



NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA

INTERIM REPORT

INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROPOSAL

FOR A KAURI NATIONAL PARK

IN NORTHLAND

December 1995



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1: INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background:

Although the proposal now under investigation dates from the late 1980s, the idea of a National Park for Northland's kauri forests dates back to the early 1900s. Earlier conservationists' campaigns for improved protected status for the kauri forests had resulted in the establishment of the Waipoua Forest Sanctuary in 1952, and the Northland Forest Park, incorporating 17 of the largest areas of State Forest, in 1984.

Before 1987, the kauri lands of the Crown were mostly held as State Forests, subject to a forestry-oriented management regime. In 1987 the creation of the Department of Conservation: Te Papa Atawhai [the Department] brought these lands, and various reserves formerly managed by the Department of Lands and Survey, together under one common administration. From that time the kauri lands have been managed primarily for the conservation of their natural and historic values, and secondly for public enjoyment and appreciation. In the exercise of all its responsibilities and functions the Department is required to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The 1987 change in administration and management objectives gave the opportunity for the National Park concept to be revisited. In response to a call from recreation and conservation groups, in particular the Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society [Forest & Bird], the then Northland National Parks and Reserves Board, the Northland Forest Park Advisory Committee and the Department worked together on a proposal which was forwarded to the former National Parks and Reserves Authority [the NPRA] in December 1988.

1.2: The Proposal:

The proposed park comprised 47 separate land units [blocks] scattered throughout Northland, totalling 105,249 hectares. The blocks are all protected Crown lands, with a range of different classifications including Conservation Park and stewardship land under the Conservation Act 1987 and Scenic Reserves and other reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Most of the blocks are subject to one or more claims lodged before the Waitangi Tribunal.

A map showing the 47 blocks is attached (5.1: Map 1).

1.3: The Department's Investigation:

In March 1989 the NPRA requested the Director-General for an investigation under Section 8(1) of the National Parks Act 1980. The Department's investigation proceeded through 1990 and 1991. A detailed discussion document was made widely available; public submissions were called for; extensive consultation with tangata whenua included receiving oral submissions at a series of hui held over a period of 15 months.

A total of 934 public submissions were received, 565 of them on letter forms published and distributed by Forest & Bird; petition forms from Forest & Bird brought in a total of 9654 signatures. The Department's analysis of the written submissions showed widespread support for the proposal from respondents throughout New Zealand.

The consultation with tangata whenua however raised a number of concerns of Taitokerau iwi, including questions of recognition of te tino rangatiratanga, partnership in decision-making and management, consultation, representation, claims to the Waitangi Tribunal, access to customary cultural materials, and declining condition of the forests. The conclusions of the tangata whenua consultation were that any support for the proposal would be conditional on the satisfactory resolution of claims and grievances lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal, and on tangata whenua participation in management and decision-making, based on an equitable sharing of resources and information, whether the kauri lands are under National Park status or any other classification.

The Department's investigation also included, as required under the provisions of the National Parks Act and the General Policy for National Parks:

- an assessment of the ecological and scenic values of the areas in the proposal;
- an assessment of the social and economic implications of the proposal (prepared by the Northland Regional Council);
- a preliminary assessment of the mineral and energy resources (prepared by the Ministry of Commerce);
- an investigation of land title within the context of the as yet incomplete Waitangi Tribunal claims process; and
- an assessment of the tourism and recreational potentials of the proposal.

1.4: The Director-General's Conclusions:

The Department's findings from its investigation were presented in July 1992 in a report to the New Zealand Conservation Authority [NZCA], which had by then taken over the functions of the former NPRA. The Director-General's conclusions were that there is considerable public support for a National Park incorporating all 47 blocks in the proposal, and that the blocks collectively meet the criteria for the establishment of a new National Park. His report noted however that the resolution of tangata whenua claims to the Waitangi Tribunal, and the requirement under Section 4 of the Conservation Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, were issues with substantive implications for the proposal. In his letter to the NZCA (Appendix 1) the Director-General drew attention to the legal advice that where the Waitangi Tribunal has considered a claim and recommended redress, no action should be taken which would prevent the Crown granting such redress.

2: NZCA ASSESSMENT:

2.1 NZCA Working Group:

The proposal has been dealt with by a Working Group of NZCA members, reporting regularly to the full NZCA meetings. The Working Group initially comprised David Thom (then Chairman of the NZCA), John Klaricich, Gordon Ell, and Bruce Hayward. In July 1993 when the first term of the NZCA ended and some new members were appointed for the second term, the membership of the Working Group changed also. Jim Guthrie (now NZCA Chairperson) led a group consisting of John Klaricich, Margaret Mutu, Maggie Bayfield and Judith Roper-Lindsay; Gordon Ell has continued to take part in the Group's deliberations.

2.2 NZCA Assessment Process:

The Working Group(s) made steady progress in their assessment of the proposal. After extensive liaison between the first Working Group and representatives of the Northland Conservation Board, a hui was arranged with Taitokerau iwi at Kokohuia Marae, Opononi, in November 1992. Submissions were received from Te Iwi o Te Roroa and from the Resource Management Committee of Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau, representing other Northern iwi including Ngapuhi, Ngati Kahu, Whaingaroa, Ngati Wai, Te Rarawa, Ngati Whatua and Te Aupouri. The submissions are attached as Appendices 2 and 3. The NZCA's Report of the hui is attached as Appendix 4.

The (first) Working Group met in Auckland in February 1993, with representatives from the Department's Northland Regional Conservancy and Kaupapa Atawhai Division and the then Chairperson of the Northland Conservation Board.

In response to an invitation from Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau, Jim Guthrie, John Klaricich and Gordon Ell, with Northland Regional Conservancy representatives, met with Whetu Naera, Chairman, Ngapuhi Runanga, in Kaikohe in June 1993. It was agreed that more information about the proposal, the statutory procedures and the NZCA's kaupapa would be helpful for local communities, and a flyer was prepared and distributed through Te Kotahitanga and the Department in August 1993 (Appendix 5).

In September 1993 the (second) Working Group made a visit to Northland, driving and walking through some of the major forest areas, and flying a circuit over the region to assess the natural character of the overall landscape and the significance of the proposed blocks within the wider landscape context. A meeting was held with Northland Regional Conservancy staff.

There was extensive discussion of the proposal at the meetings of the full NZCA in December 1993 and February 1994, when a briefing on the IUCN system of Protected Landscapes - relevant to the proposal as a mechanism for integrating conservation areas with surrounding inhabited and modified lands - was given by Bing Lucas, then Chairman of the National Parks and Protected Areas Commission of IUCN (refer NZCA minutes).

In March 1994 the Working Group met again in Wellington and agreed to make another visit to Northland in May. John Klaricich was unable to join the Working Group except for one evening in Paihia. At the request of her tribe, Margaret Mutu declined to travel with the Working Group for this visit. The remaining members of the Working Group made a closer assessment of the ecological, scenic and recreational values of some of the eastern blocks.

Later in May 1994 the Working Group met again in Wellington and agreed on a framework for a smaller park concept focussed around the Hokianga Harbour: the proposed Hokianga Model. This concept was endorsed by the full NZCA at its meeting in June 1994.

Under section 7(2) of the National Parks Act 1980, the NZCA is required to consult the regional Conservation Board before making a recommendation to the Minister. Members of the Northland Conservation Board were involved in early meetings on the proposal (see above). The Conservation Board considered the proposal at its meeting on 7 October 1994; the Board's response and recommendations are attached as Appendix 6.

The NZCA considered the proposal and the concerns of Taitokerau iwi at its meeting on 19 and 20 October 1994, and noted that the Waitangi Tribunal had reported on the Te Roroa claim and that negotiations for the settlement of this claim were advanced. The NZCA returned to the proposal at its meeting on 16 and 17 February 1995 and discussed again the situation with the Waipoua forests and the negotiations between Te Roroa and the Crown. The NZCA resolved that a decision on the proposed Kauri National Park be deferred pending the outcome of the negotiations for the settlement of the Te Roroa claim.

At its meeting on 16 and 17 August 1995 the NZCA noted concerns over the estimated time frames for the claims settlement process, and over the focus on the Te Roroa claim relative to the rest of Taitokerau. The NZCA agreed that this Interim Report should be prepared:

- to outline the assessment work undertaken to date,
- to detail the rationale for the revised proposal or Hokianga model, and
- to provide the basis for further assurance to Taitokerau iwi and other concerned parties that the NZCA acknowledges that until claims affecting those areas are resolved, it can not make any effective progress on a recommendation to the Minister.

2.3 Tangata Whenua Position:

The position of the tangata whenua regarding the proposal has been clear and consistent throughout the assessment by both the NZCA and the Department before it (refer Appendices 2, 3 and 4).

There was unanimous agreement of all iwi representatives at the Kokohuia hui for the resolution:

that the Northland Kauri National Park proposal be deferred until all Treaty of Waitangi claims falling within the proposal are satisfactorily concluded, including the provision by the Crown of adequate remedies in the case of claims upheld by the Tribunal, and until other tangata whenua concerns expressed at this hui are satisfactorily resolved.

The other concerns expressed by hui participants included (as in the earlier responses to the Department) questions of:

- recognition of te tino rangatiratanga and the mana whenua of local people,
- partnership in decision-making and management,
- consultation frameworks,
- equitable representation,
- the anticipated effect of the proposal on the resolution of claims to the Waitangi Tribunal,
- access to customary cultural materials,
- the need for adequate and appropriate protection for wahi tapu, and
- the declining condition of the forests and requirements for pest control programmes.

In its explanatory flyer (Appendix 5) the NZCA made the commitment to tangata whenua that it would continue to listen to their views, concerns and priorities regarding the proposal, and that it would endeavour in good faith to report tangata whenua views and aspirations to the Minister of Conservation as part of its advice to him about the proposal. The NZCA also offered to make suggestions to the Minister for Maori involvement in the future management of Crown reserves in Northland. The NZCA assured Taitokerau iwi that the process of assessing the proposal would not compromise the validity of any outstanding claims to the Waitangi Tribunal.

In November 1993 and again in November 1994 Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau wrote to the NZCA reaffirming the position of tangata whenua regarding the proposal and reiterating the resolution agreed at the Kokohuia hui twelve months before (Appendix 7). There has also been correspondence from Te Iwi o Te Roroa (Appendix 8).

3: EVALUATION:

3.1: The Park Concept and General Values:

3.1.1: The NZCA Framework for Assessment:

Throughout its consideration of the proposal, the NZCA has assessed the blocks collectively, rather than piece by piece as disparate units of land - as a mosaic establishing its own coherence within the wider landscape, rather than as merely a collection of "pieces". This conceptual framework is essential to an understanding of the NZCA's conclusions.

The formal criteria against which the proposal has been assessed are as defined in section 4 of the National Parks Act 1980 and in section 7 of the NPRA's 1983 General Policy for National Parks:

Areas... must contain, for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public, some or all of the following:

- scenery of such distinctive quality that its preservation is in the national interest; and/or
- ecological systems so unique or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest; and/or
- natural features so beautiful, unique or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest.

3.1.2: Unique Sub-tropical Ecology:

The proposal focuses on kauri ecosystems in recognition of their unique nature in comparison with the rainforest and beech-forest ecosystems in New Zealand's existing National Parks. Northland's distinct forest types and species are peculiar to the sub-tropical region of New Zealand, and qualitatively different from the species and forest types found in the remainder of the country. South of Auckland and the Coromandel coastal region sub-Antarctic climate patterns and conditions prevail.

In this ecological context kauri is a symbolic species for a range of ecosystems that include many regionally restricted plants such as pohutukawa, taraire, tanekaha, puriri, whau, wharangi and manawa (mangrove). Northern ecosystems include 125 species not found naturally elsewhere - or approximately 6% of New Zealand's native flora.

3.1.3: Fragmentation and Scale:

The concept of a diverse, fragmented and geographically dispersed park, with the larger "core" forest areas and a scattering of smaller reserves and patches, is new to the accepted pattern of New Zealand's National Parks - the conventional model of vast, unmodified, unbroken wild landscapes.

The blocks in the proposal are largely remnants of a vast forest, over 1 million hectares in extent, which formerly covered most of the peninsula from the Waitemata north. Early Maori settlement in the region had relatively minor effects on the forests. However during the last 200 years since European settlement the area of unmodified kauri forest has shrunk drastically to some 9,500 hectares, less than 1% of the original; there are also a further 60,000 hectares of regenerating secondary forest.

While the proposal is for a collection of forest "islands", at least three of the blocks are sufficiently extensive each in themselves to meet the criterion of "significant" scale for conventional National Park status: Maungataniwha Range, Puketi/Omahuta, and Waipoua/Waima/Mataraua.

3.1.4: Fragmentation and Unity:

The proposal combines kauri and other forest associations of significance in a collection of reserves to be regarded as a coherent whole. Their unity includes the fact that each of the blocks reflects some differing aspect of the kauri or Northern ecological theme - from the historic gumlands at Ahipara, through younger kauri forests, to the mature giants of Waipoua, with varying admixtures with other species.

The "islands" concept has another unifying aspect. The mountain, ridge and table-land forests are a crucially important element in the northern landscape, framing the settled land, always present above and behind the farms, and reflected in the tidal streams and harbours. The forests' pervading presence serves to define the quintessential North.

When the "islands" of the proposal are viewed in the context of local valleys and harbours an unexpected unity is evident. Privately-owned forests often extend the declared reserves over adjacent hills and ridges, further compounding their influence within the landscape.

3.1.5: The Human Landscape:

There is invariably an intimate relation between the forests and the people of the land, from ancient Maori associations to the forests' significance to the general community through the years of European development as a source of wealth, timber and gum. These industries created their own cultural heritage, from the river ports and gumlands to the diverse mixture of cultures and social values that characterises many Northern communities.

Land and people have shaped each other, and this interdependence between people and forests is central to the cultural and historical cohesion of the proposal. Unlike other National Parks in New Zealand, which are largely wilderness areas, the proposal allows for that appreciation of the cultural landscape which distinguishes many National Parks elsewhere in the world.

3.1.6: Local Knowledge:

Given the stated position of Taitokerau iwi regarding the proposal (refer 2.3 and 3.4), tangata whenua advice on the specific character and values of the areas included and on appropriate management has not been available as part of the NZCA's investigation of the proposal. Iwi have commented only generally on matters of rangatiratanga, mana, partnership, consultation and other principles (refer 2.3 and 3.4).

3.2: The Hokianga Model:

The NZCA finds that in terms of the criteria outlined above, the ecological, natural and scenic importance of the following blocks justifies their collective consideration for National Park status (the numbers for each block are as given in the Department's July 1992 Report):

- 1: Waima Forest
- 2: Mataraua Forest
- 3: Waipoua Forest Sanctuary
- 4: Waipoua Sanctuary Extension
- 7: Trounson Kauri Park Scenic Reserve
- 8: Katui Scenic Reserve
- 9: Marlborough Forest
- 10: Kaihu Ecological Area
- 14: Arai Te Uru
- 15: Kahakaharoa
- 16: Ahipara Gumfields
- 19: Herekino Forest
- 20: Maungataniwha Range Forests
- 21: Te Koroa/Otataroa
- 24: Omahuta Forest
- 25: Puketi Forest
- 26: Aratoro
- 27: Pukewharariki
- 28: Tapuwae Scenic Reserve
- 29: Motukaraka/Paponga
- 30: Warawara Forest

A map showing these areas is attached (5.2: Map 2). The total area is 76,458 hectares, or approximately 75% of the area of the original proposal.

This provides a coherent framework linking together the various blocks around the central focus of the Hokianga Harbour. There is no doubt that the larger areas of mature kauri forest, such as Waipoua, Warawara, Herekino, Maungataniwha and Omahuta/Puketi, are of sufficient value in terms of the established criteria to warrant National Park status. The Hokianga-centred framework then naturally extends along the west coast of Taitokerau from the Ahipara Gumfields in the north to the slopes of Tutamoe in the south. The largest remaining mature kauri forests are linked within the Hokianga framework with other unique natural areas - such as the 200-metre high Kahakaharoa sandhills at the north head of the Harbour mouth, and the sand-dunes, shrublands and gullies at Ahipara.

The discontinuous nature of the blocks was regarded as of minor importance when considered in the context of the wider landscape values. The characteristic locations of the Western forests and reserves in the landscape make them the pre-eminent scenic features of the region. Wherever one stands in the Hokianga the scenic and natural values of coastal and forest features dominate the landscape and give its particular unity.

3.3: The Remaining Areas:

The NZCA does not consider that the following blocks should be included in the Hokianga-based park framework in the terms of the criteria for National Park status outlined above:

3.3.1: Waipoua Coastal:

- 5: Kawerua/Muriwai/Tahamoana
- 6: Maunganui Bluff Scenic Reserve

The two coastal blocks in the Waipoua area are of considerable scenic value and have strong traditional significance for all Northern iwi. The Waitangi Tribunal has specifically recommended that they be returned to the claimants Te Roroa, and the NZCA decided that it would not be appropriate to include these blocks in the Hokianga-based park framework.

3.3.2: Southern Tutamoe:

- 11: Waimata Scenic Reserve
- 12: Mamaranui Scenic Reserve
- 13: Kaihu Scenic Reserve

These blocks on the southern slopes of the Tutamoe range are small and isolated and of only limited value in terms of the criteria. The NZCA does not consider that there is sufficiently strong cohesiveness between these scattered outlying remnants and the larger Tutamoe forests.

