

**SECTION FOUR: APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX ONE : LAND ACQUISITION FUND CRITERIA

Regard will be given to the following criteria when applications to the Land Acquisition Fund are being considered. Note that this criteria also applies to funding for covenants and the like, as well as land acquisition.

### National Priorities

- △ Identified by investigation under section 8 National Parks Act 1980;
- △ Representative areas which are recommended for protection through rapid ecological inventory (eg PNAP), or suitable substitutes, or equivalent areas;
- △ The habitat of threatened or endangered species, or that of rare indigenous species which might become threatened if the habitat is not protected;
- △ Necessary to correct a deficiency in the existing design of nationally important protected areas;
- △ Historic places of national importance or other special significance, and places of special significance to Maori, including wahi tapu;
- △ Any other priorities as agreed by the Department from time to time.

### Natural Criteria

*Representativeness:* The extent to which an area contains examples of ecosystems or communities, or examples of combinations of ecosystems or communities (including combinations along ecological gradients), that are either unrepresented or poorly represented in existing protected natural areas (within New Zealand and/or the ecological district).

*Natural Diversity:* The extent to which an area contains a diversity of species, habitats, communities, ecosystems and physical features (including features relating to climate, landforms, drainage patterns, geology and soils.)

*Rarity and Distinctiveness:* The extent to which an area contains examples of rare or distinctive elements of New Zealand's natural diversity (including examples of species or communities that are unique or endemic to either New Zealand, the region or the ecological district).

*Naturalness:* The extent to which an area is characterised by a lack of human disturbance or intervention.

*Long Term Viability:* The extent to which an area will be able to retain its inherent natural values and character over a long time period (including factors related to the nature of the ecosystems and/or communities contained in the area, and factors related to external influences).

*Area, Shape, Spatial Configuration and Boundaries:* The extent to which an area proposed for protection has been designed to ensure its effectiveness in protecting the natural features it contains, and to ensure its long term viability (including the extent to which the relationship of the area proposed for protection to other existing protected natural areas in the surrounding area has been considered in design of the proposal).

## Historic Criteria

*Importance or representativeness:* The extent to which an area reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history or development.

*Associations:* The associations of the area with events, persons, and ideas of importance in New Zealand history.

*Rarity:* The desirability of protecting rare types of historic places or those known to date from early periods of settlement.

*Complex or Landscape:* The extent to which the area forms part of a wider historic complex or historic landscape.

*Symbolic or Commemorative:* The symbolic or commemorative value of the area.

*Technical or Design:* The technical accomplishment or design of the area.

## Cultural Criteria

*Knowledge and scientific information:* The potential of the area to provide knowledge and scientific information about New Zealand's past and/or ecology.

*Community and Public:* The community association or public esteem of the area.

*Public Education:* The potential of the area for public education.

*Tangata Whenua:* The importance of the area to the tangata whenua of the area.

*Landscape and Scenic Value:* The aesthetic quality and importance of the area in the local landscape.

*Recreation:* The actual or potential value of the area for public recreation.

## Funding Criteria

*Cost:* The cost of protecting the area weighed against the significance of the area.

*Longterm Costs:* The ongoing costs of administering/managing the area following its protection.

*Contributions:* The level of contributions towards meeting the cost of protecting the area and/or the ongoing costs of administering/managing the area from other sources.

*Mechanism:* The appropriateness of the choice of mechanism for protecting the area.

*Threats:* The significance and immediacy of the threats that may affect the area if no action to protect it is taken.

*Opportunity:* The likelihood of the opportunity to protect the area arising again at a later time.

<b>APPENDIX TWO : NEW ZEALAND CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE (ICOMOS)</b>
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### Preamble

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscape and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value.

New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets out principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who, as owners, territorial authorities, tradespeople or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand.

Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all others. Definitions of terms used are provided in section 22.

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites at its meeting on 7 march 1993.

### The Purpose of Conservation

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

- (i) have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- (ii) teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;
- (iii) provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;
- (iv) provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and
- (v) provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

*Indigenous Cultural Heritage:* The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, hapu and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of our nation and is the basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever

such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and association with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

*Conservation Practice:* Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation works. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place. Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained.

Conservation projects should include the following:

- (i) definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;
- (ii) community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;
- (iii) preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;
- (iv) the implementation of any planned work; and
- (v) the documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

### General Principles

*Conservation Method:* Conservation should:

- (i) make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- (ii) have the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- (iii) involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this Charter;
- (iv) take into account the needs, abilities and resources of the particular communities; and
- (v) be fully documented and recorded.

