

A Guide to the Department of Conservation

VOLUME TWO – AUGUST 2002

A BRIEFING FOR THE NEW MINISTER OF CONSERVATION

Published by
Department of Conservation
PO Box 10 420
Wellington, New Zealand

Front cover image: West Matukituki Valley, 3207m above sea level with Mount Aspiring centre right. The speargrass in flower is *Aciphylla scott-thomsonii*.

© Crown Copyright

This report may be freely copied provided that the Department of Conservation is acknowledged as the source of information.

CONTENTS

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Introduction	5
Background	6
Name and Corporate Signature	6
Mission and Vision Statement	7
Statutory Mandate and Key Functions	7
Treaty of Waitangi/Kaupapa Atawhai	8
Stakeholder Relationships	8
Structure	10
Profile of the General Management Team and Conservators	14

MINISTERIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Profile of Statutory Bodies and Ministerial Appointed Committees and Boards	21
Key Ministerial Relationships	28
Conservation Management Strategies	29
Conservation Management Plans	30
National Park Management Plans	30

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

International Programme	31
Treaty Settlements	33
Fire control	34
Species Conservation Programmes	35
General Policy	36
The Concession System	37
Conservation Services Levy Programme	39
Mt Ruapehu Crater Lake Lahar	41
Output Class Summary	43
Useful Websites	44

Introduction

Naumai haere mai. Welcome to the Department of Conservation.

As Minister of Conservation you are responsible for overseeing the management of 30% of New Zealand's land area; protection of the nation's native plant and animal life, and protection of nationally important historic heritage.

Volume 2 provides you with an overview of the department's mandate, organisational structure, statutes, policies and plans. It also outlines your key ministerial relationships and matters that you may find of particular interest.

Background

The Department of Conservation was set up in 1987. It inherited the conservation functions of the Department of Lands and Survey, New Zealand Forest Service, New Zealand Wildlife Service, as well as responsibility for management of the foreshore, lakes and rivers from the Ministry of Transport, and management of marine mammals from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The department was also given the job of advocacy for conservation and an expanded effort to protect coastal and marine environments.

At inception, the department was described as a “mud on the boots” organisation, with responsibilities for threatened species, about one-third of the nation’s major protected land area, marine reserves, and the nation’s historic places. Its operational work includes everything from fire fighting, kakapo recovery programmes, building and maintaining tracks, huts and toilets in national parks, management of sub-Antarctic islands, and pest control through to negotiating covenants for protection on private land.

In 1997, in the wake of the Cave Creek tragedy and the ensuing enquiry, the department was restructured and the then government allocated significant additional funding to upgrade tracks and structures on lands administered by the department. Additional funding was allocated in the May 2002 Budget Announcements for the upgrade of Huts and Recreational Facilities.

In 1999, overall responsibility for the nation’s historic heritage was transferred to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. We are still responsible, however, for the management of historic heritage sites on lands that we administer.

NAME AND CORPORATE SIGNATURE



The Māori name for the department is Te Papa Atawhai. This is interpreted to mean “a treasure chest of care” and encompasses the department’s overall conservation philosophy.

The logo was conceived as a symbol illustrating this philosophy:

- The shield represents the role of guardian of New Zealand’s Crown-owned natural, cultural, scientific, recreational and historic assets.
- The blue shape represents Rangi, the sky father.
- The white frond below represents Tane, the god of the forest.
- The green-clad Papa, the earth mother, is in a protective stance.

MISSION AND VISION STATEMENT

Our challenge is to manage natural and historic heritage assets for the greatest benefit and enjoyment of all New Zealanders. We do this by conserving, advocating and promoting natural and historic heritage hoping that these values are passed on undiminished to future generations.

The department's mission is:

To conserve New Zealand's natural and historic heritage for all to enjoy now and in the future.

The department's vision is:

New Zealand's natural and historic heritage is protected; people enjoy it and are involved with the department in its conservation.

STATUTORY MANDATE AND KEY FUNCTIONS

We are the leading central government agency responsible for the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic heritage. Our legislative mandate is the Conservation Act 1987. The First Schedule to the Conservation Act lists all the legislation that determines our mandate. This is attached as Appendix one.

The key functions as set out in the Conservation Act are to:

- Manage land and other natural and historic resources;
- Preserve as far as practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, protect recreational fisheries and freshwater habitats;
- Advocate conservation of natural and historic resources;
- Promote the benefits of conservation (including Antarctica and internationally);
- Provide conservation information; and
- Foster recreation and allow tourism, to the extent that use is not inconsistent with the conservation of any natural or historic resource.

The department also contributes to the conservation and sustainable management of natural and historic heritage in areas for which it is not directly responsible. We do this through our roles under other statutes including the Resource Management Act 1991, the Fisheries Acts 1983 and 1996, the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, and the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.

Conservation management and the work of the department are characterised by a high level of public input. Conservation is based on societal support and on the concept that conservation land is the common heritage of all New Zealanders, and thus we refer to it as the public conservation estate. All conservation legislation captures the essence of conservation land as being public land. This legislation also establishes a hierarchy of conservation boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority, an independent body appointed by you. The Authority has powers to approve formal management plans binding the department, and also serves to advise you.

TREATY OF WAITANGI/KAUPAPA ATAWHAI

Kaupapa Atawhai translates to “a concept of caring”.

The department has a particular responsibility under Section 4 of the Conservation Act to interpret and administer the Act as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. This involves building and supporting effective conservation partnerships with tangata whenua at the local level. To assist this process, all Conservancies have a Kaupapa Atawhai Manager to facilitate consultation with iwi.

At Head Office, the Tumuaki, Kaupapa Atawhai, provides strategic advice to the Director-General and to other members of the General Management Team.

The department has a “kete” of policies known as the Kaupapa Māori Strategic Policy Initiatives. These cover:

- Giving effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi
- Customary use of natural resources
- Wāhi tapu
- Partnership toolbox
- Messages from consultation with Māori

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS

We work with a wide range of organisations and groups both nationally and locally. National relationships, including those with you and Parliament, are managed by the External Relations Division. Regional and local relationships are managed by Community Relations Managers and Programme Managers in conservancy and area offices. A programme of regular meetings is maintained with key stakeholders at all levels.

Government and Parliament

External Relations Division (ERD) staff, are responsible for the information flow to you and to Select Committees. They also prepare the department’s accountability documents (including the Output Agreement, Statement of Intent, Annual Report, and responses to Select Committee questions). A dedicated Ministerial Services Unit within ERD tracks and provides draft ministerial correspondence, submissions, and answers to Parliamentary questions, and arranges responses to ministerial requests for information.

Central Government

The department works closely with a range of central government departments, including the biodiversity and biosecurity departments (the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry for the Environment and Ministry of Fisheries), the central agencies (the State Services Commission, the Treasury, Te Puni Kōkiri, the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the Office of the Auditor and Controller General). The department also has working relationships with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, the Ministry for Economic Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology. There are also close operational links with departments such as the NZ Police, Ministry of Defence, NZ Customs and Land Information New Zealand. We are strongly committed to a whole-of-government approach to strategy, delivery and capacity.

