

Part Four

Further Information

APPENDIX A VISITOR MANAGEMENT SETTINGS

APPENDIX B CONSERVATION LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Conservation Act 1987

The Conservation Act 1987 established the Department of Conservation and directs the administration and management of all land and resources under the department's control (other acts also direct the management of lands administered by the department).

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires the department to interpret and administer the Act and the acts listed in the first schedule so as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Section 6 of the Conservation Act 1987 sets out the functions of the department. Of particular relevance to this plan are sections 6(a), (ab), (b), (c)(i) and (e):

“(a) To manage for conservation purposes all land, and all other natural and historic resources, and all other land and natural and historic resources whose owner agrees with the Minister that they should be managed by the department;

(ab) To preserve so far as practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and to protect recreation freshwater fisheries and freshwater habitats;

(b) To advocate for conservation of natural and historic resources generally;

(c) To promote the benefits to present and future generations of-

(i) The conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular;

(e) The extent that the use of any natural or historic resource for recreation or tourism is not inconsistent with its conservation, to foster the use of natural and historic resources for recreation, and to allow their use for tourism.”

Section 19 of the Conservation Act 1987 outlines the management of conservation parks such as Kaimanawa Forest Park:

“(1) Every conservation park shall so be managed -

(a) That its natural and historic resources are protected; and

(b) Subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection, to facilitate public recreation and enjoyment.”

Wildlife Act 1953

The Wildlife Act 1953 is administered by the department. Its purpose is to protect all wildlife, with the exception of animals listed under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977.

Wild Animal Control Act 1977

The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 is administered by the department. Its purpose is to control wild animals generally and eradicate wild animals locally and where necessary and practicable. This Act seeks to ensure concerted action against the damaging effects of wild animals on

vegetation, soils, waters and wildlife; to achieve coordination of hunting measures and to provide for the regulation of recreational hunting, commercial hunting and wild animal recovery operations. 'Wild animals' include wild deer, chamois, thar, wallaby, possum and goat.

The Kaimanawa Recreational Hunting Area is gazetted under this Act.

Conservation General Policy 2005

The Conservation General Policy 2005 was prepared pursuant to section 17B of the Conservation Act 1987. It is a guide for the interpretation and exercise of discretion contained in the Act and is directed at achieving the broad objectives of the Act.

Tongariro/Taupo Conservation Management Strategy

Under section 17D of the Conservation Act 1987, each conservancy must prepare a 10-year conservation management strategy which applies to all public conservation land in that conservancy. The Tongariro/Taupo Conservation Management Strategy was approved in 2002. The purpose of a conservation management strategy is:

“to implement general policies and establish objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, including any species managed by the department under the Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wild Animal Control Act 1977, the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, the National Parks Act 1980, the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990 or the Conservation Act 1987, or any of them, and for recreation tourism, and other conservation purposes.”

Conservation Act 1987, section 17D(1)

The strategy is the umbrella document which sets the general direction for the management of all public conservation land within the Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy, including the park. This plan sits beneath and must be in accordance with policies contained within the strategy.

Maps

- 1 Management Zones
- 2 Visitor Facilities
- 3 Aircraft Landing Sites
- 4 Land Cover
- 5 Significant Habitats
- 6 Managed Sites
- 7 Monitoring Locations
- 8 DOC, Fish & Game and Local Authority Boundaries
- 9 Land Tenure Adjoining Kaimanawa Forest Park

Glossary

Active management

Used with reference to a planned programme of work that is required to maintain the values of specific places or objects.

Advocacy

The collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Department of Conservation, conservation boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority.

Aircraft

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth (Civil Aviation Act 1990).

Animal

Any member of the animal kingdom other than a human being (Conservation Act 1987)

Archaeological site

Any place associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 and which does, or may be able to through investigation by archaeological methods, provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (Historic Places Act 1993).

Biodiversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Board, the

Tongariro/Taupo Conservation Board. Functions include overseeing the preparation and monitoring of the Tongariro/Taupo Conservation Management Strategy, recommending approval of conservation management plans, advising the NZCA or Director-General of Conservation on conservation matters, advising on new walkways in the region and liaising with Fish and Game councils.

Companion dog

A dog certified by the Top Dog Companion Trust as being a companion dog or a dog under training as a companion dog.

Concessionaire

The holder of a concession (refer to lease, licence, permit or easement)

Conservancy

The Department of Conservation has 13 conservancy offices. Each of these is responsible for a geographic region 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 management plan (CMP)

A plan for the management of natural and historic resources and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes, which implements a conservation management strategy and establishes detailed objectives for integrated management within a place or places specified in a conservation management strategy (Conservation Act 1987).