*Respect for Existing Evidence:* The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

*Setting:* The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

*Risk Mitigation:* All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

*Relocation:* The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

- (i) the site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or
- (ii) relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or
- (iii) relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible for cultural heritage value.

*Invasive Investigation:* Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material of cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

*Contents:* Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.

*Works of Art and Special Fabric:* Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

*Records:* Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive and made available to all affected people. Some knowledge of places of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

## Conservation Processes

*Degrees of Intervention:* Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention: non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Re-creation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this Charter.

*Non-intervention:* In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

*Maintenance:* A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan, except in circumstances where it is appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

*Stabilisation:* Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

*Repair:* Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.

*Restoration:* Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process.

The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

*Reconstruction:* Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage values are preserved. Reconstruction should not normally constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features of structures should be avoided.

*Adaptation:* The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any additions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

*Interpretation:* Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

*Definitions:* For the purposes of this Charter:

**adaptation** means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value.

**conservation** means the processes of caring for a place so as a safeguard its cultural heritage value.

**cultural heritage value** means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other species cultural significance, associated with human activity.

**maintenance** means the protective care of a place.

**material** means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity.

**place** means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, than forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

**preservation** means maintaining a place with as little change as possible.

**reassembly (anastylosis)** means putting existing but dismembered parts back together.

**reconstruction** means to build again in the original form using old or new material.

**reinstatement** means putting components of earlier material back in position.

**repair** means making good decayed or damaged material.

**restoration** means returning a place as nearly as possible to known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.

**stabilisation** means the arrest of the processes of decay.

**structure** means any building equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land.

APPENDIX THREE : HISTORIC PLACES TRUST CRITERIA
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### Criteria for Registration of Historic Places and Historic Areas (Historic Places Act 1993)

The Trust may enter any historic place or historic area in the Register if the place or area possesses aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

The Trust may assign Category I or Category II status to any historic place, having regard to any of the following criteria:

- (i) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history:
- (ii) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history:
- (iii) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history:
- (iv) The importance of the place to the tangata whenua:
- (v) The community association with, or public esteem for, the place:
- (vi) The potential of the place for public education:
- (vii) The technical accomplishment or value, or design of the place:
- (viii) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place:

The importance of identifying historic places known to date from the early periods of New Zealand settlement:

- (ix) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places:
- (x) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural complex or historical and cultural landscape:
- (xi) Such additional criteria for registration of wahi tapu, wahi tapu areas, historic places, and historic areas of Maori interest as may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act:
- (xii) Such additional criteria not inconsistent with those in paragraphs (i) to (xi) of this subsection for the purpose of assigning Category I or Category II status to any historic place, and for the purpose of registration of any historic area, as may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act.

APPENDIX FOUR : IUCN CATEGORIES OF THREAT
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The categories used to express a threatened plant's status are based on those used by the Conservation Monitoring Centre of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

Appended to these are a further two categories of threat "critical" and "local", established by the New Zealand Botanical Society and used in the "Threatened Plant List".

*Presumed Extinct.* This category is used only for species which are no longer thought to exist in the wild after repeated searches of the type (where originally found and described) locality and other known and likely places. It includes plants extinct in the wild but surviving in cultivation.

*Endangered:* Species in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue. Included are those whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are considered to be in immediate danger of extinction. This category covers species whose populations are so small, that loss by natural means, such as inability to breed due to lack of genetic diversity or a catastrophe such as landslip becomes possible. It includes plants whose survival in the wild depends on habitat manipulation or continued management.

*Vulnerable:* Species believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue. Included are species of which most or all the populations are decreasing because of over exploitation, extensive destruction of habitat, or other environmental factors, those with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured, and those with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.

*Rare:* Species with small world populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable but are at risk. These are usually localised within restricted geographic areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range. Rare species may not need urgent protection although they will require monitoring.

*Indeterminate:* This category is used for plants that are thought to be presumed Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare, but for which there is insufficient information to allow allocation to a category.

#### **Additional Categories used in threatened plant management in this CMS:**

The additional categories of "Critical" and "Local" are based on the New Zealand Botanical Society Local Plant List 1994, and are not IUCN Threat Categories. The list is designed to act as a "watchlist" for taxa which are sufficiently restricted to warrant noting and some monitoring. It may include taxa which occupy habitats potentially threatened in the future, and those found in sensitive habitats which are prone to damage.