We also work closely with a range of Crown entities, including Crown Research Institutes, the Tourism Board, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, the QEII National Trust and Creative New Zealand.

The New Zealand Conservation Authority and Conservation Boards are important stakeholders appointed by you. They are covered in a separate section.

National Conservation and Recreation Organisations

The department hosts a bi-monthly meeting with representatives of national non-government conservation and recreation organisations and has frequent interactions on policy and operational matters in between. You are welcome to attend the bi-monthly meetings.

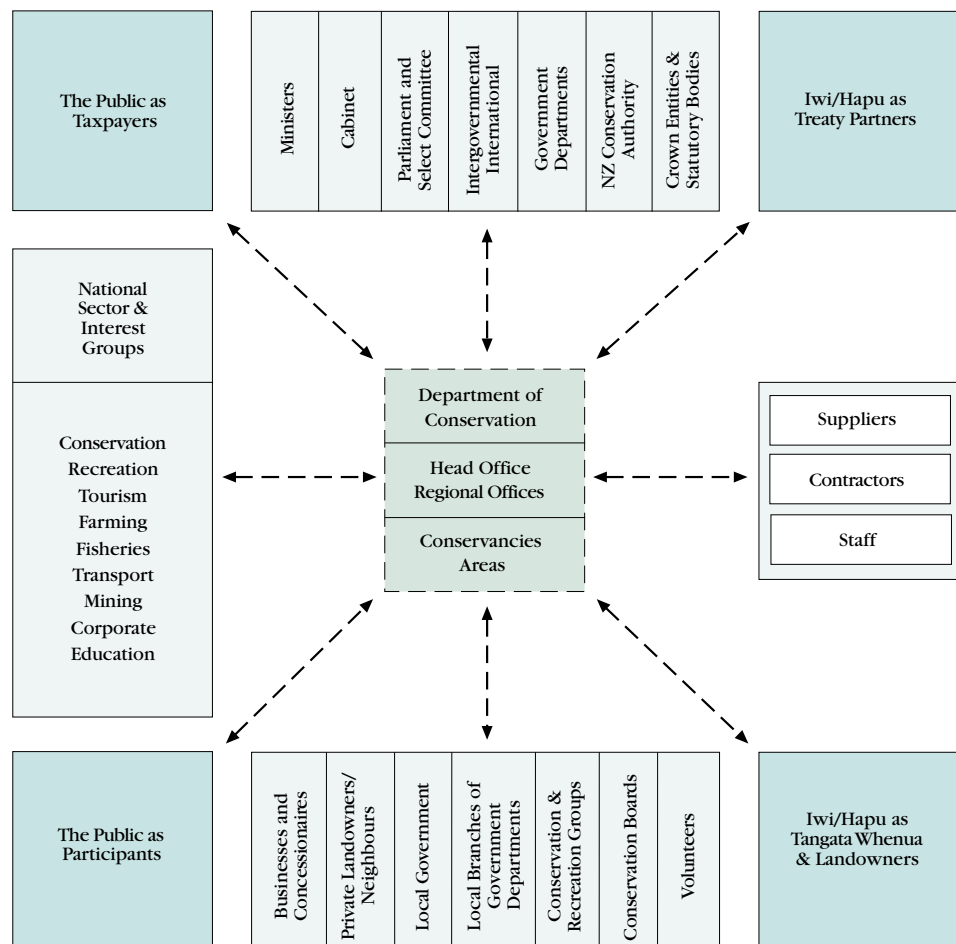
National Sector Groups

The department interacts with a wide range of national sector groups, including local government, tourism, science, farming, fisheries, transport, mining, energy, the business community and education providers.

Local Relationships

We are a key player in delivering the Government’s Statement of Intentions for an improved community-government relationship. Central to our local relationships are other local branches of government departments, regional and local government, iwi Māori and Conservation Boards. We have close working relationships with them at grassroots level throughout the country, as we do with many other stakeholders such as private landowners, local conservation and recreation groups, tourism, businesses, community and volunteer groups.

Figure 1: The Department’s Stakeholders



STRUCTURE

The nature of the department's work means that it has a decentralised structure with a far-flung network of offices that reinforces the importance of conservation delivery in the field. Figure 2 shows the organisational structure. The department has nearly 1,500 staff, and employs a large number of temporary and seasonal staff and contractors. Thirteen conservancies are located throughout New Zealand (see figure 4 for a map of their locations). Their main role is to ensure quality conservation management. Each conservancy has several area offices that deliver conservation outputs. Three regional offices are tasked with continuous quality improvement. The department's head office, based in Wellington, develops national policies, provides leadership and national service and support functions.

We manage almost one-third of New Zealand's landmass: about eight million hectares held in 14 national parks, twenty conservation parks and about 3,500 reserves and other categories of protected land. In the marine environment, we manage almost 7% of the territorial sea (less than 1% of the area within the Exclusive Economic Zone): 1.1 million hectares have additional protection in 16 marine reserves, two marine mammal sanctuaries, two marine parks and one specially protected area. The map in figure 3 shows the land entrusted to the department.

