

# 8. Public Awareness and Community Involvement

## 8.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the Department's most important roles is to act as a voice for conservation in the community. The Conservation Act 1987 gives the Department the function of advocating for the conservation of natural and historic resources generally, promoting the benefits to present and future generations of the conservation of natural and historic resources, and preparing and distributing educational and promotional material relating to conservation. [Refer also to Appendix Five, Legislative Requirements.]

One of the aims of the National Public Awareness Strategy is for “the public to be involved in and committed to conservation”, because without public support the Department cannot function effectively. By raising public awareness of conservation and harnessing the collective energy of the public, greater progress can be made towards the achievement of the conservation vision.

The most significant issues and relationships for public awareness are:

- To increase understanding of the concept of biodiversity in order to meet New Zealand's responsibilities as a signatory to the International Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The expected large increase in visitor numbers will require increased education efforts to minimise impacts on the environment.
- Achievement of conservation results will depend on help from the community. There is a need to clarify respective roles, partnerships and develop working relationships.
- The Department cannot carry out all desired conservation work on its own so there is a need to empower people to carry out their own conservation initiatives.

The general view of iwi is that there is a need to increase public understanding of Treaty claims and issues related to the resolution of claims, concepts of wahi tapu and other sites of historic, cultural, traditional or spiritual significance, the impacts of visitor use, harvesting of protected species, marine pollution and protection, and many other issues.

Ngati Whatua emphasise the historical trend that management problems have been resolved primarily on the basis of technical and scientific criteria, and that the cultural significance of places, purposes and uses has not been accorded such detailed consideration. There is a need to resolve this imbalance by including Ngati Whatua knowledge of whakapapa and occupation. Their policy states that they will support and participate in the development of public policy and educational initiatives that will protect

and improve the health of their iwi. The Runanga will cooperate with government, environmental groups, schools, universities, and other public organisations.

Principal public awareness issues for the Conservancy are:

- reviewing the range of recreation publications;
- improving relations with tangata whenua;
- development of a supporters and volunteers programme;
- interactions with visitors;
- advocacy for threatened species, habitats, islands, freshwater wetlands, and harbours; and
- advocating generally on resource management and development issues.

[Refer also to Section 9.0 Statutory Planning.]

Other significant issues include relations with concessionaires and tourism operators, protected species take, coastal and marine protection, and animal and plant pest management programmes.

The overall goals for public awareness in the Conservancy as derived from the National Public Awareness strategy are:

### **Understanding**

A high proportion of the public enjoy and appreciate the value of Northland's natural, historic and cultural resources and understand the need for their protection.

### **Relationships**

Iwi, community groups, schools, volunteers and other public agencies are involved with the Department in achieving its conservation goals.

### **Empowerment**

The Department has encouraged individuals, iwi, community groups and other agencies to take their own conservation initiatives.

More detail on public awareness issues can be found in the National Public Awareness Strategy and the Northland Conservancy Public Awareness Strategy.

## **8.2 UNDERSTANDING**

In achieving understanding amongst the public, the Department is seeking to ensure that there is high public awareness of conservation issues and the Department's role, that the public has access to conservation information and knows about the Department's facilities and services, and that people have the opportunity to learn more about conservation

during their visits to areas the Department administers. [Refer also to Sections 7.7 Information, 7.8 Signposting and 7.9 Interpretation.]

## **Objectives**

*To provide the public with access to a range of conservation information.*

*To provide people with opportunities to learn more about conservation.*

## **Implementation**

1. Maintain, update and prepare new publications on visitor opportunities which conform to national standards and specifications and co-ordinate these with on-site interpretation facilities.
2. Make available technical reports and information packs on local conservation issues for use in schools and other educational institutions.
3. Develop news media support programmes to assist the Conservancy in achieving its objectives in all of its areas of operation.
4. Develop a mobile package of displays and slide presentations of priority conservation issues for use at A & P shows, festivals, conferences and other appropriate events.
5. Provide concessionaires with information relevant to their activity and area of operation.
6. Empower teachers, tutors, kaumatua, parents and appropriate Departmental staff with information and support at appropriate opportunities.
7. Provide on-site panels and displays at appropriate locations which tell the story of the place and/or its inhabitants, and provide information on visitor opportunities and the role of the Department. [Refer also Section 7.9 Interpretation.]

## **8.3 RELATIONSHIPS**

In seeking to improve its relationships with others, the Department would like to raise awareness of its role, help establish a range of opportunities for community and volunteer involvement in conservation work, and ensure communities are involved in conservation decision making. Resources need to be available for consultation and the development of mutually beneficial relationships. This is a particularly important issue for iwi. The

establishment of effective networks and the involvement of the Department in the activities of other groups and agencies are also necessary.

Relationships with the Northland Regional Council and the three district councils within the region are important in order to ensure that the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991 are met. Co-ordinated effort enables more rapid achievement of conservation objectives. This could take place through joint working parties, discussion groups and forums to investigate issues and solutions and co-ordinate work programmes. Good relationships with all adjacent landowners and the farming community, through individual farmers and Federated Farmers, are particularly important to ensure the success of many pest control, species recovery and restoration programmes. Relationships could be improved by better communication, joint field day exhibitions and discussion forums.

Conservation groups are active in some areas and often offer much needed support when dealing with contentious management issues. There may be scope to encourage these groups to become more proactive over some issues. Such groups include the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society which has several active branches in Northland, the Whangarei Native Forest and Bird Protection Society, and Federated Mountain Clubs to which most tramping clubs in the Northland and Auckland regions are affiliated. The Eastern Bay of Islands Preservation Society and community trusts and ratepayers associations are also often involved in conservation issues.

Other groups which the Department does business with, or has some area of common interest with, include the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries, botanical and ornithological societies, outdoor recreation clubs, service clubs, the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, Project Jonah, Ducks Unlimited, sponsors (eg. Carter Holt and Bank of New Zealand), tourism operators, business and industry, local protection societies, and schools.

## **Objective**

*To seek opportunities to involve others in conservation work.*

## **Implementation**

1. Develop conservation holidays and summer visitor programmes in areas of high visitor use.
2. Develop work programmes suitable for volunteers.
3. Support environmental science and conservation courses at the Northland Polytech, Universities and other educational institutions.
4. Carry out public consultation campaigns on specific proposals or investigations where necessary or as required by legislation.

5. Maintain regular contact with organisations with an interest in conservation, including participation in joint field days, exhibitions and discussion forums .
6. Be open to new ideas, initiatives, perspectives and options for the achievement of conservation objectives.
7. Encourage landowners to protect indigenous vegetation and control plant and animal pests.

#### 8.4 EMPOWERMENT

The Department is seeking to empower the community by encouraging others to take conservation initiatives and will respond positively to activities which promote conservation. Empowerment can involve such things as facilitating meetings, providing information, or publicising landowner initiatives such as fencing an area of forest or enhancing a wetland.

##### **Objective**

*To be open to and supportive of the conservation activities of others.*

##### **Implementation**

1. Consider sponsorship and funding of community projects, or assist in finding suitable sponsors where appropriate.
2. Encourage groups and organisations to contribute to nationally co-ordinated campaigns such as Conservation Week, McDonalds Tree Planting, Arbor Day and Walk Week.
3. Give support to established programmes under Tu Kakariki and Project Crimson.
4. Recognise and support voluntary contributions and conservation skills programmes in the community.
5. Recognise and encourage the contribution of private landowners to conservation.

