cover and richness. Only about 3% of streams surveyed for bryophytes in the South Island have greater cover. This is clearly of merit for its flora but is also a relatively rare habitat for stream invertebrate communities

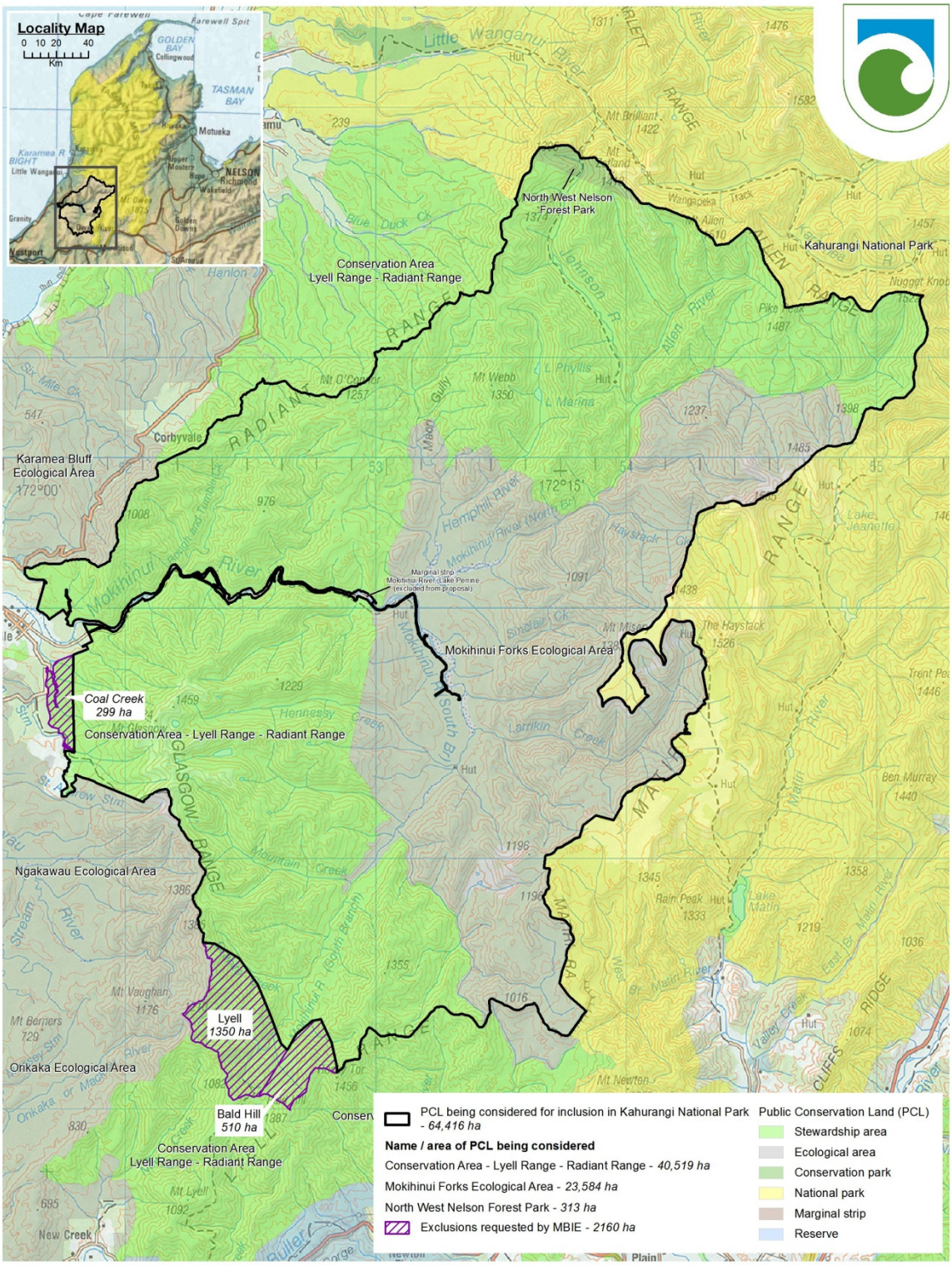
The area above the Mokihinui Forks and therefore not specifically covered by the Environment Court evidences is described in the documents for the proposal for an area to be set aside for the Mokihinui Forks Ecological Area by the Wildlife Service. The purpose of the proposal was to "recognise the remarkable Matiri Range and its extensive alpine plateaux ….which has produced diverse soils and an extraordinary diverse alpine vegetation with a very high floristic richness, for the conservation of lowland terrace forest ecosystems that border the branches of the Mokihinui River, and the high species abundance of land birds and giant snails" (Wildlife Service 1980)