APPENDIX FIVE : PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI <sup>92</sup>
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## A Principle 1 : The Essential Bargain

### The Waitangi Tribunal

“(The Treaty of Waitangi represents) an exchange of gifts ... The gift of the right to make laws, and the promise to do so as to accord the Maori interest in an appropriate priority”. (Motunui Report, p 52).

### The Court of Appeal

“the basic terms of the bargain were that the Queen was to govern and the Maoris were to be her subjects; in return their chieftainships and possessions were to be protected, but sales of land to the Crown could be negotiated.” (*New Zealand Maori Council v Attorney-General* (1987) 1 NZLR 641 at 663 per Cooke P, the *Lands* case).

## A Principle 2 : The Treaty Relationship

### The Waitangi Tribunal

“The Treaty implies a partnership to be exercised with “the utmost good faith” (Orekei, p.150).

The Treaty ... “was not intended to merely fossilise a status quo, but to provide a direction for future growth and development ... the foundation for a developing social contract ...” (Motunui, p.62).

“neither partner in our view can demand their own benefits if there is not also an adherence to reasonable state objectives of common benefit. It ought not to be forgotten that there were pledges on both sides”. (Muriwhenua Fishing Report, p.195).

### Court of Appeal

The Treaty requires that:

“each party (would) act(s) reasonably and in good faith towards the other ...”. (*Lands* at pp 680-681 per Richardson J).

“the relationship between the Treaty partners creates responsibilities analogous to fiduciary duties” (*Lands* case at p.665 per Cooke P).

The Treaty does not authorise:

“unreasonable restrictions on the right of a duly elected Government to follow its chosen policy”. (*Lands* case at p.665 per Cooke P.)

<sup>92</sup> Explanation of the Treaty of Waitangi compiled and supplied by the Department of Conservation, Head Office, Wellington.

“unreasonable restrictions on the right of a duly elected Government to follow its chosen policy”. (*Lands* case at p.665 per Cooke P).

**A Principle 3 : Rangatiratanga**

**Waitangi Tribunal**

“a great deal needs to be done to give formal recognition to properly structured tribal bodies, ... to provide for consultation between local and tribunal authorities in proper cases, and to furnish the resources for tribal councils to be adequately informed and effectively involved.” (*Mangonui*, p.55).

**Court of Appeal**

Maori were

“guaranteed possession of lands, forests, fisheries and other possessions, promised Crown protection and granted the rights of British subjects”, (*Lands* at p.672 per Richardson J).

**A Principle 4 : Active Protection**

**Waitangi Tribunal**

“The Treaty of Waitangi obliges the Crown not only to recognise the Maori interest specified in the Treaty but actively to protect them” (*Manukau*, p.95).

“the Treaty both assured Maori survival and envisaged their advanced, but to achieve that in Treaty terms, the Crown had not merely to protect those natural resources Maori might wish to retain, but to assure the retention of a sufficient share from which they could survive in profit, and the facility to fully exploit them” (*Muriwhenua Fishing Report*, P.194).

**Court of Appeal**

“the duty of the Crown is not merely passive but extends to active protection of Maori people in the use of their lands and waters to the fullest extent practicable”. (*Lands* at p.664 per Cooke P).

**A Principle 5 : Duty to be Informed**

**Court of Appeal**

“the responsibility of one treaty partner to act in good faith fairly and reasonably towards the other puts the onus on a partner, here the Crown, when acting within its sphere to make an informed decision.” (*Lands* at p.683 per Richardson J).

<p>APPENDIX SIX : CRITERIA FOR RANKING SITES OF SPECIAL WILDLIFE INTEREST</p>
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1. Outstanding

- (a) Presence of a breeding population of a highly endangered or rare endemic species.
- (b) Presence of a population of an endemic species of very restricted distribution and which could become endangered.
- (c) Areas essential to species from (a) and (b) for purposes other than breeding.
- (d) Areas of vital importance to internationally uncommon species (breeding and/or migratory).
- (e) Areas of vital importance to internally migratory species with very limited distribution or abundance.
- (f) Largely unmodified ecosystem or example of original habitat type not represented elsewhere in the country, of large size and containing viable populations of all or almost all species which are typical of the ecosystem or habitat type.

2. High

- (a) Site containing an indigenous species which had declined significantly as a result of human influence.
- (b) One of few or the only breeding area for a non-endemic indigenous species of limited abundance.
- (c) Habitat of an uncommon, discontinuously distributed species not adequately represented in a particular ecological region.
- (d) Example of a largely unmodified site which is not represented to the same extent elsewhere in the ecological region and is used by most species which are typical of that habitat type for the region.
- (e) Presence of a species of an endemic family which is of limited abundance throughout the country although adequately represented in one ecological region but whose habitat is at some risk.