3.3.3: North-eastern Coastal:

- 17: Lake Ohia
- 18: Paranui Scenic Reserve
- 22: Paikauri
- 23: Ranfurly Bay

These blocks, while of considerable scenic and natural value, have been excluded because of their geographical separateness from the recommended park framework. Located along the north-eastern coastal edge of the region, outside the natural horizon of the Hokianga focus, these blocks represent different kinds of forest and gumland values from the Western ecosystems.

3.3.4: Bay of Islands:

- 31: Opu Forest
- 32: Waikino Forest
- 33: Russell/Ngaiotonga
- 34: Hukerenui
- 35: Kaiikanui
- 36: Opuawhanga

The forest areas around the Bay of Islands have been excluded for a number of reasons. These blocks are remote from the Hokianga-centred park framework, but have their own natural and topographical coherence around the Bay of Islands, collectively forming a scenic backdrop to the Bay, reflecting the distinct qualities of the eastern coast.

The fragmented nature of these blocks poses more significant difficulties than with the blocks around the Hokianga, with logged and heavily modified areas and intrusively large areas of exotic pine forests breaking up the sense of an indigenous landscape. There is also more immediately obvious severe weed infestation throughout these blocks, affecting the natural values, and access is less than adequate.

The NZCA suggests that the future management of these blocks should be considered within a locally coherent framework, possibly based on the former Bay of Islands Maritime and Historic Park. This Park was established in 1978 under its own management Board, which was formally abolished in 1987; the Park concept is still used by the Department as a valuable management and promotional mechanism. The NZCA understands that any future considerations of appropriate management or status for these areas would be a separate process from the current assessment, and would be initiated from the local community and interests.

3.3.5: Central and Southern:

- 37: Hikurangi Scenic Reserve
- 38: Mangakahia Forest
- 39: Houtu Forest
- 40: Tangihua Forest
- 41: Motatau Forest
- 42: Purua Scenic Reserve
- 43: Pukenui Forest
- 44: Ruakaka/McKenzies
- 45: Mareretu
- 46: Waipu Gorge Scenic Reserve
- 47: Pukekaroro Scenic Reserve

These blocks - the remote and isolated southern fragments and the central mountain-top reserves - have varying degrees of quality in terms of the established criteria, but they do not have sufficient value, either as part of the immediate landscape contexts or within the coherence of the Hokianga-centred framework, for the NZCA to recommend their inclusion.

3.4: **Tangata Whenua Position:**

The NZCA has given extensive consideration to the expressed views of tangata whenua concerning the proposal and the investigation process (refer section 2.3 above). These views have been consistent and sustained throughout the Department's and the NZCA's assessments of the proposal.

The concerns of Taitokerau iwi are firstly with questions of rangatiratanga, ownership and Treaty claims, and the belief that a change in land status to National Park would significantly impede potential redress for any claims upheld by the Tribunal, and secondly with questions of management, protection of wahi tapu and other taonga, and the ongoing partnership with the Department.

As outlined in the NZCA's 1993 flyer (Appendix 5), these questions are beyond the capacity of the NZCA or this investigation process to resolve. Legal advice is that, while an investigation process will not in itself impede redress arising from Waitangi Tribunal claims, and neither the Department nor the NZCA are responsible for providing redress, it would be inappropriate for the Crown to take any action which would prevent the grant of redress, until the Crown has formulated its response to the Waitangi Tribunal recommendations for the areas under Treaty claim included in the National Park proposal.

The NZCA is bound to note these factors as a major and unavoidable dimension to any consideration of possible National Park status for the blocks included in the proposal, and to draw the Minister's attention to the views and aspirations of iwi with mana whenua for those forests and other lands within their respective rohe.

3.5: Social and Economic Implications:

Under the provisions of Section 7.2 of the General Policy for National Parks, the NZCA is required to include an assessment of the likely economic and/or social implications of the proposal, at local, regional or national levels. The Department's Report included a comprehensive Assessment of these aspects, prepared by the Northland Regional Council in December 1990.

3.5.1: Tourism:

Tourism potentials provide the most optimistic social and economic dimension to the proposal for the Northland region, with an already well-established tourism industry infrastructure catering for both international and domestic visitors. The existing patterns of tourism are concentrated primarily around the eastern coastal attractions, especially the Bay of Islands, with the inland and western forests an important secondary attraction. Northland's tourism industry recognises the need to strengthen the tourism base in the region and to give wider emphasis to its diverse cultural, natural and landscape heritage.

The expected growth in international visitors was cited as a positive factor for a range of future local initiatives. The proposed park was seen as having the potential to heighten national and international awareness of the region, to enhance the international visitor focus of Northland, and to strengthen the region's tourism industry by making more visible and more marketable a secondary tourist product.

The actual extent of the proposed park's impacts on regional tourism would however be difficult to predict. It was acknowledged that improvements would be gradual, and dependent on considerable promotion and the provision of new facilities.

3.5.2: Economic:

The anticipated direct impact on employment in the region would be minimal, but it was suggested that there could be significant indirect employment opportunities in various tourist related servicing fields. The potential for a multiplier effect with tourist expenditure on a range of goods and services was noted, with the proviso that new employment opportunities created by a new park might not be as significant as may at first appear. The Regional Council's study concluded that no accurate predictions could be made on the likely economic impact of the proposed park.

3.5.3: Community:

The anticipated benefits for local communities would be primarily in the opportunities created by increased tourism. This would be largely concentrated in the Hokianga, Ahipara/Kaitaia, Hobson and mid-North districts. These areas are predominantly rural, economically depressed, and, apart from the established tourism base at Kaitaia servicing visitors to Ninety-Mile Beach and Cape Reinga, and the relatively few small-scale roadside and campground facilities in the Hobson district, do not yet have significant tourism developments. The major tourism focus has to date been on the eastern coast and the Bay of Islands.

Some comments were received at the hui at Kokohuia Marae, Opononi, in November 1992, that increased tourism could have negative effects on the quality of life for small local communities. Hui participants mentioned possible rates increases, sewerage requirements, and insensitive developments as matters of concern (refer Appendices 3 & 4). There is still a need to assess the full range of impacts of tourism on local community values.

The upgrading of the previously unsealed sections of State Highway 12 through the Waipoua Forest was identified as a factor crucial to the development of tourism in that area and as an additional benefit for the local community. The first stages of this work have already been completed and the remaining sections are scheduled for upgrading by the end of 1995.

3.5.4: Potential Alternative Uses:

There is limited potential for farming and forestry uses within the proposed park, despite some very small areas that are currently grazed under appropriate concession arrangements. Economic as well as physical constraints would preclude any major demand for agricultural use of the proposed park blocks. The predominantly steep nature of most of the blocks, and their dense vegetation cover, make them unattractive for exotic forestry operations. There is likely to be little demand for farming or forestry utilisation of the proposed park areas.

Northland region does not have a strong mining history, and, apart from kauri gum extraction, mining has not been a significant activity in any of the proposed blocks. The Ministry of Commerce has provided an update and formal report on *The Mineral and Energy Resources of Northland*. The Ministry advises that Northland is not a highly mineralised area, and the proposal does not appear to conflict with known or expected areas of mineralisation (Appendix 9). The blocks included in the Hokianga-centred park framework have low resource potential.

Similarly energy generation prospects do not affect the park proposal. Northland is not a major electricity producing region, although there are potentials with the Ngawha geothermal field. The rivers in Northland are small and of even slope compared to those in major power-producing regions like Waikato-Tongariro and Otago. Assessments of hydro-electricity potentials in the late 1970s concluded that all the potential schemes would be of low energy output (less than 3,000 kW) and that it was highly unlikely that any of these schemes would be worth developing.

3.5.5: Water Supply:

The water supply for Kaitaia comes from the Okahu Stream in the Herekino Forest, but no major water supply facilities are situated within the Hokianga-centred park framework. Although the blocks in the proposed park contain the headwaters and associated catchments of major rivers and streams, most are distant from the region's principal population centres and horticultural districts and therefore the utilisation of these water resources would not be practical.

4: INTERIM CONCLUSIONS:

The New Zealand Conservation Authority has received the report of the Department's investigation into the proposed Kauri National Park, has carried out its own consultations and investigations, and has developed its own conceptual and philosophical frameworks for the proposal.

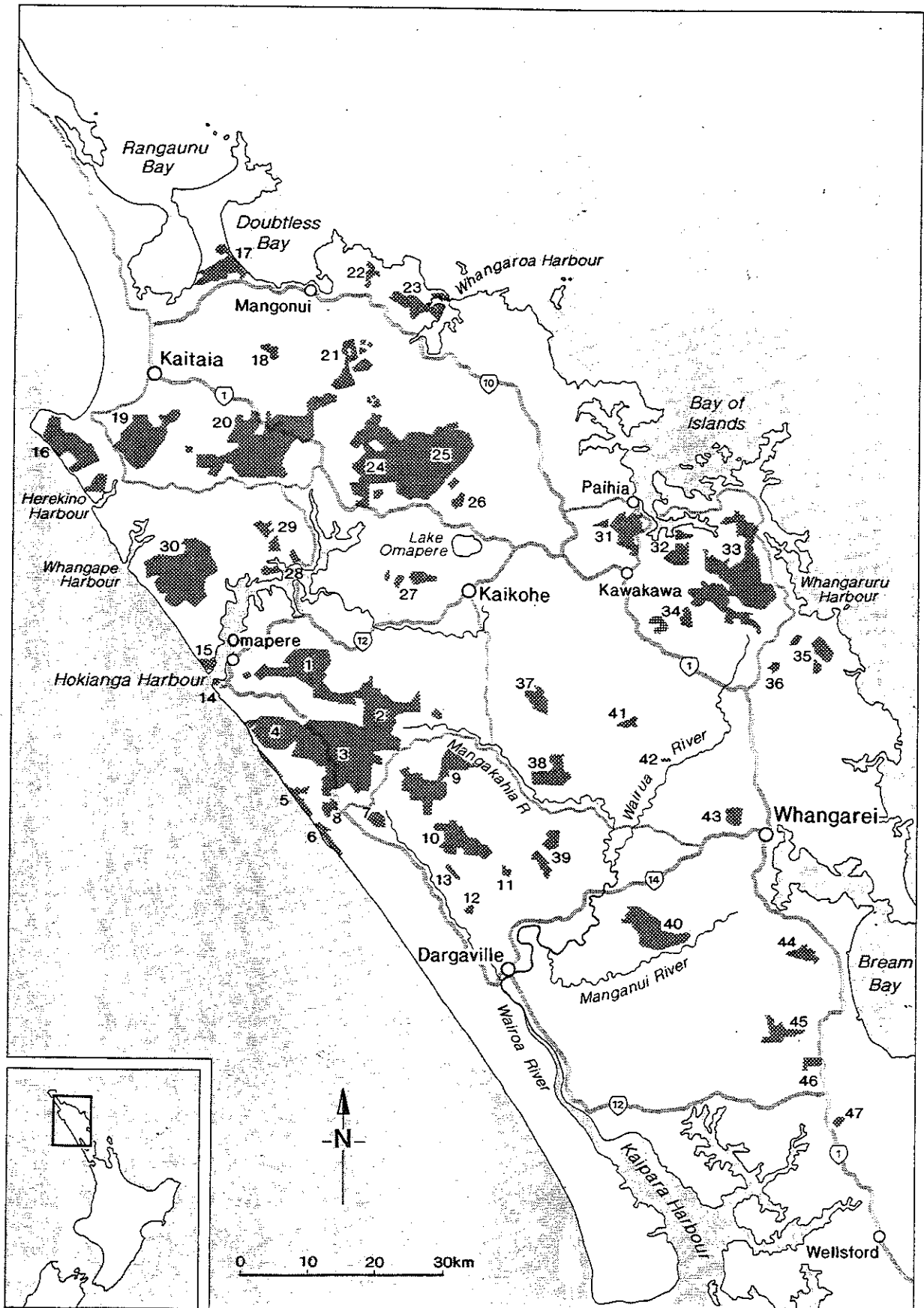
The NZCA agrees that in terms of the criteria established under Section 4(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, and under Section 7.1 of the General Policy for National Parks, the ecological, natural and scenic importance of the listed forests and features of the Hokianga region and Western Northland (the Hokianga Model) justifies their collective consideration for National Park status.

The NZCA agrees that the stated views of Northern iwi and their concerns regarding the National Park proposal must be recognised.

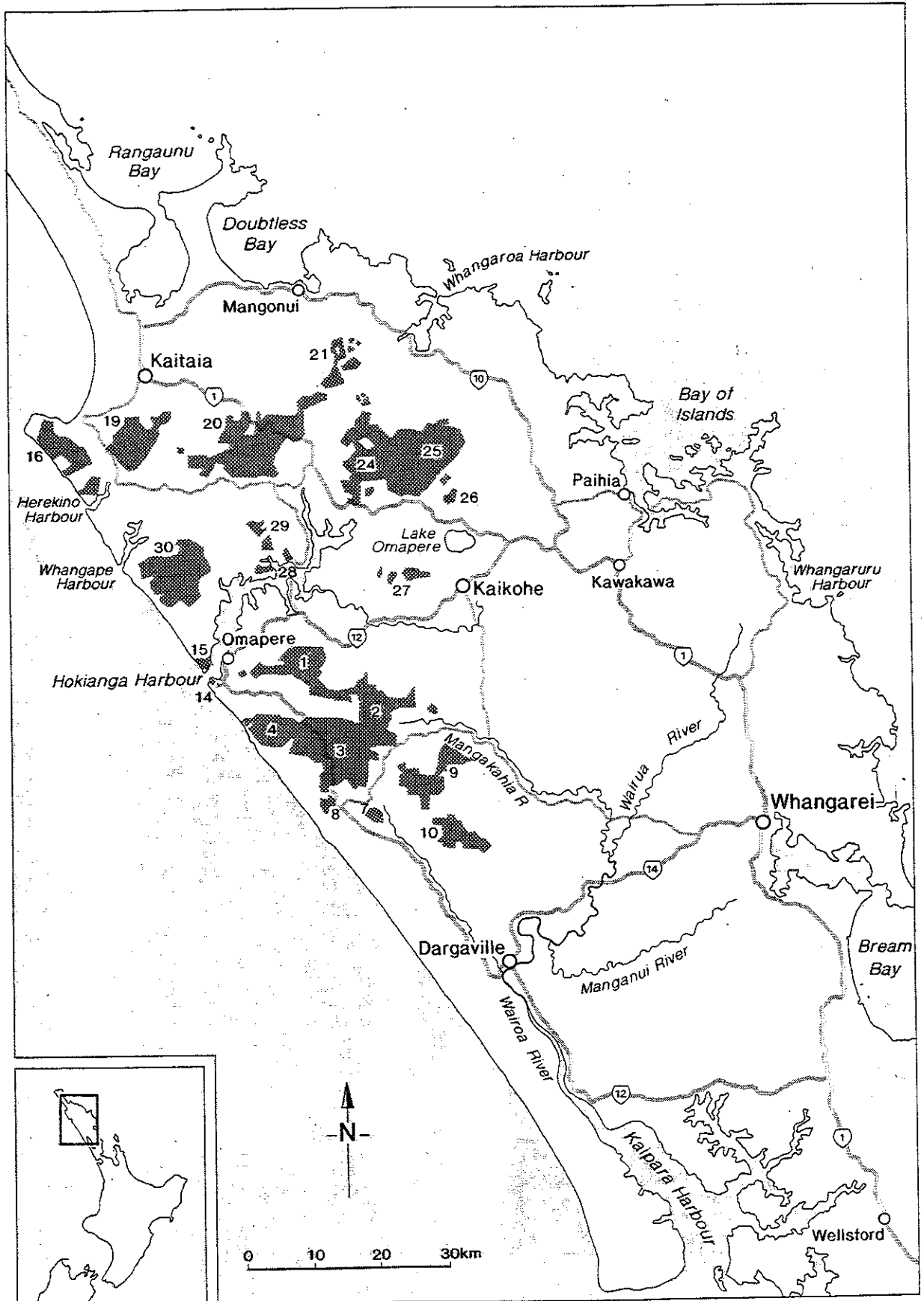
The NZCA acknowledges that until the Waitangi Tribunal claims affecting the areas included in the Hokianga Model are resolved, it can not make any effective progress on a recommendation to the Minister on this proposal.

5.1: MAP ONE:

ORIGINAL NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL



**5.2: MAP TWO:
HOKIANGA MODEL**



6.1: APPENDIX ONE:



CONSERVATION
TE PAPA ATAWHAI

13 July 1992

Mr David Thom
Chairperson
New Zealand Conservation Authority

Dear David

In response to a request from the former National Parks and Reserves Authority and in accordance with Section 8 of the National Parks Act the following report has been prepared by my Department for your consideration.

The report concludes that under the criteria set out in the National Parks Act the areas covered by the proposal qualify for National Park Status. The conclusion also draws attention to outstanding Treaty of Waitangi claims over most of the areas included in the proposal.

Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires that the Act be administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. It is my advice that in considering this report the Authority needs to be mindful of its responsibilities under this Act, even though the report is prepared under the National Parks Act. Under the Conservation Act "conservation areas" included in the proposal are clearly subject to consideration of Treaty principles. The legal advice I have received is that those areas in the proposal that currently have the status of reserves should also be treated in the same way. In other words in considering the status of all areas in the proposal it is necessary to do so in a way which gives effect to Treaty principles.