#### 8.5 SERVICING THE NORTHLAND CONSERVATION BOARD

The Northland Conservation Board has jurisdiction over the entire Northland Conservancy. The Board has up to 12 members appointed by the Minister of Conservation for a term of up to three years.

The functions of the Board include the recommendation for approval of policy and the approval of management plans. It is required to give advice to the New Zealand Conservation Authority and the Department on a wide range of conservation matters including any change in status of land, proposals for new walkways, and the implementation of conservation management strategies and plans.

The Board provides an important link between the Department and the public, and acts as an advocate for conservation in the public forum and in statutory planning processes.

The Department services the Board and the Director-General is represented at Board meetings by the Regional Conservator.

### **Objective**

*To ensure an effective and efficient service is provided for the Northland Conservation Board so that it may properly discharge its responsibilities.*

### **Implementation**

1. Consult the Board on the development of all conservation management strategies, management plans and policies.
2. Keep the Board informed on the implementation of policy and the application of management plans through regular reporting by the Department of its activities.
3. Seek the advice of the Board on matters of policy.
4. Encourage the involvement of the Board on relevant issues of public conservation interest.
5. Familiarise the Board with conservation issues in the Conservancy through field trips and inspections.
6. Endeavour to develop and maintain a partnership with the Board which facilitates the achievement of both the Board's and the Department's objectives.
7. In association with the Board, regularly review the performance of the Department in servicing the Board.

## **8.6 LIAISON WITH NORTHLAND FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**

The Conservation Act 1987 (Section 26A) sets out the functions of the Minister in relation to Fish and Game Councils. Fish and Game councils have replaced the former Acclimatisation Societies. The main function of the Councils is to "manage, maintain, and

enhance the sports fish and game resource in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters."

The Act also provides for the Director-General or his nominee to attend and speak at all meetings of Fish and Game Councils, but that person has no voting rights.

The sports fish and game resource in Northland is small but the Kaiwi Lakes are recognised nationally as being a valuable trout fishery. Over 600 trout fishing licences are issued each year for the Kaiwi Lakes and several other waterways. Licences for hunting game birds are issued to about 3000 hunters annually.

Of the 13 lakes in Northland, dwarf inanga is common in five. Trout introductions and other factors may have caused this decline. It is Council policy not to release trout into new waterways where none are currently present. More research is required on the possible impacts of trout introductions before a review of this policy, especially in relation to the Kaiwi lakes where stocking of Lake Waikare has been stopped.

The management of Kaiwi lakes is of particular concern to Te Roroa and the Department. The regular release of trout into the lakes to maintain the fishery has coincided with the disappearance of several native fish species and large reductions in the populations of others.

## **Objective**

*To maintain links with the Northland Fish and Game Council and support where possible their efforts to enhance sports fish and game resources, provided indigenous species and natural values are in no way degraded.*

## **Implementation**

1. Provide a Departmental representative to attend meetings of the Northland Fish and Game Council.
2. Support the Council's efforts to preserve and enhance wetland and riparian habitats.
3. Support the Council's efforts to maintain or increase recreational sports fishing and hunting opportunities within the Conservancy provided:
  - there is no risk to significant native fauna and flora values;
  - they are in accordance with the CMS and any operative management plans for specific areas; and
  - they do not conflict with any traditional Maori fishing rights.
4. Ensure that any relevant Fish and Game Management Plan does not conflict with the CMS or any management plans for specific areas.

5. Oppose the release of exotic species unless a careful assessment shows that potentially adverse effects on native species will be minimal.
6. Encourage research into the effects of exotic species released into the Kaiwi Lakes and other Northland waterways.
7. Assist the Council in educating hunters on the need to protect grey duck, brown teal and other endangered species.

# 9. Statutory Planning

## 9.1 INTRODUCTION

Sections 6(b) and (c) of the Conservation Act 1987 set out the functions of the Department, which are:

*"to advocate the conservation of natural and historic resources generally" and*

*"to promote the benefits to present and future generations of the conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular".*

Under the Resource Management Act, the Minister of Conservation has specific functions in relation to development of the coastal and marine area, and more general powers and responsibilities which apply to any agency which comes under the definition of 'person' under the Act. The Department's specific functions in relation to coastal areas, and those relating to land and freshwater issues are explained in this section.

The Resource Management Act sets out the planning and resource consent procedures for local government. The basic principle of the Act is the concept of sustainable management, the purposes and principles of which complement those of the Conservation Act.

Statutory planning includes involvement in regional and district planning and regulatory processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 and resource protection under the Fisheries Act 1983, Marine Pollution Act 1974, Reserves Act 1977 and Local Government Act 1974. These Acts provide opportunities for the Department to promote the protection of landscapes, habitats, ecological processes, historic sites and indigenous species on lands and waters which are not managed by the Department.

## 9.2 GENERAL STATUTORY PLANNING

### **Resource Management Act 1991**

The Resource Management Act is the main focus of statutory planning in the Northland Conservancy. Priorities for statutory planning have been determined based on the Department's functions under the Conservation Act and the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act.

The purpose of the Resource Management Act is:

*" To promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources by managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well being and for their health and safety while:*

*(a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*

*(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*

*(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment. "*

(Section 5, Resource Management Act 1991)

Sections 6 and 7 of the Act provide for, amongst other things, the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats, natural character of water-bodies, landscapes and natural features, heritage values, amenity values, ecosystems and any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources.

The Resource Management Act 1991 has put in place a new three tier hierarchy for resource management and planning. At the national level, it requires the preparation of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement by the Minister of Conservation and may involve the Minister for the Environment preparing National Policy Statements. At the regional level, regional policy statements and regional coastal plans must be prepared. The regional coastal plan is prepared in consultation with, and must be approved by, the Minister of Conservation. Other regional plans may be prepared covering a range of regional issues such as waste, transport or heritage management. At the district level, district plans must be prepared to deal with significant resource management issues, including the effects of land use, subdivision, activities on lakes and rivers, and natural hazards. Local authorities must have regard to this Conservation Management Strategy when preparing their plans and policy statements.

Under the Act, the Minister of Conservation has specific functions in relation to coastal areas [Refer also Section 9.3 Coastal Planning], and more general powers which apply to any agency which comes under the definition of a "person" under the Act.

As a "person" within the meaning of the Act, the Regional Conservator can act on behalf of the Minister of Conservation under delegated authority by:

- making submissions in respect of regional policy statements, regional and district plans, and resource consent applications; and
- requesting changes to regional and district plans.

Submissions are made and changes requested to ensure that:

- planning provisions in policy statements for the areas and resources administered by the Department are appropriate;

- activities on lands and waters adjacent to those administered by the Department do not result in adverse impacts on their values; and
- activities on lands and waters do not adversely affect their conservation values including the Crown's interest in foreshore and seabed and public interest in the coastal marine area.

Documents on which submissions are made include the Northland Regional Policy Statement, the Northland Regional Coastal Plan, the Northland Regional Air Quality Plan and the Northland Regional Water and Soil Plan.