3. Moderate-High

- (a) Presence of a species which is still quite widely distributed but whose habitat has been and still is being significantly reduced or modified as a result of human influence.
- (b) Areas containing high numbers of breeding or moulting birds where breeding or moulting areas are of inter-regional significance to wildlife.
- (c) A large and fairly unmodified site or ecosystem which is represented elsewhere in the ecological region and contains all, or almost all, species typical of that habitat type for a particular region.
- (d) An area where any particular species is exceptional in terms of e.g. abundance or behaviour but which is otherwise widespread.

4. Moderate

All sites supporting good numbers of species which are typical of that type of habitat within an ecological region and which have not been heavily modified by human influence.

5. Potential

All areas of some wildlife significance whose wildlife values are limited by small size, heavy modification or other factors, but which would have increased wildlife value if left to regenerate or if managed or developed for wildlife. (May include wildlife habitat which functions as a corridor, or which is sub-optimal habitat which may be necessary for maintaining genetic diversity).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
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- Advocacy** Collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Conservation Department, Conservation Boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Advocacy includes taking part in land use planning processes and using a range of methods to inform and educate the public and visitors on conservation issues.
- Amend** In relation to conservation management strategies, conservation management plans, freshwater fisheries management plans and sports fish and game management plans, means any change that does not affect the objectives of the strategy or plan. Such a change may not require a full public process.  
*(Conservation Act 1987)*
- Amenity Values** Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, cultural and recreational attributes.  
*(Resource Management Act 1991)*
- Archaeological site** Any place in New Zealand, including shipwrecks, which was associated with human activity more than 100 years before and which through investigation by archaeological techniques may provide scientific, cultural, or historical evidence as to the exploration, occupation, settlement, or development of New Zealand.  
*(Historic Places Act 1993)*
- Atawhai Ruamano** A strategic exercise initiated by the Department in 1992 (and including participation by staff, associate groups and general public), with aims of defining a vision and strategic changes necessary to achieve the vision by the year 2000. The vision: *"New Zealand's natural ecosystems and special places have been protected; people enjoy them and are involved in their conservation. The Department of Conservation leads this process, providing for the community, inspiration, guidance, co-ordination and action."*
- Biological community** Term used in a general, collective sense, to mean a group of plants or animals, of distinctive character related to a particular set of environmental requirements.
- Biodiversity, biological diversity** The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems

and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

*(United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992)*

**Bogs**

Wetland areas formed in poorly drained hollows by the accumulation of dead plant material, where rain is the main source of nutrient for plant growth and water conditions are highly acidic; Decay is slow or incomplete and bogs tend to 'grow' vertically, to form peat.

**Coastal environment**

Environment in which the coast usually is a significant part or element, the extent varying from place to place depending upon how much it affects or is (directly) affected by coastal processes and the management issue concerned. It includes at least three distinct, but interrelated parts; the coastal marine area, the active coastal zone, and the land back-drop.

**Coastal marine area**

Area of foreshore and seabed between the outer limit of the territorial sea and mean high water springs. At river mouths the CMA boundary has been set by agreement between the Department and Regional and District Councils.

**Concession**

A lease, licence, or permit, or an easement granted under Part IIIB of the Conservation Act 1987 and includes any activity authorised by the concession document.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

**Conservancy**

The Department of Conservation has 14 regional offices in different parts of the country. Each regional office and the area it is responsible for is called a "conservancy" of the Department. Any reference to a "conservancy" is also a reference to the "Department". This CMS relates to the East Coast Conservancy of the Department of Conservation.

**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 Area or  
Conservation Land**

All land held, managed or administered under the Conservation Act 1987.

**Conservation Boards**

There are 17 regional conservation boards. Their functions include overseeing the preparation of the conservation

management strategies and national park management plans for their area, approval of conservation management plans (e.g. for Forest Parks), advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority or Director-General of DOC on regional conservation matters and advising on new walkways in the region.

*(Conservation Act 1987 s6M)*

**Conservation Management Plan or 'CMP**

A plan for the management of natural and historic resources, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes which implements the conservation management strategy and establishes detailed objectives for integrated management within any area or areas specified in a conservation management strategy.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

**Conservation Management Strategy or CMS**

A strategy which implements General Policies and establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. The strategy is reviewed every ten years.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

**Conservation resources**

Include natural resources as defined by the Conservation Act 1987 and historic resources as defined by that Act, and includes but is not limited to plants and animal of all kinds and their habitats; ecosystems; landscape, landforms and geological features; historic sites and features and areas of cultural significance.