The Matiri Range is very significant for native flora. The flora of the Matiri range contains about one fifth of the total number of indigenous species in New Zealand. There are numerous endemics, species that occur nowhere else in New Zealand, and species also reach their species range limits. The forested area of the Matiri E.A contain the similar forests to that described on the hillslopes of the gorge; low altitude forests dominated by red and silver beech, and high altitude silver and mountain beech forests, southern rata is abundant as is kamahi and quintinia (Wildlife Service 1980).

The three large areas of silver and red beech forest with emergent rimu and kahikatea on alluvial terraces in the south and north branches of the Mokihinui River are described as the best of this type in the E.R (Wildlife Service 1980).

The river terraces at the forks as having extremely tall stands of red beech, with patches of matai within the stands. The forests have some weed problems, and many pest animals were present, but the forest still maintains a thick undergrowth and are characterised by the abundance and diversity of bird life.

Appendix 2 – Plan of Proposed Addition to Kahurangi National Park



Public conservation land being considered for inclusion in Kahurangi National Park - Mokihinui

Crown Copyright Reserved.
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: NZGD 2000
Map prepared: 18/08/2015 by Geospatial Services, DOC
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New Zealand Government

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Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

DOC 2595667

NEW ZEALAND
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA

11 November 2015

Lou Sanson
Director-General
Department of Conservation
PO Box 10 420
Wellington 6143

Dear Lou

Mokihinui River Catchment – request for information

Further to my letter of 28 October 2015 regarding the Authority's resolution to progress the addition of the Mokihinui River Catchment (excluding the riverbed) to Kahurangi National Park under section 7 of the National Parks Act 1980, the Authority now seeks further information from the Department on the following points:

- What are the views of tangata whenua regarding the change of land status?
- What are the biodiversity values for the whole area that is being considered for addition (e.g. the October 2015 report only covered the 23,000ha covering the Meridian Hydro Project footprint and the Mokihinui Folks Ecological Rea, but did not report on the 42,000ha of the Lyall Range – Radiant Range Conservation Area)?
- What are the budget implications of changing the status of the land?
- Would the additional areas be adequately covered by the provisions of the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan, and would adding the areas trigger a Plan review?

For your information, the Authority has not yet started its consultation on these proposed additions. Regarding the views of tangata whenua, if these are not yet known, then the Authority will seek these views directly from Ngai Tahu during its consultation.

We look forward to these matters being progressed by the Department so that we can reach a well-informed decision on whether the section 7 investigation remains appropriate.

Yours sincerely

Warren Parker
Chairperson

cc: Ron Hazeldine, SLM Hokitika

18–32 Manners Street, PO Box 10-420, Wellington, New Zealand
Telephone (04) 471-0726 Fax (04) 471-1082

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

File: PAN 07-02-01

24 May 2016

Dr Warren Parker
Chairperson
New Zealand Conservation Authority
PO Box 10-420
WELLINGTON 6143

Dear Warren

MOKIHINUI RIVER CATCHMENT: PROPOSED ADDITION TO KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

Thank you for your letter dated 11th November, 2015 seeking further information from the Department.

In response to the specific queries raised in your letter, I can advise as follows:

What are the views of tangata whenua regarding the change of land status?

The NZCA asked the Department to undertake consultation with the Ngai Tahu on this proposal. At this stage Ngai Tahu are not directly engaging with the Department on lands to be added to national parks. Some initial conversations have occurred and are expected to continue, though this will be over a reasonable period of time.

What are the biodiversity values for the whole area that is being considered for addition?

Attached is additional information from the Department's technical ecosystems unit on ecological matters, confirming that the biodiversity values of the wider Lyell Range-Radiant Range Conservation Area are consistent with the values of the 23,000 ha original Meridian Hydro footprint area and Mokihinui Forks Ecological Area. It is considered that the additional area has unique biodiversity values that would make the land a valuable addition to Kahurangi National Park.