### **Some of the Issues Identified by Iwi**

In relation to the Minister's and the Department's roles and responsibilities under the Resource Management Act, the iwi of Taitokerau have referred to specific responsibilities under Sections 6, 7, 8, 33, and 58b of the Resource Management Act in asking that the following matters be advanced:

- Restoring *te mauri o te wai* (life quality of the water) by halting all effluent discharges, treated or otherwise, to the waterways and the moana.
- Assisting the conservation of *kaimoana*, by enforcing a requirement for holding tanks and pumpout facilities on all vessels.
- Recognising that tangata whenua are the kaitiaki o te manawa, and giving support to the establishment of a committee to ensure protection and conservation of mangroves which are a nursery for *kaimoana*.
- Encouraging man-made wetlands and joint management and control of wetlands with iwi, in order to preserve the habitat of wildlife, *te mauri o te repo* (life quality of the wetland), and the natural beauty, *nga taonga katoa*, of wetlands.
- Sharing resources and information with iwi and supporting them on issues of mutual concern.
- Improving co-ordination in the administration of the Resource Management Act between the Department, other Government departments, and Regional and District Councils.
- Ensuring that all water taking should be subject to notified resource consents because of the concerns about the impacts of water extraction and forest planting on dune lakes, wetlands and eel populations.
- Implementing the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the management of the coastal environment.

### **Freshwater Fisheries**

Section 6(ab) of the Conservation Act 1987 provides the Department with its role in regard to freshwater fisheries, which is:

*" To preserve so far as is practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats."*

As many indigenous freshwater fish migrate between the sea and rivers, the maintenance of fish passage is the top priority for fish conservation. Most threats to freshwater fisheries originate from activities such as contaminant discharges, water abstractions and damage to riparian zones. The Department's primary concerns are:

- barriers to fish migration;
- habitat degradation and loss;
- alien species interactions;
- pollutant discharges; and
- unnatural low flows in high value waterways.

The Department may also prepare freshwater fisheries management plans which must be recognised by other policies and plans. Such a plan may be necessary in Northland to ensure protection of the habitat of threatened species such as dwarf inanga. [Refer also Section 5.11 Protected Species.]

The Northland Regional Council manages water and is responsible for water quality and quantity, land-water interactions and most aspects of water use. Advocacy for the protection of habitat by the Department is carried out through statutory policies and plans and consent applications under the Resource Management Act. The Northland Fish and Game Council also have a role as they are required to manage, maintain, and enhance sports fish in the recreational interests of anglers, so there is an overlap of interest with that of the Department.

## **Marine Fisheries**

The Department, through the Conservation Act 1987, has a role in advocating the conservation of marine fish species, their habitats, and inputting into marine fishery management where this has an impact on conservation values. This advocacy is primarily via statutory opportunities, fishery management plans and various committees and taskforces established by the Ministry of Fisheries and the Department of Conservation to review policies, regulations and legislation. The Department is also responsible for administering the Marine Reserves Act 1971, one of its main purposes being to protect marine habitats for scientific purposes.

## **Marine Pollution Act 1974**

The Marine Pollution Act makes provision for preventing and dealing with pollution of the sea. The Act is administered by the Ministry of Transport but regional councils have oil spill responsibilities within harbour limits. The Department, though lacking statutory

responsibilities under this Act, is involved with responding to oil spills and the dumping of materials at sea. This Act is now subject to the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

With regard to oil spills, the Maritime Safety Authority has prime responsibility to prepare a New Zealand Marine Oil Spill Strategy and Contingency Plan. The Department is represented on the Oil Pollution Advisory Committee and has been involved in advocating for, and assisting in the redrafting of, the existing New Zealand Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Under the Oil Spill Strategy, the Department has accepted a mandatory advisory role in identifying priority areas for protection in regional oil spill response strategies, and an operational role in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation. The statutory responsibility for all oil spill response remains with the Ministry of Transport and regional councils. A five year strategy for dealing with oiled wildlife has been drafted by the Department's Head Office.

Before any material such as dredgings can be dumped at sea, a dumping permit must be obtained. Although the Department has no statutory role in the granting of dumping permits, by administrative agreement the Department is consulted and asked for comment by the Ministry of Transport when dumping applications are processed. In addition, before any dumping of material can commence within territorial waters a coastal permit is required under the Resource Management Act. This Act provides for public input and requires the preparation of an assessment of the environmental effects of the activity. This latter provision is also a requirement under the Marine Pollution Act.

### **Local Government Act 1974**

The Department has an opportunity to comment on re-organisation plans for local and regional government. It may also comment on draft annual plans prepared by regional and district councils.

### **Reserves Act 1977**

The Department has a consent and/or approval role in relation to management plans prepared under the Reserves Act for reserves administered by local authorities.

### **Other Legislation**

Other legislation which provides the Department with opportunities to advocate the conservation of natural and historic resources include the Biosecurity Act 1993 in relation to pest management strategies and unwanted organisms, and the Historic Places Act 1993 for conservation plans prepared by the NZ Historic Places Trust under section 58 of that Act. The Wildlife Act 1953 also provides the opportunity to present statutory advice in relation to matters under that Act.

## **Information**

The Department maintains databases which are particularly useful in the promotion of conservation values through the statutory planning processes. These are the Sites of Special Biological Interest (SSBI), Sites of Special Wildlife Interest (SSWI), Oceania Wetlands Inventory (OWI), Wetlands of Ecological and Representative Importance (WERI), Protected Natural Areas Programme (PNAP) information, Coastal Resources Inventory (CRI), the Geopreservation Inventory, Freshwater Fisheries Database, and New Zealand Archaeological Association site records. These databases allow the Conservancy to provide information and professional expertise on conservation values both within and outside areas administered by the Department.

## **Objectives**

*To utilise the opportunities provided under the Resource Management Act 1991 and other statutory planning and management procedures for the conservation of natural and historic resources including freshwater fish.*

*To provide an effective response should marine wildlife be affected by oil spills.*

*To advocate for the conservation of marine fisheries and their habitats which may be impacted on by fisheries management.*

## **Implementation**

1. Encourage an open exchange of information and databases between the Department, Northland Regional Council, local authorities, statutory agencies, iwi, non-governmental organisations and other groups with an interest in the conservation and sustainable management of natural and historic resources through formal and informal liaison and meetings between staff and/or group members.
2. Provide, at appropriate opportunities, constructive input into regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans, and resource consent applications to ensure that regard is had for: matters under sections 6 and 7 of the Resource Management Act; this Conservation Management Strategy; and that documents are not inconsistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.
3. Liaise with iwi, non-governmental organisations, Northland Fish and Game Council and other interest groups to co-ordinate effort into planning issues.
4. Recognise iwi management plans where appropriate.
5. Encourage the Northland Regional Council and local authorities to use the various mechanisms available to them to protect natural and historic resources on

land which is not administered by the Department through formal and informal submissions and discussions on draft and proposed plans, policy documents and resource consent applications.