**Consultation**

Genuine invitation to give views and genuine consideration of those views. To achieve consultation, sufficient information must be supplied and sufficient time allowed by the consulting party to the consulted to enable it to tender views. It involves an ongoing dialogue.

*(adapted from McGeehan decision in Air New Zealand v Wellington International Airport (CP403/91, 6 January 1992)*

**Corporate plan**

Annual plan which the Department is required to prepare.

*(Public Finance Act 1989)*

**Department, the**

Department of Conservation

**District plan**

Plan prepared and changed by a territorial authority according to the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 for the purpose of sustainable management of natural and physical resources. District plans indicate what uses are permitted for land within the district.

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

- DOC** The Department of Conservation
- East Coast Conservancy** See Conservancy.
- East Coast Conservation Board** One of 17 regional conservation boards whose functions include overseeing the preparation of the East Coast Conservation Management Strategy (CMS), approval of conservation management plans (CMP), advising the NZCA or Director General of DOC on regional conservation matters, and advising on new walkways in the region. The East Coast Conservation Board is also known as Te Poari Atawhai o Te Rawhiti.
- Ecology** The study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings.  
*(New Zealand Pocket Oxford Dictionary)*
- Ecological District** Geographic area with a recognisable distinct geological, topographical, climatic and biological features and processes which interrelate to produce characteristic landscapes and ranges of biological communities.  
*(The New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme)*
- Ecological Region** Single, very distinctive ecological district, or more commonly, a group of adjacent ecological districts which have diverse but closely related ecological components and relationships.  
*(The New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme)*
- Ecosystem** Biological systems comprising a community of living organisms and their environment involved together in the process of living. There is a continuous flow of energy and matter through the system. The concept implies process and interaction. Ecosystems may be small or large, simple or complex. They range in size from small freshwater ponds or pools to the earth itself.
- Endangered** Plants or animals in danger of extinction or whose survival is unlikely if adverse causal factors continue in operation, and this includes species whose habitat has been so reduced or altered that the species is in danger of rapid extinction, or species whose population numbers are so low, for any cause whatsoever, that a breeding collapse is considered to be probable.  
*(Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981)*
- Endemic** Species of plants or animals which are unique to an area or animals which may migrate but breed only in the area.

- Esplanade reserve** Local purpose reserve usually 20 metres wide, vested in the territorial authority or in the Crown with the purposes or protecting conservation values, enabling public access to or along the sea, a river or lake and recreational use where this is compatible with conservation values. Usually created as a result of subdivision of private land. Refer **marginal strips**.  
(*Resource Management Act 1991, Reserves Act 1977*)
- Estuary** Broad tidal area associated with a river where there is a mixing of saline and freshwater.  
(*Draft New Zealand Coastal Policy 1992*)
- Fauna** Animal life of a place or time.  
(*Collins Concise Dictionary*)
- Fishery** One or more stocks or species of freshwater fish or aquatic life than can be treated as a unit for the purposes of conservation or management.  
(*Conservation Act 1987*)
- Flora** Plant life of a given place or time.  
(*Collins Concise Dictionary*)
- Freshwater fish** Species of finfish (classes Agnatha and Osteichthytes) and shellfish (classes Mollusca and Crustacea) that spent all or part of their life histories in freshwater.  
(*Conservation Act 1987*)
- Functional planning** Involves strategic assessment for a single function of the Department over a wide geographic area and includes wild animal control plans for a conservancy and conservancy recreation strategies.  
(*Management Planning Guidelines, DOC*)
- General Policy** Statement, directive or guide adopted by the Minister of Conservation, or the New Zealand Conservation Authority following a statutory process under the Conservation Act, National Parks Act, Reserves Act, Wildlife Act, Marine Reserves Act, Wild Animals Control Act, Marine Mammals Protection Act and the New Zealand Walkways Act, which Conservation management strategies are required to implement.  
(*Management Planning Guidelines, DOC*)
- Habitat** Environment in which a particular species or group of species lives and comprises the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned. For example, the habitat of the Blue Duck consists of swift water with an abundance of freshwater insects.

