

APPENDIX 1

NATIVE PLANTS

PLANTS CONFINED TO NORTHWEST NELSON (83 TAXA)

<i>Aciphylla anomala</i> #	<i>Euphrasia</i> "Zetland"#
<i>Anisotome</i> "NW Nelson"#	<i>Forstera</i> "NW Nelson"#
<i>Astelia skottsbergii</i> #	<i>Forstera</i> "sedifolia small"#
<i>Brachyglottis</i> "Rochfort"	<i>Gentiana</i> "decumbent"#
<i>Brachyglottis greyi</i> var. " <i>laxifolia</i> "*	<i>Gentiana</i> "Lookout"#
<i>Brachyglottis rotundifolia</i> var. " <i>cockaynei</i> "*	<i>Gentiana gracilifolia</i> *
<i>Bulbinella talbotii</i> #	<i>Gingidia</i> "Burnett"*
<i>Cardamine</i> 'Magnesite'	<i>Hebe</i> aff. <i>glaucophylla</i> ssp. "Burnett"*
<i>Carex</i> "brockiei"#	<i>Hebe</i> aff. <i>mathewsii</i> #
<i>Carex</i> "Burnett"*	<i>Hebe albicans</i> var. <i>albicans</i> #
<i>Carex</i> "dissita small"#	<i>Hebe albicans</i> var. <i>recurva</i> *
<i>Carex</i> "Matin"#	<i>Hebe</i> "marble"#
<i>Carex</i> "Takaka"*	<i>Hebe masoniae</i> #
<i>Carex</i> "wakatipu small"#	<i>Lachnagrostis</i> "Sylvester"#
<i>Celmisia</i> "Bald Knob Ridge"#	<i>Leptinella calcarea</i> *
<i>Celmisia dallii</i> #	<i>Libertia</i> "Burnett"*
<i>Celmisia gibbsii</i> #	<i>Luzula</i> "Cobb"#
<i>Celmisia monroi</i> var. " <i>morganii</i> "	<i>Meliclytus</i> "Burnett"*
<i>Celmisia</i> "Pupu"	<i>Myosotis angustata</i> #
<i>Celmisia rupestris</i> #	<i>Myosotis brockiei</i> *
<i>Celmisia similis</i> #	<i>Myosotis concinna</i> #
<i>Chionochloa juncea</i>	<i>Myosotis</i> "Flora"#
<i>Clematis marmoraria</i> #	<i>Myosotis</i> "Gorge"
<i>Colobanthus</i> "marble"#	<i>Myosotis</i> "Otuhie"
<i>Colobanthus wallii</i> #	<i>Myrsine</i> "Burnett"*
<i>Coprosma talbrockiei</i> *	<i>Neopaxia</i> "Arthur"#
<i>Craspedia</i> "Burgoo"#	<i>Oreoporanthera alpina</i> #
<i>Craspedia</i> "calicole"#	<i>Ourisia</i> "Clark"#
<i>Craspedia</i> "Fyfe"#	<i>Ourisia</i> "Hope"#
<i>Craspedia</i> "Garibaldi"#	<i>Ourisia gonlandiana</i> #
<i>Craspedia</i> "glandular"#	<i>Parabebe</i> "whiskers"*
<i>Craspedia</i> "Gouland Downs"#	<i>Pimelea</i> aff. <i>sericeovillosa</i> #
<i>Craspedia</i> "Henderson"#	<i>Pimelea longifolia</i> var. "Takaka"
<i>Craspedia</i> "Loveridge"#	<i>Pitiosporum dallii</i> #
<i>Craspedia</i> "Pikikiruna"*	<i>Poa sudicola</i> #
<i>Craspedia</i> "small"#	<i>Pseudowintera traversii</i> #
<i>Euphrasia</i> "Garibaldi"#	<i>Ranunculus</i> "Burgoo"#
<i>Euphrasia</i> "Mt Arthur"#	<i>Ranunculus</i> "Cobb"#
<i>Euphrasia</i> "Mt Peel"#	<i>Ranunculus</i> "Hope"*
<i>Euphrasia</i> "NW Nelson"#	<i>Ranunculus mirus</i> #
<i>Euphrasia</i> "white"#	<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> ssp. "Burnett"
	<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> spp. <i>glaucophyllus</i> #