What are the budget implications of changing the status of the land?

There are no particular budget implications arising from adding this land into National Park. The land will continue to be managed in the same manner as it is now, once it has been added to the park.

Would the additional areas be adequately covered by the provisions of the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan, and would adding the areas trigger a Plan review?

The addition of this land will be adequately covered by the existing Kahurangi National Park Management Plan and in addition the Nelson CMS, which is due for review, also adequately covers this land. There is no intention to do a partial review of this plan should the lands be incorporated into the national park.

Yours sincerely



Michael Slater
Deputy Director General, Operations

ATTACHMENT

Subject: **Biodiversity Values of the Lyell –Radiant Ranges Conservation Areas**

Background

The biodiversity values within the Lyell –Radiant Ranges Conservation Unit (the Unit) have not been as well recorded as those in the surrounding Ecological Areas or the area within the proposed Mokihinui Dam. An earlier briefing to the Authority (DOCCM2595667) provided a review of the biodiversity values as recorded for the proposed Hydro project within the larger Mokihinui Catchment. This report does not repeat that information but seeks to assess the Ecological values using criteria that are common currency within ecological reporting in NZ. There is some information on the species found within the unit and this information has been used in the Ecological Significance assessment below.

Values of Lyell – Radiant Range Conservation Areas

Representativeness *- The extent to which indigenous biodiversity is typical of the natural diversity of the Ecological District*

The Lyell and Radiant Ranges Conservation Unit falls predominantly in the Wangapeka Ecological District which is defined by the interactions of complex geology, warm summers, cold winters and high rainfall and the resultant complex indigenous forest patterns combined with alpine habitats. The Lyell Range section of the Conservation Unit is in the Reefton Ecological District which is defined by its diverse topography which varies from the north to the south.

The pattern of indigenous vegetation in these areas reflects the complex geology underlying the terrestrial vegetation. Both the Lyell and Radiant Ranges support very good quality examples of representative ecosystems along intact altitudinal sequences. Podocarp and podocarp/beech forests on the lower slopes; mostly hard beech and rimu in the Radiant Range area and characteristically northern rata as well, with extensive red beech/podocarp forest in the mid slopes, through silver beech dominated forests to the alpine grasslands and herbfields in the highest parts (11-1400m a.s.l).

The geology and rainfall features of the Unit also support a number of very good quality freshwater systems within the Mokihinui catchment. These systems include alpine lakes which feed into the Mokihinui River and the head waters of the South Branch of the Mokihinui. These fresh water values add to the high representativeness value of the site.

Naturalness

The relative absence of human disturbance or modification

The Unit is in a very natural condition, with few intrusions or modifications; the Mokihinui Track in the northern part of the Unit and a small track on the western face of the Glasgow Range are the only intrusions. The unit has a low number of weeds and the vegetation associations are dominated by native species. The Unit has high naturalness values.

Ecological Context

The extent to which the size and configuration of an area and its degree of buffering from a surrounding landscape affects its ability to maintain its indigenous biodiversity

The area is large and provides continuity between the lower Buller Gorge to the south to the National Park. The Unit is buffered by other public conservation lands which have already been assessed as having very high biodiversity values in the Ecological District; these Ecological Areas will have helped maintain the naturalness of the area. It's position between the maritime influences in the Karamea Bluffs E.A and the Mokihinui E.A. gives it very high Ecological Context values.

Rarity and Special Features

Rarity is the natural or induced scarcity of biological, physical and ecological features.

There are numerous threatened and at risk freshwater fish in the streams of the unit including the long finned eel, banded Kokopu and kaoro, and lampreys. The red mistletoe (in decline) has been found within the beech forests and the alpine grasslands contain two grass species at risk of extinction (Poa sudicola and Stenostchys deceptorix). The nationally vulnerable species Libertia peregrinnans has also been recorded in the unit.

The forests are known to support the same suite of threatened and at risk birds as found in the wider Mokihinui catchment and already well recorded. Populations of the short tailed bat may occur. The diversity of geologies is also a special feature of the Unit.