Current claims before, and recommendations already made by the Waitangi Tribunal should also be considered. The Crown's position in response to the Tribunal's recommendations and proposed recommendations on the Te Roroa claim, which affects substantial areas in the proposal, is in the process of being formulated. The advice of the Crown Law Office is that where, as in this case, the Tribunal has recommended redress, the Crown is required to grant at least some form of redress unless there are grounds to justify withholding it and in the meantime should not take any action which would prevent the Crown granting such redress.

CAN1556.LT

My recommendations are that the Authority:

- (i) Note that in the Department's view the areas covered by the proposal qualify for National Park status;
- (ii) Note that there are a number of outstanding Treaty of Waitangi claims over areas included in the proposal;
- (iii) Note that the Waitangi Tribunal has made recommendations for some areas under claim and that the Crown is in the process of formulating its position in response to the recommendation;
- (iv) Note that until the Crown formulates its response, it would be inappropriate for the Crown to take any action which would prevent the grant of redress; and
- (v) Note the Department's advice that in its consideration of the report the Authority should be mindful of Section 4 of the Conservation Act.

Yours sincerely,



Bill Mansfield
Director-General of Conservation

6.2: APPENDIX TWO:

TE IWĪ O TE ROROĀ

Tel. & Fax.

09 439 6355

PO Box 317

Dargaville .

18 November 1992

The Chairperson
New Zealand Conservation Authority
C/- Department of Conservation
P O Box 10420
WELLINGTON.

Tena koe,

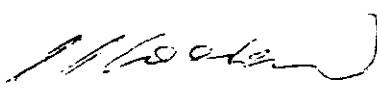
Northland Kauri National Park proposal

Attached, for your records, is a copy of a statement made by our representative, Alex Nathan, at the hui held at Kokohuia Marae, Opononi, on 13 November 1992. As you are aware, that hui resolved that the National Park proposal be deferred until all Treaty of Waitangi claims affected by the proposal are satisfactorily concluded, including the provision by Government of adequate remedies in respect to claims upheld by the Waitangi Tribunal, and until other Maori concerns expressed at the hui are satisfactorily resolved.

Te Roroa believes that not only is the proposal contrary to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi but that, if implemented, its impact on our people would offend Equity, Justice and the Universal Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Celebrations affirming the rights of Indigenous Peoples of course are to be hosted by New Zealand during 1993.

Kia ora.

Naku na



Garry Hooker
Secretary

c.c. The Hon. Minister of Conservation
The Secretary, Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

STATEMENT MADE BY ALEX NATHAN ON BEHALF OF TE IWI O TE ROROA
AT KOKOHUIA MARAE, Opononi, ON 13 NOVEMBER 1992

Mihi.

The Waitangi Tribunal has upheld the Te Roroa claims which have been carried on for more than 100 years. We have kept alive our tupunas' continual cry for justice and the heartaches of their loss.

In terms of our long and ancient history, Te Roroa has always spoken for itself and this still applies today. It should be clearly and perfectly understood that organisations such as Te Kotahitanga, Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua and Te Runanga o Nga Puhi have no mandate to speak for, or act on behalf of Te Roroa. Quite properly, we reserve that right to ourselves.

The Tribunal has made a number of recommendations and suggested proposals for resolving some of the issues of the Te Roroa claim. The satisfactory resolution of the claim is of paramount concern to us. A further hearing has been scheduled for February 1993.

Given this fact there can be no doubt that this hui pre-empts that process and for that reason Te Roroa strongly objects to the proposal being considered further at this stage.

The discussion paper which has been presented to this hui purports to be a summary of DOC's investigation, consultation and submissions. The assertion that tangata whenua concerns can be summarised in the form of "nine general questions" is simplistic, superficial and patronising. The document is notable for its omissions rather than its contents.

In this regard I refer you to the departmental report to the NZCA and point out the following:

1. The covering letter from the DG, DOC to the Chairperson NZCA states: "... the Crown position in response to the Tribunal's recommendations and proposed recommendations on the Te Roroa claims which affects substantial areas in the proposal is in the process of being formulated...." - and further on - "... and in the meantime should not take any action which would prevent the Crown granting redress...." That is exactly what this proposal is advocating - the locking away of Crown land from the redress process.

2. Page 20 of the Report states, inter alia, : "... there is an expectation that the resolution of this claim" (i.e. the Te Roroa claim) "its interpretation of principles and specific recommendations will provide substantive direction as to the manner in which the partnership evolves. It may also provide precedents for the administration and management of other areas over which the Department currently has statutory authority...."

3. Pages 65-66 of the Report note that several recommendations arising from the Te Roroa report have implications for the future of the National Parks concept and the current proposal.

Until such time as the Crown and Te Roroa reach agreement as to resolution of the Te Roroa claim, the Kauri National Park proposal is a road to nowhere for Waipoua, surely the Jewel in the Crown, will not until then be forming part of any Kauri National Park:

Kia ora tatou.

6.3: APPENDIX THREE:

TE KOTAHITANGA O TE TAITOKERAU

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE**

SUBMISSIONS

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK INVESTIGATION

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK INVESTIGATION

BACKGROUND

The proposal is to create a 9600ha National Park based on 47 separate areas of Kauri forests scattered throughout Northland.

This was prompted by representations made in 1987 by Outdoor Recreation and Conservation organisations.

Their reasons being that Northland's Kauri forests are so beautiful, unique or scientifically important and distinctively sub tropical that they deserve the nationally and internationally prominent designation of National Park.

These arguments fall into line with the National Parks Act 1980 which describes National Parks as :

...areas of N Z that contain scenery of such distinctive quality, ecological systems, or natural features so beautiful, unique, or scientifically important, that their preservation is in the national interest...

and calls for them to be preserved :

...in perpetuity as national parks for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public...

The 47 Kauri forest areas are subject to various iwi claims registered by the Tribunals Division of the Justice Department.

Iwi representations are that a thorough investigation into the ownership of Northland Kauri forests be undertaken and that grievances be resolved before any decision is made on this issue.

INTRODUCTION :

In reviewing the report on the Northland Kauri National Park Investigation, our concerns focussed on iwi issues and how these issues were addressed in order to understand and balance the department's perceptions of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi against our perceptions in a manner that does not belie the integrity of those involved yet still expresses the strong and confident views of those we represent.

THE CONCERNS :

Given that all the lands concerned are already legally protected and administered for conservation purposes, the questions that need to be addressed here are :

1. WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF THIS PROPOSAL ON IWI?
2. DOES THE REPORT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS IWI CONCERNS?

A review of the report concludes that :

- [i] the effects of this proposal on iwi have been glossed over and
- ii] the report fails to adequately address iwi concerns.

The following presentations are in support of the conclusions and will be presented in this order :

PRESENTATION FORMAT :

The members of Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau Resource Management Committee will each speak for three minutes on one of these issues :

1. OPENING ADDRESS by Ngapuhi
2. AN EVALUATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI ISSUE by Ngati Kahu
3. AN EVALUATION OF RESERVE STATUS by Whaingaroa
4. AN EVALUATION OF TANGATA WHENUA ISSUES by Ngati Wai
- 5-A-C AN EVALUATION OF THE LAND OWNERSHIP SECTION by Te Rarawa, and Ngati Wai
6. A LOOK AT IWI DEVELOPMENT by Ngati Whatua
- 7-7A AN EVALUATION OF THE SUBMISSIONS by Aupouri
8. CONCLUDING ADDRESS by Ngati Whatua.

AN EVALUATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI
ISSUE

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1980 states that :

"This Act shall be so administered and interpreted as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi."

Section 6.4 includes among the issues raised by tangata whenua the question :

"What are the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi to which the Department of Conservation is giving effect?"
and the statement :

"Maori need to be asked what their interpretation of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are and how these should be given effect to."

The report :

- * re-writes the [Lange govt's] five principles by which the Crown will act when dealing with issues arising from the Treaty of Waitangi.
- * admits that DOC's understanding of Treaty issues and the organisation of Maori institutions and decision making processes was very limited
- * states that this was an opportunity for the department to test it's sensitivity and responsiveness to issues of concern to iwi Maori as well as it's approach to the workings of a partnership
- * claims that the department has established processes and mechanisms which aim to :
 - i] recognise te tino rangatiratanga o te iwi
 - ii] facilitate iwi participation as full and active partners.

The questions that need to be addressed here are :

WHY OR HOW DID THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION MISS THE BOAT?

EVALUATION OF RESERVE STATUS

An evaluation of the known basic criteria of the status of National Park compared to the status of State forests/ stewardship areas was undertaken in order to determine the extent, if any, of the effects this proposal would have on iwi.

	<u>NATIONAL PARK</u>	<u>STATUS QUO</u>
Funding	No	No
Admin/control	No	No
Tourism	Probable	Probable
Unique beauty	No	No
Scientific value	No	No
Recreation	No	No
Bird watching	No	No
Rates	Probable	Probable
Development	Yes	No
Iwi management plans	Yes	No
Treaty claims	Yes	No
Snob value	Yes	No
*Safety	No	Yes

CLEARLY THIS PROPOSAL DOES HAVE AN EFFECT ON IWI.

*Safety:

19,400ha Aupouri forest sold to Japanese interests.
5 other state forests currently subject to sale processes.

Does National Park designation prevent overseas sales?

AN EVALUATION OF TANGATA WHENUA ISSUES

A review of Section 6.4 identified the following issues that emerged during the consultation process and expected to be included in the study.

These were then checklisted to determine if they were addressed and if so were they adequately addressed?

<u>THE ISSUES</u>	<u>ADDRESSED</u>	<u>ADEQUATE</u>
	Yes/No	Yes/No
1. Recognition of tino rangatiratanga	No	
2. Equal representation	No	
3. Removal of areas under claim	No	
4. Retention of local management & control	No	
5. Identify areas set aside for cultural purposes	No	
6. Identify Maori written & oral record of events in the Land Ownership study	No	
7. Research & evaluate kukupa numbers	No	
8. Identify the benefits of increase in tourism to iwi	No	
9. Identify ownership	Yes	No
10. Include Maori lore into the proposal document	No.	

TE TINO RANGATIRATANGA PRINCIPLE JUST FLEW OUT THE WINDOW.

AN EVALUATION OF THE LAND OWNERSHIP SECTION

Section 7.2 states that the objective of this exercise was to clearly establish the legitimacy of Crown ownership by researching the details of the purchase from Maori owners and how the land title came under Crown control.

The introduction to this section identifies a similar exercise prior to the establishment of Whanganui National Park which claims to have been a factor contributing to iwi support of the park.

The report states that :

"...information pertaining to most of the lands was able to be obtained..."

followed by :

"...no substantive conclusions can be drawn as to the actual legitimacy of Crown ownership..."

concluding with :

"...The department will continue to manage those lands allocated to it according to its statutory responsibilities until such time as it is directed not to by governmental adoption of a Tribunal recommendation.."

THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE IN THAT THE INFORMATION OBTAINED IS NOT INCLUDED.

The report addresses their [DOC's] perceptions of complying with iwi concerns in that the report lists the claims registered with the Waitangi Tribunal which appear to include areas of the investigation and touches on the Waitangi Tribunal recommendation from the Te Roroa report and makes reference to the Muriwhenua Land Claim.

Note : Iwi did not request the information referred to in the paragraph directly above ergo these pages should be transferred to the appendices if they must be included in the report.

THE KAWANATANGA PRINCIPLE UNBALANCED.

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK

ANALYSIS OF PART SEVEN: LAND OWNERSHIP

INTRODUCTION

This starts off with the statement:

"Although not a statutory requirement as part of this investigation, it was foreseen that the issue of how the land in the proposal came into Crown Ownership was one which would have a major bearing on the attitude of Tangata Whenua to the proposal."

The above statement is not correct because as previously stated in Section 3.6 of this document the Department of Conservation does have a statutory requirement, under Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 which requires the Department to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

This statutory obligation to its partner under the Treaty of Waitangi, must include Tangata Whenua participating in the formulating of ANY planning whatsoever.

I refer to the Ngai Tahu Report 1991, where Sir Robin Cooke, the President of the Court of Appeal stated this of that obligation.

"The duty is no light one. It is infinitely more than a formality. if a breach of the duty is demonstrated at any time, the duty of the Court will be to insist that it be honoured."

Section 3.6 (c) paragraph 3 states that:

"It did not know how it intended to give effect to Treaty principles or what it understood by a partnership with Iwi."

May we suggest that the writer is much more informed now, of how the Department should give effect to Treaty principles and has a better understanding of the meaning of partnership with Iwi.

We come here today first as Tangata Whenua of our Tupuna who signed that Treaty and left these Toanga Ngahere in our guardianship and secondly we speak as descendants, and thirdly as your partner.

it is fair to say that our attitude as Tangata Whenua towards any planning of our Ngahere will be negative and always will be, until the land ownership is resolved.

Therefore, the issue of land ownership must be resolved before discussions of this proposal can be entered into.

It is not fair on the Tangata Whenua who are the claimants and are essentially being asked to take part in discussions while the ownership at present is in Crown Lands. There is a natural resistance of Tangata Whenua to avoid any discussions which may compromise us in the long run. The Tribunal claims may reveal that Tangata Whenua have a much greater interest than might initially be anticipated.

Therefore what discussions should or can take place, at this time.

OTHER WAITANGI TRIBUNAL CLAIMS

We wish to acknowledge the Department's participation in providing research support to claims over Warawara. The document is in its final stages and is due for presentation next month.

This project is a prime example of how Iwi and the Department of Conservation can work together in partnership to produce a document that is acceptable to both parties.

CONCLUSION

A question surrounds the Department of Conservation's ability to manage these blocks effectively and efficiently.

Example: Pest explosions within these forests and Reserves unable to stop mineral exploration and subsequently mining operations. Timber extraction.

Tangata Whenua will always be here, the Department of Conservation may not. As Guardians, we cannot afford to take that chance. We must and we will assert our Rangatiratanga over our forests in an effort to protect our past and our future.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That this Northland Kauri National Park proposed be shelved until clear ownership of these lands in the proposal is established.
2. That the Department of Conservation continue to provide research support to Iwi for lands within the proposal.

3. Where after research of those areas it shows clearly that the lands were confiscated or sold under duress then the Department should agree to enter into direct negotiation in an effort to speed up the resolution process.

4. That all future policy making and planning by the Department of Conservation be with Iwi participation.

9

A LOOK AT IWI DEVELOPMENT - Te Tino Rangatiratanga

Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi guaranteed Maori the right to make decisions on matters affecting their lands, estates, forests, fisheries and other matters.

The Waitangi Tribunal in the Ngai Tahu Sea Fisheries report has recognised that the Treaty embodied an inherent right to development of resource.

The intention of this section is to highlight the Iwi Development and Employment [te tino rangatiratanga] areas of concern to iwi that can be found in the Social and Economic Assessment study by the Northland Regional Council and which is included in the appendices of the report.

The Northland Regional Council's study identifies :

- * unemployed Maori in Northland being twice that of the National figure
- * promotion of farming/fishing/forestry by tribal authorities
- * a small proportion of tourists [20%] take in the forests.

The study predicts that :

- * agriculture is expected to remain the mainstay
And concludes that Trounson Park could be excluded.
- * forestry has the potential to substantially boost the economy
And identifies areas that could be set aside. The areas include lands that the Otamatea Trust Board asked to have set aside.
- * mineral extraction is a possibility
- * formal establishment of the park will not in itself have a major impact on tourism.

Water Supply

Iwi management plans include utilising water resources.

The question here is: Why did DOC not use the NRC study and Iwi Management Plans as starting points to addressing the concerns of the iwi?

THE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE DOWN THE TUBES.

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUBMISSIONS

The report evaluates the scenic beauty, ecological importance and natural & historic value in accordance with the wishes of the Outdoor Recreation and Conservation organisations.

The Issues Analysis deals with written submissions and takes into account submissions from all over NZ.

The report does not give any weighting to iwi oral submissions.

This section attempts to high-light the imbalance in the Issues Analysis by including the estimated figures from:

1. The number of iwi at each of the 19 hui x the issues raised.
2. the number of iwi each Runanga or Trust Board member spoke for x the issues raised.

(Show table 5.2 amended.)

THE EQUALITY PRINCIPLE AT STAKE

EVALUATION OF THE SUBMISSIONS

The Northland Kauri National Park Investigation submissions do not give proper weighting to Iwi concerns.

Submissions received were from throughout New Zealand and based on the scenic beauty, ecological importance and natural and historic value in accordance with the wishes of National Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Organisations.

What DOC have done is on a national basis received submissions but on a regional basis consulted and received submissions from iwi.

There the issues analysis (table 5.2) weighs against Maori concerns. This is not to say that Maoridom do not share the same concerns. However in such a proposal as this Maori prioritising of the issues differ than what is set in the report.

DOC in their consultation with iwi received a "majority" of oral submissions and then "filed them as a written record of the points raised " and as such the submissions are not reflected properly against the issues analysis.

DOC have played the numbers game in favour of this proposal. If the numbers game were applied to the iwi of Aotearoa in regards to this proposal issue 36 would be listed issue 1, issue 30 number 2 ie.