6. Monitor the administration and implementation of policies and plans prepared by the Northland Regional Council and district councils including advocacy of conservation values through the resource consent process.
7. Pursue Heritage Protection Orders and apply for and promote Water Conservation Orders where appropriate.
8. Use the following criteria for determining if the Conservancy participates, and the extent of its involvement, in any issue under the Resource Management Act:
  - Potential threats to priority species/habitats/historic resources.
  - Matters of national importance and other matters under Sections 6 and 7 of the Resource Management Act respectively.
  - Potential to increase public awareness of conservation values.
  - The precedent value of the issue or activity.
  - Regional, national or international, rather than local implications.
9. Maintain an effective network within the community to deal promptly with any wildlife affected by an oil spill.
10. Maintain working relationships with the Ministry of Fisheries and fisheries groups over conservation issues.
11. Through public awareness activities, seek to explain the Department's position on resource management issues and its role relative to other agencies involved.
12. Encourage district councils to provide dump and pump-out facilities for boats and motor homes/caravans at appropriate sites.

### **Priority Issues For General Statutory Planning**

1. Protection of natural habitats and indigenous species on private land.
2. Preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and water-bodies from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
3. Allocation of water resources and protection of freshwater fish habitat.
4. Waste disposal and pollution management.
5. Effects of afforestation and wood processing.
6. Public awareness, especially for habitat protection once regional policy statements and district plans are approved.

## 9.3 COASTAL PLANNING

The Resource Management Act 1991 implemented two important changes which affect the Department's interest in the coastal area. Firstly, it established a jurisdictional line of mean high water springs (MHWS) for land/coastal planning and management, landward of which the Department has no direct resource management responsibility under that Act except in respect of esplanade reserves. Secondly, the Resource Management Act specified the Minister of Conservation's powers, functions and duties for the coastal environment and the coastal marine area.

Within Northland Conservancy, responsibility for the management of the coastal marine area is shared between the Northland Regional Council and the Minister of Conservation. Planning control and management of activities above MHWS is the responsibility of the Northland Regional Council and three district councils under the Resource Management Act. District councils have the primary responsibility for controlling the effects of land use activities and surface activities on rivers. They do not however deal with the impacts of land use on rivers, such as water pollution and discharges of waste. The control of effects of activities above MHWS is guided by the provisions of the regional policy statement, any regional plans prepared by the Northland Regional Council and by district plans prepared by the district councils.

The Northland Regional Council has prepared the proposed Regional Coastal Plan, which is given final approval by the Minister of Conservation. This mandatory plan for the coastal marine area of the region must not be inconsistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, which has been prepared and put into effect by the Minister of Conservation.

The conservation advocacy role of the Department in relation to the terrestrial part of the coastal environment (ie. above MHWS) is to be directed largely by the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, the Conservancy's interest in matters which relate to Part II of the Resource Management Act generally, and its other conservation advocacy priorities for land and freshwater.

Within the coastal marine area of the region, areas of significant conservation value have been identified. These include the northern Kaipara Harbour, Twilight Beach around Cape Reinga and North Cape to Ohau Point, Parengarenga Harbour, Houhora Harbour, Rangaunu Harbour, the end of Karikari Peninsula and Moturua Islands, Cape Brett Peninsula, Whangaruru Harbour, Mimiwhangata, Whananaki, Ngunguru, Horahora, Poor Knights Islands, Hen and Chickens Islands, Whangarei Harbour, Ruakaka River, Waipu River, Mangawhai Estuary and Kawerua Coast. The Conservancy will seek to ensure that all activities, whether above or below MHWS, are carried out in a manner that maintains the values of areas of significant conservation value identified within the coastal marine area. This will necessitate advocacy to the Regional Council in respect of the proposed Regional Policy Statements and any relevant plans, in particular the proposed Regional Coastal Plan, and also to district councils for their district plans.

For the iwi of Tai Tokerau, the priority is the establishment of some form of local fisheries management regime. Proposals for a taiapure have been developed for the Hokianga Harbour and iwi have sought the Department's support of the concept. Iwi are concerned

to ensure their place in fisheries management and control over any form of restrictions on fishing. Their participation in management is a condition of support for marine reserve status. The concept of marine reserve core surrounded by a taiapure is being explored.

Regional councils are required to send all coastal permit applications, whether notified or not, to the Department. The Department assesses applications, and may submit as necessary and appropriate in terms of Part II of the Resource Management Act, the NZ Coastal Policy Statement, the Regional Coastal Plan, conservation values of the area and environmental effects of the proposed activities, in order to protect the Minister's interests.

## **Objectives**

*To ensure compliance with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.*

*To protect the coastal environment having significant natural and historic resources and conservation values.*

*To achieve increased integration of management of the coastal environment.*

## **Implementation**

1. Ensure policy statements and plans are not inconsistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement by:
  - participating in formal and informal meetings, seminars and discussions with staff from relevant agencies and interest groups;
  - making constructive input into the development of the Regional Coastal Plan;
  - monitoring the implementation of district plans and any other regional plan impacting on the coastal environment; and
  - making submissions and cross-submissions or referring matters to the Planning Tribunal on the contents of regional policy statements, regional coastal plans, regional plans and district plans.
2. Work with central government, the Northland Regional Council and district councils, iwi and users of the coastal marine area to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of the coastal environment by:
  - advocating for the preparation of a Regional Coastal Environment Plan; and
  - advocating for an Estuarine Management Plan for estuaries upstream of the coastal marine area.
3. Make submissions on coastal permit applications.

4. Contribute to the databases of the natural, historical, archaeological and marine values of the coastal environment.
5. Contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a state of the coastal environment monitoring programme.

### **Priorities for Coastal Planning**

Priorities for involvement in coastal planning include but are not limited to:

1. Compliance with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.
2. Effective input into the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans and any other relevant regional plans.
3. Issues of national interest

## **10. Resolution of Treaty of Waitangi Claims**

### **10.0 RESOLUTION OF TREATY OF WAITANGI CLAIMS**

Northland has a high Maori population with many tribal groups, often with little remaining direct control or ownership of land and other resources. Many of the most important sacred sites and places of ancestral significance to tangata whenua are on lands administered by the Department.

Almost all of the areas of land administered by the Department in Tai Tokerau, Northland are subject to one or more claims by tangata whenua before the Waitangi Tribunal.

Key issues are the ownership, history of land tenure, and management of lands held or acquired by the Crown since the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi was signed in 1840. There are also outstanding issues with regard to the protection, management and control of natural and historic resources in which tangata whenua have enduring interests.

The Waitangi Tribunal is the forum for grievances to be addressed, with recommendations being made to the Crown. The Department's role is to provide advice to the Minister and the Crown on specific Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi issues including the significance of natural and historic resources. This also includes active participation in negotiations, mediation, hui, Tribunal hearings and inter-departmental meetings contributing to that advice.

The major interest of Tai Tokerau tangata whenua centres on the return to iwi of the title of lands under claim, the establishment of joint management programmes and a co-operative relationship with the Department, and application of tikanga Maori to

management of lands and resources. Tangata whenua want to be recognised by the Department as full and equal partners under the Treaty. They are concerned to ensure that the resolution of Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi claims is not prejudiced in resource management decisions, and that the approval of this CMS should not prejudice the resolution of those claims.

The Department has a major role in the administration of lands held by the Crown and in the protection of natural and historic resources. To carry out these functions it needs to work closely with tangata whenua and to recognise that many unresolved issues of land and resource management are still to be addressed.

The Department is mindful that the agreements, statements, views and submissions expressed by tangata whenua contained in this CMS have been advanced on the basis of their enduring interests in the protection, management and control of natural and historic resources, and that this must be recognised by the Department.