Figure 2: Department of Conservation - organisation structure

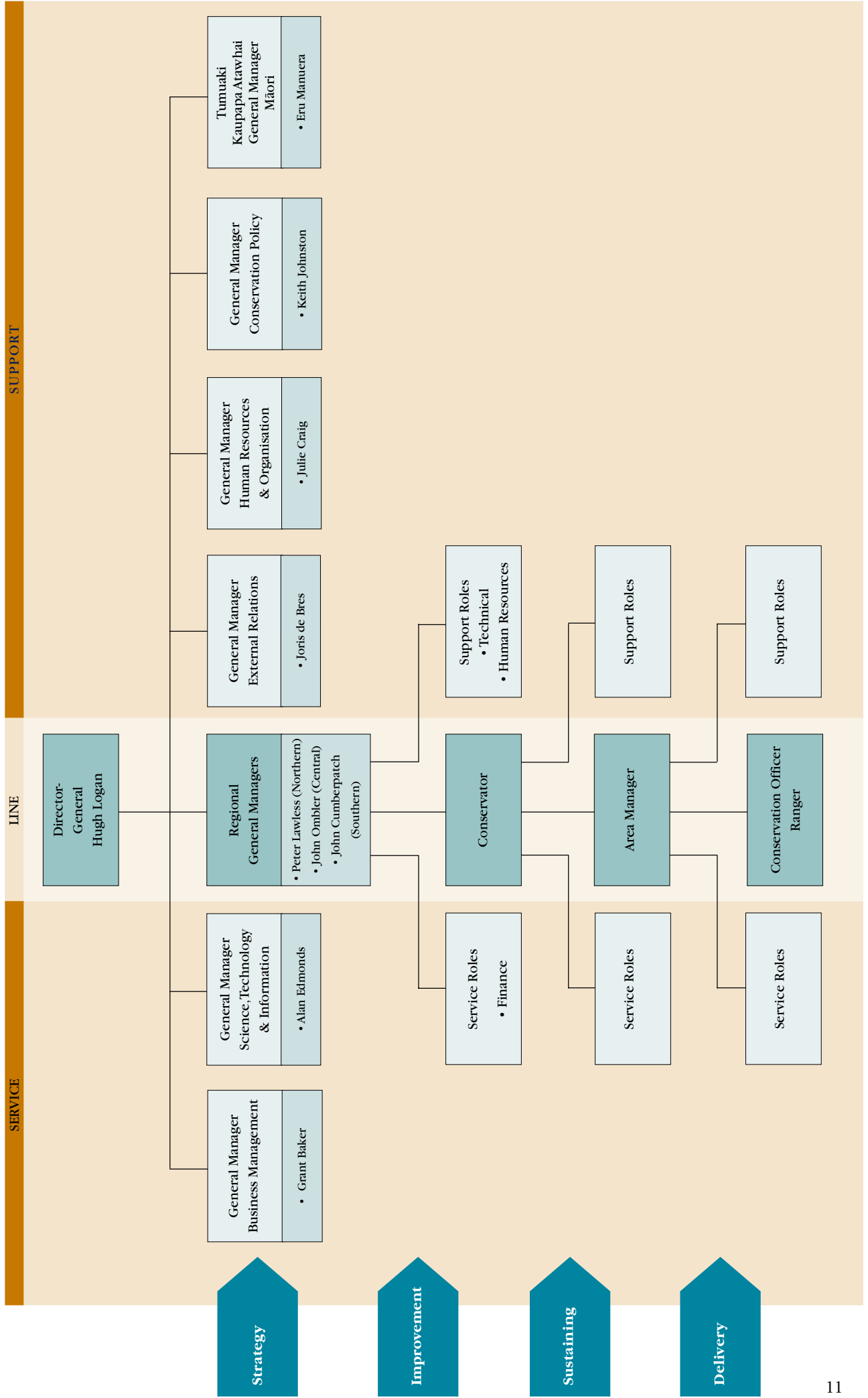


Figure 3: Map of land managed by the Department of Conservation

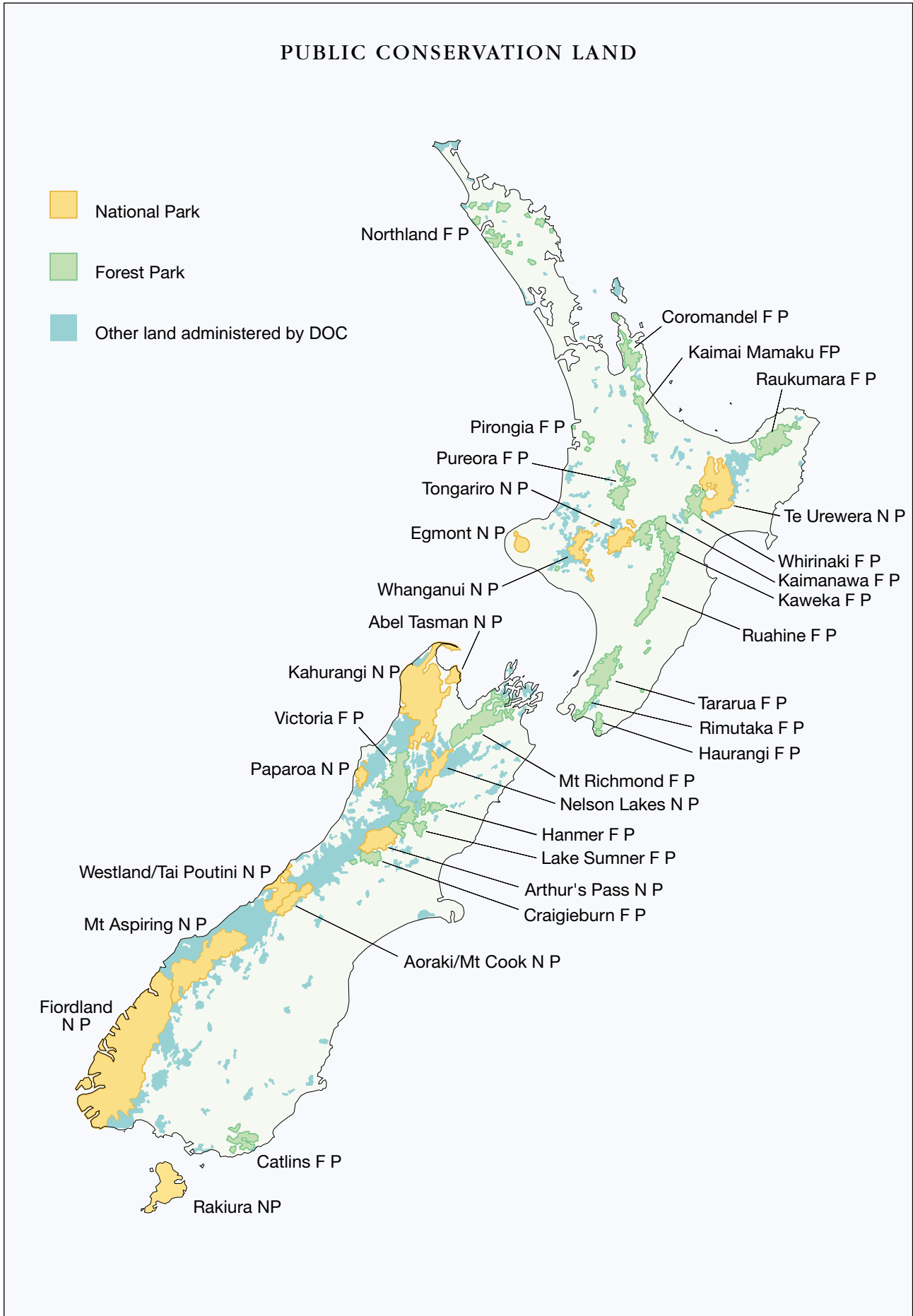


Figure 4: Map of Regions, Conservancies and Areas



PROFILE OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT TEAM AND CONSERVATORS

General Management Team



Hugh Logan, Director-General

Hugh Logan has been the Director-General of the Department of Conservation since 1997. Prior to that he was the Regional General Manager, Central and Conservator for Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy from 1991. During the 1980s Hugh worked in the New Zealand Antarctic Programme, and was director of the Antarctic Division of DSIR from 1988-1991 (the predecessor agency of the then New Zealand Antarctic Institute). Hugh worked in National Parks and Forest Parks in the 1970s, he has a Masters of Arts Degree (First Class Honours) in history from Canterbury University and was awarded a Queen's Service Medal for work on the Mt Erebus DC-10 disaster.



Peter Lawless, Regional General Manager Northern

Peter Lawless joined the Department of Conservation when it formed in 1987 and has been Regional General Manager Northern since 2001. Beginning in 1983 as a freshwater specialist with the Commission for the Environment, he has worked in policy, technical, field delivery and audit roles in the department. The Northern region has 450 staff in five conservancies: Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Tongariro/Taupo.



John Ombler, Regional General Manager Central

John Ombler started working in National Parks in 1975, and joined the Department of Conservation, at its inception, in 1987. Since then he has been conservator in Whanganui, Hawkes Bay and Auckland, before taking up his present position in 1997 as the Regional General Manager, Central.