Number 1 issue: Waitangi Tribunal claims should be finalised before a National Park is established.

Number 2 issue: Support for Joint DOC/Iwi Management of Park.

A consideration should be made that a person mandated by his/her iwi to submit an oral submissions could represent from 10 - 30,000 people.

The call through out Aotearoa by Maori is Manawhenua and Partnership as stated under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

As stated earlier submissions were received Nationally and mainly from outdoor organisations. Oral submissions by Maori were received regionally only and even then do not show the numbers that one oral submission may be representative of.

Therefore the opening statement that the submissions do not give proper weighting to iwi concerns is validated.

C O N C L U S I O N

The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines "principle" to include: "fundamental source, fundamental truth as basis of reasoning, general law as guide to action".

In this context the principles of the Treaty can be seen as "fundamental" to guiding the actions of the department.

Section 4 of the Conservation Act has been the guiding factor in reviewing this report.

Section 4 : "This Act shall be so administered and interpreted as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi."

In an endeavour to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi the department established processes and mechanisms which aimed to recognise te tino rangatiratanga and facilitate iwi participation as full and active partners.

Part Six of the report outlined the consultation process involving all the right iwi. So, why did DOC miss the boat?

An examination of the following relevant process and mechanism identified the area [underlined] that in my opinion has been the guiding factor in the preparation of this report :

- * Evaluation and interpretation of legislative procedures to ensure iwi views are expressed and recognised in policy formulation and decision making processes.

Answer : This is a LEGAL mechanism. The principles of the Treaty is about the SPIRIT of the Treaty.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

Given that the Parliamentary Commission for the Environment defines the status of tangata whenua as not "just another interest group" but have special status by virtue of their longstanding prior inhabitation of the area, the Treaty of Waitangi, and the principles of the Treaty and as provided for in the Resource Management Act and other legislation i.e. the Conservation Act.

And given that :

[i] the effects of this proposal on iwi have been glossed over

[ii] the report fails to address iwi concerns :

WE THEREFORE MAKE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS :

- * Decision makers take into account the effect their decisions will have on existing or pending Treaty claims by not acting in a way that would give rise to new grievances or exacerbate existing ones.
- * That the proposal to designate the 47 Kauri forests in Northland as National Parks be shelved.
- * That the Department's processes and mechanisms be reviewed and brought into line with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

ALSO

- * Amend page 28, S4.3.3 under heading Scenery para 4 line 3 "desolate beach" to read "wild & scenic west coast beach".

NOTE :

Who are the independent arbiters of this investigation?

Given that the N Z Conservation Authority are both the applicants and the consent authority...

6.4: APPENDIX FOUR:

11/14/03

PROPOSED NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK

HUI AT KOKOHUIA MARAE, OTHONI, HOKIANGA

13 November 1992

REPORT

PRESENT:

Ngapuhi Runanga: Whetu Naera, Mere Naera, Merehora Taurua-Tua, Te Aroha Henare, Bob Ashby

Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau: Dick Dargaville (Chairperson of the Hui), Bubba Smith, and members of the Resource Management Committee: Leatrice Smith (Committee Chairperson, Ngapuhi), Hori Parata (Ngati Wai), Errol Murray (Te Aupouri), Gloria Niha (Ngati Kahu), Marina Fletcher (Ngati Whatua), Kevin Robinson (Te Rarawa)

Te Roroa: Rev. Maori Marsden, Garry Hooker, Alex Nathan, Mary Tane, Craven Tane, Daniel Ambler

Taumata: Kiro Dunn (Ngapuhi), Rev. John Paniora (Te Roroa)

NZ Conservation Authority: David Thom (NZCA Chairperson), John Klaricich (Ngapuhi), Jim Guthrie, Les Hutchins, Gordon Ell, Bruce Hayward, Gwenda Harris, Ronda Cooper

Northland Conservation Board: Heather Ayrton (Board Chairperson), Richard Drake, Winiata Brown (Parengarenga Trust), Grace Kereopa (Te Roroa)

Department of Conservation: Eru Manuera (Kaupapa Atawhai, Head Office), John Beachman (Acting Regional Conservator), Te Aniwa Hona, Nick Hancox, Piet Nieuwland, Trevor Birch (Acting Field Centre Manager, Waipoua)

Others: Jack Lee, Peggy Kilberg (Far North District Council), Bruce Gregory, John Carter, Kahi Harawira (Te Aupouri Runanga), Hirini Henare (Te Karere)

INTRODUCTIONS:

After the powhiri onto the marae, the meeting commenced at 11.00 am, with a welcome and opening comments from Dick Dargaville as Chairperson.

David Thom introduced the Conservation Authority members present and Heather Ayrton introduced the representatives of the Northland Conservation Board. The members of the Resource Management Committee of Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau were each introduced.

The kaumatua Rev. Maori Marsden and Rev. John Paniora then spoke, giving their viewpoint of the kauri forests as taonga, a living heritage received from the ancestors to be passed on to future generations. Rev. John Paniora commented briefly on the Te Roroa claim to the Waitangi Tribunal, and reminded the hui of the responsibility to provide for future generations.

KORERO:**The Proposal:**

The Chairperson invited Piet Nieuwlands to speak on the Department of Conservation's Report to the NZCA on the investigation into the proposed Northland Kauri National Park. Piet Nieuwlands spoke briefly about the scope and directions of the report.

David Thom then backgrounded the procedures for the NZCA to consider the proposal and make its recommendations. He discussed the Waitangi Tribunal claims over the lands affected by the proposal. He outlined the present management provisions for National Parks, noting that the General Policy for National Parks was completed in 1983, and suggesting that a review and up-dating of the General Policy might be an opportunity to address some of the issues of concern. He pointed out that management plans for specific areas were co-ordinated by the Department's Regional Conservancy offices in conjunction with Conservation Boards, and emphasised the importance of the input and involvement of local people.

Rev. Maori Marsden spoke in response, asserting that the basic issues were to do with control of the land and resources and of decision-making processes. He felt that for iwi to give consent to the proposed National Park would only erode their rights under the Treaty. He noted that the DOC report talked of partnership with iwi, but wondered how this would actually be given effect, pointing out that there were few Maori in senior positions with decision-making power in the Department. He suggested that iwi were being asked merely to endorse a plan that the Department had already shaped and developed. He stated that, despite the Government's inflexibility, mana whenua has never been relinquished. DOC must recognise this and show iwi that it is genuine in its commitment to partnership.

Response: Te Roroa:

The representative from Te Roroa, Alex Nathan, then made his presentation, explaining that Te Roroa spoke on their own behalf, separately from other iwi as represented by Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau. He referred to the Te Roroa claim upheld by the Waitangi Tribunal and the current processes of negotiation to resolve that claim. He objected to the National Park proposal being considered any further before resolution of the claim. He criticised the Department's summary document, referring instead to the fuller report and noting that the Director-General's covering letter draws attention to the requirements and principles of section 4 of the Conservation Act. He closed by reiterating that until the Treaty claim was resolved, there should be no National Park. (A copy of Te Roroa's statement is attached as Appendix 1.)

Response: Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau:

The Resource Management Committee of Te Kotahitanga, led by Leatrice Smith, presented their submission on the proposal. (A copy of the Committee's statement is attached as Appendix 2.)

The fundamental points made in presenting the submission were:

- * questions of ownership of the land and resources, Treaty claims, and grievances must be resolved before any decision is made on the National Park proposal;
- * consultation and dialogue thus far has been arbitrary and unsatisfactory - tangata whenua have been presented with options to choose from, rather than being involved right from the outset in developing possible options;
- * the effects of the proposal on iwi would be predominantly negative, especially in the areas of:
 - future resolution of Treaty of Waitangi claims
 - limiting the potentials for future development for iwi employment and income, and for the implementation of iwi management plans
 - "snob value"
 - impacts of increased tourism on te mauri o te ngahere, including protection of wahi tapu, and damage to taonga, and
 - impacts of increased tourism on communities, with rates rises, insensitive developments, sewerage etc;

- * the sole positive outcome from the proposal, from the point of view of iwi, would be the additional degree of security for the lands and forests included within the proposal, in that it would be virtually impossible for them to be sold to overseas investors (as other areas in Te Taitokerau have been);
- * while the National Park idea is not a priority for iwi, the need for more extensive and more genuine involvement with the Department/Board/NZCA on policy and management issues is extremely important;
- * the practical requirements of consultation and input into these processes place considerable burdens on already under-resourced iwi in general and the nominated representatives in particular;
- * some aspects of the Department's management of the forests have been questionable from the iwi point of view, such as the controversial 1080 poison drops and some mining and timber extraction examples;
- * the Department's consultation is also perceived by iwi as less than equitable, in that iwi submissions are not given sufficient weighting for the numbers, and the status as Treaty partners, of the people whose views are being represented, especially relative to the submissions from organisations and individuals such as Forest & Bird and David Bellamy (it was noted that the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment has recognised the status of tangata whenua as much more than "just another interest group").

In closing their presentation, Te Kotahitanga reiterated their main recommendations:

- * decision-makers must take into account the effect their decisions will have on existing or pending Treaty claims, by not acting in a way that would give rise to new grievances or exacerbate existing ones;
- * the proposal to designate the 47 areas in Northland as constituting a National Park must be shelved until Treaty claims are satisfactorily resolved; and
- * the Department of Conservation's processes and mechanisms be reviewed and brought into line with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, especially with regard to:
 - ensuring better dialogue and consultation, and
 - establishing systems for shared management and shared decision-making on policy between iwi and the Department.

The meeting broke for lunch at 1.45 pm., and resumed at 2.30 pm. John Klaricich excused himself from the afternoon session as he had another meeting to attend.

GENERAL DISCUSSION:

David Thom (NZCA) sought to clarify some of the questions that had been raised by Te Kotahitanga and others. He reminded the meeting that the Authority was not the actual applicant for the proposal, and of the need to follow the legal aspects carefully. The Authority's role was to assess the evidence and submissions concerning the proposal, and then make a recommendation to the Minister of Conservation.

Jim Guthrie (NZCA) summarised the essential principles and messages that he had received from the morning's speakers. He felt that there were three basic issues at stake:

- * the resolution of Treaty claims
- * the principle of tino rangatiratanga, and
- * future relations between iwi and the Crown.

He pointed out that it was not legally the responsibility of the Authority to address these questions. Under the provisions of the Conservation Act the Authority's role is to ensure the protection of New Zealand's natural and cultural heritage for the future. He referred to other legislative provisions, such as the Forests Amendment Bill, which prohibit the exploitation of indigenous forest resources. He went on to query some inconsistencies in the submission from Te Kotahitanga.

Errol Murray replied, speaking of the traditional ethic of conservation as practised through the generations by tangata whenua. He acknowledged the unreliability of assurances from government, citing changes, broken promises and sales of land and resources. He emphasised the need for constructive partnership and the return of lands wrongfully taken from iwi.

Marina Fletcher responded to Jim Guthrie's comments on the Te Kotahitanga submission, acknowledging that there were some contradictory details, for example on the question of future mining and development options. She explained that these were due to the variety of viewpoints and policies held by the different iwi represented within Te Kotahitanga. She warned against the dangers of generalising about "the Maori view" when there could often be several different, but not necessarily irreconcilable positions on an issue according to the different iwi and/or hapu involved.

Kevin Robinson spoke, raising the issue of pest control. He emphasised the positive opportunities that practical conservation work could offer for the young people in his area (90% unemployed). He went on to raise the question of wahi tapu, insisting that their location be kept absolutely confidential and pointing out the risk of identifying them by even so much as a map reference.

Bubba Smith spoke in support of Kevin Robinson's statements concerning wahi tapu, emphasising the need for total confidentiality and noting that, when the Department or others needed to deal with wahi tapu, they must work in closely with tangata whenua and respect their knowledge, values and priorities.

Rev. Maori Marsden drew attention to the different value systems and assumptions of pakeha and Maori cultures. He reminded the Authority of the fundamental concept of turangawaewae, and of the important spiritual and emotional aspects inextricably interwoven through a Maori response to land and the natural environment. He referred to the history of the last 150 years, and pakeha exploitation of the forests and other taonga. He reminded the meeting of the need for equity in order to adequately discuss proposals such as the Kauri National Park.

Rev. Maori Marsden proposed a resolution that:

the iwi attending this hui adopt the motion that the Northland Kauri National Park proposal be deferred until all Treaty of Waitangi claims falling within the proposal are satisfactorily concluded, including the provision of adequate remedies by the Crown in the case of claims upheld by the Tribunal, and until other tangata whenua concerns expressed at this hui are resolved as soon as possible to the satisfaction of this hui.

David Thom (NZCA) spoke in reply, explaining the criteria established by the National Parks Act by which the Authority must abide in its deliberations. These criteria include scenic and natural values as well as the public and social interests, and all aspects are taken into account before a decision is made. He acknowledged that the submissions from the hui warranted the Authority's serious consideration, and suggested that the resolution could be couched in the form of a request to the Authority. He noted that the Authority had a large and complex report to consider, with various other submissions also. He offered to return, once the Authority had surveyed and considered all this material, to meet again with a group of representative kaumatua before making a final decision.

Alex Nathan spoke again, restating Te Roroa's position that, until the Treaty claims were resolved, there should be no National Park. He went on to comment on questions of equity in Maori representation on conservation bodies such as the Authority and Boards, concluding that until there was more equal participation, such bodies had not the mana to make decisions. He also supported the points made by Kevin Robinson and Bubba Smith concerning wahi tapu, noting that the protection of wahi tapu is a central issue in the Te Roroa claim, and pointing out the inevitability of conflicts between tourism and the security of wahi tapu.

David Thom replied, explaining the legislative provisions which govern the composition of the Authority and the Boards. He commented that the sincerity of the Authority should be evident in the fact that this hui was taking place, when there was no legal requirement for consultation under the National Parks Act.

Summary and Conclusions:

Dick Dargaville briefly summarised the day's discussions, suggesting that the iwi delegates consider David Thom's offer of a further meeting to talk around the issues, and specify those hapu and people who would need to be included in this ongoing consultation.

There was however a strong feeling from the iwi delegates that further discussions would be irrelevant and would not change their position on the basic issues - the resolution of Treaty claims and the need for shared management and decision-making mechanisms. Dick Dargaville agreed that there was a clear conclusion reached by all the delegates.

In turn, each of the iwi delegates voiced their support for the motion proposed by Rev. Maori Marsden. Hori Parata spoke of the need to find a balance between what is legal and what is morally right, and referred to the sustaining values of turangawaewae through the generations and the mana and responsibility conferred by turangawaewae. Kevin Robinson spoke in support of the motion, reminding David Thom of the need for justice and integrity. Marina Fletcher supported the motion, stating that the resolution of Treaty claims was the bottom line. Gloria Niha spoke in support of the motion, and Ngapuhi also supported it. On behalf of the Resource Management Committee of Te Kotahitanga, Leatrice Smith said that Te Kotahitanga was bound to support the wishes of the iwi, and so supported the motion.

Bruce Gregory spoke to endorse the spirit and the substance of the statements made during the meeting. He suggested that a requirement of urgency should be added to the motion as it was put by Rev. Maori Marsden, and there was general agreement to this.

Eru Manuera spoke, referring to the legislative processes in Parliament and the lengthy delays that can occur in the consideration of Treaty claims issues. He thanked the iwi delegates for their contributions.

Dick Dargaville agreed that the issues now were ongoing questions of political negotiation through the Treaty claims, and of possibly amending the National Parks legislation. He stressed the importance of maintaining dialogue and working together to establish an authentic interface between tangata whenua and the Authority and Department.

Dick Dargaville stated that although the outcomes of this hui are not supportive of the Kauri National Park proposal, this did not mean that the doors were closed. There is an urgent need for the iwi, in the cases of runanga being represented by Te Kotahitanga o Te Taitokerau, to ensure that the doors are left open on both sides. This is to endeavour a process of continued consultation with regards to the ongoing planning and management partnership of the areas targeted for Kauri National Park status, even though much of this land is under Waitangi Tribunal claim. These claims will take time and probably many years to resolve. Dick Dargaville stated that we have to be realistic and to endeavour those issues that are tangibly achievable in the short and medium term.

Dick Dargaville also stated that the Te Kotahitanga Resource Management Committee was an open-minded committee, that did not have a grievance-made mind-set. At the end of the day, Te Kotahitanga's job is to consult with the iwi and runanga, to put the issues, and to be the advocacy for them with the Crown. They, the tangata whenua, will make the final conclusions. Te Kotahitanga will merely facilitate this process. On the other side the Crown, its Department of Conservation, and its Authority and Boards must take cognisance of these concerns and give resources to the iwi to enable a true partnership under the Treaty of Waitangi to be exercised.

David Thom thanked the iwi delegates for the work they had put in to the preparation of their submissions, and for speaking so freely and frankly on the issues.

Heather Ayrton then spoke, thanking the iwi delegates for their efforts and expressing her concern that the proposed National Park did not have their support. She urged them to continue to think about the proposal and the conservation values involved. She recalled the awful scenes of years past when squared-off kauri logs were floated down the rivers to be taken off on ships, and expressed her hope that the magnificent opportunities of a National Park would not be lost. She emphasised the importance of a Kauri National Park to protect what remains for all New Zealanders. She assured the meeting that she and the other members of the Northland Conservation Board would still continue to represent the region on conservation matters, and suggested that kaumatua might join together with them to form a committee to oversee a process of continued discussion on the proposal.