<b>Hapu</b>	Maori sub-tribe. <i>(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)</i>
<b>Historic area</b>	Area of land that; (a) contains an inter-related group of <b>historic places</b> , some or all of which are registered and (b) forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and (c) lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand. <i>(Historic Places Bill 1992)</i>
<b>Historic place</b>	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 and includes anything fixed to this land. <i>(Historic Places Bill 1992)</i>
<b>Historic Resource</b>	Meaning defined in the Conservation Act 1987 and includes any interest in an historic place.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Plants or animals which were established in New Zealand before arrival of human beings and includes species which are unique to New Zealand (endemic) as well as those which are also found elsewhere in the world.
<b>Integrated management</b>	Management of activities, existing or potential, in a manner which ensures that each is harmony with the other and that priorities are clear.
<b>Intrinsic values</b>	In relation to ecosystems, those aspects of ecosystems, and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Their biological and genetic diversity; and</li> <li>(ii) The essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning and resilience.</li> </ul> <i>(Resource Management Act 1991)</i>
<b>Implementation provisions</b>	Specific statements on how objectives are to be achieved which may include criteria for assessment. <i>(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)</i>
<b>Interpretation</b>	Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of national or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media. It occurs in the vicinity of the subject and is designed to stimulate visitor interest, increase understanding and promote support for conservation.
<b>Iwi</b>	In the context of this CMS refers to any one of the Iwi authorities with traditional territorial interest within this Conservancy.

<b>Iwi authority</b>	Authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so. <i>(Resource Management Act 1991)</i>
<b>Kaimoana</b>	Sea food.
<b>Kainga, kaika</b>	Village, settlement, home. <i>(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)</i>
<b>Kaitiakitanga</b>	Exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself. <i>(Resource Management Act 1991)</i>
<b>Karst</b>	Type of landscape which is formed by solution of limestone rocks by rainwater, and includes but is not limited to the classic characteristics of a hummocky, bumpy appearance caused by surface hollows, depressions and fissures, collapse structures such as natural arches, caves, disappearing and reappearing rivers and streams, and strangely shaped rocky outcroppings.
<b>Land managed by the Department</b>	All land held, managed or administered under the Conservation Act and other acts administered by the Conservation Department. <i>(Conservation Act 1987, First Schedule)</i>
<b>Lease</b>	A grant of 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. <i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i>
<b>Licence</b>	A profit a prendre (the right to take produce from land or a grazing right) or any other grant that gives a non-exclusive interest in land or a grant that makes provision for an activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out. <i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i>
<b>Mahinga kai, mahinga mataitai</b>	Places where food is procured or produced. <i>(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)</i>
<b>Mana</b>	Authority, control, influence, prestige, power. <i>(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)</i>
<b>Mana whenua</b>	Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu or individual in an identified area.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

- Management planning** 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.  
*(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)*
- Management Cluster** In the context of this CMS means an area of conservation land, cluster of sites, or combination of conservation sites and associated private land which has particular conservation importance because it contains natural or historic resources of high conservation value which are particularly good examples of their type, and -
- (i) Its active and ongoing monitoring and protection is necessary to preserve in perpetuity examples of the natural or historic resource sit contains; and
  - (ii) Where there is likely to be a significant synergistic conservation effect derived from managing the cluster as a unit.
- Marginal strip** Defined by the Conservation Act 1987 and includes but is not limited to, land that lies on the high side and within 20 metres of any foreshore, or the normal level (or in the case of a lake whose level is subject to intentional alteration, the maximum control level) of any lake exceeding 8 ha in area, or along the bank of any river or stream that has an average width of 3 metres or more.  
*(Conservation Act 1987)*
- Mataatua ki te Tairāwhiti** A description in Maori of the geographical boundaries of the Department's East Coast Conservancy based on the two major Maori Council tribal districts within the Conservancy.
- Mauri** Life principle, special character.  
*(The Revised Dictionary of Maori, P.M. Ryan)*
- Natural character** Qualities of an area that taken together give it a particular, recognisable character; these qualities may be ecological, physical, spiritual or aesthetic in nature.
- Natural resources** Defined in the Conservation Act 1987, and includes but is not limited to plants and animals of all kinds, their habitats, landscapes, landforms, geological features, systems of interacting living organisms, and their environments; and includes any interest in a natural resource.

*(Conservation Act 1987)***Natural and/or historic value**

The term "natural and/or historic value" is used extensively throughout this CMS. Natural and historic resources may have intrinsic value, but may also have recreation, scenic, educational, scientific, or tourism values. The term is used generally in this CMS to include the broad range of values for protection mentioned above.

**Nature conservation**

Preservation and protection of the natural resources of New Zealand having regard to their intrinsic values and having special regard to indigenous flora and fauna, natural ecosystems and landscape.