Accordingly pending resolution of the claims, the Department will work with iwi to ensure that their interests are not compromised, through:

- Iwi and the Department working closely together in programmes until the claims are resolved;
- The establishment of sound management principles, policies and techniques;
- Ensuring that tangata whenua are accorded the status of a Treaty partner with the Crown.

## **Objectives**

*To participate effectively and constructively in the Crown process of resolving claims relevant to the Department's functions and the land it administers.*

*To contribute in a spirit of trust and co-operation, to the implementation of Government decisions on claim settlements relevant to the Department's functions and the land it administers.*

## **Implementation**

1. Provide input and evidence to the Crown Law Office, Office of Treaty Settlements and the Waitangi Tribunal on any issues which the Conservancy has responsibility for.
2. Participate in negotiations, mediation, hui or other forums as may be appropriate to assist in the resolution of claims.
3. Maintain and reinforce relationships with iwi based on trust, mutual respect and open sharing of knowledge and information.

4. Respond to Crown instructions with regard to the implementation of the findings of the Waitangi Tribunal.

### **Priorities for Resolution of Waitangi Tribunal Claims**

Priority claims for participation in resolution include but are not limited to:

- WAI38 Waipoua; Te Roroa
- WAI22 Muriwhenua; Ngati Kuri, Te Aupouri, Ngai Takoto, Ngati Kahu, Te Rarawa
- WAI53 Parahirahi/Ngawha; Ngapuhi
- WAI58 Whangaroa Land and Fisheries; Whangaroa
- WAI234 Matauri Bay/Motukawanui; Ngati Kura, Ngati Rehia and other iwi
- WAI128 Lands and Waters of Northern Hokianga Harbour; Te Rarawa
- WAI156 Whananaki South; Ngati Wai
- WAI49(a),(b) Taumarere River and Associated Other Lands; Ngati Hine
- WAI121 Lands and Fisheries; Ngati Whatua
- WAI271 Pouto Peninsula and Otamatea Area; Te Uri O Hau
- WAI262 Indigenous Flora and Fauna; Ngati Kuri, Ngapuhi, Ngati Wai and other iwi
- WAI354 Ruapekapeka Historic Reserve, Russell Forest and other lands; Ngati Manu.

# 11. Consultation with Tangata Whenua

## 11.0 CONSULTATION WITH TANGATA WHENUA

The Department manages the land and resources in its care on behalf of all the people of New Zealand. It is bound by Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This affects the activities of the Department in many ways, but particularly in the need for regular dialogue with the tangata whenua who hold traditional kaitiakitanga. Only through building a close relationship with the Maori people of the region can areas of mutual interest and concern be identified and differences resolved. The challenge for the Department is to find ways of meeting Maori aspirations within the legal constraints under which the Department operates. The overall intent of this strategy is directed towards achieving a constructive working relationship with iwi, focused on conservation achievement and bi-cultural approaches to conservation.

There are a large number of iwi groups with whom the Department must develop a working relationship. The principal iwi runanga and trust boards are those representing Ngati Kuri, Te Aupouri, Ngai Takoto, Ngati Kahu, Te Rarawa, Whaingaroa, Ngapuhi, Ngati Wai, Ngati Whatua and Te Roroa. These iwi authorities represent approximately 200 marae in Taitokerau. There are also a large number of hapu, whanau, and sub-tribal groups who have reference to particular areas of land and water. Pan-tribal forums with particular responsibilities for iwi development and organisation include Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau, the Taitokerau District Maori Council, and the Taitokerau Maori Trust Board. Other iwi networks include the Maori Womens Welfare League, Te Kohanga Reo, iwi radio stations and Te Kawariki.

Consultation with iwi is facilitated and co-ordinated by the Kaupapa Atawhai manager. The Department has progressed through several phases in its relationship with iwi. It has identified and made contact with all groups who have an interest in the land and resources which the Department manages. It has identified the main issues of concern to iwi which need to be addressed. Staff awareness of Maori cultural perspectives and Treaty issues has expanded and many are now capable of undertaking direct consultation with tangata whenua concerning the projects they are involved with. Many on-going issues of day-to-day management have been dealt with by field centre staff.

The view of iwi is that its relationship with the Department should involve equal opportunities in management, control, employment and monitoring, and that joint management programmes and sharing of resources should take place immediately. Their objective is to ensure that tradition, tikanga Maori, and the cultural and spiritual links the manawhenua have with their lands are upheld. They emphasise that tangata whenua must be recognised as the kaitiaki and they must be consulted prior to any action taking place on lands administered by the Department.

Te Rarawa propose that they and the Department must establish a real and effective joint management body that acknowledges and honours the principles implicit in the Treaty of Waitangi. They suggest that this management body may establish a model of a working relationship such as at Warawara forest, which may ultimately stay in place pending a return of ownership to Maori; and that some issues i.e. use of resources, would, if the assets come back to Maori, be decided by Maori.

The policy of Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua is to seek to promote the principle of partnership in a reasonable manner and in the utmost good faith. They suggest the Department and the Runanga need to examine ways in which a formal partnership could be established. This could include:

- the devolution of management systems so as to incorporate more direct input at local level;
- the establishment of advisory boards; and
- encouraging Ngati Whatua to become qualified to work in technical and scientific fields.

Te Roroa state that the primary thrust of integrated conservation planning should be to reflect dynamic bi-cultural concepts and methods consistent with the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This would largely revolve around effective consultation, information sharing and joint decision making with tangata whenua.

In the Department's view, the relationship with iwi is evolving as each party comes to understand the protocols, cultural perspectives, opportunities and constraints the other is operating under. The Department will identify appropriate tangata whenua groups to consult with in each situation, and recognise the different needs of different groups.

The next phase is active resolution of issues and implementation of a working co-operative relationship. A variety of working arrangements are possible between the Department and tangata whenua. These can vary from consultation and sharing of information at hui or with smaller working groups, employment of iwi on specific projects, joint ventures and concessions, through to iwi input into management and decision making to the extent permitted by legislation.

## **Objectives**

*To strengthen conservation achievement by drawing on Maori and Pakeha cultural traditions in the protection of natural and historic resources.*

*To give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi by ensuring that both mana whenua and Departmental authority are exercised in the conservation of natural and historic resources.*

*To ensure that there is open, efficient and effective communication with tangata whenua about conservation issues.*

## **Implementation**

1. Consult with iwi on conservation issues subject to the following minimum standards:
  - being prepared to participate;
  - being prepared to listen;
  - remaining open-minded;
  - allowing sufficient time for discussion;
  - obtaining/providing sufficient information to allow informed discussion;  
and
  - being prepared to change stance during consultation.
2. Endeavour to meet iwi needs with respect to the methods, forums, time and location of consultation as convenient and appropriate to each iwi group.
3. Encourage the development and use of iwi networks and pan-tribal forums on issues concerning all iwi of the region.
4. Explore with tangata whenua the use and support of customary Maori conservation practices such as rahui, as a potential means of achieving conservation objectives.
5. Give oral submissions equal weight to written submissions on any planning matters. It will not be presumed that silence or lack of iwi response necessarily indicates approval.
6. Give staff on-going Tikanga Maori awareness training to enable them to consult more effectively with tangata whenua, and be responsive to their needs and concerns.
7. Actively support Departmental staff in developing close working relationships with tangata whenua in their operational area and encourage them to employ local iwi whenever skills and resources permit.