Leatrice Smith finally spoke on behalf of the Resource Management Committee of Te Kotahitanga, thanking the Authority group and the other participants for attending the hui, and thanking the Chairman.

The meeting closed at approximately 4.30 pm.

6.5: APPENDIX FIVE:

The Department of Conservation's report on the National Park proposal recorded the claims on lands in the proposal. Tangata whenua concerns and responses to the proposal are also recorded in the report.

The Authority has heard some of the concerns of tangata whenua, particularly the insistence that the proposal should be shelved until such time as all the Treaty claims are finally resolved. The Authority acknowledges these concerns. The Authority is committed to act at all times with sensitivity and consideration, and to discharge the Crown's obligations as the Treaty partner of iwi Maori. However we do have an unavoidable legal responsibility and obligation to carry through with the assessment of the proposal and advise the Minister.

What we can do is - as the Department of Conservation's report has already done - continue to listen to the views, concerns and priorities of tangata whenua regarding the proposal, and faithfully report those views to the Minister as part of our advice to him.

In our assessment of the scientific, scenic, recreational and other aspects of the proposal, we will include a section representing Maori aspirations for the lands under consideration, and suggestions for Maori involvement in the future management of Crown reserves in Northland.

The Authority gives an assurance that its assessment of the proposal, and its recommendation to the Minister, will only affect the category of protective status of existing Crown reserves. Questions of ownership are now and will always be for Government. The process of our assessment of the proposal to establish a National Park cannot compromise the validity of any outstanding Waitangi Tribunal claims.

6. WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

At present, the proposal for a Kauri National Park has reached the fourth step in the process, as outlined in the chart. The Department has produced its report on the proposal, and the Authority must now complete its own assessment and review the evidence for the establishment of a National Park. This will mean making visits to look at some of the forest areas, and again meeting with iwi and others to discuss any outstanding concerns about the proposal. Only when the Authority has made a thorough assessment will we be able to make a recommendation to the Minister of Conservation.

In visiting some of the proposed areas, and trying to come to understand their character and value, the Authority seeks and hopes to receive the continued support of the tangata whenua. We need to know your historical, cultural and spiritual associations with these lands, your aspirations for them, and your vision for their conservation, so that our report considers these aspects properly and reports to the Minister about them. We hope that you will be able to help us in our task of completing the assessment and making suitable recommendations to the Minister.

No reira, ka nui nga mihi. Tena koutou, tena koutou, tena koutou katoa,

Jim Guthrie

Chairman, New Zealand Conservation Authority

P O Box 10-420, Wellington

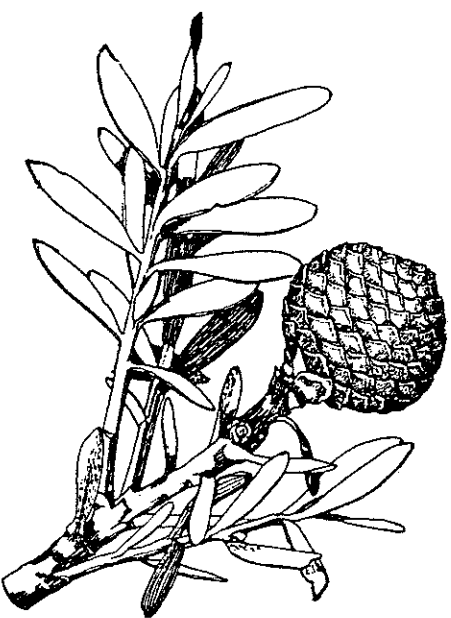
Phone (04) 471-0726, Fax (04) 471-1082

KAURI

NATIONAL

PARK

PROPOSAL



1. THE NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY: TE WHAKAHAERE MATUA O ATAWHAI O AOTEAROA

The New Zealand Conservation Authority is a statutory board, separate from and independent of the Department of Conservation.

The Authority has various legal responsibilities, and advises the Minister of Conservation about conservation issues of national importance. We are bound to act according to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.



2. HISTORY

Before 1987, the kauri lands of the Crown were managed by the Department of Lands and Survey and the New Zealand Forest Service. In 1987 the creation of the Department of Conservation: Te Papa Atawhai brought these lands together under one common administration. From that time the Crown kauri lands have been managed under the Conservation Act and the National Parks and Reserves Act, primarily for the conservation of their natural and historic resources, and secondly for public enjoyment and appreciation. Because these lands are now managed by a single agency, it is possible to consider the creation of a National Park.

The idea of a National Park for the kauri forests is not, however, a new idea. There has been strong interest in the idea for many decades. This specific proposal for a Kauri National Park was developed in the late 1980s in response to a call from conservation and recreation groups.

A proposal was prepared by the Northland National Parks and Reserves Board, and in March 1989 the former National Parks and Reserves Authority began the formal process of investigating that proposal - a process which the Conservation Authority must carry on.

3. NATIONAL PARK STATUS

National Park status is the paramount status for Crown land. The National Parks Act 1980 requires areas included in a Park to be of such outstanding beauty, of such a unique character, or so important scientifically, that their conservation is of national importance.

The lands in a National Park are protected in perpetuity as national taonga. National Park status will result in a higher priority for spending on their protection and management, and for the development of facilities and tourism opportunities.

There are thirteen National Parks, mostly in the South Island: Te Wai Pounamu, although the first National Park was at Tongariro, a gift of Te Heu Heu Takino to the nation over 100 years ago.

4. THE PATH TO A DECISION

The decision to establish a National Park is not taken lightly. This decision can only be taken by Government - not by the Conservation Authority or by the Department of Conservation.

The roles of the Department and the Authority are to provide information to Government so that it can make a fully informed decision.

The process includes consultation with iwi and with as many other interested community groups as possible.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1st: | Proposal for a National Park |
| 2nd: | Department of Conservation: Examine the areas proposed for a park, & assess conservation & other values - consult with iwi & other community interests |
| 3rd: | Department of Conservation: Report to the Conservation Authority |
| 4th: | Conservation Authority: Independent assessment of the areas proposed for a park - consult with iwi & other community interests |
| 5th: | Conservation Authority: Recommendation to the Minister of Conservation |
| 6th: | Minister of Conservation: Consider the recommendations |
| Final: | Government decision |

5. TREATY OF WAITANGI CLAIMS

All the lands being considered for the proposed National Park are subject to claims made to the Waitangi Tribunal by tangata whenua.

Resolution of Tribunal claims, or of conflicting priorities between conservation groups and tangata whenua, is not for the Conservation Authority or the Department of Conservation to decide. Those decisions are for the Tribunal, the appointed negotiators, and the Government to make.

6.6: APPENDIX SIX:

NORTHLAND CONSERVATION BOARD

TE RUNANGA PAPA ATAWHAI O TE TAITOKERAU

P.O. Box 842
WHANGAREI

Telephone: (09) 4380 299
Facsimile: (09) 4389 886

10 October 1994

The Chairman
NZ Conservation Authority
P O Box 10 420
WELLINGTON

Dear Mr Guthrie

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

The Northland Conservation Board, at its meeting in Russell on 07 October 1994, considered the NZ Conservation Authority's report and recommendation on a proposed *Northland Kauri National Park*.

The Board's prime concern is for the conservation of the remaining *kauri forests* and the *ecosystems* they support.

The Board sees the creation of a *national park* as a means of both protecting a rapidly diminishing forest ecosystem as well as recognising the importance of these *special places* in New Zealand's *National Park* system.

The Board acknowledges the clear statement from *Taitokerau Iwi* on the proposal but is concerned that for reasons associated with *Treaty* claims and other related issues, *Iwi* have chosen not to offer any advice on the specific character and values of the areas under consideration or on appropriate management.

The Board has given consideration to the NZ Conservation Authority's *draft* recommendations and have noted, in particular, the exclusion of the *Waipoua* coastal areas.

The recommendation of the *Waitangi Tribunal* for the return of land to *Te Roroa* does not cover the whole of the *Waipoua* coastal area and negotiations between the Crown and *Te Roroa* are not yet completed. These areas contain particularly high ecological values and the *Maunganui Bluff* is one of the most important scenic and ecological features of the whole west coast of Northland.

The Board considers that the *Waipoua* coastal area should be included in the recommendation for a *national park* subject to any resolution of the *claim* which makes that area unavailable. The Manager Protection, DoC, Northland Conservancy, has provided the Board with notes on these areas - these are attached.

The Board therefore recommends that the NZ Conservation Authority should make the following recommendation to the Minister :-

- 1 THAT priority be given to the establishment of a Kauri National Park in Northland.
- 2 THAT in terms of the criteria established under Section 4(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, and under Section 7.1 of the general Policy for National Parks, the ecological, natural and scenic importance of the listed forests and features of the Hokianga region and Western Northland justifies their collective consideration for National Park status;

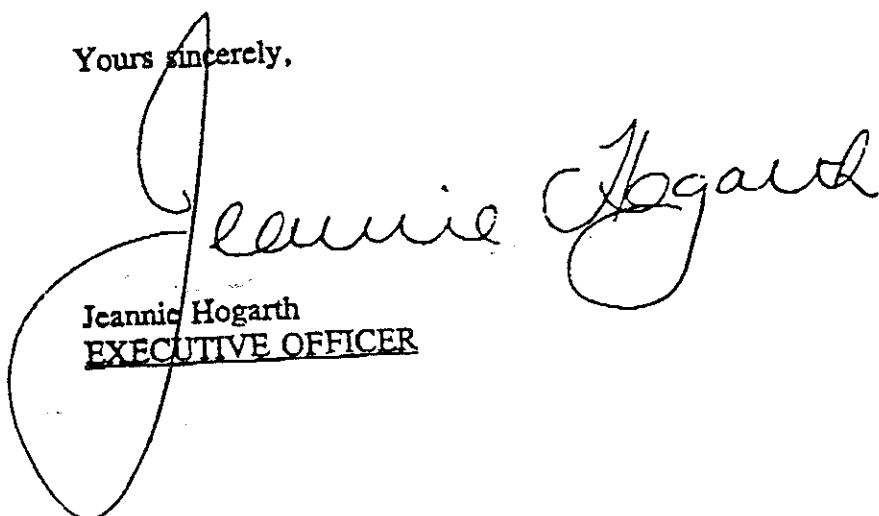
Provided that the Waipoua Coastline and Maunganui Bluff areas be included in the proposal pending any resolution of the recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal re the *Te Roroa* claim which make these areas unavailable.

- 3 THAT the stated views and concerns of *Taitokerau* iwi regarding the National Park proposal must be given full consideration before any decision is made.
- 4 THAT the information in the summary of the social and economic implications of the National Park proposal be noted.

The Board is grateful to the NZ Conservation Authority for the opportunity to consider the Authority's report and looks forward to a positive outcome to this *Proposal*.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,


Jeannie Hogarth
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WAIPOUA COASTAL AREAS

The Manager Protection, Department of Conservation, Northland, has provided the Board with the following information :-

In his letter to the Northland Conservation Board Chairman, dated 03 August 1994, regarding the *Kauri National Park Proposal*, the Chairman of the NZ Conservation Authority proposes a 'Hokianga' model of the *Kauri National Park*. On p.3 of the letter under 'The Remaining Areas' (a) it excludes some areas of the Waipoua coast on the basis of the Waitangi Tribunal's *Te Roroa Report*.

The Authority may need to revisit these as the *Tribunal* recommendations and proposals initiate a negotiating process between the Crown and *Te Roroa* and those negotiations are not over.

In terms of 8.2 recommendations of the *Te Roroa Report* the following needs to be taken into account.

8.2(c) *Maunganui Bluff* is an outstanding habitat in IUCN terms both scenically and ecologically. It is also a significant recreation area. If the negotiations with *Te Roroa* leave it in Crown hands, then it will be an intrinsic part of any conservation management and should be in the *Kauri National Park*. It is within sight of Waipoua, Trounson and Kani Scenic Reserve.

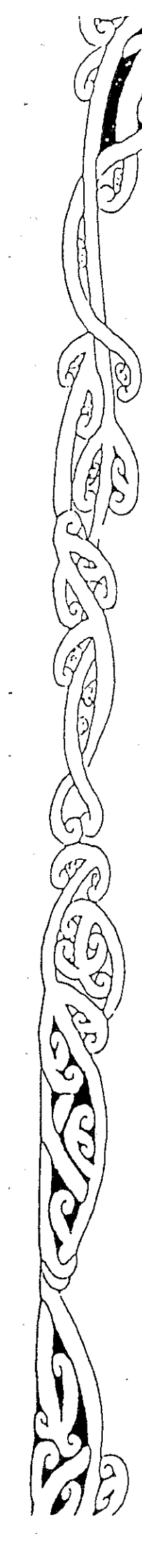
8.2(f) *Kawerua* - The recommendation is for 30 acres to be vested in tangata whenua. There is a lot more land at *Kawerua* than 30 acres. Therefore, the NZCA ruling that *Kawerua* be excluded because of the *Te Roroa* claim is to overstate the significance of the effect of the claim on DoC lands at *Kawerua*.

8.3 *Muriwai/Tahamoana Scenic Reserves* are within the Waipoua No.2 Block which the Tribunal has proposed be returned to *Te Roroa*. Most of Waipoua No.2 includes the Waipoua pine forest (Timberlands) and the privately owned *Aranga Farms* from the former Land & Survey Block.

Again, the negotiations are not over. The main thrust of negotiations is to give *Te Roroa* an economic base. These two *Reserves* are significant conservation areas and if they are not traded away in the negotiations process would be significant areas for the *Kauri National Park*."

The coastal walkway from *Arai Te Uru* to *Kai Iwi Lakes* skirts these reserves as it does *Kawerua* and passes through the *Maunganui Bluff Scenic Reserve*.

6.7: APPENDIX SEVEN:



*TE KOMITI WHAKAHAERE TAONGA TUKU IHO
O TE KOTAHITANGA O TE TAITOKERAU
Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau Resource Management Committee*

20th November 1994

The Chairman, James K Guthrie
NZ Conservation Authority
59 Boulcott Street
P.O. Box 10-420
WELLINGTON

Tena koe Mr Guthrie,

Thankyou for you letter of 14th November with reference to the Kauri National Park Proposal.

At our monthly meeting held on the 8th of November, the resolution of the Northland Conservation Board was discussed, and we wish to further reiterate our stance as supporting the resolutions of the Kokohuia Hui of November 1992.

We wish to convey to your committee the following resolution as a result of our meeting of the 8th of November.

107 RESOLUTION

Moved Ngai Takoto & Ngati Kuri / Ngatiwhatua

THAT A LETTER BE SENT TO THE NZ CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REITERATING TE KOTAHITANGA'S UNCHANGED STANCE AS EXPRESSED AT KOKOHUIA MARAE IN 1992: AND NOT SUPPORTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE NORTHLAND CONSERVATION BOARD AT THEIR LAST MEETING (SEPTEMBER 1994 WHICH ARE VIEWED AS DIMINISHING THE MANA OF TAI TOKERAU.

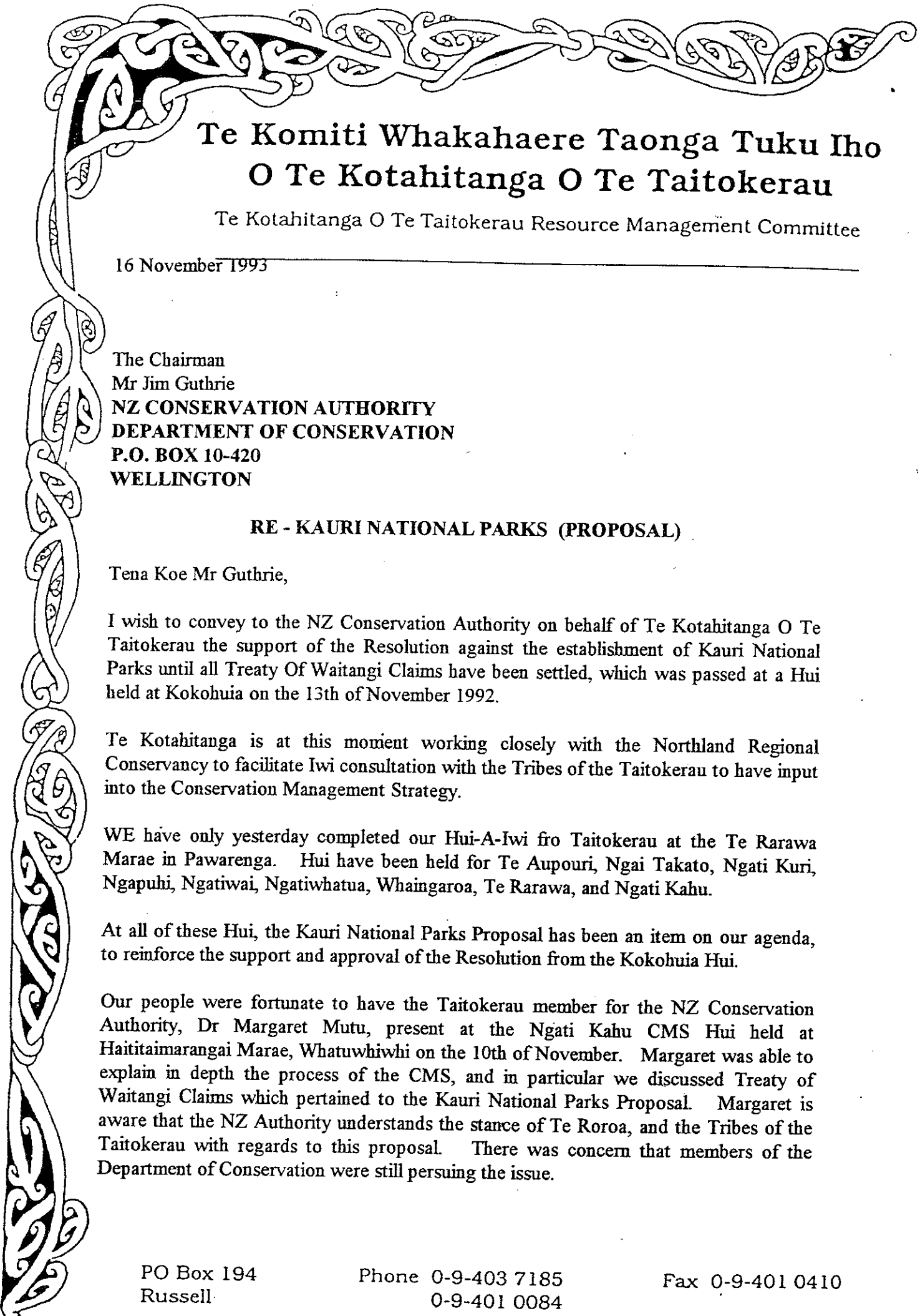
CARRIED.