= confined to Kaburangi National Park (57 taxa)

* = occurring in, but not confined to, Kaburangi National Park (17 taxa)

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK THREATENED AND LOCAL PLANTS

<p>ENDANGERED (taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if casual factors continue operating)</p> <p><i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> <i>Pittosporum patulum</i> <i>Pterostylis micromega</i></p>	
<p>VULNERABLE (taxa with depleted populations under threat from serious adverse factors, and likely to become endangered if casual factors continue operating)</p> <p><i>Alepis flavida</i> <i>Botrychium aff. lunaria</i> <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> <i>Peraxilla colensoi</i></p> <p><i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i> <i>Pittosporum dallii</i> <i>Ranunculus ternatifolius</i></p>	
<p>RARE (taxa with small populations, usually localised within restricted area or habitat and are at risk)</p> <p><i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> <i>Calochilus paludosus</i> <i>Coprosma obconica</i> ssp. <i>obconica</i> <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> <i>Gratiola nana</i> <i>Meliclytus</i> "Matiri"</p> <p><i>Myosotis brockiei</i> <i>Neopaxia</i> "Arthur" <i>Olearia capillaris</i> <i>Ourisia modesta</i> <i>Poa sudicola</i></p>	
<p>INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (taxa suspected of being at risk, but because of lack of information there is uncertainty about the degree of threat)</p> <p><i>Libertia peregrinans</i> agg. <i>Myosotis petiolata</i> s.s. <i>Trisetum</i> "serpentine"</p>	
<p>TAXONOMICALLY INDETERMINATE (taxa that require taxonomic investigation, but area at risk)</p> <p><i>Cardamine</i> "Reporoa Bog" <i>Craspedia</i> "Goulard Downs" <i>Craspedia</i> "Henderson" <i>Craspedia</i> "Fyfe" <i>Craspedia</i> "Garibaldi" <i>Craspedia</i> "Loveridge" <i>Craspedia</i> "Pikikiruna" <i>Dracophyllum</i> aff. <i>kirkii</i> <i>Euphrasia</i> "Zetland" <i>Euphrasia</i> "white" <i>Hebe</i> "Bald Knob Ridge"</p> <p><i>Hebe</i> aff. <i>matthewsii</i> <i>Hypselia</i> "Burgoo" <i>Lachnagrostis</i> "Sylvester" <i>Luzula</i> "Cobb" <i>Myosotis</i> "Flora" <i>Ourisia</i> "Clark" <i>Parabebe</i> "hairy" <i>Ranunculus</i> "Burgoo" <i>Ranunculus</i> "Cobb" <i>Ranunculus</i> "Hope"</p>	
<p>LOCAL (Not threatened but sufficiently localised in their distribution nationally to warrant monitoring)</p> <p><i>Brachyglottis traversii</i> <i>Bulbinella talbotii</i> <i>Calochilus robertsonii</i> <i>Clematis marmoraria</i> <i>Coprosma talbrockiei</i> <i>Crassula multicaulis</i> <i>Epilobium margaretae</i> <i>Hebe</i> "marble"</p> <p><i>Oreomyrrhis</i> "minutiflora" <i>Myosotis angustata</i> <i>Myosotis arnoldii</i> <i>Myosotis concinna</i> <i>Ourisia goulardiana</i> <i>Simplicia buchananii</i> <i>Tetrachondra hamiltonii</i></p>	

RARE/LOCAL PLANTS IN KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK (NOT INCLUDING
NATIONALLY THREATENED AND LOCAL PLANTS)