# 12. Management Planning

## 12.0 MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Prior to 1990, separate management plans were required for all lands administered by the Department in the Conservancy, although most areas were not covered by an approved management plan.

The Conservation Law Reform Act 1990 changed the requirements for management plans and established Conservation Management Strategies to serve as the primary planning documents for all areas managed by the Department and all its functions. Separate Conservation Management Plans (CMP's), which provide a greater level of detail, may still be necessary for some areas in the Conservancy.

The following management plans were prepared by the Department of Lands and Survey and New Zealand Forest Service. However, most are not formally approved, and many are well out of date. None apart from the Ahipara Gumfields 1989 draft have been prepared under the Conservation Act 1987.

- Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park 1982-approved
- Urupukapuka and Waewaetorea Islands 1984-approved
  
- Te Paki Reserves Complex 1986-completed but not approved
  
- Ahipara Gumfields 1989-draft
- Rangiputa Farm Settlement 1987-draft
- Northland Forest Park 1986-draft
- South Head Hokianga 1977-draft
- Aratoro Block 1981-draft
- Bream Bay 1982-draft
- Otamatea County Reserves 1986-draft

The process of management planning involves (in brief) the preparation of a draft plan by the Department, often with input from interested groups. The draft is then made available for public comment for several months. Organisations such as the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, Federated Mountain Clubs, community and recreation groups, tourism interests and local authorities as well as the general public have the opportunity to make submissions on the draft plan. The submissions are then summarised, the draft plan rewritten and the plan finally approved by the Conservation Board.

In addition to the CMS and CMPs, there are other types of non-statutory documents such as functional or operational plans which may be prepared. These plans give a greater level of detail and specificity than is provided for in this CMS.

Historically, iwi Maori have had minimal input into management plans and have almost never been consulted on issues of concern to them. The view of iwi is that they wish to enter into active joint management programmes and partnership with the Department, where iwi are recognised as full and equal partners under the Tiriti and tikanga Maori is applied to the management of lands and resources.

Te Roroa in particular would like to see the compilation, in conjunction with tangata whenua, of a Waipoua and Allied Reserves Management Plan and also an Archaeological Management Plan for the same area. Some initial work has been carried out on these plans but was halted due to the hearings and report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Te Roroa claim WAI38. Until this claim is resolved, limited progress on such plans is possible.

Ngati Kahu state that they want to implement a co-operative management plan with the Department over all lands administered by the Department within their rohe, with special emphasis on a plan for Maitai Bay.

Te Rarawa emphasise their vision that a real and effective joint management structure be established between their iwi and the Department.

Ngati Whatua state that in New Zealand there has been a trend for management problems to be resolved primarily on technical, scientific, economic and political criteria. The cultural significance of places, purposes and uses has not been afforded such detailed considerations. Their view is that it is important to include Maori cultural values into planning processes.

## **Objective**

*Through the preparation of conservation management plans, achieve integrated management in particular areas and enable public comment on substantive issues that arise from the Department's activities. Provision may be made for conservation management in co-operation with other parties.*

## **Implementation**

1. Continue to collect and update resource information and other planning data relevant to the management of natural and historic resources within the Conservancy. [Refer also to Section 5.14 Generalist Survey and Monitoring.]
2. Make the CMS the basic planning document for the Conservancy. Any CMPs must conform to the objectives and implementation provisions contained in the CMS.
3. Prepare CMPs for areas where issues are complex and not adequately covered by the Conservation Management Strategy. Criteria for determining if a conservation management plan should be prepared may include:

- there are issues which are not covered by CMS in sufficient detail;
  - major conflict exists;
  - there is a need to focus public or management attention;
  - the area has a concentration of difficult issues with the potential for significant irreversible change; and
  - there are particular circumstances that warrant a separate management plan.
4. Seek input from iwi, conservation and user groups and adjoining land owners during all stages of CMP preparation.
  5. Review existing approved management plans after consultation with Northland Conservation Board to determine if updating is necessary.
  6. Areas which require a specific Conservation Management Plan are:
    - Mimiwhangata Marine Park and Reserves
    - Bream Bay and Mangawhai Coastal Reserves
    - Kerikeri Inlet/Stone Store Basin
    - Te Paki Reserves
    - Waipoua Forest Sanctuary
    - Poor Knights Islands Marine Reserve
  7. Report to the Northland Conservation Board each year on the status of management plans in the Conservancy.

# 13. Compliance and Law Enforcement

## 13.0 COMPLIANCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Many of the acts, regulations and bylaws administered by the Department provide for the direct legal protection of lands, native species and historic resources. Ensuring the public understand and comply with the provisions of the relevant Acts is an important part of the Department's responsibility. In addition, the Department may use acts administered by other departments to protect conservation values on private or leasehold lands and to minimise the threats to values on land it administers. Details of the specific provisions of the various acts, bylaws and regulations are dealt with in the respective functional sections.

Some of the principal pieces of legislation which the Department has day-to-day responsibility for administering in Northland Conservancy include the following:

- Conservation Act 1987
- Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977
- Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983
- Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978
- Marine Reserves Act 1971
- Marine Reserves Regulations 1993
- New Zealand Walkways Act 1990
- Reserves Act 1977
- Whitebait Fishing Regulations 1994
- Wild Animal Control Act 1977
- Wildlife Act 1953

The Department may also use the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991, Litter Act 1979, and several other acts to protect conservation values. It may also behave as a common citizen under many other acts for such things as fencing agreements and in contracts.

Some of the legislation the Department has responsibility to enforce also affects other agencies and organisations with law enforcement responsibilities so it has established networks with regional and district councils, the Northland Fish and Game Council, the New Zealand Police, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries, and the New Zealand Customs Department.

For example the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), of which New Zealand is a party, regulates the import, export, or re-export of living specimens, or derivatives of plants and animals, which are threatened with extinction by international trade. The Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989 (TIES) states that its objective "is to enable New Zealand to fulfil its obligations under the convention"..."and to promote the management, conservation and protection

of endangered, threatened, and exploited species to further enhance the survival of those species".

Northland Conservancy is important for the implementation of CITES, as the region is a secondary entry and exit point for international visitors, especially via yachts and shipping. Primary responsibility for the enforcement of CITES lies with the Customs Department and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Department provides advice and guidance on applications for and the issue of CITES trade documents and specimens which are surrendered or seized under the TIES Act.

The compliance issues the Conservancy faces, in general order of priority, include:

- Fires, especially those lit on and within the Fire Safety Margin of one km from lands administered by the Department.
- Hunting of protected species especially kukupa/New Zealand pigeon, brown kiwi and kuaka/godwit.
- Human activities in areas managed by the Department: illegal take of plants, animals and minerals; stock trespass; timber removal; illegal entry, transit, and damage; introduction of plants and animals; rubbish disposal; hunting without a permit; and dogs.
- Illegal landing on island nature reserves.
- Liberations of deer, goats and other animals into protected areas.
- Illegal fishing methods within marine reserves and marine parks.
- Non-compliance with conditions of leases, licences, concessions and permits.

The public need to be aware of the natural and historic resources at risk from their actions and the reasons for the rules which apply on areas managed by the Department. A high priority is placed on public awareness to improve compliance and assist in the detection of offences. Staff also need to set a good example by complying with legislation. It is usually only by general acceptance and public support that a notice, rule or regulation will be observed. Particular issues need to be the focus of public awareness campaigns, especially when the visitor season or poaching season is underway.