We await the decision of the Authority in February in anticipation.

Kia ora mai ano,



Leatrice M Smith
CONVENOR.



Te Komiti Whakahaere Taonga Tuku Iho O Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau

Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau Resource Management Committee

16 November 1993

The Chairman
Mr Jim Guthrie
NZ CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
P.O. BOX 10-420
WELLINGTON

RE - KAURI NATIONAL PARKS (PROPOSAL)

Tena Koe Mr Guthrie,

I wish to convey to the NZ Conservation Authority on behalf of Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau the support of the Resolution against the establishment of Kauri National Parks until all Treaty Of Waitangi Claims have been settled, which was passed at a Hui held at Kokohuia on the 13th of November 1992.

Te Kotahitanga is at this moment working closely with the Northland Regional Conservancy to facilitate Iwi consultation with the Tribes of the Taitokerau to have input into the Conservation Management Strategy.

WE have only yesterday completed our Hui-A-Iwi fro Taitokerau at the Te Rarawa Marae in Pawarenga. Hui have been held for Te Aupouri, Ngai Takato, Ngati Kuri, Ngapuhi, Ngatiwai, Ngatiwhatua, Whaingaroa, Te Rarawa, and Ngati Kahu.

At all of these Hui, the Kauri National Parks Proposal has been an item on our agenda, to reinforce the support and approval of the Resolution from the Kokohuia Hui.

Our people were fortunate to have the Taitokerau member for the NZ Conservation Authority, Dr Margaret Mutu, present at the Ngati Kahu CMS Hui held at Haititaimarangai Marae, Whatuwhiwhi on the 10th of November. Margaret was able to explain in depth the process of the CMS, and in particular we discussed Treaty of Waitangi Claims which pertained to the Kauri National Parks Proposal. Margaret is aware that the NZ Authority understands the stance of Te Roroa, and the Tribes of the Taitokerau with regards to this proposal. There was concern that members of the Department of Conservation were still persuing the issue.

PO Box 194
Russell

Phone 0-9-403 7185
0-9-401 0084

Fax 0-9-401 0410

We therefore state, that in recognition of Section 4 of the Conservation Act, The NZ Conservation Authority adhere to the Treaty Partners stand, unanimously supported at all the Hui held to date in the Taitokerau.

10.04 RESOLUTION

MOVED WHAINGAROA / NGAPUHI

THAT TE KOTAHITANGA OF TE TAITOKERAU REINFORCE THE SUBMISSION THAT HAS BEEN PLACED BEFORE THE NZ CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGARDING THE PROPOSED KAURI NATIONAL PARKS HELD AT KOKOHUIA MARAE ON THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER 1992, WHICH STATES:

(a)

THAT DECISION MAKERS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE EFFECT THEIR DECISIONS WILL HAVE ON EXISTING OR PENDING TREATY CLAIMS BY NOT ACTING IN A WAY THAT WOULD GIVE RISE TO NEW GRIEVANCES OR EXASPERATE EXISTING ONES,

(b)

THAT THE PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE THE 47 KAURI FORESTS IN NORTHLAND AS NATIONAL PARKS BE SHELVED.

(c)

THAT THE DEPARTMENTS PROCESSES AND MECHANISMS BE REVIEWED AND BROUGHT INTO LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI.

CARRIED.

We are satisfied that the Resolution has been upheld, and therefore wish to convey our findings to the NZ Conservation Authority with respect.

Kia ora mai ano,



Leatrice M Smith
CONVENOR

cc to:

Dr. Margaret Mutu

Kaipara Dist. Council

Joe Williams, Waitangi Tribunal.

Far North Dist. Council. (Maori Affairs Comm.

Northland Regional Council.

Chairman, Northland Conservation Board.

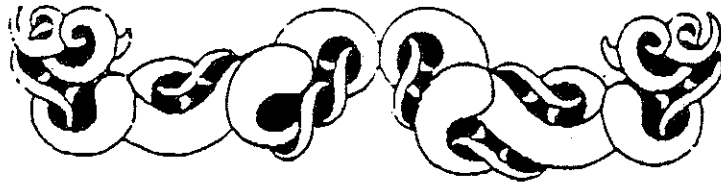
John Klaracich

Whangarei Dist Council.

Mr Gerry Rowan, Northland Conservator.

6.8: APPENDIX EIGHT:

TE IWI O TE ROROA



F A C S I M I L E T R A N S M I S S I O N

TO: THE CHAIRPERSON
N Z CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

FAX.NO. (04) 471 1082

FROM: G HOOKER

NO.PAGES INCL.THIS PAGE: 8

MESSAGE:

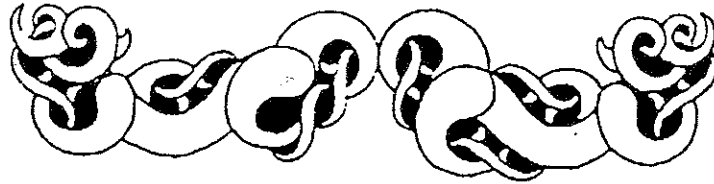
URGENT

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

1. Herewith letter of advice and request, together with enclosures, from Te Roroa in the above matter.
2. It is requested that this matter be afforded urgency at the next meeting of the Authority.

Kia ora.

TE IWI O TE ROROA



18 October 1994

The Chairperson
N Z Conservation Authority
P O Box 10-420
WELLINGTON

By Facsimile Transmission
(04) 471-1082

E Tumuaki tena koe,

Northland Kauri National Park Proposal

On 07 October 1994 the Northland Conservation Board resolved to advise the N Z Conservation Authority to recommend priority in the establishment of a Northland Kauri National Park, to confine that Park to forests of the Hokianga and Western Northland regions, to include the Waipoua coastline and Maunganui Bluff areas in that Park and to have regard to the views of iwi Maori. The terms of that advice do give rise to considerable concerns on the part of Te Roroa:

1. Given that the thrust of the Board's advice does not take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, as addressed at the Kokohuia Marae hui held on 13 November 1992, Te Roroa believes that that advice is ultra vires the Board's powers. Certainly, the Board has ignored the Department's own report which saw the advice of Taitokerau iwi as being pivotal to the Kauri National Park proposal. Iwi clearly have advised that the proposal should be deferred - not accorded priority as sought by the Board.
2. The Board's advice focusses upon a report of the New Zealand Conservation Authority, rather than a report of the Department of Conservation as envisaged by Section 8 of the National Parks Act. The Authority's report, which has been considered in secret, has not been made available to iwi. Considering that the report deals with areas of great cultural importance to Taitokerau iwi e.g. wahitapu, urupa, papakainga, mahinga kai etc, the Board has failed to discharge its Treaty duty of consultation with iwi Maori over the report. In so doing the Board, which lacks mana in Taitokerau, has endeavoured to subvert the Treaty rights of iwi to the public interest as perceived by unelected Board members.
3. The Board's advice addresses a proposal i.e. the so called Hokianga model which was not canvassed by the Department, was not publicly notified and accordingly is not publicly supported, was not discussed with iwi and, in being confined to a small portion of Taitokerau, cannot be seen as a Northland Kauri National Park proposal as misleadingly referred to by the Board.

/2

Given the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the lack of iwi consultation on the specific proposal, the Board's advice again clearly is flawed and ultra vires its powers.

4. The Board inexplicably claims that "strong public interest" initiated a Northland Kauri National Park proposal when the Conservation Authority's own brochure "Kauri National Park Proposal", which fails to address the Hokianga model, acknowledges that the concept originated in the interests of conservation and recreation groups. Considering that Taitokerau iwi, representing over 100,000 members of the public, oppose further consideration of the proposal pending resolution of Waitangi Tribunal claims, it certainly cannot be said that the proposal has any majority public support.

5. While the terms of the Board's advice demonstrate only too clearly that it has ignored the principles of the Treaty and the issues and recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal's Te Roroa Report, it confidentially asserts that it has reviewed the whole process. Regrettably that advice, which once again only can be considered fundamentally flawed, does not meet assurances on those aspects given to Te Roroa by the Minister of Conservation. In particular the advice of the Board is at variance with recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal for:

- (i) The vesting of Maunganui Bluff Scenic Reserve in Te Roroa.
- (ii) The vesting of omitted areas of the Wairau whaitapu and Koutu Reserve at Kawerua in Te Roroa.
- (iii) The return of Waipoua 2 Block in its entirety to Te Roroa. Most of the Waipoua coastline is part of the Waipoua 2 Block, the traditional papakainga of Te Roroa.
- (iv) The provision of adequate and legal road access to the Waipoua Settlement and to our traditional fishing grounds, mahinga kai and whaitapu at Kawerua.
- (v) The provision of adequate Maori educational and community health services at Waipoua.
- (vi) The vesting of Waipoua Headquarters in the iwi.
- (vii) The control and protection of Te Roroa whaitapu, much of which has been illegally seized by the Crown, in accordance with Tikanga Maori.
- (viii) The reactivation of the Waipoua Archaeological Project.
- (ix) The effective participation of tangata whenua in the management of Waipoua Forest and other conservation estates within Te Roroa's rohe.

The Board's advice also ignores the intention of Te Roroa to seek further recommendations from the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the ownership of Waipoua Forest given that in the initial purchase of the Forest the Crown:

- (i) Ignored the value of the standing timber, or gave it none at all (Te Roroa Report p 79).
- (ii) Short changed Te Roroa by 500 pounds, equivalent to 9246 acres at 1/1d per acre (Te Roroa Report p 80).

6. The Board's apparent reliance upon the Authority's report as a basis for its advice to the Authority merely highlights the deficiencies and Alice Through The Looking Glass characteristics of the National Parks Act. In terms of that Act the Authority's statutory report cannot take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi insofar as:

- (i) The preservation in perpetuity of national park estate (Section 4 National Parks Act) offends the accepted Treaty principle, enforceable by the Courts, of Crown redress for proven Maori grievances in respect to that estate.
- (ii) Public use and enjoyment strictures of the national park estate (Section 4 *ibid*) offend the rangatiratanga and active Crown protection of the Maori interest principles of the Treaty when that estate contains taonga. It is contrary to Tikanga Maori and to Treaty principles for taonga such as wahitapu and urupa to be included in that estate and to be subjected to Crown control: "That the Crown re-affirms the traditional and Treaty rights of tangata whenua to control and protect their own wahitapu and requires the Department of Conservation and other of its agents concerned in the management of natural and cultural resources to give practical effect to this commitment" (The Waitangi Tribunal, Te Roroa Report (1992) p 294).
- (iii) The Maori cultural dimension in terms of Treaty principles is not a criteria under the Act.

7. The Board's advice to afford priority in the establishment of a Kauri National Park in Taitokerau is completely unsupported by any reasons. As such, it cannot be considered either meaningful or sound. Clearly, such advice also is contrary to Treaty principles and to the unanimous views of Taitokerau iwi. It is a total nonsense for the Board to recommend priority in the creation of a Kauri National Park while insisting that the views of Iwi Maori, which oppose that course, be given consideration. It also is ironic that priority should be urged for the proposal at a time when the Department is unnecessarily felling, without any iwi or other pre-consultation, kauri trees in Waipoua Forest.

8. Given that the Authority, the Board and the Department already are aware that their promotion of the illegal Hokianga South Head to Maunganui Bluff Walkway results in trespass and desecration to Te Roroa privately owned land and urupa, the Board's proposal for the Waipoua coastline not only is contrary to Treaty principles and to the Law, but invites the institution of proceedings for trespass against the Crown, the Authority, the Board and the Department.

Having regard to the flawed nature of the Board's advice and to the duty of the N Z Conservation Authority to also act in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, Te Roroa hereby calls upon the Authority to reject that advice and to implement the views of iwi as earlier expressed at the Kokohuia Marae hui. To do otherwise, would result in the Authority acting in bad faith towards the Crown's Treaty partner.

Given the filing by Authority member John Klaricich of a Waitangi Tribunal cross-claim against our iwi, Te Roroa hereby protests the involvement of Mr Klaricich in the Authority's decision and report, together with his continued involvement in the Kauri National Park proposal, on the basis that he is unable to prevent the display of bias against Te Roroa. Such bias, which is not in accordance with the rules of natural justice, already has been demonstrated in public statements of Mr Klaricich opposing the return of Te Roroa land as proposed by the Waitangi Tribunal. It should be clearly understood that Mr Klaricich has no mandate to speak for Te Roroa.

To enable Te Roroa to consider its legal position, your advice as to how the Authority proposes to deal with the advice of the Northland Conservation Board is awaited. A copy of the Board's letter of 10 October 1994 to Te Roroa in the matter follows for information purposes.

Heoi ano mo tenei wa. Kia ora.

Naku noa, na


Garry Hooker
Hekeretari

NORTHLAND CONSERVATION BOARD TE RUNANGA PAPA ATAWHAI O TE TAITOKERAU

P.O. Box 842
WHANGAREI

Telephone: (09) 4380 299
Facsimile: (09) 4389 886

10 October 1994

The Secretary
Te Iwi O Te Roroa
P O Box 317
DARGAVILLE

Tena koe

NORTHLAND KAURI NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

You will be aware that for some time the New Zealand Conservation Authority has been considering a report by the Department of Conservation on a proposal for a possible *National Park* in Northland.

The investigation was initiated by strong public interest in such a proposal and was supported by the then Minister of Conservation.

As part of their consideration, NZ Conservation Authority members met with representatives of tangata whenua at Kokohuia Marae on 13 November 1992 and received a unanimous statement from those iwi representatives present *"that the National Park proposal should be deferred until all Treaty claims falling within the proposal are satisfactorily concluded."*

The NZ Conservation Authority has a responsibility under its legislation to report on its investigation of the proposal and has sought comment from the Northland Conservation Board on a draft of the report the Authority has prepared. This report clearly records the strong concerns of tangata whenua. It also records the result of the Authority's investigation in terms of the *National Parks Act* and its view that a smaller area than that first proposed meets the criteria for consideration for *National Park* status in terms of the *Act*.

This smaller area has been referred to as *"The Hokianga Model"* and comprises forests of the Hokianga region and West Northland.

- 2 -

The NZ Conservation Authority is required to seek the comments of the Northland Conservation Board before forwarding its report to the Minister of Conservation. The Board was advised of this request last month and considered its response at a meeting of the Board held at Russell on 07 October 1994.

Before making a decision, Board members reviewed the whole process, including the Department of Conservation's report and the submissions of *Te Kotahitanga O Te Taitokerau* and *Te Iwi O Te Roroa*.

The Northland Conservation Board unanimously resolved at the meeting to advise the NZ Conservation Authority to make the following recommendation to the Minister of Conservation :-

- 1 THAT priority be given to the establishment of a Kauri National Park in Northland.
- 2 THAT in terms of the criteria established under Section 4(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, and under Section 7.1 of the General Policy for National Parks, the ecological, natural and scenic importance of the listed forests and features of the Hokitanga region and Western Northland justifies their collective consideration for National Park status;

Provide that the Waipoua Coastline and Maunganui Bluff areas be included in the proposal pending any resolution of the recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal re the Te Roroa claim which make these areas unavailable.

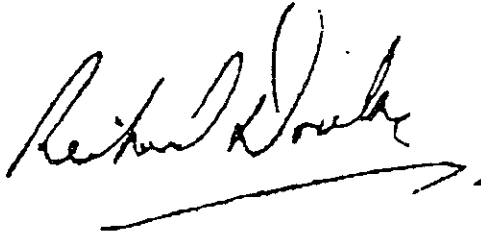
- 3 THAT the stated views of Taitokerau iwi regarding the National Park proposal must be given full consideration before any decision is made.
- 4 THAT the information in the summary of the social and economic implications of the National Park proposal be noted.

- 3 -

Meetings of the Northland Conservation Board are required to be held in public, and the news media was present during our discussion last Friday.