<i>Anisotome flexuosa</i>		<i>Gnaphallum polylepis</i>
<i>Brachycome longiscapa</i>		<i>Hebe epacridea</i>
<i>Carex</i> "Takaka"		<i>Helichrysum parvifolium</i>
<i>Carex capillaris</i>		<i>Hymenophyllum "Burnett"</i>
<i>Carex devia</i>		<i>Luzula "albicomans"</i>
<i>Carex enysii</i>		<i>Luzula "rhizomatous rufa"</i>
<i>Celmisia baastii</i>		<i>Luzula "serpentine"</i>
<i>Carex kirkii</i>		<i>Luzula traversii</i>
<i>Chionochloa defracta</i>		<i>Mitrasacme montana</i>
<i>Chionochloa oreophila</i>		<i>Myosotis tenericaulis</i>
<i>Chionobebe ciliolata</i>		<i>Olearia cymbifolia</i>
<i>Clematis quadribracteolata</i>		<i>Parabebe catarractae</i>
<i>Coriaria angustissima</i>		<i>Pimelea aff. sericeovillosa</i>
<i>Corybas acuminatus</i>		<i>Poa dipsacea</i>
<i>Corybas</i> aff. <i>trilobus</i>		<i>Pterostylis humilis</i>
<i>Craspedia "Garibaldi"</i>		<i>Pterostylis oliveri</i>
<i>Deyouxia youngii</i>		<i>Raoulia "laxa"</i>
<i>Elatine gratioloides</i>		<i>Raoulia subsericea</i>
<i>Euphrasia dyeri</i>		<i>Raoulia subulata</i>
<i>Euphrasia cockayneana</i>		<i>Rorippa palustris</i>
<i>Euphrasia monroi</i>		<i>Rumunculus "Burgoo"</i>
<i>Gentiana</i> cf. <i>divisa</i>		<i>Rytidosperma pulchrum</i>
<i>Gentiana grisebachii</i>		<i>Rytidosperma pumilum</i>
<i>Gentiana matthewsii</i>		<i>Rytidosperma viride</i>
<i>Gingidia baxterae</i>		<i>Senecio rufiglandulosus</i>
<i>Gunnera prorepens</i>		<i>Uncinia sinclairii</i>
<i>Gnaphalium "paludosum green"</i>		<i>Utricularia novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Gnaphalium ensifer</i>		

APPENDIX 2

Kahurangi Point, an area of approximately 28 hectares, was declared a Topuni in recognition of its Ngai Tahu values, by the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act. As a result of the Topuni, the Minister of Conservation has agreed a number of specific principles to guide the management of Kahurangi.

NGAI TAHU VALUES RELATING TO KAHURANGI

Kahurangi is a tremendously significant landmark to Ngai Tahu, marking the extreme north western point of the tribal Takiwa. It is a distinctive and easily recognisable physical boundary marker.

The name 'Kahurangi', which in full, is said to be 'Te Kahu o te Rangi' (the blue skies of Rangi), refers to the temperate climate of this part of the coast, which is noted for its clear skies.

Kahurangi was a natural landing point for seafarers travelling south by waka, to prepare for the next stage along a section of coastline that had very few safe anchorages or landing sites.

Such tauranga waka (landing places) represent the intimate knowledge the tupuna (ancestors) had of navigation, river routes, safe harbours and landing places, and the locations of food and other resources. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the land. Knowledge of these routes and trails continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga.

To Ngai Tahu, Kahurangi is an important expression of the iwi's mana over the vast tract of land to the south. Its significance in this respect is to be marked by the construction of a pou whenua (boundary marker). Ngai Tahu have expended great effort and human sacrifice over many generations to maintain the security and integrity of their Takiwa.

The mauri of Kahurangi represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with Kahurangi.

The Specific Principles relating to Kahurangi (Deed of Settlement, Attachment 12.141, paragraph 4) are set out below:

4. Specific Principles Relating to Area

The following specific principles are directed at the Minister of Conservation avoiding harm to, or the diminishing of, the Ngai Tahu values related to the Topuni:

- (a) encouragement of respect for Ngai Tahu's association with Kahurangi;
- (b) accurate portrayal of Ngai Tahu's association with Kahurangi; and
- (c) recognition of Ngai Tahu's relationship with wahi tapu and wahi taonga, including archaeological sites.