The Central Region includes the East Coast/Hawke's Bay, Wanganui, Wellington and Nelson/Marlborough conservancies. There is a small Central Regional Office, supporting the Regional General Manager in Wellington.



John Cumberpatch, Regional General Manager Southern

John Cumberpatch joined the department as Regional General Manager, Southern in 1997. He previously worked for Noel Leeming as General Manager - NZ group, and for Firestone NZ Ltd as an Executive Director /General Manager Sales and Marketing.

The Southern Region has 450 staff members in four conservancies, Southland, Otago, Canterbury, West Coast, and a regional office in Christchurch.



Grant Baker, General Manager, Business Management

Grant Baker joined the department as the Regional General Manager responsible for the Northern region in 1997 and took up his present position as General Manager of Business Management in 2000. His previous background included General Manager positions with Marine & Industrial Safety Inspection Services Limited and Broadcast Communications Limited.

The Business Management Division has 30 staff members in four units (Finance, Business Systems, Legal and National Revenue) and provides financial, business and legal management services to the department and to you.



Alan Edmonds, General Manager, Science, Technology and Information

Alan Edmonds is a foundation member of the department, joining its establishment team in 1987 as Deputy Director-General and taking up his present position as General Manager, Science, Technology and Information Services in 1997. He previously managed the QEII National Trust and lectured in biological sciences at Waikato and Lincoln Universities.

Science, Technology and Information Services is an independent unit, not attached to head or regional offices and provides research and technical services, application and database development and information and network services for the whole department. There are 130 permanent and 67 temporary staff in three units (Science and Research, Biodiversity Recovery and Information Management). Some Science and Research staff are located in region and conservancy offices.



Joris de Bres, General Manager, External Relations

Joris de Bres joined the department as Public Awareness Manager in 1993, and took up his present position as General Manager of External Relations in 1997. He previously worked for the Public Service Association as Assistant General Secretary in Wellington and Regional Secretary for Auckland and Northland.

The External Relations division has 28 staff in seven units (Relationship Management, Treaty Settlements, Public Awareness, Minister's Office staff, New Zealand Conservation Authority, Ministerial Services and Landowner Relations). Joris is currently filling an acting position at Child, Youth and Family. In his absence, Henry Weston is the Acting General Manager, External Relations.



Julie Craig, General Manager, Human Resources and Organisation

Julie Craig joined the department as General Manager, Human Resources and Organisation in late 1998, from the Office of Treaty Settlements where she worked as Policy Manager and Chief Crown Negotiator. Previously she worked for a number of years at the State Services Commission where her last role was Branch Manager, Education Sector Group.

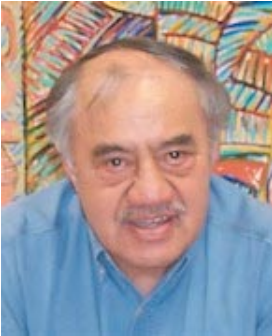
The Human Resources and Organisation Division has 20 staff members in three sections (Strategic Systems, Support and Internal Audit).



Keith Johnston, General Manager, Conservation Policy,

Keith Johnston joined the department as Public Awareness Manager in 1989. He joined the Executive Team in 1993 as Executive Manager Strategic Development and in 1999 he became General Manager, Conservation Policy.

The Conservation Policy Division has 14 analysts and 1 support staff member all reporting to the General Manager.



Eru Manuera, Tumuaki Kaupapa Atawhai

Eru Manuera provides strategic advice on Māori issues to the Director-General and General Managers. Eru also provides specific advice on local matters, but generally speaking, advice at this level is provided by the Kaupapa Atawhai Manager, an advisory and management position within each conservancy.

Eru also represents the Director-General at Ngā Whenua Rahui Committee meetings. This is a fund supported by the department, along with the Maturanga Kura Taiao funding initiatives, which are available in the first instance to Māori land owners for covenanting purposes, and secondly to retain traditional Māori knowledge and its use in biodiversity management.

CONSERVATORS



Gerry Rowan, Conservator, Northland

Gerry Rowan migrated to the department in 1987 as the Regional Manager in Auckland, coming from 28 years of service with the former Department of Lands and Survey. He became Regional Conservator in the Waikato in 1989, moving to his current role as Northland Conservator late in 1992.

The Northland Conservancy is large and complex, with 120 permanent staff and numerous contractors operating from nine different locations throughout the North. Biodiversity management provides the focus of work in the conservancy, with significant species and pest (both plant and animal) management. These programmes are complemented by numerous cultural sites, to which a large tangata whenua community contributes.



Rob McCallum, Conservator, Auckland

Auckland Conservator Rob McCallum joined the department at its inception having previously worked for Lands and Survey (National Parks and Reserves). He took up his present position in 2001 having previously been Area Manager at Franz Josef Glacier, and Project Manager for the West Coast indigenous forest transfer. A graduate of Lincoln University and the University of Wales, he has also worked for the United Nations as a Technical Advisor in conservation management.

Of the 13 conservancies, Auckland has the smallest land area, but the largest resident population. It has around 100 staff, including those based at the three area offices (Auckland, Great Barrier and Warkworth). Whilst the Conservancy primarily manages 26 islands (including the Kermadecs 1000km to the north-east) it is also heavily engaged in conservation awareness programmes that have national benefits.



Greg Martin, Conservator, Waikato

Greg Martin worked for the Department of Lands and Survey based in Hamilton before the formation of the department. Since then, he has worked in a variety of operational and planning roles particularly in the areas of land administration, statutory advocacy, recreation and historic asset management within the Waikato Conservancy, before being appointed to Conservator in June 1997.

The Waikato Conservancy (some 2,249,500 ha in area) is physically, ecologically, socially and economically diverse, encompassing the rohe of Raukawa, Maniapoto, Tainui and Hauraki. The department administers 500 parcels of land totalling 270,000 ha (approximately 12% of the public conservation estate).



Chris Jenkins, Conservator, Bay of Plenty

Chris Jenkins was appointed to the position of Conservator, Bay of Plenty in 1997. Prior to this he worked for the department in Rotorua in a variety of management and technical advisory positions.

Bay of Plenty Conservancy has 72 permanent staff. Thirty of the staff work in a conservancy office in Rotorua, which is the centre for technical and administrative service. The rest of the staff are responsible for implementation of projects and report to offices in Rotorua, Tauranga and Murupara.



Paul Green, Conservator, Tongariro/Taupo

Paul Green joined the department at its inception after various roles as a Lands and Survey ranger. Since 1989 he has been Conservator of the Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy.

The Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy has 79 permanent staff and includes three area offices, Ruapehu, Tongariro/Taupo and the Taupo Fishery.



Bill Carlin, Conservator, Wanganui

Bill Carlin has been the Conservator at Wanganui since 1989, a role he took up after two years as Wanganui's Deputy Regional Manager. He started his public service career with the former Department of Lands and Survey engaged in Coastal Reserve investigation work in the Wellington region, followed by planning work in the Northland, Westland and Auckland regions. He was a member of the State Services Commission Environmental Secretariat responsible for the formation of the department.