Before a prosecution can proceed it must be shown to be legally sound. Training of key staff in the taking and collection of evidence and other procedures, and to give them a sound knowledge of the relevant legislation, is required. The attitude of the court and the general acceptability of proceeding with a prosecution also need to be considered. A successful prosecution combined with high media attention will serve to raise awareness of the issues and may act as a deterrent to other prospective offenders.

A check of records, a patrol or inspection, reports received by the public or through an information network, or sheer chance may lead to the discovery of an offence. It is important to build up good networks that will provide information on offences.

Trained, supported, and organised warranted honorary conservation officers can help to detect and report offences, and may build community involvement and support for conservation.

The view of iwi is that they offer conditional support to the Department's efforts in compliance and law enforcement and will assist where flagrant breaches of law occur. However they continue to assert that the Department must give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi in performing its functions. In some cases iwi are practising traditional harvest which is in conflict with protected species legislation. A body of jurisprudence is evolving on a case by case basis which is interpreting this inherent conflict in the legislation.

Iwi also assert that their traditional methods of regulation and control over resource use such as tapu and rahui should be recognised, used and supported wherever appropriate.

## **Objective**

*To ensure that the public and iwi are aware of and comply with the legislation, bylaws and regulations the Department administers, in order to protect natural and historic resources.*

## **Implementation**

1. Undertake public awareness campaigns, at appropriate times, to encourage understanding of and compliance with legislation, bylaws and regulations.
2. Establish an Honorary Conservation Officer training and support network throughout the Conservancy.
3. Train all warranted officers as appropriate for their warrants.
4. Maintain co-ordination between the Department and other relevant agencies to ensure efficient and effective investigation and reporting of and action on any offences.
5. Undertake monitoring and surveillance of protected wildlife and of land administered by the Department to identify illegal activity.
6. Make risk to conservation values the primary consideration in investigating an offence.
7. Make use of the resolution of any incident to gain the maximum educational and deterrent benefit, whether it is dealt with out of court or by the court.
8. Seek and update bylaws, where required, and properly notify in booklets and displays.
9. Seek, where appropriate, warrants for staff under the Resource Management Act.

# 14. CMS Monitoring, Implementation and Review

## 14.0 MONITORING, IMPLEMENTATION and REVIEW

The Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) is implemented through the Department's annual business planning process. Within the overall directions set by the strategy, the annual business plan will detail the relative allocation of effort and funds to the objectives and implementation provisions of the strategy. The business plan must also be in accord with national priorities and Government policy.

Monitoring will be carried out to ensure that the CMS is being implemented effectively and that its provisions are still relevant to the conservation of natural and historic resources.

Section 6M(c) of the Conservation Act 1987 establishes one of the functions of the Conservation Board as "to advise the Conservation Authority and the Director General on the implementation of conservation management strategies". A process will be set up to give the Northland Conservation Board an opportunity to monitor progress in achieving the strategic objectives and implementation of the CMS at intervals throughout its 10 year life.

Processes for review and amendment of the CMS are provided for in sections 17H and 17I of the Conservation Act. The procedures for review and amendment are the same as those for preparation and approval of the strategy as set out in section 17F.

A review of the CMS as a whole or in part may be initiated at any time by the Director-General after consultation with the Conservation Board. The entire CMS may be reviewed not later than ten years after its approval, although the Minister may extend this period.

Amendments to the CMS may be initiated at any time by the Director-General after consultation with the Conservation Board.

Where the proposed amendment is of such a minor nature that the Director-General and Conservation Board consider the amendment will not materially affect objectives and implementation, the simple process of paragraphs (k) and (p) of section 17F will apply and no formal public consultation will be required. Major amendments require formal public consultation, as set out in section 17F, before they can be considered for approval by the Northland Conservation Board and the New Zealand Conservation Authority.

## **Objectives**

*To ensure the annual business planning processes give effect to this CMS, and are implemented accordingly.*

*To consult with the Northland Conservation Board on the implementation of the CMS.*

*To ensure the CMS remains an effective planning document and process through ongoing monitoring, review and amendments.*

## **Implementation**

1. Prepare annual business plans and attendant work programmes with regard to the provisions of this Strategy.
2. Consult the Northland Conservation Board on priorities for the Conservancy prior to the preparation of the annual business plan.
3. Assess all changes in national priorities and Government direction to determine what changes, if any, must be made to the CMS to reflect these.
4. Report to meetings of the Northland Conservation Board as a means of monitoring implementation, and recommend responses to changing circumstances. Monitoring reports will periodically be made available to iwi, interest groups and the general public. These reports will be linked to the performance reporting required for the Department's annual business plan.
5. Review or amend the strategy when:
  - directed by the Director-General of Conservation;
  - general policy or Government directions represent a significant departure from provisions of the CMS; or
  - monitoring indicates that the provisions of the strategy are impractical or have been superseded by new information or evidence.
  - if the Department intends to prepare a conservation management plan but there is no provision for it in the CMS.

# GLOSSARY

**Advocacy:** The collective term for work done to promote issues and awareness to the public and outside agencies by the Department of Conservation, Conservation Boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Advocacy work includes taking part in land use planning processes using a range of methods to inform and educate the public and visitors on conservation issues.

**Archaeological site:** Any place in New Zealand, including shipwrecks, which was associated with human activity before 1900 and which through investigation by archaeological methods may provide scientific, cultural or historic evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. (*Historic Places Act 1993*)

**Animal pests:** Animals in the 5th and 6th Schedules of the Wildlife Act 1953 and domestic and wild animals as defined in the Wild Animal Control Act 1977. (*Wildlife Act 1953 and Wild Animal Control Act 1977*)

**Biological diversity (biodiversity):** The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (*United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992*)

**Business plan:** The Department's business plan is prepared under Section 41(2)(d) of the Public Finance Act 1989 and covers a 12 month period from July to June. It serves as a financial contract between the Department and the Minister.

**Coastal marine area:** The area of foreshore and seabed between the outer limit of the territorial sea and the mean high water springtide line. At river mouths the landward boundary is the lesser of: one kilometre upstream or five times the width of the river mouth. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

**Concession:** A concession or concession document means a lease, licence, permit, or easement and the activity authorised by the document. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Conservancy:** The Department of Conservation has 13 conservancy offices in different parts of the country. Each office and/or the part of New Zealand it is responsible for is called a Conservancy.

**Conservation:** The preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Conservation Board:** There may be up to 19 conservation boards, each comprising up to 12 members appointed by the Minister from public nominations. Their functions include overseeing the preparation of conservation management strategies and national park management plans for their area, approval of conservation management plans, advising the New Zealand Conservation

Authority or Director General of Conservation on regional conservation matters and advising on new walkways in the region. (*Conservation Act 1987 s6M*)

**Conservation management plan:** A plan for the management of natural and historic resources, and the management of recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. It implements the CMS and establishes detailed objectives for integrated management of any areas specified in a CMS. (*Conservation Act 1987 s17E*)

**Consultation:** A genuine invitation to give and receive advice and genuine consideration of that advice. To achieve consultation, sufficient information must be supplied and sufficient time allowed by the consulting party to the consulted to enable it to tender helpful advice. It involves on-going dialogue.