*(Conservation Act 1987)***New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA)**

National body of 12 appointed members established under Section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987, which amongst her functions, has the statutory responsibility for approving General Policy, conservation management strategies, plans and national park management plans.

*(Conservation Act 1987)***Objectives**

Statements of intended results which can be broad or narrow in scope, and should be accompanied by implementation provisions.

*(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)***Pa**

Fortified Maori village, or more recently any Maori village.

**Permit**

A grant of rights to undertake an activity that does not require an interest in land.

*(Conservation Act 1987)***Podocarps**

Predominately Southern Hemisphere family of coniferous plants which include the Kahikatea or White Pine, Totara, Hall's Totara, Matai, Miro, Rimu, Tanekaha or Celery Pine, and Mountain Pine.

**Protected Areas Legislation**

Term that applies collectively to the statutes which govern the areas administered or managed by the Department of Conservation, and includes the Conservation Act 1987, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1953, the Wildlife Act 1953, the Walkways Act 1990, the Marine Reserve Act 1971, the National Parks Act 1980.

<b>Protected Natural Areas</b>	<p>Programme which aims to establish a network of reserves and other protected natural areas which is representative of the full range of New Zealand's natural diversity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(NZ Protected Natural Areas Programme, NZ Biological Resources Centre, DSIR)</i></p>
<b>Preservation</b>	<p>In relation to a resource under the Conservation Act 1987, means the maintenance, so far as practicable, of its intrinsic values.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i></p>
<b>Productivity, biological</b>	<p>Rate at which growth processes occur either in an ecosystem or in an organism. It is normally expressed as: the weight of dry matter/unit area/unit time (e.g. kg/ha/year).</p>
<b>Protection</b>	<p>In relation to a resource under the Conservation Act 1987, means its maintenance, so far as is practicable, in its current state but includes restoration to some former state and augmentation, enhancement or expansion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i></p>
<b>Rahui</b>	<p>Restriction on access, prohibition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Waitangi Tribunal Report Iwiti 27) 1991)</i></p>
<b>Rare</b>	<p>Those species with small world populations that are not at present endangered or threatened but are at risk, and includes but is not limited, to species that are localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Red Data Book of New Zealand 1991)</i></p>
<b>Recommended area for Protection (RAP)</b>	<p>Place identified as a priority for protection because it contains the best example(s) of its type or class of natural ecosystem and/or landscape in an ecological district.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(NZ Protected Natural Areas Programme NZ Biological Resources Centre Publication No. 6)</i></p>
<b>Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)</b>	<p>System for classifying outdoor experiences. It identifies opportunities along a continuum from urban to wilderness. It has eight main categories and provides both an inventory and planning process.</p>
<b>Regional Council</b>	<p>Locally elected council which has primary responsibility for management of water, soil, geothermal resources and pollution control and for regional aspects of hazard mitigation, soil conservation and hazardous substances.</p>
<b>Regional Plan</b>	<p>Prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991 for the purpose of assisting regional councils to carry out their</p>

functions. Plans are designed to address specific resource management issues for which regional councils are responsible. Plans may cover matters such as water management, soil conservation, natural hazard mitigation and air pollution.

**Regional Policy Statement**

Prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991 by a regional council which sets out the objectives for sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the region, and are binding on regional and district plans.

*(Resource Management Act 1987, Regional Policy Statements and Plans,*

*Ministry for the Environment)*

**Rehabilitation**

To return a degraded ecosystem or population to an undegraded condition, which may be different from its original condition.

*(IUCN 1991)*

**Resource Management**

In the context of this CMS refers to a non-statutory document that

**Strategies**

comprises an assessment of the values and threats to those values of an area or specific type of natural, physical or historic resource; and objectives and policies for integrated management of that resource in the light of the assessment.

**Restoration**

Returning a place as nearly as possible to an earlier known state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.