Summary

The Unit scores highly and very highly for all criteria used in the assessment of ecological values within New Zealand. The diversity of ecosystems, the intact nature of the plant communities and important ecological gradients of altitude and intact freshwater systems as well as many threatened and at risk plant and animal species gives this unit a unique combination of biodiversity values.

Jane Marshall

Technical Ecosystems Unit

8 December 2015

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.20.1

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Warren Parker, NZCA Chair

Subject: **Chair's Report**

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1. I was privileged to join Minister Barry on a visit to the sub-Antarctica Islands 21-24 February. The visit group included MP Scott Simpson (new Parliamentary Private Secretary for Environment and Conservation), Arihia Bennett (CEO Ngai Tahu), DOC staff and media. We departed Bluff at 9 am 21 February on HMNZS Otago (an offshore patrol vessel) reaching Enderby Island some 18 hours later (459km). About 8 hours was spent on Enderby viewing sea lions, penguins, albatross and snipe; and traversing the island to view the wild northwest coast. We discussed the sea lion research with the postgraduates who had been on the island for 3 months. The balance of the day was spent on Auckland Island where we walked to the World War II navy watch station near Mt Dick (60m asl), inspected the pioneers' hut, and saw abundant bird life (bellbirds, Auckland Island Hawk, robins and fantail) and more sea lions, some up to 500 metres inland. Pig rooting damage was obvious – about 1000 are estimated to be on Auckland along with rats. Enderby on the other hand is clear. The visit gave a glimpse of what a Predator Free NZ could look like in terms of flora and fauna; and also shed light on an amazing history of settlement, shipping and shipwrecks. Auckland Island could provide a landscape scale target for Predator Free 2050 Ltd. to assist eradicate the rats. The synergies between the Navy and Department – naval training and servicing the islands was obvious – as was the relatively small payment ($400/visitor) to DOC from concessionaires for sub-Antarctica tours which stood out relative to the costs of infrastructure and H&S back-up provided. As well, it struck me the Department could be more directive about the research it requires on these Islands and should only contribute operational support and funding to research projects where there is a clear line of sight of benefit to the Department's work programmes and goals. Extensive media coverage was generated during and after the visit. The seas were reportedly modest and I did not get sea sick!
2. I finalised the nomination lists for Conservation Boards with DD-G Mervyn English. A single set of Department-NZCA nominees was forwarded to Associate Minister Wagner in early March for consideration before going to Cabinet Appointments and Honours Committee. Successful candidates are expected to be announced late April-May. I have also discussed the NZCA membership with the Minister and Department and prepared a skills matrix to help identify skills' gaps arising from retirements and appointment periods ending. The Minister's aim was to have a final list for recommendation to the Cabinet Appointments and Honours Committee by late March or early April.
3. I attended the launch of the Paparoa National Park Management Plan on 14 March on behalf of the Authority. Minister Nick Smith officially launched the plan at a well-attended meeting in Barrytown that included the Interim Kaiwhakahaere Ngai Tahu (Lisa Tumahai), Francois Tumahai (Chair, Ngai Waewae), local Mayors, MP Maureen Pugh, Pike River family representatives, Mark Davies and Department staff and members of the community. It was clear from comments that the Plan signalled a more effective partnership with Ngai Tahu than in the past; the Paparoa Track was very important to the Pike River families and was attracting a high level of interest from potential concessionaires and members of the

community; and, that conservation had replaced extractive industries as a primary driver of the West Coast economy via tourism and this requires a different framing to economic development than in the past.

4. I also took the opportunity to visit Punakaiki Pancake Rocks with Mark Davies to see the challenges posed by tourism growth (some 550,000 visitors per year using infrastructure that was built some 20 years ago, for about a tenth of the number); to view the proposed exits for cyclists and walkers completing the Paparoa Great Walk; and to see the threat posed to sections of community housing at Punakaiki due to climate change induced sea level rise and more intense storms than in the past. These matters all highlighted to me how integral the Department's staff and resources, and the land under its oversight, are to regional development – for example, the Department will be instrumental in releasing land for an improved visitor centre and safer road access at Punakaiki; and in facilitating investors for the buildings and running businesses therein. Some parties are criticising the Department for being engaged in this development activity – I cannot see the logic for this or that development can proceed without the Department's input and support.