5. Actions by the Director-General of Conservation in Relation to the Specific Principles

Pursuant to Clause 12.5.10 of the Deed of Settlement, the Director-General has determined that the following actions will be taken by the Department of Conservation in relation to the specific principles:

- (a) Encouragement of respect for Ngai Tahu's association with Kahurangi:
- staff, Conservation Board members, concessionaires and the public will be provided with information about the Ngai Tahu values and the existence of the Topuni over Kahurangi;
 - a review of conditions to be applied generally to new concessions will be undertaken;
 - the removal of all rubbish and wastes from Kahurangi will be encouraged;
 - the Department will ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that it disposes of waste, particularly human waste, in a way that minimises the risk of contamination of waterways; and
 - Te Runanga will be consulted about the siting and design of new buildings and structures, and particular regard had to its views.
- (b) Accurate portrayal of Ngai Tahu's association with Kahurangi:
- the Department will ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that Ngai Tahu's association with Kahurangi is accurately portrayed in all of its new public information and interpretative material; and
 - the Department will consult with Te Runanga in the provision of its new public information or interpretative material, and as far as reasonably practicable will only use Ngai Tahu cultural information with the consent of Te Runanga.
- (c) Recognition of Ngai Tahu's relationship with wahi tapu and wahi taonga including archaeological sites:
- significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and/or vegetation will be avoided wherever possible; and
 - where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and/or vegetation cannot be avoided, Te Runanga will be consulted and have particular regard will be had to its relevant policies, including those relating to Koiwi Tangata (unidentified human remains) and archaeological and rock art sites.

For Ngai Tahu, histories reinforce tribal identify and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

Otukoro Iti, an important kainga nohoanga (permanent settlement), was also the closest traditional settlement to the tribal boundary point of Kahurangi. As such, it is a symbol of Ngai Tahu's manawhenua (tribal authority) in this area.

Knowledge of trails continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependance on the resources of the land.

APPENDIX 3

NGAI TAHU ACTS

As part of the Ngai Tahu Settlement the Ngai Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 vested all pounamu in the Ngai Tahu Takiwa in Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu.

Furthermore, pursuant to the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement (1997) and the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

- One Topuni was created within the National Park (ss 237-255) namely Kahurangi (Schedule 81). Otukoro iti (Schedule 86) is enclosed by, but not included in, the Park.
- Provision was made for the erection of a Pou Whenua (boundary marker) to be placed within the Kahurangi National Park (Section 256).
- Provided that Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu may have at least one member appointed to the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board (Section 273).
- Recognition of certain taonga species Section 293 (Schedule 97).
- Entered into Protocols (ss 281-286).
- Provided redress for the beneficial owners of the SILNA land at Whakapoi. This land, which was originally left out of the Kahurangi National Park until the settlement of Maori claims to the area under the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1976 were settled, will eventually be added to the Park (Section 452).
- Created the Otukoro Historic Reserve on land directly adjacent to the National Park (Section 150).

APPENDIX 4

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

The New Zealand Court of Appeal has determined that the Department's obligations to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi* includes notions of reasonableness, awareness of other Treaty partner's views, willingness to accommodate those views, fairness and good faith. As the Court of Appeal has stated: "It is the principles of the Treaty which are to be applied, not the literal words". The Privy Council has characterised the principles as dynamic: "They reflect the intent of the Treaty as a whole and include, but are not confined to, the express terms of the Treaty ... with the passage of time the principles which underlie the Treaty have become much more important than its precise terms". The principles are still evolving through the pronouncements of the Courts and the Waitangi Tribunal in general terms the principles** are as follows:

THE ESSENTIAL BARGAIN

Principle 1 Kawanatanga

To recognise the Crown's authority to make laws for the good order and security of the country♦.

Principle 2 Rangatiratanga

To recognise the right of Maori to exercise Iwi authority and control over their own land resources and taonga.

Principle 3 Oritetanga

To recognise the rights of Maori and non-Maori alike to equality of treatment and privileges of citizenship.

CO - OPERATION

Principle 4 Whakawhanaungatanga

To act reasonably and in good faith.

*Footnote: NZ Maori Council v Attorney General [1987] 1 NZLR 641.

**Footnote: Kaupapa Atawhai Strategy, Appendix A

♦Footnote: This will include conservation related purposes.

DUTY TO BE INFORMED

Principle 5 He Here Kia Mohio

To make informed decisions.

ACTIVE PROTECTION

Principle 6 Tautiaki Ngangahau

Where appropriate and to the fullest extent practicable, to take active steps to protect Maori interests.