I am taking this earliest opportunity to advise you, direct, of the Board's decision and its recommendation to the NZ Conservation Authority.

Kia ora mai ra

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard Drake', with a long horizontal line underneath it.

Richard Drake
CHAIRMAN

6.9: APPENDIX NINE:

COMMERCE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
Te Manatū Tauhokohoko

22 July 1994

Rhonda Cooper
New Zealand Conservation Authority
PO Box 10-420
WELLINGTON

Dear Ms Cooper

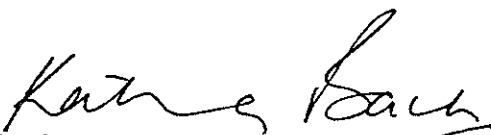
I apologise for the delay in responding to your request for information on mineral values in the proposed Kauri National Park.

It appears that the Authority was never sent a copy of the final report on Mineral and Energy Resources in Northland prepared by Wayne Jennings in 1992. A copy is attached. The information contained in this report is still current. There has been little further work done in the area since the report was completed.

The Ministry has checked existing licences and permits and it does not appear that there are any existing licences or permits in the areas now proposed for the proposed Kauri National Park. However the map supplied was insufficiently detailed for us to be absolutely certain that the boundaries of some existing licences do not overlap with the boundaries of the park and we would appreciate a copy of a large scale map of the proposed park so we can finally confirm there is no overlap.

In summary Northland is not a highly mineralised area and the limited area now proposed for the park does not appear to conflict with known or expected areas of mineralisation. Therefore it does not seem necessary for us to provide a detailed presentation to the Authority in this instance.

Yours sincerely


Katrina Bach
Manager Resources Policy

Mineral and Energy Resources of Northland

WAYNE JENNINGS
RESOURCE INFORMATION UNIT

RESOURCE INFORMATION REPORT 14
ENERGY AND RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
NEW ZEALAND

1992

Edited by M.P. Cave, Resource Information Unit,
Energy and Resources Division, Ministry of Commerce.

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Summary

A significant part of Northland is being assessed to determine the possibility of establishing a National Park centred on the remaining areas of kauri forest. The Northland region contains both mineral and energy resources which are summarised in this report. The identification of areas containing mineral or energy resources within the boundaries of the proposed park allow for its scenic, environmental and scientific values to be balanced against the potential for resource based economic developments.

Mining in Northland is dominated by the extraction of large quantities of non-metallic minerals, particularly aggregates for roading and construction, limestone for agriculture, and china clays for industrial uses. Mineral exploration has highlighted the regions potential as a possible producer of precious metals, particularly mercury and copper, but also nickel gold and silver. There is also some potential energy resources, particularly coal and geothermal energy at Ngawha.

Many of Northland's kauri forest areas are identified as having low resource potential, e.g., Waipoua, Waima, and Mataraua forest, and Tutamoe Range. In addition, northern forest areas such as Warawara forest, Motukaraka scenic reserve, Tapuwae scenic reserve and the Omahuta and Puketi forests also have low resource potential.

In contrast several other areas nominated for inclusion in the proposed park occur where geochemical studies and reconnaissance exploration have shown the potential for mineralisation. Such areas should be fully explored to assess their potential prior to a decision being made to include them within a park.

Keywords

Northland, Northland Kauri National Park, kauri, non-metallic minerals, aggregate, limestone, china clay, silica sand, precious metals, mercury, copper, nickel, gold, silver, energy resources, coal, geothermal,

Introduction

A significant part of Northland is currently being assessed to determine the possibility of establishing a national park centred around the remaining areas of kauri forest (Fig. 1). This report summarises the non-metallic, and metallic mineral resources and the energy resources of Northland. Identification of any areas containing minerals or resources within the boundaries of the proposed Northland Kauri National Park prior to its formation allows for its scenic, environmental and scientific values to be balanced against potential resource based economic developments.

At present mining in Northland is dominated by the extraction of large quantities of non-metallic materials, namely aggregates, limestone and china clays. Mineral exploration over the last decade has highlighted the region's potential as a possible producer of precious metals, specifically mercury and copper, and to a lesser degree nickel, gold and silver.

This report identifies those areas of Northland that show either a high or low potential as an energy or mineral resource. As a result of this analysis it is concluded that the blocks of land proposed for Northland's Kauri National Park in the Waipoua and Hokianga areas show low resource potential.

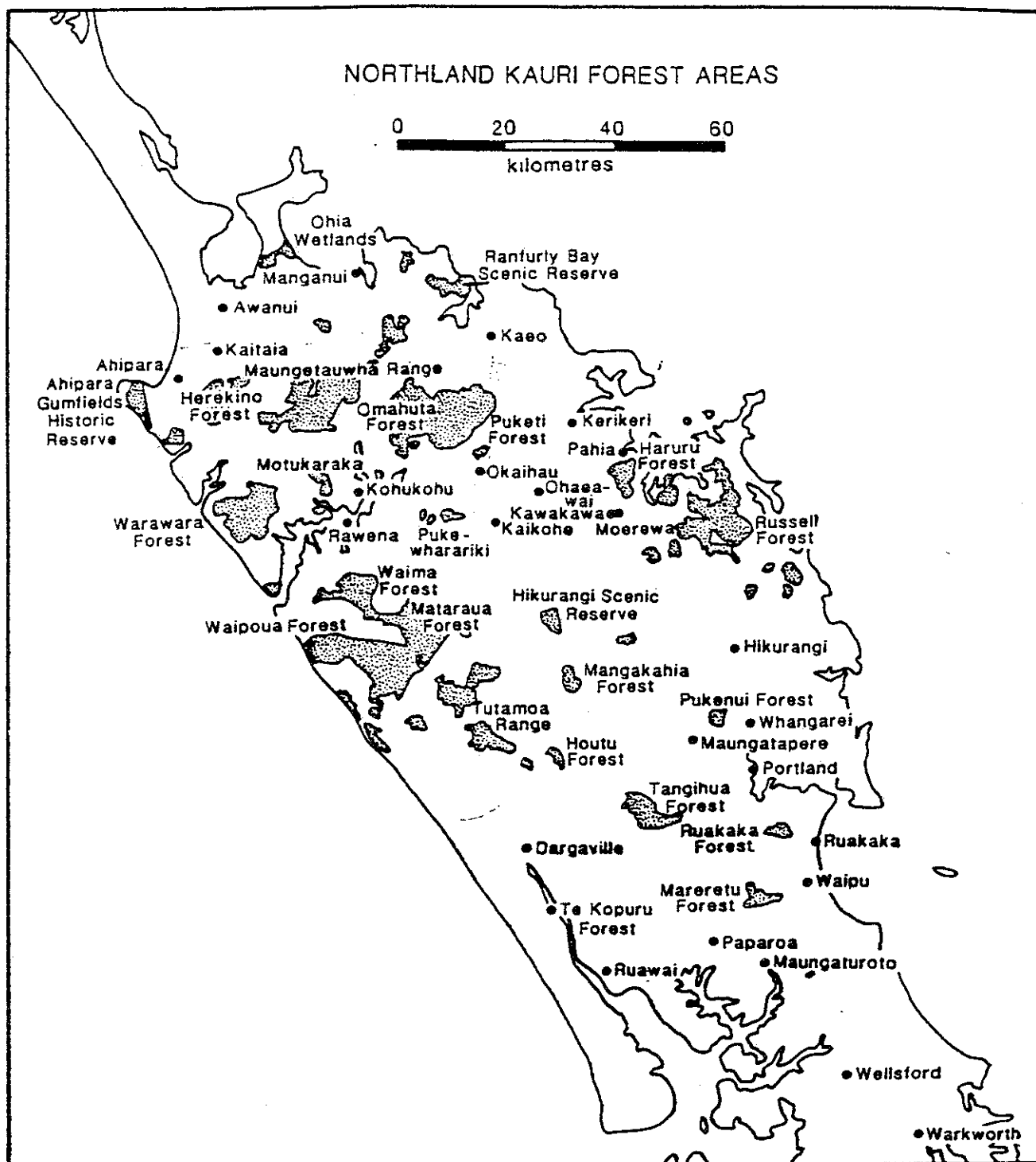


Fig. 1: Areas covered by the Northland Kauri National Park proposal.

Non-metallic deposits

Northland's mineral industry concentrates on the use of non-metallic minerals (Fig. 2). Surficial deposits of rock and minerals have been mined and are still being extracted today. These include quartz sands for glass-making from Parengarenga Harbour, aggregates of many types from volcanic and sedimentary formations, and sand and gravel from river and coastal deposits. High grade china clays are mined for the ceramics industry. Limestone has been widely mined for agricultural purposes and cement manufacture.

Northland has seen the development and closing of small quarries in many areas, but apart from the demand created by the larger urban centres, the requirements in rural areas are insufficient to support continuously operating crushing plants (Southon and others, 1978). Greywacke, argillite, chert, basalt, dolerite, dacite, andesite and gabbro are found throughout Northland, however not all rock types have produced satisfactory aggregate for engineering purposes and there is a shortage of high quality aggregates. Greywacke, argillite, and chert of the

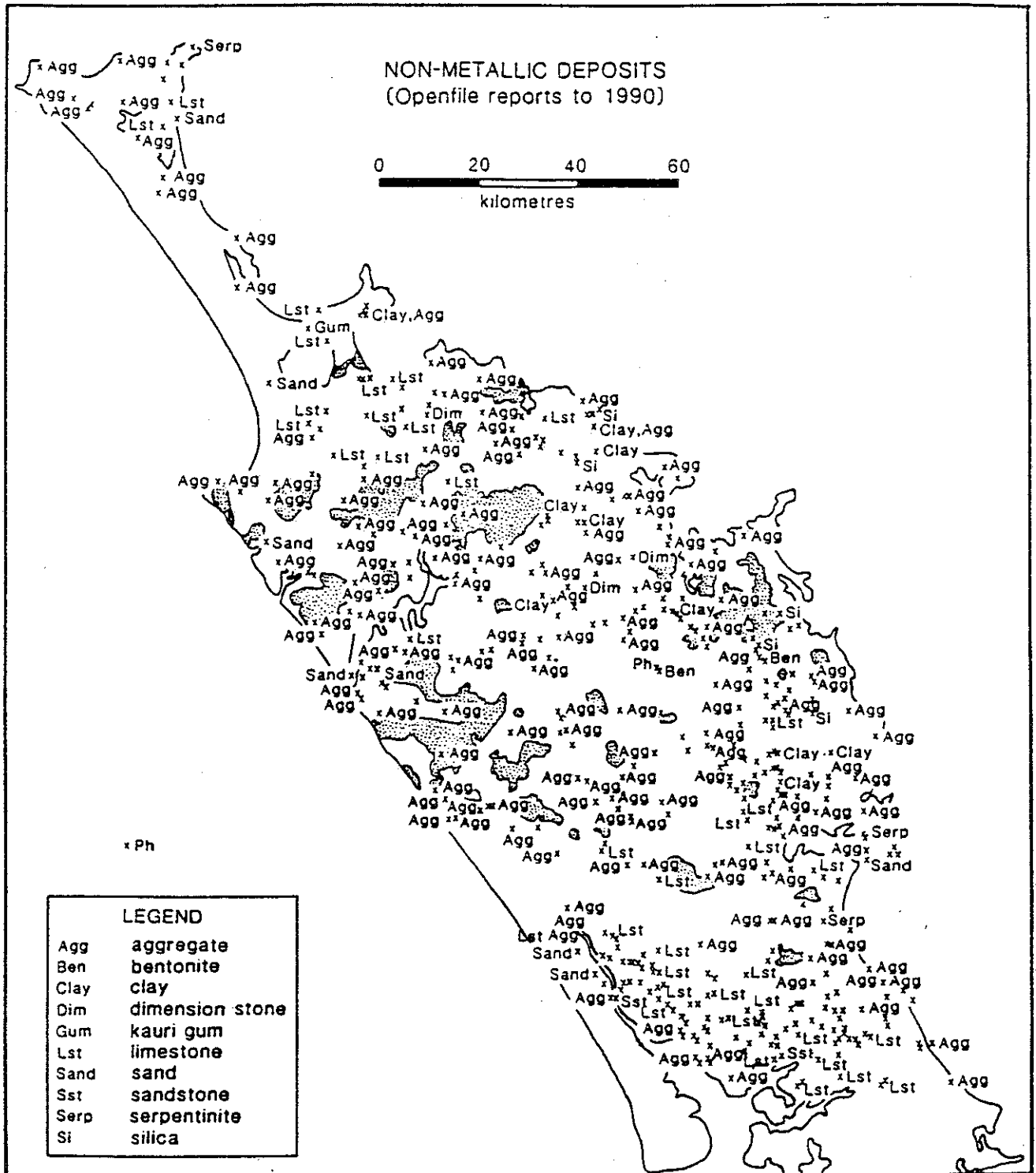


Fig. 2: Non-metallic deposits in Northland.

Waipapa terrane are the major sources of aggregate in Northland, and are quarried extensively (Brathwaite and others, in prep.). Low quality aggregate (limestone and shales) are frequently quarried in private pits for local use.

Extensive alteration of the Putahi Rhyolites has led to the formation of halloysite and kaolinite clays which now form the basis of an important china clay mining industry. New Zealand China Clays Limited has been developing halloysite clay deposits in Northland for over twenty years. Three major deposits of halloysite clays have been proven in Northland (Townsend, 1989). The Maungaparerua deposit has been worked on a small scale since 1969 to provide raw materials for domestic production at Crown Lynn Potteries Ltd (Kermode, 1982; Townsend, 1989). The Matauri Bay deposit has been mined since 1968 with an annual production in 1989 of 24,486 tonnes and a total production of 328,188 tonnes between 1968-1989 (Kermode, 1982; Townsend, 1989). The Matauri Bay deposit is the basis for significant processing operations producing export clays. The Mahimahi deposit (Matauri Bay) has not been developed, but mine planning is well underway (Townsend, 1989). Halloysite clays from hydrothermally altered volcanics in the Kerikeri area have also been extracted mainly for export. At Kamo a range of high quality refractories were manufactured by Kamo Green Limited until the mid 1980s (Markham, 1981). The result of continued exploration and development of these clay resources has been the production of refined clay with exceptional brightness which is exported to worldwide ceramic industry markets (Townsend, 1989).

Northland has very extensive deposits of argillaceous limestone which are worked for agricultural lime in many localities, and manufactured into cement at Portland. Limestone is also used

as a road aggregate, especially in areas where other materials of better quality are scarce (Brathwaite and others, in prep.). High-quality crystalline limestone occurs in situ as a discontinuous and narrow belt along the western margin of the Waipapa basement terrane between Kawakawa and Brynderwyn (Brown, 1989). Over 100 km² of exposed limestone occurs in the Rodney County alone (Petty, 1978). Large allochthonous masses of argillaceous limestone of variable quality occur in the west near Omapere, in a belt between Pakaraka and Whangarei Harbour, and to the southeast of Dargaville (Brown, 1989).

In the future it may be economic to mine Northland's glauconitic sandstones which contain phosphatic nodules. The glauconitic sandstones form widespread and almost untouched deposits of low grade potash and phosphate. The largest single occurrence of glauconitic sands in Northland is at Motatau (Petty, 1978). Low-grade deposits of bauxite, resulting from the subtropical weathering of basaltic lava flows, extend over some 1290 ha, with a maximum thickness of 12 m, in the area between Kerikeri, Kaikohe and Kaeo (Petty, 1978; Brathwaite and others, in prep.). These low grade bauxite deposits may become economically mineable in the future. Little work has been done on them since their known extent and qualities were summarised by Petty (1978).

New Zealand's glass sands, composed of 95-98% pure silicon oxide, form vast deposits in the far North, in Parengarenga Harbour and on Kokota Spit. Extensive feldspathic sand deposits with 50-75% Na-Ca feldspar are present along the east coast, both onshore and offshore, from Ocean Beach to Te Arai (Brathwaite and others, in prep.).

Metallic deposits

Historically Northland has been an area of interest for metallic mineral resources, but only small deposits have been discovered and worked in the past (Fig. 3).

These have included mercury from deposits at Ngawha and Puhipuhi and copper at Pupuke and Pakotai. Further exploration could lead to the discovery of additional copper deposits. However, known occurrences of copper mineralisation are either lensoidal or disseminated usually as erratically placed pockets (Petty, 1978; Brown, 1989). These are where secondary enrichment has taken place, commonly along cracks where basement rocks are faulted. Silver and gold was mined to the north of Puhipuhi in the 1890s, and antimony ore was mined around Russell in the Bay of Islands (Petty, 1978; Maxwell, 1985; Brown, 1989). All known deposits are at present considered uneconomic but further prospecting may show some of these, and possibly others as yet undiscovered, to have some potential. Manganese has been extracted from chert lenses in the Puketū area, at Russell, Helena Bay, Parua Bay, Otonga, and Waipu Caves (Petty, 1978; Markham, 1981; Roser, 1983). Further deposits might be found within the greywacke rocks, but these are likely to be small and uneconomic.

Recent exploration in Northland has concentrated on the epithermal possibilities of potential precious mineralisation. Prospecting has concentrated on known mineral and altered volcanic localities, for example those associated with the hydrothermally altered halloysite clays.