Conservation management strategy (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).

Consultation

A genuine invitation to give 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 the consulted party to tender helpful advice. Consultation involves an ongoing dialogue. It does not necessarily mean acceptance of the other party's view, but enables informed decision making by having regard to those views.

Crowding (hut)

The department's service standard for backcountry huts defines overcrowding as "more than 10% over the capacity of the hut". During the peak period, if hut capacity is exceeded by 10% over 10% of the season, management must take action to prevent this happening again.

Cumulative effect

An effect which gives rise over time or in combination with other effects (Resource Management Act 1991).

Customary use

Gathering and use of natural resources by tangata whenua according to tikanga

Department, the

Department of Conservation

District plan

A plan prepared and changed by the 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).

Easement

A right of way, a passage across land. An easement could be sought for activities such as public access, a water line, a sewage line, power transmission or telecommunication lines, railways.

Ecology

The study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings

Ecosystem

A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and its associated non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit.

Ecosystem services

The functions performed by ecosystems that ensure natural cycles (for example, water, carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen), processes and energy flows continue to provide an environment that supports life, including human life. Ecosystem services such as fresh water from catchments and wastewater assimilation by wetlands represent the benefits that people derive, directly or indirectly, from ecosystem functions (Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment).

Effect

Any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effect; and any past, present or future effect; and any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect and also includes any potential effect of high probability; and any potential effect of low probability which has high potential impact (Resource Management Act 1991).

Environment

Includes (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) all natural and physical resources; and (c) amenity values; and (d) the social, economic, aesthetic and cultural conditions that affect those matters (Resource Management Act 1991).

Eradicate

To remove completely

Facilities

Structures that enable people to enjoy a range of recreational opportunities including (but not limited to): visitor information centres, camping areas, tracks, bridges, backcountry huts, roads, carparking areas, toilets, picnic areas, signs and interpretation panels.

Fauna

Animal life

Fish and game council

Statutory body with functions pertaining to the management, maintenance and enhancement of the sports fish and game resources in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters (Conservation Act 1987).

Fishery

One or more stocks or species of freshwater fish or aquatic life that can be treated as a unit for the purposes of conservation or management (Conservation Act 1987).

Flora

Plant life

General Policy

For the purposes of this plan refers to the Conservation General Policy 2005.

Habitat

The environment within which a particular species or group of species lives. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned.

Historical and cultural heritage

Any building or other structure, archaeological site, natural feature, wāhi tapu or object associated with people, traditions, events or ideas, which contribute to an understanding of New Zealand's history and cultures.

Historic place

Any land, (including an archaeological site) building or structure (or part of), and any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and is within the territorial limits of New Zealand. Includes anything fixed to this land (Historic Places Act 1993).

Historic resource

Means a historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993, and includes any interest in a historic resource.

Indigenous

Refers to plants or animals which were established in New Zealand before the 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.

Integrated conservation management

The management of natural resources, and historical and cultural heritage, and existing or potential activities in a manner which ensures that priorities are clear and that the effects of each activity on others are considered and managed accordingly.

Intellectual property rights

Ownership of knowledge or vested interest in the ownership of

knowledge

Interpretation

Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of natural or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media. Occurs in the vicinity of the subject and is designed to stimulate visitor interest, increase understanding and promote support for conservation.

Intrinsic value

This is a concept which regards the subject under consideration as having value in its own right independent of any value placed on it by humans. Elements of intrinsic value with respect to ecosystems can include their integrity, form, uniqueness, functioning interrelationships and resilience (refer Biodiversity).

Iwi

Tribe, people

Kaitiakitanga

The exercise of guardianship. In relation to a resource, this includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.

Kaupapa

An abstract word with many meanings. Within the department it is generally used in the sense of vision, philosophy, cause, idea or theme.

Lease

A lease is 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

A licence is either a profit à 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 (Conservation Act 1987).

Mana

Authority, control, influence, prestige, power

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.

Mining

Means to take, win or extract by whatever means a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral, for the purpose of obtaining the mineral or chemical substance. Does not include prospecting or exploration (Conservation Act 1987).

Minister, the

The Minister of Conservation

Natural character

The qualities of an area which are the result of natural processes and taken together give it a particular recognisable character. These qualities may be ecological, physical, spiritual or aesthetic in nature.

Natural quiet

Natural ambient conditions in a natural area, the sounds of nature

Natural resources/natural values

Includes plants and animals and their habitats, landscape and landforms, geological features and systems of interacting living organisms and their environment (Conservation Act 1987).