5. This new state of affairs links to topics on this month's agenda – managing the pressures of future tourism growth and securing revenues from this (and existing activities) to fund much needed infrastructure, and provide a dividend for biodiversity protection; progress with the Westland and Mt Aoraki National Park Plans; and, updates on several matters raised during our visit to Canterbury in February.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.20.2

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson

Subject: **Conservation Board liaison reports**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Priority (K): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Note** the written and verbal conservation board liaison reports presented.
Context	Authority members are encouraged to attend at least one conservation board meeting or field trip per annum. Authority members are required to provide written liaison reports to the NZCA no later than two weeks before the following NZCA meeting, when there are substantive matters to report. Late papers or a verbal report will be accepted only where there is a board meeting within two weeks prior to an NZCA meeting. They shall also be taken as read.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.20.2a

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Mick Clout

Subject: **Waikato Conservation Board liaison report**

Background/Introduction

The Waikato Conservation Board met at the Pukorokoro-Miranda Shorebird Centre on 28 February and 1 March 2017.

Details/Comment

Items included:

- Briefing from Keith Woodley on migratory shorebirds and their conservation
- SeaChange: the Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan
- Living Water (DOC/Fonterra partnership) in the Pukorokoro/Miranda catchment
- Discussion with Scott Simpson (MP for Coromandel and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministers of Conservation and Environment.)
- Te Whanganui-A-Hei Marine Reserve subcommittee
- Waikato Regional Council Proposed Plan Change
- Whitebait harvesting

There was active discussion on all of the above issues, and the Board continues to be very motivated and engaged.

The whitebait harvesting/conservation issue has been of major concern to WCB for some time, and was again a subject of discussion. The Board was delighted to hear that NZCA has decided to write to the Minister and the DG of DOC, informing them that we are asking the Department to design a monitoring programme and research plan for whitebait, explore mechanisms for control of catch take, and better coordinate with MPI, local authorities and iwi. I mentioned that NZCA has requested a progress report from the Chief Science Advisor and DDG responsible for freshwater biodiversity at its June meeting, and a plan of action (including resource gaps).

The Waikato Conservation Board continues to be concerned by a lack of permanent dedicated administrative support from DOC. I mentioned this in an earlier report (August 2016), but the concerns remain. The latest Support Officer (Amy Purdie) has been excellent, but is leaving the role. Recruitment of another Support Officer into a temporary position limits the opportunity to get sustained administrative support.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.20.2b

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rauru Kirikiri

Subject: **East Coast Hawke's Bay Conservation Board liaison report**

Background/Introduction

The meeting on 16/17 February was a watershed meeting in that it included the Chatham Islands Conservation Board, who'd flown over to Napier to accompany/bring Connie Norgate (previously Operations Manager on the Chathams) to her new job as DOC Operations Manager in Napier.

Jenny Rowan, Chair of the Wellington Conservation Board was also in attendance for the two days.

Details/Comment

The first day included a field trip to the Longbush Ecosanctuary, the brainchild of well-known academic Dame Anne Salmond and her husband Jeremy. Whilst it is still in the process of being built it is already an exceptional example of ecological restoration in the Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region. It's a visit worth making.

Progress on the CSM has picked up – they are in the process of finalising their vision. Feedback on the initial draft circulated in November is being collated and the draft is being correspondingly updated. It's not clear how well the CMS aligns with Ngā Whakahaere Takirua (Ngāti Porou Accord), so that matter remains a work in progress. Jenny Rowan's contribution to the discussion was well received, as was her offer to help in whatever way she could in the future. My sense is that the process is much better understood now and that Board members are focused on making good progress over the coming months.

The issue of (under) funding of Conservation Boards was discussed at length, which was probably not surprising, as there are limited opportunities for 3 Boards to come together at the one time.

All three Boards were keen for some insights into the selection process for new members. I explained that whilst the NZCA and the Department had separate roles in the process, it was the Associate Minister who made the final decision. I also mentioned that there were some issues that had been brought to the attention of the NZCA in the recent round that we thought merited further consideration. Age balance and the idea of appointing and mentoring young board members, as a means of succession planning, they readily concurred with. They wondered though whether there was a better way of engaging them in the process.