AVOID PREJUDICIAL ACTIONS

Principle 7 Whakatika I Te Mea He

To avoid action which would create new Treaty grievances.

Principle 8

To avoid actions which would prevent redress of claims.

APPENDIX 5

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES SPECTRUM (ROS) CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES

LAND-BASED CLASSIFICATION

MAIN CLASS	SECONDARY CLASS	SUB-CLASS
U - Urban		
UF - Urban Fringe		UF (n) - Natural Remnant
Ru - Rural		RU (n) - Natural Remnant
B - Back Country	B(i) - Back Country Drive -in	B(i)(d) - Developed Inclusion
	B(ii) - Back Country 4W Drive-in	B(ii)(d) - Developed Inclusion
	B(iii) - Back Country Walk-in	B(iii)(d) - Developed Inclusion
Re - Remote		
W - Wilderness		

WATER-BASED CLASSIFICATION - COASTAL OPPORTUNITIES

MAIN CLASS	SECONDARY CLASS
U - Urban	
A - Accessible	A(i) - Accessible by land or sea
	A(ii) - Accessible by sea only
	A(iii) - Accessible by land only
R - Remote	
W - Wilderness	

Wilderness

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These are extensive areas of unmodified environment with no facilities or tracks provided. The most important criteria is isolation from other users.

A wilderness opportunity provides a very high probability of experiencing isolation from evidence of human activity, independence, closeness to nature, tranquillity and self-reliance.

The environment offers a high degree of challenge and risk, requiring application of outdoor and survival skills. Boundaries will generally follow ridgelines.

SETTING CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Setting

Accessibility

- Very difficult.
- By foot only.
- Totally dependent upon the environment and skill of the visitor.

Modification

- Unmodified natural environment.
- No huts or tracks.

Size

- Very extensive area (>2,000 hectares).

Social Setting

- Small group size.
- No evidence of, or encounters with, other users.

Management Setting

Facilities and Services

- No huts, tracks or other facilities provided.

Restrictions

- No discernible management presence.
- Exceptions for the purposes of managing the environment (wild animal control) and Search & Rescue.
- Aircraft not permitted.
- Departmental Wilderness Policy applies.

Remote

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These are reasonably extensive areas of essentially unmodified environment in which access may be by foot track or unmarked route. Facilities may include huts or shelters.

A remote opportunity provides a moderately high probability of experiencing remoteness, tranquillity and self-reliance. Opportunities exist for challenge, risk and the application of outdoor skills.

Boundaries of areas generally follow ridgelines, gullies, streams or other dominant natural features.

SETTING CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Setting

Accessibility

- Difficult.
- Non-motorised access only.
- Some marked routes or tracks may exist.

Modification

- Natural essentially unmodified landscape.

Size

- Reasonably extensive (> 1,000 hectares).

Social Setting

Group size usually small.

Interaction with other groups unlikely.

Management Setting

Facilities and Services

- Some facilities such as huts, tracks, bridges, may be provided for safety and site protection.
- Maintenance operations to service facilities infrequent and unobtrusive.
- Restrictions:
- Minimal restrictions applied, eg. hunting permits, fire control and hut fees.

Back Country

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These are areas of moderately unmodified environment, having a natural appearance which allows for a sense of being close to nature.

There is likely to be a wide range of experiences, reflecting the variation of access possible from foot-track access (walk-in) through to sealed-road access (drive-in).

The sense of self-reliance and isolation associated with more remote type recreation is not as important and a reasonable provision of facilities would be expected, associated with the type of access.

A back country opportunity provides a similar probability of experiencing interaction with individuals and groups to that of experiencing isolation from evidence of human activity, depending on the type of access.

Within the generally natural back country opportunity there is allowance for developed exceptions to be recognised (this could include extensive exotic forestry or high country pastoral areas).

Boundaries generally follow vegetation limits, ridgelines, and form a buffer from access routes.

SETTING CHARACTERISTICS

Three distinct divisions exist in this opportunity which primarily reflect the variation in accessibility:

- (i) Drive-in.
- (ii) All terrain drive-in.
- (iii) Walk-in.

Physical Setting

Accessibility

- Access should be moderately provided for both foot and motorised means.
- Ranges from good quality walks and tracks for walk-in, to metalled or sealed roads for drive-in.