New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA)

A national body of 12 appointed members established under section 6 of the Conservation Act 1987. Amongst other functions, it 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. These can be broad or narrow in scope and should be accompanied by implementation provisions (policies for the purposes of this plan).

Park values

The natural resources, historic and cultural heritage, landscape features and wilderness character particular to Kaimanawa Forest Park, together with the spiritual, aesthetic or cultural benefit and enjoyment that people derive from the park.

Park's wilderness character – see Wilderness Character**Permit**

A written order giving permission to act, especially for entry into a place (Concise Oxford Dictionary). A grant of rights to undertake an activity that does not require an interest in land (Conservation Act 1987).

Pest

Any organism, including an animal, plant, pathogen or disease, capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm or posing significant risks to indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems or freshwater fisheries.

Podocarps

A predominantly southern hemisphere family of coniferous plants which include the kahikatea, totara, Halls totara, matai, miro, rimu, tanekaha or celery pine and mountain pine.

Preservation

In relation to resources, means the maintenance, as far as is practicable, of their intrinsic value (Conservation Act 1987).

Protection

In relation to resources means their maintenance, as far as is practicable, in their current state but includes restoration/rehabilitation to some former state and augmentation, enhancement or expansion (Conservation Act 1987).

Rangatiratanga

Sovereignty, chieftainship, authority, and in the context of this plan refers to the authority of the iwi with traditional territorial interest in this conservancy.

Regional councils

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

Regional plans

The purpose of these is to assist regional councils to carry out their functions. They are designed to address specific resource management issues for which regional councils are responsible. Councils must decide what regional plans they will prepare. Plans may cover matters such as water management, soil conservation, natural hazard mitigation and air pollution.

Restoration

The active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms and landscapes in order to restore indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes and their cultural and visual qualities or, for historic heritage, to return a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state.

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).

Road

A road that is formed and maintained for vehicle use by the public or a route that is marked by the department for vehicle use by the public or identified in a conservation management strategy or conservation management plan for use by vehicles generally or for a particular type of vehicle (for example, a bicycle) or as a vehicle parking area (Conservation General Policy 2005).

REZ, the Rangitikei

Rangitikei Remote Experience Zone

RHA, the Kaimanawa

Kaimanawa Recreational Hunting Area

Species

A group of organisms which has evolved distinct common inheritable features and occupies a particular geographical range and which is capable of interbreeding freely but not with members of other species.

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) 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 (Resource Management Act 1991).

Tangata whenua

Iwi or hapu that has customary authority in a place

Taonga

Valued resources or prized possessions held by Maori, both material and non-material. This is a broad concept that includes tangible and intangible aspects of natural and historic resources of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu and intellectual property.

Threatened species

A term used loosely to include rare, vulnerable, endangered and indeterminate species.

Tikanga Maori

Maori customary values and practices

Utilities

Includes but is not limited to: structures and infrastructure for telecommunications; energy generation and transmission; sewerage; water supply and flood control; oil and gas; roads and airstrips; hydrological and weather stations.

VAMS

Visitor Asset Management System

Vehicle

Means any device that is powered by any propulsion system and moves

on rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means; and includes any device referred to previously from which the propulsion system has been removed; or the rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means of movement have been removed; and does not include (a) a pushchair or pram, (b) a child's toy, or (c) a personal mobility device used by a disabled person (Conservation General Policy 2005).

Visitor facility

A temporary or permanent structure that provides a service to visitors, including but not limited to viewing platforms; bridges, galleries/gantries and boardwalks; ladders, stairways and ramps, cableways; signs; huts and shelters; toilets; park roads and carparks; airstrips and helipads.

Wahi tapu

Sacred place

Water conservation order

Made to recognise and sustain those characteristics of a water body which afford outstanding amenities or intrinsic values. Made by the Minister for the Environment on the recommendation of a special tribunal and/or the planning tribunal.

Whakapapa

Recounting of genealogical lineage; genealogy

Wilderness character, the park's

The special qualities, such as natural quiet and remoteness, and visitor experiences, such as solitude, self-reliance and physical challenge, engendered by the particular natural resources and landscape features of Kaimanawa Forest Park.

Wild animal

Deer, chamois, thar, wallaby, possum, goats and pigs that are living in a wild state. Except for deer kept in captivity for farming, does not include animals kept in captivity or rats, mice, rabbits, stoats, ferrets, or weasels (Wild Animal Control Act 1977).

Wildlife

Any animal (as defined as in the Wildlife Act 1953) that is living in a wild state; and includes any such animal or egg or offspring of any such animal held or hatched or born in captivity, whether pursuant to an authority granted under the Wildlife Act 1953 or otherwise; but does not include wild animals subject to the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (Wildlife Act 1953).

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