Wanganui Conservancy manages 397,000 ha (18% of total conservancy land mass). This includes two National Parks, one Forest Park, one Marine Protected Area along with approximately 713 Reserves and Conservation Areas. The Wanganui Conservancy has approximately 90 staff members in four locations, New Plymouth, Stratford, Palmerston North and Wanganui.



Pete Williamson, Conservator, East Coast/Hawke's Bay

Peter Williamson joined the department in 1987 as a Senior Conservation Officer. He took up his present position as Conservator in 1993 after serving as Operations Manager in Gisborne.

The Conservancy has 102 staff in four areas centred on Opotiki, Gisborne, Napier and Aniwanuiwa. Contractors undertake wild animal control and maintenance of recreational facilities.



Allan Ross, Conservator, Wellington

Allan Ross was working on silviculture policy at the Forest Service head office in Wellington when the department was formed. Allan joined the department as a Principal Conservation Officer for Land Use and Water and became Director of Resource Use and Recreation prior to his appointment as Wellington Conservator in 1992.

The Wellington Conservancy employs 75 people. Administration, finance, community relations and technical specialists are based in the conservancy office in Bowen State Building. Other staff, who physically manage areas administered by the department, are based in four area offices (Waikanae, Masterton, Te One in the Chatham Islands, and Poneke co-located with the conservancy office in Wellington) and six field centres (Kapiti, Mana and Matiu Somes Islands, the National Wildlife Centre at Mt Bruce, Catchpool Valley in the Rimutaka Forest Park and Pitt Island in the the Chatham Islands). The department also has a presence at Otaki Forks and Holdsworth roadends in the Tararua Forest Park, Te Kopi in Palliser Bay and at Tuku in the Chathams.



Neil Clifton, Conservator, Nelson/Marlborough

Neil Clifton has been the Conservator for Nelson Marlborough Conservancy since 1997. Neil joined the Department of Lands and Survey in 1975 and held Ranger positions. He was appointed in 1987 to the position of Deputy Regional Conservator for the West Coast Conservancy. Neil held a number of managerial positions on the West Coast before being appointed to the Conservator's position in the then Napier Conservancy. Neil has also worked on overseas aid assignments in Asia, Australia and China and has also studied the National Parks system in the United Kingdom.

The Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy has a conservancy office in Nelson and five area offices throughout the region. It has 120 staff with a high seasonal increase in staff due to the high summer visitation. The conservancy manages over 30% of the total land area within Nelson/Marlborough.



Mike Slater, Conservator, West Coast – Tai Poutini

Mike Slater joined the department in Te Anau in 1987 and moved to Invercargill in 1989 as Manager Protection Use for Southland Conservancy. He took up his present position as Conservator, West Coast in 1996. He had previously worked for the New Zealand Forest Service since 1977, predominately in Southland.

The West Coast Conservancy manages 1.9 million hectares of public conservation land including management involvement in five National Parks. The conservancy has a permanent staff of 138 across five area offices in addition to the conservancy office.



Mike Cuddihy, Conservator, Canterbury

Mike Cuddihy has been the Conservator for Canterbury since 1989. Prior to this position, he was the department's Deputy Regional Manager in the Waikato Region. In 1986, Mike worked on the Establishment Committee that set up the new department. From 1971 to 1986 Mike was an environmental forester employed by the New Zealand Forest Service on environmental management issues throughout New Zealand.

Canterbury Conservancy has 120 staff operating from Christchurch and five area offices. The area offices are located at Mount Cook, Twizel, Geraldine, Christchurch, and Arthur's Pass.



Jeff Connell, Conservator, Otago

Jeff Connell joined the department in 1987, as Regional Manager Wanganui (responsible for operations in the lower third of the North Island). He then transferred to his present position of Otago Conservator in 1989. He earlier held legal positions in the State Services Commission and the former Ministry of Transport, before moving across into policy and line management in the latter.

Otago Conservancy spans the lower South Island between Mount Aspiring National Park in the west and the Otago coastline in the east. It includes some of New Zealand's driest and wettest places, including the distinctive landscape of Central Otago, and a particular range of ecosystems and species. The conservancy has a permanent staff of 95, located principally in Dunedin, Alexandra, Wanaka and Queenstown. During the field season, staffing can swell by as much as another 60, working on walking tracks, in visitor centres and in the high country.



Kevin O'Connor, Conservator, Southland

Kevin O'Connor began his career as a Ranger Trainee in the New Zealand Forest Service in 1973. He held Ranger positions in the Environmental Division until 1987 when he was appointed within the, then new, department as District Conservator, Taupo. He has worked as an Operations Manager in Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy for seven years and more recently as Manager Technical Support in the Central Regional Office in Wellington. Kevin O'Connor became Southland Conservator in August 2002.

The Southland Conservancy covers 2.8 million hectares including Fiordland and Rakiura National Parks and the Sub-Antarctic Islands employing 105 permanent staff and up to 75 seasonal staff.

PROFILE OF STATUTORY BODIES AND MINISTERIAL APPOINTED COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA) and Conservation Boards

Background

New Zealand has a long history of formalised citizen input into the management of public conservation areas by means of management boards and committees. In the late 1980s, the Government decided to review and then reduce the number of boards and committees inherited by the, then new, Department of Conservation from its predecessors. Under the current structure, the New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA) and the conservation boards are those bodies established by statute with the broadest range of interests and greatest depth of relationship with the department with regard to its management responsibilities.

NZCA

The NZCA is a 13-member ministerial appointed statutory body. The current term of appointment for the members of the NZCA expires on 31 May 2005. In the recent appointment round, eight members were re-appointed, four new members were appointed and there is one further member to appoint (on the recommendation of Federated Mountain Clubs of NZ Inc.). Of the 13 members, nine are appointed on the nomination or recommendation of, or consultation with, designated organisations or Ministers. Four are appointed after receipt of public nominations. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the organisations and Ministers you are required to consult with when making appointments.

Table 1: Organisations and Ministers

Consultation with/Recommendation from	Number of Appointments to be made
Ngai Tahu	1
Federated Mountain Clubs	1
Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand	1
Royal Society	1
Minister of Tourism	2
Minister of Māori Affairs	2
Minister of Local Government	1
Public Nominations	4
Total	13

The NZCA represents the public's long-term interest in conservation at a national level. It advises the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation. The NZCA has functions under the following Acts: Conservation Act 1987, the National Parks Act 1980, the Walkways Act 1990, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971, the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and the Forest (West Coast Accord) Act.

In particular the NZCA approves general policy for national parks, conservation management strategies and national park management plans; it initiates investigations of proposals for national park status, and it makes recommendations relating to national parks after consultation with conservation boards. As Minister you need to consult with the NZCA in:

- a) making appointments to conservation boards;
- b) making decisions on National Parks; and
- c) approving the release of biological organisms into national parks or reserves.

The NZCA will report to you annually on the exercise of its powers and functions and you are required to table that report in the House.

Conservation Boards

There are 14 conservation boards, one for each of the department's 13 conservancies plus one for the Chatham Islands. Conservation boards provide for interaction between the community and the department. They are independent statutory bodies appointed by you to advise on the department's policy and activities at a regional level. Each conservation board reports annually to the NZCA.