Volcanic rocks in Northland occur as:

Minor to extensive altered basaltic rocks within the Waipapa terrane basement. These metabasalts represent seafloor and ocean-island basalts which have been tectonically intercalated within sedimentary sequences during subduction (Sporli, 1978; Jennings, 1991).

The Tangihua Volcanics which are large, rootless, allochthonous massifs dominated by altered volcanic materials derived from the seafloor. The Tangihua Volcanics consist of seamount or slabs of seafloor emplaced during a Miocene phase of overthrusting (Brothers and Delaloye, 1982).

In situ Miocene or younger volcanic rocks. Two phases of volcanism are recognised (Kear and Hay, 1961; Thompson, 1961). The first (Miocene) phase produced the Wairakau and Taurikura andesites and the Waipoua

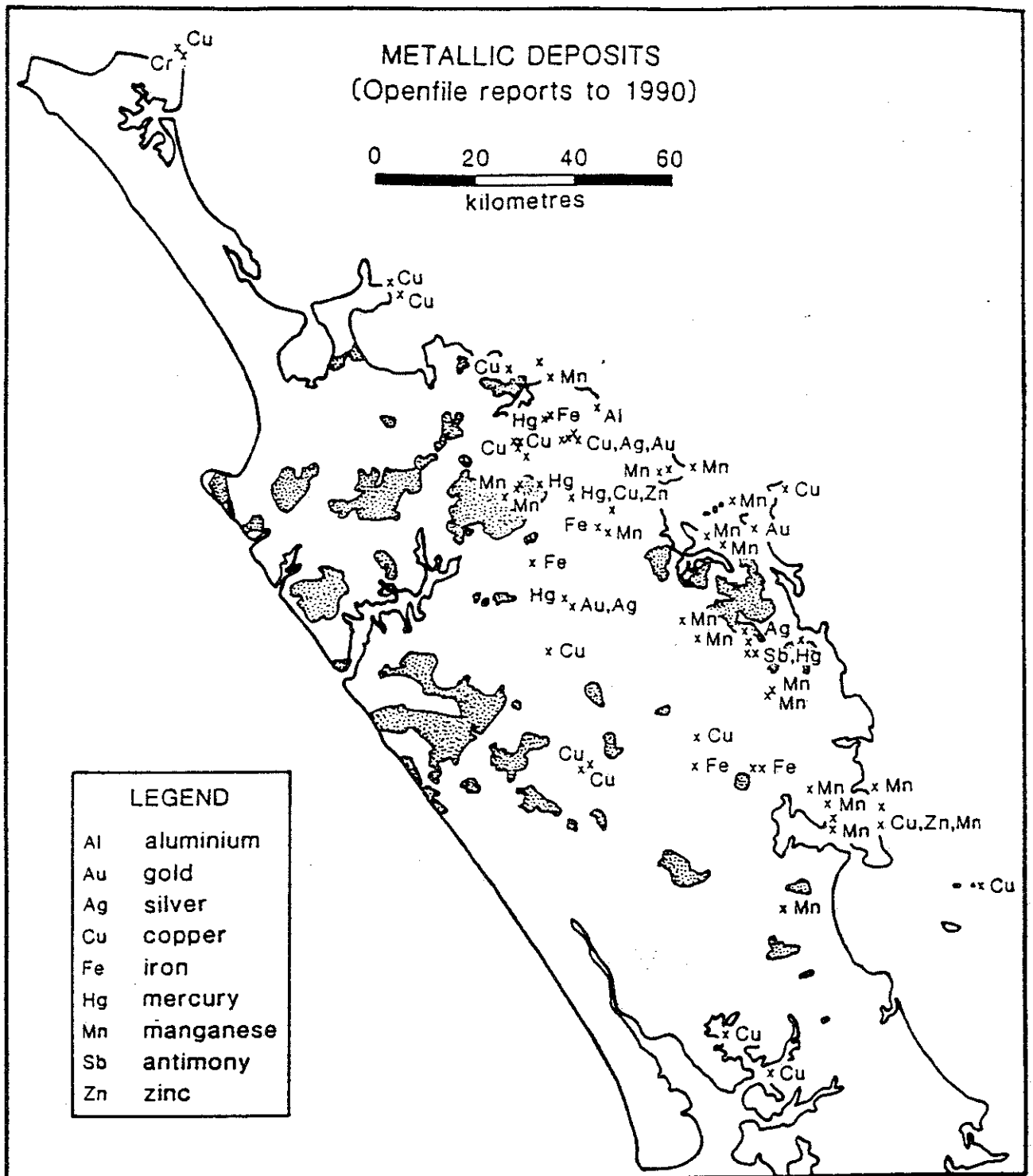


Fig. 3: Metallic mineral deposits in Northland.

Basalt. The second phase of volcanism (Late Pliocene) produced the Kerikeri Volcanics. The Kerikeri Volcanics consist of the younger Taheke Basalt and the older, underlying, Horeke Basalt, with associated rhyolitic diapirs at Maungaparuru, Te Mata, Te Mahimahi, and Te Pene. These are collectively known as the Putahi Rhyolites (Kear and Hay, 1961).

Only minor manganese and copper mineralisation is associated with the Waipapa terrane volcanics. These are of a lensoidal nature and of very limited extent (Petty, 1978). No potential for mining is envisaged.

Copper mineralisation is associated with the Tangihua volcanics, but is of limited known extent. Metallic sulphides occur as massive, lensoidal bodies or as disseminations in hydrothermally altered volcanics and sediments (Mason and Kobe, 1989). These deposits contain minor amounts of gold, e.g., Pakotai which contains 5.3 g/tonne gold in the concentrate (Hay, 1960). Cu, Ni, and Cu-Pb-Zn anomalies have been located in some parts of the Tangihua massifs, however, most sites remain largely untested, although mineralisation has been shown to be restricted to small, faulted and deformed lenses which terminate abruptly at the margins of the masses (Brown, 1989).

Areas of silicification and cinnabar mineralisation at Huia and Puketū are probably associated with the first (Miocene) volcanic phase. Mercury mining at Huia and Puketū was planned by Vulcan Mines Limited in 1987, however, owing to Planning Tribunal delays the project has since been abandoned (Brown, 1989). Minor sulphides outcrop at Karikari Peninsula and on the coast at Kauri Mountain. No known mineralisation is associated with the Waipoua Basalt (Brown, 1989).

Geothermal activity at Ngawha is probably related to continuing Kerikeri volcanism at depth. Older phases of the Horeke Basalt have been extensively altered by hydrothermal fluids associated with the rhyolite diapirism. Recent exploration, which ended in early 1990 due to financial constraints, was centred on large alteration zones. These are present in Northland as a result of features which closely correspond with epithermal models of mineralization. Extensive areas of hydrothermally altered rocks in Northland occur at Puhipuhi, Ngawha, Puketotara, Te Mata, Huia, Te Pene, and Whakarara. Major occurrences of mercury mineralisation are related to the active geothermal system at Ngawha and fossil Plio-Pleistocene hydrothermal activity at Puhipuhi (Brathwaite and others, in prep.). Mercury ore is scattered over an extensive district between Kaeo and Okaihau (Petty, 1978). Six small mercury deposits have been located and tested in the Kaeo area, all of

which were associated with extensive hydrothermal alteration (Brown, 1989).

The altered Putahi Rhyolites, Horeke Basalt and underlying sediments are extensively mineralised containing pyrite, marcasite, cinnabar, and in places, arsenic (e.g., at Te Mata) and antimony (e.g., at Te Pene and Puhipuhi). Precious metals have been recorded in trace to significant amounts at Puhipuhi, Te Mata, Huia and Te Pene. These deposits have generated strong interest in possible epithermal gold deposits in Northland. The search for possible precious metal-ore bodies has centred on exploration of areas of extensive silicification, sinters, explosion breccias and argillic alteration, all of which provide evidence of classic epithermal models of mineralisation. Extensive mapping, sampling and limited drilling has targeted major feeder structures or vent zones in the hydrothermal systems. Anomalous zones of precious minerals have been identified in these areas. The Puhipuhi area has been explored for epithermal gold and geochemical sampling has outlined a zone 4.5 km long by 1.0 km wide with geochemically anomalous Au, Ag, Sb, As, Hg, and Ba contents (Brathwaite and others, in prep.) Due to financial constraints, however, all these sites remain largely untested. Puhipuhi is the only area currently being investigated.

Energy resources

Northland's potential as an energy resource for the future can not be discounted. These resources (Fig. 4) include deposits of coal and geothermal energy. There is a relatively low potential for hydro-electric power generation and the area has a low potential as a hydrocarbon source. Small deposits of peat and lignite have little economic potential as energy sources.

Geothermal energy is known at Ngawha, an active geothermal area, however there are problems associated with extracting this energy due to high boron, mercury and sulphur levels. The Ngawha field has the potential to be the largest single producing geothermal resource in New Zealand with a field area of 30 km² and a maximum temperature of 301°C if the problems associated with extracting this energy can be overcome (Stillwell, 1978; Mongillo and Clelland, 1984; Brathwaite and others, in prep.).

Coal measures of mid to upper Eocene age outcrop in localised fault controlled basins along the western exposed margin of the Waipapa terrane north of Waipu (Issac, 1985). Five areas, Avoca, Kawakawa, Kiripaka, Kamo and Hikurangi have been mined for coal (Petty, 1978). Coal production from Northland's mines began last century and prior to the cessation of operations 7.3 million tonnes (Mt) had been produced (Southon and others, 1978; Brathwaite and others, in prep.). The major producers were the Hikurangi Mine (main underground workings closed 1947, opencast pit closed in 1971) and Kamo's five mines. Flooding stopped work in Kamo New State Mine in 1955 and the opencast pit at Kamo closed in 1957 (Petty, 1978).

Only the Kamo and Hikurangi areas were regarded as holding possible economic resources and the estimates for recoverable coal were close to 1 Mt (Petty, 1978). Kamo coal is of a highly volatile, sub-bituminous type, with calorific value of 23.1 MJ/kg (Southon and others, 1978). Hikurangi has a better quality bituminous coal, with much less ash, and calorific value up to 28.45 MJ/Kg (Southon and others, 1978; Petty, 1978). A recent drilling programme for the New Zealand Coal Resources Survey found no workable coal, and concluded that the potential for finding a significant tonnage of recoverable coal was poor (Issac, 1985). The coal seams are localised and discontinuous, or inaccessible beneath thick overburden (Issac, 1985). The best prospects for future exploration lie near Whangarei in the Hikurangi swamp area (Brown, 1989).

Several areas of Northland have been assessed for hydro-electric power generation (Tonkin and Taylor, 1978). These include the Taheke Falls on the Punakitere River, Lake Omapere/Utakura River, Kerikeri Falls on the Kerikeri River, Haruru Falls on the Waitangi River, Purua Rapids on the Wairua River, and the Kaihu River. The only existing hydro-electric scheme in Northland is at the Wairua Falls on the Wairua River. All of these assessed schemes are of low energy output (< 3000 kW), and given New Zealand's already high output of hydro-electric power it seems highly unlikely that any of these schemes will come into use.

Known localities of oil shale are south of Lake Ohia where yields of 41 litres/tonne have been obtained, at Coopers Beach where the shale contains lignite, beneath the basalt at Pungaera

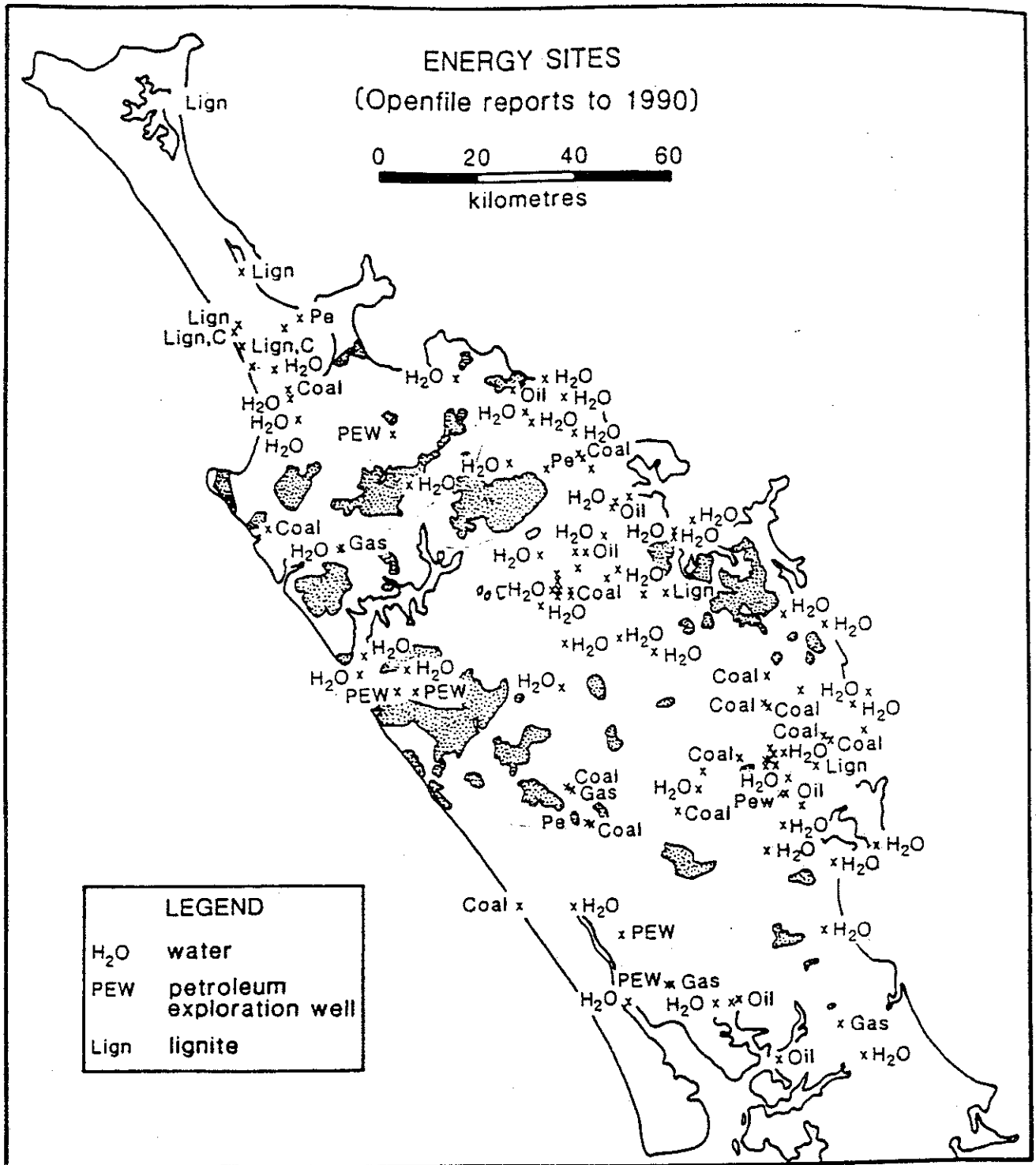


Fig. 4: Energy resources of Northland.

Northland's resources and the proposed Northland Kauri National Park

Recent exploration for precious metals has been centred on alteration zones in volcanic rocks of younger than Miocene in age. Mineralisation in older volcanics (Tangihua and Waipapa rocks) has been shown to be erratic, localised and generally uneconomic (Petty, 1978; Brown, 1989; Mason and Kobe, 1989). Mineralisation does occur at some of the altered Waipapa terrane - younger volcanic contacts (e.g., at Te Mata and Te Pene) (Brown, 1989). Except for the Ranfurly Bay Scenic Reserve, Russell Forest blocks, Mangakahia and Purua Forests, there is little conflict between Northland's resources and the proposed Northland Kauri National Park. These areas of non-conflict generally lie on Waipoua Basalt, Tangihua Volcanics or Waipapa terrane basement rocks.

There has been some exploration interest shown within the Tangihua Volcanics in the Ahipara - Herekino Forest - Maungatawha Range region. Geochemical sampling and reconnaissance work has delineated a few Cu-Pb-Zn and Ni anomalies, and the area has potential for a copper ore body. The chance of a spectacular copper or nickel discovery still attracts prospectors, but only small, erratic, concentrated pockets of ore have been identified so far (Mason and Kobe, 1989).

This assessment of Northland's resources verifies that the Waipoua and adjoining Waima Forest, Mataraua Forest, and

Tutamoe Range have a low resource potential. The Kauri forest blocks immediately to the north of this area (Hokianga forests), namely the Warawara Forest, Motukaraka Scenic Reserve, Tapuwae Scenic Reserve, Omahuta and Puketū Forest areas, also have low resource potential.

Several of the remaining blocks nominated for Northland's Kauri National Park occur in areas where geochemical sampling and reconnaissance exploration has shown the potential for mineralisation. Other nominated National Park blocks are relatively small and fairly isolated. These areas are all largely untested and until more detailed exploration has been carried out it would be unfortunate for Northland's economic future if these areas were locked away in a National Park.

Northland is prospective for a number of resources. At present mining in Northland is limited, except for aggregates, and the very high grade china clays mined by New Zealand China Clays Limited at Matauri Bay and at Maungapareua. Limestone is also mined for cement production at Portland and at Wilsonville. Small local quarries produce lime for agriculture and roading purposes. The value of Northland's present mineral extraction is based mainly on supplying raw materials of a bulky non-metallic type, however Northland's metallic mineral potential still remains largely untested.

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