Modification

- Moderately unmodified natural landscape.
- Modification is likely to increase with the degree of accessibility which occurs across the opportunity.

Size

- Generally, area should be large and feel like back country.
- Ranges from > 1,000 hectares for walk-in, to > 500 hectares for drive-in.

Social Setting

- Social interaction highly variable with considerable interaction likely on roads and popular tracks, but to a lesser extent on all terrain roads and some tracks.
- Group size will vary.
- Visit duration generally full day or overnight.

Management Setting

Facilities and Services

- Reasonable provision of facilities for camping and picnicking particularly at the roadside and roadends.
- Facilities may be well serviced.

Restrictions

- Moderate degree of control evident, but subtle and in harmony with natural environment such as signposts and interpretation boards.

Sub-classification

A developed inclusion subclass provides a back country opportunity, but in a more modified environment than would otherwise be acceptable. This allows for particularly extensive areas of farming or forestry.

Rural

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These are areas of predominantly modified primary production environment. Rural landscapes would include most developed farmland, horticultural land and extensively developed exotic forestry.

Challenge, risk and application of outdoor skills are not very important. Recreational opportunities relate mainly to convenience of access and open space for camping, group activities and unobstructed views.

Within the generally developed rural opportunity there is allowance for natural remnants to be recognised as exceptions.

Boundaries are identified by fence lines, road lines, or else natural features.

SETTING CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Setting

Accessibility

- General network of road and vehicle access throughout.
- Good aircraft access.

Modification

- Predominantly modified cultural landscape.

Social Setting

- Moderate to high level of social interaction between groups and between activities.
- Visit duration often half-day use.
- Sense of human activity readily apparent.

Management Setting

Facilities and Services

- Substantial provision of a wide variety of facilities and services from commercial and club opportunities to publicly managed recreation opportunities (generally in natural remnants).

Restrictions

- High degree of control evident.

Sub-classification

A natural remnant subclass provides a rural opportunity, but in a more natural environment. This allows for pockets of remaining native vegetation.

Urban Fringe

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These are areas of predominantly modified cultural landscape surrounding and within easy access of urban areas.

Good provision of facilities may be evident.

Recreation opportunities relate mainly to convenience of access for all ages and levels of fitness.

Within the generally developed urban fringe opportunity, there is allowance for natural remnants to be recognised as exceptions.

Boundaries will be formed by cultural features in the main and are likely to form a buffer from urbanised areas.

SETTING CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Setting

Accessibility

- Very accessible to urban/residential environment.
- Good network of roads and tracks for driving, walking and cycling.

Modification

- Predominantly modified cultural landscape with mixed land uses.

Social Setting

- Major interaction with other users likely.
- Wide variety of group size.
- Visit duration often an hour or two.

Management Setting

Facilities and Services

- Intensive provision of facilities and well maintained.

Restrictions

- Control is obvious and numerous.

Sub-classification

A natural remnant subclass provides an urban fringe opportunity, but in a more natural environment. This allows for pockets of remaining native vegetation.

Urban

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Opportunities in this class may involve no interaction with the natural environment and are not likely to involve challenge, risk or use of outdoor skills.

Rather than identify opportunities specifically, urban areas (residential/commercial/industrial) have been identified. Full identification of urban opportunities would require

separate assessment at a larger scale and is beyond the scope of this assessment, which is of non-urban areas.

Seashore

SHELTERED - Estuaries, Harbours, Fiords, Sounds, Inlets

EXPOSED - Coast Exposed to the Influences of the Open Sea

SETTING

- Sheltered from the influence of the open sea.
- Interface between sea and land.
- Foreshore/coastal area dominated by marine influences.
- Seaward boundary may fluctuate with tides (estuaries etc., hence a transition zone may be present).
- May, at storm times, be inundated by salt spray.
- Generally extends 200 metres minimum distance off shore (speed limit restrictions).
- Includes surf zone, reefs, sandbars, sand dunes, beaches, cliffs and rocky shores.
- Includes exposed and predominantly natural vegetation covered sand dunes and open seashore shrubland, but generally not forest/bush.
- Probably include piers, footpaths very close to water, jetties, wharves, sea walls, boat sheds, ramps, slipways and vehicle access which leads directly onto the seashore.
- Landward boundary would usually stop at formed vehicle roads, housing or developed lands, including pasture, forestry etc., if they extended close to the shore.