You will appoint approximately one third (55) of the members each year for a three-year term.

Contacts

Kerry Marshall – Chair



Kerry Marshall was appointed as Chairman of the New Zealand Conservation Authority in December 2000. Kerry was first appointed as a member of the Authority in 1996. Kerry is a past Mayor of Tasman district (location of three national parks) and past President of Local Government New Zealand. He is chairperson of the Visitor Information Network (VIN Inc.) and member of the steering group for the National Tourism Strategy.

Catherine Tudhope – Manager



Catherine Tudhope joined the public service in 1972 and held many different positions in the organisation, which has variously been called the Department of Industries and Commerce, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Commerce. Before taking up her present position, in 1997, Catherine was working in the Tourism Policy Group (now the Ministry of Tourism), with particular interests in the Wairakei Tourist Park (Taupo), rural and Māori tourism.

Catherine has one staff member, and together they are responsible for providing administrative services to the New Zealand Conservation Authority, as well as providing support in making appointments to the NZCA, conservation boards and other statutory bodies.

New Zealand Fish and Game Council, Regional Fish and Game Councils and the New Zealand Game Bird Habitat Trust Board

The New Zealand Fish and Game Council comprises one appointee from each of the twelve Fish and Game Regions. These councils are crown entities subject to audit and public accounting rules under the Public Finance Act. Each produces an annual report which is tabled in the House. They are funded from sales of fishing and hunting licences, with a current total budget of \$6.2 million. You are responsible for the approval of their annual budgets, licence fees and conditions for fishing/hunting.

Regional Fish and Game Council members (12 persons each council) are elected every three years by licence holders. Each regional council appoints a member to make up the New Zealand Council.

With the exception of the Taupo sports fishery, which is managed by the department in consultation with the Taupo Fishery Advisory Committee, (a 10 person, Minister of Conservation appointed committee), Regional fish and game councils are responsible for the management, maintenance and enhancement of sports fish and game bird resources in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters.

Fish and Game Councils employ their own staff and report directly to you. They are independent of the department although there is a non-voting departmental representative on each of the 13 councils.

Regional Fish and Game Councils' management programmes are set by annual operational work plans and 10-year fish and game management plans which are approved by you.

The NZ Council is responsible for providing advice to the you in respect of your responsibilities for sports fish and game, develop policy and guidelines, advocate the national interests of anglers and hunters and to provide national co-ordination.

The NZ Council also services the New Zealand Game Bird Habitat Trust Board, which is a small crown entity consisting of six persons, appointed by you to administer and distribute funds derived from the sale of habitat stamps and artwork to benefit game bird and other wildlife habitats, (annual income is approx \$90,000). Their terms of appointment expire on 31 December 2004.

Key Contacts:

Sandy Lawrie – Chair



Sandy Lawrie has been a fish and game councillor since the early 80s and was elected to the Eastern Region of Fish and Game New Zealand when the new structure was set up in 1991. He has been a member of the New Zealand Council since 1996. He was Chairman of the eastern region for four years prior to his election as Chairman of the New Zealand Council in February 2001. The New Zealand Council comprises one appointee from each of the 12 Fish and Game Regions.

He is a keen angler and outside of Fish and Game has been a senior local authority manager since 1979 – and is currently Deputy CEO of Environment Bay of Plenty and Manager of Quayside Holdings Limited.



Bryce Johnson – Director

Bryce Johnson joined the Acclimatisation Societies, which were the predecessors to the present Fish and Game Councils, as their first National Director in 1980. He has a tertiary background in general biological science, agricultural science and wildlife management. He previously worked for the Ministry of Agriculture as a Farm Advisory Officer in the South Island.

Bryce leads Fish and Game's national advocacy to Government and others on current issues such as agricultural degradation of lowland streams ('dirty dairying'), tourism impact planning, treaty settlements and the protection of public access for outdoor recreation. He oversees a staff of seven in the Council's national office in Wellington, which is responsible for the co-ordination of the 12 regional Fish and Game Councils that manage sports fish and game across the country (except the Taupo fishery).

Queen Elizabeth II National Trust

You are responsible for the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust. There is an annual purchase agreement with the Trust and the Minister appoints the chairperson and three other directors. The membership elects the other two directors. The chief executive of the Trust is Margaret McKee.

The Board reports annually to you together with its audited accounts and you are required to table them in the House.

Key Contacts:

Sir Paul Reeves – Chair



Sir Paul is a Knight Bachelor, ex-Governor General of New Zealand, ex-Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand between 1980 and 1985. He has been an advisor to a number of organisations and is the Chairperson of the Bioethics Council.



Margaret McKee – Director

Margaret has a degree in horticulture. She has worked in technical product development and strategic marketing roles in the horticulture and gardening industries. Margaret has been the business manager of Outward Bound with responsibility for brand management, sales, marketing, sponsorship, product and curriculum development.

Margaret has travelled widely both within New Zealand and internationally. She is a past New Zealand swimming champion and her personal interests include tramping, sailing and fly fishing.

Nature Heritage Fund

The Nature Heritage Fund is an independent fund administered by an advisory committee appointed by you under section 56 of the Conservation Act 1987. The members of the committee are:

Ms Di Lucas of Christchurch (Chairperson)

Dr Gerry McSweeney of Arthur's Pass

Ms Jan Riddell of Winton, Southland

Michael Lee of Waiheke Island

In 2001, terms of appointment for the Nature Heritage Fund committee members were established and all terms expire on 31 October 2004. You have absolute discretion as to the number of members and the terms and conditions of their appointment.

Servicing of the committee is provided by a small secretariat in the department.

The Nature Heritage Fund is a contestable ministerial fund established in 1990 to help achieve the objectives of the Government's Indigenous Forest Policy. The fund was set up as a voluntary mechanism to assist private landowners to protect nature conservation values on their properties. To date the fund has protected some 180,000 hectares of land by either acquisition or covenant.

The fund receives a wide range of applications for funding each year from landowners, non government organisations, local authorities and the department itself. The committee considers these applications at meetings held four times a year (urgency procedures are available) and makes recommendations to you. As Minister you approve a schedule of recommendations. A delegation to the Director-General authorises the implementation of those approvals. A sum of \$7.197 million is available for allocation in the 2002/03 financial year.

In addition, the fund has recently been given the role of administering the conservation component of the South Island Landless Natives Act (SILNA) package. The Government has identified 5,000 hectares of forest in the South Island, mainly in the Tautuku/Waikawa block on the South Otago coast and the Waitutu/West Rowallan blocks adjacent to Fiordland National Park. An allocation of \$16 million over seven financial years is available to facilitate conservation payments for covenants in perpetuity. Expressions of interest have been received from over half of these sections and the Fund is currently in discussions with the respective Trusts.

Key Contacts:

Di Lucas – Chair

Di Lucas, a registered New Zealand Institute Landscape Architect, who runs her own business (Lucas Associates) from Christchurch, has chaired the Nature Heritage Fund since 1990. She is a past member of the Ngā Whenua Rahui committee, New Zealand Conservation Authority, Canterbury Regional Council and the New Zealand Environmental Council. She also participated in the Ministerial Committee that prepared the New Zealand Forest Policy in 1990.