It would appear that a considerable number of health and safety incidents have been reported in the region, and this has become a matter of some concern to the Board, and the Department. Fire in particular is a serious issue, with the cost to the department being very high both financially and physically. It would be interesting to know how widespread this is.

In his regular report Reg Kemper, Director Lower North Island, highlighted:

- DOC business planning cycle – how it works
- Stretch goals – a reminder of what they are and why they exist
- Departmental resourcing base – there's only so much money in the pot
- Gains in conservation – need to be celebrated
- Bees and honey – update
- SLT restructuring – new Biodiversity Business Group

Board Focus – over the coming months

- Maintaining momentum on the CMS
- Improving implementation of section 4 and treaty settlement obligations
- Streamlining/improving Board support systems
- Pursuing increased funding for Board operations
- Improving the Board's visibility and interaction with local communities

The meeting was the last one for Jenny Mauger and John Wauchop (absent for this one) as they did not stand for re-election.

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.20.2c

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Jo Breese

Subject: **Taranaki Whanganui Conservation Board liaison report**

Background/Introduction

On 2 March 2017, Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board (TWCB) met. Jo Breese did not attend this meeting.

Details/Comment

Summary of main agenda items

1. Waverley Windfarm – the Board was not happy to learn that a RC condition had been negotiated with Trust Power for the payment of $25K per year to an Ashburton migratory bird sanctuary as a mitigation measure. The Board felt it conflicted with their strategic plan and that the matter should have been raised with the Board.
2. Trans-Tasman Resources Limited (TTRL) application to mine iron sand off the South Taranaki Bight:
    a. Trans Tasman Resources – the department sought feedback regarding the appointment of a person/process to do a review of stakeholder/board engagement practices.
    b. the Board attended the EPA hearing (Anne-Marie Broughton (Chair), Christine Cheyne, Robert Shaw and Vicki Dombroski) presented a submission taking 15 minutes and 45 minutes of questions followed.
3. 1080 drop Waitotara Conservation Area – iwi and board support given.

Other matters

4. Chair standing down: Anne-Marie Broughton chair for 6 years is standing down. She has a new appointment to the Ministerial Advisory Group for the Maori Land Service. She is also involved with the Ag Women's Development Trust and some of the training they're rolling out. I would like to acknowledge the leadership that Anne-Marie has shown to a "new Board" and the progress made resulting from her leadership.

Jo Breese

20/3/2017

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.20.2d

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Jan Riddell

Subject: **Southland Conservation Board liaison report**

Background/Introduction

The Southland Conservation Board met on 16 February 2017. I attended part of the meeting.

Details/Comment

The Board was presented with good updates of things going on in the Murihiku, Rakiura and Te Anau parts of the area. Emphasis was on tourism issues, but also excellent information provided on biodiversity issues and the ongoing management of these. There are many great things going on including completion of Battle for our Birds work in a number of areas.

Predator Free NZ 2050 was discussed and the point was made that a Rakiura Group with the objective of making Rakiura Predator Free was already established. This is a community lead group originally involving the Morgan Foundation. It was noted it has a Governance Board in place but the momentum of the group had slowed. The thought was that the new national initiative may help move things along.

The Board is geared up to begin the FNPMP review and is keen to get going. I informed the Board that the NZCA "Letter of Expectation", based on the Paparoa plan process review, would be forwarded to them soon. The thinking around the key issues for the new plan is being developed, with the 3 main issues being:

- Milford Management
- Mountain Bikes (mountain bikes vs cycle ways, which tend to be community lead initiatives)
- Aircraft, including drones.

The Board is about to go on a field trip to the Southern Fiords to look at mooring, aquaculture and increasing boat pressure issues – timely in terms of the FNPMP review.

The Board received a reply to its December letter to Environment Southland seeking a collaborative approach to the upcoming Regional Coastal Plan review and the FNPMP review. The reply received was not that helpful, which was a disappointment to the Board.

The Board is also seeking a complete list of all concessions, leases, licences held for activities within FNP, so they have a complete picture of activities in the Park and can make informed decisions/recommendations re Plan policies.