*(ICOMOS 1993)*

**Review**

In relation to conservation management strategies and management plans means to reconsider objectives and policies and following a process of public comment to approve a new strategy or plan, having regard to increased knowledge or changed circumstances.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

**Rohe**

Boundary, tribal region.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

**Rongoa**

Medicine

*(Ryan, Dictionary of Modern Maori (1983))*

**Runanga**

Assembly, council.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

<b>Specially protected areas</b>	Conservation parks, wilderness areas, ecological areas, sanctuary areas, watercourse areas as detailed in Part IV of the Conservation Act 1987. <i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i>
<b>Species recovery plan</b>	Plan of action intended to halt the decline of a threatened species and increase its population.
<b>Stewardship area</b>	Conservation that is <i>not</i> a marginal strip, watercourse, conservation park, ecological area, sanctuary area or wilderness area, or land in which an interest is held under the Conservation Act 1987 for one or more of these purposes. <i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i>
<b>Sustainability, ecological</b>	Use of the components of an ecosystem in ways that allow for the perpetuation of the character and natural processes of that ecosystem.
<b>Sustainable</b>	The term "sustainable" is used in several legislative contexts throughout this CMS. When the subject being discussed is governed by the Resource Management Act 1991, or fisheries legislation (for example), then the term is to be read in its respective legislative context. When the term is used in the context of Acts administered by the Department of Conservation, then it is to be understood in terms of ecological sustainability, or use which does not threaten the protection of the natural value of the resource.
<b>Sustainable management</b>	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) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems and (c) avoiding, remedying, or initiating any adverse effects of activities on the environment. This definition is specific to the Resource Management Act 1991. <i>(Resource Management Act 1991)</i>
<b>Swamp</b>	Wetlands which are periodically or permanently flooded from through-flowing streams, containing varying amounts of organic matter, mixed with silt, minerals and other materials carried in by the floodwaters. Swamp soils are richer and less acidic than bog soils, and decomposition occurs more rapidly in them. There is generally a wide seasonal fluctuation in water levels.

<b>Taking</b>	In relation to plants this includes breaking, cutting, destroying, digging up, gathering, plucking, pulling up and removing of the plant. In relation to fish it means fishing. <i>(Conservation Act 1987)</i>
<b>Tangata whenua</b>	People of Maori descent belonging to a particular place, people of the land, or indigenous people, depending on context.
<b>Taonga</b>	Anything that is highly prized or treasured by tangata whenua, and may include but is not limited to physical resources such as lakes, rivers, forests, burial sites and so forth, as well as intangible treasures such as language and tribal mana.
<b>Te Papa Atawhai</b>	The Maori name for the Department of Conservation as a national organisation. In this CMS it is often accompanied by a description, in Maori, of the geographical boundaries of the East Coast Conservancy "o Mataatua ki te Tairawhiti". This indicates the East Coast Conservancy of the Department.
<b>Te Poari Atawhai o Te Rawhiti</b>	The Maori name for the East Coast Conservation Board.
<b>Territorial authority</b>	District or city council which is a locally elected body responsible, amongst other things, for land use planning under the Resource Management Act 1991.
<b>Threatened</b>	Species likely to become endangered in the near future if adverse causal factors continue operating, and includes but is not limited to, species of which most or all of the populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; species whose populations have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured; and species with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.
<b>Tikanga Maori</b>	Maori customary values and practices. <i>(Resource Management Act 1991)</i>
<b>Tino Rangatiratanga</b>	Full authority. <i>(see D. Crengle 1993 Taking Into Account the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Ministry for the Environment.</i>
<b>Traditional site</b>	Place or site that is important by reason of its historical significance or spiritual or emotional association with Maori. <i>(Historic Places Act 1993)</i>

- Urupa** Maori cemetery, burial ground.  
*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*
- Vehicle** A contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks or involving runners upon which it moves or is moved (excluding items such as prams, pushchairs, shopping or sporting trundlers etc, identified in the Transport Act 1962). For the purposes of this CMS, motor vehicles (eg 4-wheel drive vehicles) are specified to be distinguished from mountain bikes, which come under this definition of vehicle.  
*(Transport Act 1962)*
- Vulnerable** Plant or animal believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue.  
*(Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981)*
- Wahi tapu** Place of spiritual, religious or ceremonial significance to Maori people and includes but is not limited to burial grounds and places where significant events have taken place.
- Walkway** 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.  
*(New Zealand Walkways Act 1990)*
- Water conservation order** Made to recognise and sustain those characteristics of a water body which afford outstanding amenity or **intrinsic values**. They are made by the Minister for the Environment on the recommendation of a special tribunal and/or the Planning Tribunal.  
*(Resource Management Act 1991)*
- 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. They include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers, and lake margins.
- Whanau** Family.  
*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*
- Wild animal** Specified animals under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977, including deer, chamois, thar, wallaby, possum, goats and pigs that are living in a wild state. Except for deer kept in captivity for farming, the definition does not include animals kept in captivity, or rats, mice, rabbits, stoats, ferrets or weasels.  
*(Wild Animal Control Act 1977)*

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