As a landscape planner Di works with land owners, iwi, communities, councils and organisations in resource planning, sustainable land management, heritage protection, landscape ecology and restoration work.

Allan McKenzie – Manager, Nature Heritage Fund

Ngā Whenua Rahui Komiti

Like the Nature Heritage Fund this committee was also established under section 56 of the Conservation Act by the Minister, to advise on the expenditure of funds established to achieve conservation outcomes on Māori land with high conservation and spiritual values geared toward the owners retaining tino rangatiratanga (ownership and control). Mechanisms used have been Ngā Whenua Kawenata (covenants) and Ngā Whenua Rahui deeds pursuant to section 338 and 340 of Te Ture Whenua Act - creation of Māori reservations.

Ngā Whenua Rahui also administers the Matauranga Kura Taiao Fund. This is a new contestable fund to support hapu/iwi initiatives to increase their capability to retain and promote traditional Māori knowledge and its use in biodiversity management. An opportunity also arises for tangata whenua to participate in processes for managing biodiversity in their rohe. The Fund aims to give recognition to the importance of tangata whenua participation in managing biodiversity that is consistent with customary knowledge and practices.

You have absolute discretion as to the number of members and the terms and conditions of their appointment. There are currently four members on this committee/Komiti.

No terms of appointment have yet been established for the Nga Whenua Rahui Komiti. The previous Minister advised the Komiti that she wished to appoint an additional member to replace Di Lucas who resigned in 2000. The department has in preparation a report and recommendation on this appointment.

Key Contacts:

Tumu te Heuheu – Chair

Julie Black – Manager, Ngā Whenua Rahui

Guardians of Lakes Manapouri, Monowai and Te Anau

There are currently eight Guardians appointed by you. They meet twice a year and work with the power companies in monitoring the impact of power generation on the lakes, and particularly water levels. They are currently on three year terms of appointment with some terms of appointment expiring each year.

Guardians of Lake Wanaka

There are four Guardians appointed by you. They monitor the environmental health of the lake. They are all on the same term of appointment which expires on 30 June 2005.

Taupo-nui-a-Tia Management Board

This management board has equal Ngati Tuwharetoa and Crown membership and administers the beds of Taupo waters. In consultation with the Minister of Māori Affairs, you appoint the Crown members of which there are four. Their terms of appointment expire in November 2004.

Marine Reserve Committees

Some marine reserves have committees and some do not. Their function is to advise on the management of the reserve. Where there is a committee, it is a committee of the relevant conservation board and it receives its powers and functions from the board. Those members who are not conservation board members are appointed by you under section 56 of the Conservation Act. It is anticipated that the department will report to you shortly with recommendations for appointment to the Kapiti and Te Angiangi marine reserve committees.

Other bodies

The Minister has the right to nominate or appoint a member to some private trusts e.g Eastwoodhill Arboretum on the East Coast, the Fiordland Museum Trust in Te Anau, the Peninsular Counties Library Trust in Otago. The trust deeds tend to be very specific as to the qualities required in the Minister's nominee. There are no appointments pending.

Reserve Boards

In the majority of cases the Minister of Conservation has delegated the appointment of members of management boards established under the Reserves Act to the Director-General.

There are a few exceptions where the Minister has continued to make the appointments. These are the Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve Board and the Rotoiti Scenic Reserve Board. Appointments to these boards will arise in May 2004. The former Minister has also made appointments to the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board, but no appointments are due until August 2006. Reserve boards control and administer the reserve to which they are appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

KEY MINISTERIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Table 2: Key Ministerial relationships for the conservation portfolio

Minister	Key Issue
Minister of Finance	Budget round
Minister of State Services	Chief Executive's performance
Minister for the Environment	Biodiversity Strategy, Oceans Policy, Resource Management Act
Minister of Fisheries	Marine Reserves, Aquaculture, Oceans Policy, Conservation Services Levy, seabird and marine mammal by-catch
Minister of Biosecurity	Biosecurity issues (the Department has a direct reporting relationship to the Minister)
Minister of Forestry	Resource Management Act processes, SILNA forests
Minister of Agriculture	Biosecurity issues, possum control (Animal Health Board), border control
Minister of Lands	South Island high country (tenure review)
Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage	Historic conservation, Artists in Residence
Minister of Tourism	Nature tourism, tourist pressures on conservation areas
Minister of Local Government	Resource Management Act issues
Minister in Charge of Treaty of Waitangi Settlements	Treaty settlements involving cultural redress (conservation land and protocols)
Minister of Recreation and Sport	Recreation in conservation areas
Minister of Māori Affairs	Departmental responsiveness to iwi, appointments to statutory bodies
Minister for Economic Development	Mining on conservation lands, regional development
Minister of Science, Research and Technology	Conservation research

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The purpose of conservation management strategies (CMS) is to:

- give effect to general policy;
- establish objectives for integrated management of natural and historic resources, including species, by the department; and
- establish objectives for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes.

CMS's are required by the Conservation Act. There are currently 16 approved and one draft (West Coast which is being revised following the transfer of former Timberlands managed indigenous forests to the department).

CMS's are 10-year strategies with one for each conservancy plus the Chatham Islands, Stewart Island/Rakiura, the sub-Antarctic islands and Hawke's Bay (reflecting a former structure of the department).

CMS's are developed by means of a public process set out in the Conservation Act.

CMS's are approved by the New Zealand Conservation Authority after having regard for any recommendations from you.

The oldest CMS is for Hawke's Bay and was approved in September 1994. The most recent is for Tongariro/Taupo and was approved in February 2002.

Before reviews are undertaken of any of the approved CMS's, the department is developing a standard operating procedure for format and process and is working on the development of general policy so as to achieve national consistency in policy and content. These tools were not available when the current CMS's were originally developed.

Table 3: Current Conservation Management Strategies

Conservation Management Strategy (CMS)	Approved
Northland	April 1999
Auckland	June 1995
Waikato	September 1996
Bay of Plenty	December 1997
East Coast	October 1998
Tongariro/Taupo	April 2002
Wanganui	April 1997
Hawke's Bay	September 1994
Wellington	March 1996
Nelson/Marlborough	September 1996
West Coast	in draft
Canterbury	June 2000
Otago	June 1998
Mainland Southland/West Otago	July 1998
Stewart Island/Rakiura	December 1997
The sub-Antarctic islands	July 1998
Chatham Islands	August 1999

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Conservation Act also provides for conservation management plans (CMP). Their purpose is to implement conservation management strategies and provide more detail than the CMS's on objectives for managing an area. There are very few conservation management plans but examples are the Kapiti and Cape Rodney - Okakari Point ("Leigh") marine reserves and the J.M. Barker National Historic Reserve on Chatham Island.

CMP's are approved by conservation boards.

NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLANS

New Zealand has 14 national parks. The National Park Act requires that they each have a management plan. Only Rakiura (Stewart Island), established in March 2002, does not yet have a plan. The process for the development of the Rakiura plan is provided for in the Southland Conservancy's business plans for the current and following year.

National park management plans have a 10-year life and the majority are currently being reviewed. This involves a public process. The New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA) approves national park management plans after having regard for your views.