Jan Riddell

6New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 154	Agenda Item: 154.21

REPORT

Meeting Date: 3 and 4 April 2017

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer

Subject: **Correspondence**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	(K) NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) **Receive** the inwards correspondence, and b) **Approve** the outwards correspondence
Context	Attached is the correspondence schedule for the Authority's inwards and outwards mail since the last meeting. The mail log is emailed weekly to members, giving members the opportunity to request copies of correspondence. The correspondence is available for inspection at each Authority meeting.

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
MAIL LOG FOR PERIOD 21 JANUARY TO 17 MARCH 2017

INWARDS & OUTWARDS CORRESPONDENCE

INWARDS CORRESPONDENCE			
Date Received & File Reference	**From**	**Topic**	**Comment/Status**
31 January 2017	Southland Conservation Board	Agenda for 16 February 2017 meeting	FYI
3 February 2017	Hon Maggie Barry, Minister of Conservation	Reply to NZCA letter of 9 December 2016 re proposed amendments to the Otago CMS	FYI
7 February 2017	West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board	Agenda for 16 February 2017 meeting	FYI
8 February 2017	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Agenda for 17 February 2017 meeting	FYI
16 February 2017	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Cancellation of 17 February 2017 meeting, due to the Port Hills fires	FYI
20 February 2017	Peter Wilson, President Federated Mountain Clubs of NZ	Request an opportunity to gather further information on 'net conservation benefit' paper	FYI – copied to Chair on receipt
21 February 2017	Waikato Conservation Board	Agenda for 28 Feb and 1 March 2017 fieldtrip and meeting	FYI
22 February 2017	Mike Legge, Chair, West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board	Questions re additions to additions to Kahurangi NP, and around stewardship land on the West Coast	Forwarded to Chair
23 February 2017	Mook Hohneck, CEO, Ngati Manuhiri and Lyn Mayes, Chair, Auckland Conservation Board	Te Hauturu o Toi Nature Reserve Conservation Management Plan	FYI – electronic copies sent with Friday email
1 March 2017	Rick McGovern Wilson, DOC	Loder Cup 2017 nominations	FYI – forwarded to the Chair
1 March 2017	Southland Conservation Board	Confirmed Minutes of their 8 December 2016 meeting	FYI
2 March 2017	Southland Conservation Board	Report on the joint Otago and Southland Conservation Boards' tourism forum, held 27 October 2016	FYI – circulated with Friday email
6 March 2017	Hon Maggie Barry, Minister of Conservation's office	Acknowledging receipt of NZCA letter of 2 March re whitebait	FYI
6 March 2017	Auckland Conservation Board	Confirmed minutes from the 16 November meeting	FYI
8 March 2017	Kathy Gilbert, West Coast Forest & Bird	Declining invitation to attend the launch of the Paparoa NPMP on 10 March, with extensive criticism of the process	FYI
10 March 2017	Penny Shaw, Chair, East Coast Hawke's Bay Conservation Board	Questions re mentoring of younger, inexperience people on the Board	FYI
14 March 2017	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Agenda for 21 March 2017 meeting	FYI
17 March 2017	Stewart Robinson	Paparoa NP – concerns re the Inland Pack Track discussion at WCTPCB meeting	Sent to Chair and Paparoa NPMP committee

OUTWARDS CORRESPONDENCE			
Date Sent & File Reference	**To**	**Topic**	**Comment**
3 February 2017	John Bishara, Chairperson, Tongariro Taupo Conservation Board	Annual Report 2015/2016 thank you letter	FYI
3 February 2017	Ken Raureti, Chairperson, BOP Conservation Board	Annual Report 2015/2016 thank you letter	FYI
3 February 2017	Anne-Marie Broughton, Chairperson, Taranaki Whanganui Conservation Board	Annual Report 2015/2016 thank you letter	FYI
3 February 2017	Dr Mike Legge, Chairperson, West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board	Annual Report 2015/2016 thank you letter	FYI
20 February 2017	Earl Rewi, Chair, Te Runanga o Ngati Whare and Ken Raureti, Chair, BOP Conservation Board	Whirinaki Te Pua-a-Tane Conservation Park Management Plan	Attaching the NZCA comments re the Plan
20 February 2017	Pat Garden, Chair, Otago Conservation Board	Minor amendments to the Otago CMS	Confirming the NZCA's approval of the amendments
1 March 2017	Lou Sanson, D-G Department of Conservation	Invitation to the April NZCA meeting to discuss tourism issues	FYI
2 March 2017	Mike Legge, Chair, West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board	Response to his letter of 22 Feb re West Coast land issues	FYI
2 March 2017	Hon Maggie Barry, Minister of Conservation	Addressing concerns about the future for whitebait	FYI
2 March 2017	Andy Roberts, Operations Director Eastern South Island, DOC	Letter of thanks for the February meeting in Christchurch	FYI
2 March 2017	Dr Mick Abbott, Chair, Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Letter of thanks for the February meeting in Christchurch	FYI
2 March 2017	Lou Sanson and Mike Slater, DOC	Conservation Board liaison feedback from Dec2016 and Feb 2017 meetings	FYI
2 March 2017	Conservation Board Chairpersons	NZCA Chair's letter from Dec 2016 and Feb 2017 meetings	FYI
6 March 2017	Hon Maggie Barry, Minister of Conservation	Referring the Kahurangi NPMP partial review, for MOC's comments	FYI