**Department:** The Department of Conservation.

**Easement:** A grant of an interest in land which gives the grantee the right to some benefit from the land such as a right of way. An easement may be granted for up to 30 years. In exceptional circumstances it may be for up to 60 years or even longer if it provides a right of way to landlocked land. If the easement is for a public work, then the term of the easement can be for the duration of the public work. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Ecosystem:** A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and their environment.

**Effect:** (a) Any positive or adverse effect; and (b) Any temporary or permanent effect; and (c) Any past, present, or future effect; and (d) Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects - regardless of the scale, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes - (e) Any potential effect of high probability; and (f) Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

**Endemic:** Species of plants and animals which are unique to New Zealand or animals which may migrate but breed only in New Zealand. (*Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981*)

**Fauna:** Animal life of given time or place (*Concise Oxford Dictionary*)

**Fish and Game Council:** Comprises up to 12 elected members whose function is to manage, maintain, and enhance the sports fish and game resource in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Flora:** Plant life of a given time or place. (*Concise Oxford Dictionary*)

**Freshwater fish:** Species of finfish (classes Agnatha and Osteichthyes) and shellfish (Mollusca and Crustacea) that spend all or any part of their life histories in freshwater. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Functional planning:** Strategic assessment for a single function of the Department over a wide geographic area. For example, wild animal control plans or recreation strategies for a conservancy. (*DOC Management Planning Guidelines*)

**General policy:** A guide for decisions based on general approaches. General policy is used to mean a statement, directive or guide adopted by the Minister of Conservation, or the NZCA following a statutory process under the Conservation Act 1987 and all Acts named in the First Schedule eg. general policy for national parks and concessions policy. CMSs are required to implement statements general policy. (*Conservation Act 1987 and DOC Management planning Guidelines*)

**Gondwanaland:** A very ancient supercontinent which, as a result of movement of the earth's tectonic plates, split apart to form the existing major continental landmasses, of which New Zealand is a tiny fragment.

**Habitat:** The environment in which a particular species or group of species lives, including the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned.

**Historic place:** Any land, building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and is within the territorial limits of New Zealand. (*Historic Places Act 1993*)

**Historic resource:** A historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993; and includes any interest in a historic resource. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Indigenous species:** A species of flora or fauna that occurs naturally in New Zealand or arrived without human assistance.

**Informal camping:** Camping sites or the activity of camping on land administered by the Department where minimal facilities are provided and no charge is made for their use.

**Invertebrate:** Animal lacking a backbone, eg. insects and snails.

**Iwi:** Tribe, people.

**Kaimoana:** Seafood.

**Kaitiakitanga:** The exercise of guardianship. In relation to a resource this includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

**Karakia:** Incantation.

**Land administered by the Department:** All land held, managed, or administered under the Conservation Act 1987 and other Acts in the First Schedule including conservation areas, historic reserves and scenic reserves.

**Lease:** A grant of an exclusive interest in land that gives exclusive possession of the land and makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Licence:** Either a profit a prendre, ( the right to take produce from land and/or a grazing right), or other grant that gives a non-exclusive interest in land, or a grant that makes provision for any

activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out. Leases or licences may be granted for periods of up to 30 years including renewals. In exceptional circumstances they can be granted for 60 years. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Management planning:** The process of setting and confirming objectives for the management of natural and historic resources, and recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes, and specifying the actions and resources necessary to achieve those objectives. (*DOC Management Planning Guidelines*)

**Mana:** Authority, control, influence, prestige, power. (*Waitangi Tribunal Report WAI27, 1991*)

**Mana moana:** Customary rights and authority over the sea.

**Manawa:** mangroves.

**Mana whenua:** Customary authority (rights and obligations) exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.

**Moana:** ocean.

**Natural resources:** Include plants and animals and their habitats, landscape and landforms, geological features, and systems of interacting living organisms and their environment. The term includes any interest in a natural resource but does not include elements of systems which threaten natural resources. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**New Zealand Conservation Authority:** A national body of 12 appointed members appointed under Section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987. Among other functions, it has statutory responsibility to: approve general policy, conservation management strategies and plans and national park management plans; investigate and advise the Minister of Conservation and Director-General on conservation matters of national importance; and review and report on the Department's management and budgeting. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Objective(s):** Statements of intended results. For the purposes of a conservation management strategy, objectives can be broad or narrow in scope and should be accompanied by implementation provisions.

**Partnership (Relationships):** The Treaty of Waitangi established a relationship between Maori and the Crown which is akin to a partnership. The principle of “partnership” is a shorthand means of describing the elements which the Treaty envisaged would reflect the relationship between the Crown and Maori. Those elements include the concepts of reasonableness, awareness of the other partner's views, a willingness to accommodate those views, fairness and good faith. In short, co-operation, which the Department will seek to achieve.

**Permit:** A grant of rights to undertake an activity that does not require an interest in land. A permit may be granted for up to five years without any right of renewal. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Protection:** In relation to a resource, protection means its maintenance, as far as is practicable, in its current state, but includes restoration to some former state and augmentation, enhancement or expansion. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**RAMSAR (Convention):** The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, which New Zealand signed on 13 August 1976, in Ramsar India.

**Regional council:** Locally elected councils with primary responsibility for management of water, soil, geothermal resources and pollution control. They are also responsible for regional aspects of hazard mitigation, soil conservation and hazardous substances.

**Regional plans:** Plans prepared by regional councils to assist them in carrying out their functions. Plans may cover issues such as water management, soil conservation, natural hazard mitigation and air pollution. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

**Regional policy statements:** Policies prepared by regional councils in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 for managing resources. They provide the overall framework for achieving sustainable management in the region and are binding on regional and district plans. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

**Repo:** wetland

**Species recovery plan:** A plan of action intended to halt the decline of a threatened species and increase its population.

**Sustainability, ecological:** The use of the components of an ecosystem in ways that allow for the perpetuation of the character and natural processes of that ecosystem.

**Sustainable management:** Managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, (b) safe-guarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems, and (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

In practice sustainable management means: not wasting resources, taking care of land, water and air, looking after the needs of future generations, avoiding or fixing harmful effects, and considering the long-term impacts of our decisions. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

**Taking:** In relation to plants this includes breaking, cutting, destroying, digging up, gathering, plucking, pulling up and removing the plant. In relation to fish it means fishing. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

**Tangata whenua:** People of the land, the iwi or hapu who hold mana whenua over a specific area.

**Tangata moana:** People of the sea

**Tapu:** Sacred.

**Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau:** A discussion forum comprising representatives of most iwi authorities in Northland.

**Threatened (species):** Species in danger of extinction. A term used loosely to include rare, vulnerable or endangered species.

**Wahi tapu (waahi tapu):** A sacred place to Maori in the traditional, cultural or spiritual sense often associated with burial sites, places where bodily fluids have spilled, battle sites, canoe landings, papakainga etc. Interpreted by the Department to refer to specifically definable sites rather than large or general areas.

**Walkway:** An area of land that has been declared a walkway or an area of land over which a walkway has been established under the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990.

**Wetland:** Permanent or intermittently wet land, shallow water and land-water margins. Wetlands may be fresh, brackish or saline, and are characterised in their natural state by plants or animals that are adapted to living in wet conditions.

**Whakapapa:** Genealogy, ancestry.