ACTIVITY

- Most recreation activities based on or from land, however, most require land/water transition.
- Depth of water would generally exclude recreation activities based on board vessels underway (trailer runabouts, trailer-sailers and larger vessels).
- Most vessels that operate in this zone would be portable and carried by hand to the water.

EXPERIENCE

- Recreation experiences very strongly linked to the sea.

APPENDIX 6

NATIONAL PARKS ACT 1980 - OFFENCES

Part VII

Offences

60. **Offences in parks** - (1) Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without being authorised by the Minister (the proof of which shall be on the person charged) or by any bylaw made under this Act, -

- (a) Causes or allows any animal owned by him or under his control to trespass on any park;
or
- (b) Takes any animal into or liberates any animal in any park; or
- (c) Plants any plant, or sows or scatters the seed of any plant, or introduced any substance that he knows or ought to have known is injurious to plant or animal life, in any park; or
- (d) Removes or wilfully damages any, or any part of, any plant, stone, mineral, gravel, kauri gum, antiquity, or relic in any park; or
- (e) Wilfully digs, cuts, excavates, or damages the turf in any park; or
- (f) Occupies or uses any land in a park for cultivation or any other purpose; or
- (g) Wilfully damages or defaces any fence, building, or apparatus in any park; or
- (h) Takes or destroys or wilfully injures or in any manner disturbs or interferes with any native animal or the nest or eggs of any native animal in any park; or
- (i) Erects any building, sign, hoarding or apparatus in any park; or
- (j) Conducts in any park any activity for which a concession is required under this Act; or
- (k) In any way interferes with or damages the natural or historic features of any park; or
- (l) Contravenes or fails to comply with section 51A or this Act.

(2) Every person commits an offence against this Act who -

- (a) When required by notice from the Minister or the Director-General to remove from a park any animal owned by him or under his control, fails to do so within the period specified in the notice; or
- (b) Being the driver of any vehicle or the pilot of any aircraft or the person in charge of any boat that is illegally in a park or part of a park, fails or refuses to remove it from the park or part of a park when required to do so by any ranger; or
- (c) Without a [concession] or other right or authority, does or causes to be done any act, matter or thing for which a concession or other right or authority is required by this Act; or

(d) Unlawfully alters, obliterates, defaces, pulls up, removes, interferes with, or destroys any boundary marks, or any stamp, mark, sign, poster, intentions book, concession, or other right or authority issued by the Minister or the Department.

(3) Every person commits an offence against this Act who uses, receives, sells, or otherwise disposes of any item specified in paragraph (d) or paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of this section known it to have been removed unlawfully from any park.

(4) Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without being authorised by the Minister (the proof of which shall be on the person charged), -

(a) Is in possession of any chainsaw or any firearm, trap, net, or other like object in a park;
or

(b) Discharges any firearm in a park; or

(c) From outside a park, shoots at any animal or any other object or thing inside the park with any firearm.

(5) Where any person is found discharging a firearm in contravention of subsection (4) of this section, section 61 (6) of this Act shall apply in respect of that firearm in all respects as if it were illegally in the possession of that person in the park.

(6) Any person convicted of an offence under this section shall, in addition to any penalty for which he may be liable for the offence, be liable to pay the cost of repairing or restoring any damage done to the park, or to any plant or property growing or being in the park in the course of committing such an offence.

(7) Any person convicted of any offence under this section shall, in addition to any penalty for which he may be liable for the offence and in addition to any costs for which we may be liable under subsection (6) of this section, be liable to pay twice the full market value of any animal or substance removed from the park if the District Court Judge is satisfied that the animal or substance was so removed in the course of committing such an offence for commercial or other gain.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (6) and (7) of this section, the cost or value shall be assessed by a District Court Judge, and shall be recoverable summarily in like manner as a fine.

Note: Further offences are listed in Section 13(5), Section 56J(2) and Section 63 of the National Parks Act. Other legislation also details offences which could occur in a national park, eg. Wildlife Act etc.