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA
3 and 4 April 2017
One hundred and fifty fourth meeting, to be held at the
West Plaza Hotel, Wellington, starting at 10.00am

D means Decision required, A means Advice required, I means Information only

	AGENDA			
Item		*#*	*Priority*	*Pages*
1	**Welcome and Chairperson's Introduction**	**I**	**-**	**-**
2	**Apologies** – receive	**A**	**-**	**-**
3	**Conflicts of Interest for the Meeting** – identify	**A**	**-**	**1-2**
4	**Minutes**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	4.1 – approve minutes for the meeting held in February 2017	**D**	**K**	**3-12**
	4.2 – approve "in-committee" minutes for the meeting held in February 2017 *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)*	**D**	**K**	**13-18**
5	**Status report** – note progress in actioning resolutions from the meeting held in February 2017	**I**	**K**	**19-24**
6	**NZCA work programme 2017-2018 –** summary of planned elements	**I**	**K**	**25-26**
7	**Director-General's report** – Lou Sanson *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)*	**I**	**E**	**27-44**
8	**Hauturu/Little Barrier CMP** – Mook Hohneck and Lyn Mayes in attendance	**I**	**-**	**45-104**
9	**Tourism** *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)* – Bruce Parkes and Gavin Walker	**A**	**J**	**105-110**
10	**Te Urewera Plan and Board** – Board members and CEO in attendance	**I**	**-**	**111-112**
11	**Management Planning Update**	**I**	**A/B/D**	**113-126**
12	**Stewardship Land – bimonthly update and update on the 5-year plan priority list**	**A**	**C**	**127-132**
13	**St James stewardship reclassification**	**I**	**C**	**133-138**
14	**Business Partnership Strategy** *(expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded)* – Geoff Ensor	**A**	**E**	**139-142**
15	**NZCA policy review** – Coastal Management Principles	**D**	**K**	**143-148**
16	**Loder Cup 2017**	**A**	**J**	**149-158**
17	**Yorke Creek addition to Paparoa NP** – update	**I**	**C**	**159-160**
18	**Mokihinui addition to Kahurangi NP** – update	**I**	**C**	**161-180**
19	**Members' Environmental Scan**	**I**	**E**	**-**
20	**Representation and Liaison**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	20.1 Chair's report	**I**	**K**	**181-182**
	20.2 Conservation Board liaison reports	**I**	**K**	**183-190**
21	**Correspondence –** receive the inwards and approve the outwards correspondence	**D**	**K**	**191-194**
	Meeting close			**-**

Strategic Priorities

A	Conservation Management Strategies
B	National Park Management Plans
C	Land Status change e.g. Stewardship land
D	Treaty of Waitangi
E	Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
F	Game Changers for Conservation: Pests/weeds/biosecurity
G	Marine
H	Climate Change
I	Rivers and Freshwater
J	Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management
K	NZCA's performance

Meeting timetable

Monday 3 April

Start:	10:00am
Lunch:	12:30pm
Afternoon tea	3.15pm
Close:	5.30pm
Dinner	6.30pm

Tuesday 4 April

Start:	8:30am
Morning tea:	10:30am
Lunch:	12:30pm