The NZCA will shortly refer the revised draft Nelson Lakes National Park Management Plan to you.

Table 4: Current National Park Management Plans.

National Park Management Plan	Approval
Rakiura	Yet to be developed, preparation will commence when Fiordland National Park Management Plan referred to NZCA
Kahurangi	Approved June 2001
Tongariro	Approved April 1990, review commenced 2002
Whanganui	Approved March 1989, overdue for review
Te Urewera	Approved February 1989, overdue for review, about to be referred to NZCA/MOC July 2002
Abel Tasman	Approved July 1986, overdue for review, plan being reviewed for re-release.
Nelson Lakes	Approved May 1988, overdue for review, with NZCA for approval
Paparoa	Approved November 1992, review due 2002.
Mt Aspiring	Approved October 1994
Arthur's Pass	Approved Oct 1994
Fiordland	Approved August 1991, overdue for review, draft prepared for release 2002
Westland/Tai Poutini	Approved December 2001
Egmont	Approved February 2002
Aoraki/Mt Cook	Submissions being analysed, revised draft due late September to Conservation Board

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME

International Conservation Agreements

The New Zealand Government is a signatory to a range of international agreements, a number of which relate to international environmental and conservation issues that impact upon the work of the department. Those in which we have a particular interest include:

Antarctic Treaty

Promotes peaceful international scientific co-operation in Antarctica. In 1994 New Zealand passed the Antarctic (Environmental Protection) Act. The Act provides for the regulation of human activities in Antarctica. It details obligations relating to environmental impact assessment, flora and fauna protection, waste management, prevention of marine pollution, respect of specially protected areas, and liability for environmental damage.

CITES

The department is the administering agency for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This convention facilitates the regulation and control of international trade in those species of wild animals and plants, their parts and derivatives, which are listed under the Convention.

Convention on Biological Diversity

Promotes the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. New Zealand's strategy for implementing the convention is described in "The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy".

Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

We provide technical input to an international commission, established under this convention, which studies and supervises the preservation of fish and bird life in Antarctica.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

This convention is relevant to a number of species that spend part of their migratory cycle in New Zealand territory. Our initial interest in the convention focused on the development of a new conservation agreement, to protect species of migrating albatrosses and petrels. It was signed on 19 June 2001 by seven fishing nations (New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, Peru, Chile, France and the United Kingdom).

A significant current development is a proposal from Australia to the Conference of Parties to the Convention (CoP7 - to be held in Bonn 18-24 September 2002). The proposal is to include six species of cetacean in Appendix I of the Convention, namely the: Antarctic minke whale, Bryde's whale, fin whale, sei whale, pygmy right whale, and the sperm whale.

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

This convention established the International Whaling Commission (IWC). New Zealand advocates for protection of whales and supports the current moratorium on commercial whaling and the establishment of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary. The department contributes to the IWC's scientific committee, whose recommendations have a major bearing on many of the decisions taken by the Commission. It is important to note that the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (September 2002) will, for the first time, consider inclusion of six whale species for protection as migratory species.

Natural Resource Management Council and the Environment Protection and Heritage Council

These Australian and New Zealand ministerial councils provide opportunities for member governments to exchange information and experience and to develop co-ordinated policies for environment and conservation issues.

Ramsar Wetlands Convention

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, an agreement for the protection and wise management of wetlands, was signed at Ramsar, Iran in 1971. Five of New Zealand's wetlands have been registered under the Ramsar Convention as wetlands of international importance. While Ramsar listing gives these wetlands an international status, in New Zealand it is the reserves system and the Resource Management Act that provide day to day protection.

The Office of the Controller and Auditor-General released a report in April 2001 '*Meeting International Environmental Obligations*', which concluded that policies and legislative measures adopted to implement the Ramsar Convention do not appear to have been successful in meeting the desired outcomes of the Convention. We have subsequently taken measures to address the concerns that relate to the Department's operational responsibilities.

SPREP

The South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, based in Apia, co-ordinates environmental programmes in the region. Members are Micronesian and Polynesian countries, Australia, New Zealand, France, the United Kingdom and the USA. The department is the technical focal point for New Zealand and a representative attends intergovernmental meetings. We also agree to cover assistance with short-term projects and training.

World Heritage Convention

The department is the State Party representative for this convention, which seeks to ensure the protection and conservation for future generations of cultural and natural heritage of "outstanding universal value". The most significant current domestic issue relates to the management of the predicted lahar event from Mount Ruapehu, which is part of the Tongariro National Park World Heritage site. We are also preparing a periodic report on the state of implementation of the World Heritage Convention in New Zealand. This report, which is to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre by 31 December 2002, will be included in a synthesis of reports from all States Parties to the Convention in the Asia Pacific Region. The combined report will be considered by the World Heritage Committee (the governing body of the Convention) in June 2003.

New Zealand will stand for election to the World Heritage Committee in November 2003. Our head of delegation for this task is Tumu te Heuheu, Paramount Chief of Ngati Tuwharetoa supported by our staff. Our bid for election will be based on:

- New Zealand's expertise in conservation management but lack of previous representation on the Committee;
- The special character of World Heritage in the Pacific;
- New Zealand's ability to represent Pacific interests; and
- The strong government support for New Zealand's bid and its leadership by Tumu te Heuheu.

TREATY SETTLEMENTS

The department plays a full and active role in the Treaty settlement process led by the Office of Treaty Settlements. Given the particular importance of land and other natural resources to iwi, the department is included as a member of each Crown negotiating team. The department's participation in Crown negotiating teams relates mainly to 'cultural redress' as opposed to other key aspects such as financial and commercial redress or the Crown apology. The department manages its input into the Treaty settlements process through the Treaty Settlements Unit within Head Office. The unit is staffed by two full-time officers who work closely with other staff in the legal team, conservancies, and area offices.

Iwi approach settlement negotiations with different expectations of cultural redress. Some iwi are intent on securing the transfer of large areas of land or water to them. Others are concerned about the liabilities that come with ownership and have no desire to take sole responsibility for conservation management. Crown policy on the use of conservation land has been that it is not readily available for use in Treaty settlements, but small, discrete sites of high significance to iwi may be transferred. Ministers have on occasion made exceptions to that policy in the interests of concluding a settlement.

Generally, the cultural redress package developed for the Ngāi Tahu settlement continues to provide the framework for addressing cultural elements of settlements. Redress instruments range from the transfer of small, discrete sites of high significance, which is considered the highest form of redress, to temporary camping entitlements for food gathering purposes. In between there are a range of other mechanisms to provide for iwi management of sites, joint Crown/iwi management, or ongoing Crown management with particular recognition of iwi associations. A standard redress instrument across settlements is a Protocol to govern the department's future relationship with an iwi.

Treaty settlement negotiations present the department with an important opportunity to enhance relations with iwi. Where relations are not strong or perhaps even poor, the settlement process enables both sides to get to know one another and build trust through the negotiation of settlement redress including a Protocol. Where relations are positive and already working well, the settlement process can take them to a new level.

The Crown has recently concluded settlement negotiations with Ngāti Ruanui and Ngāti Tama in Taranaki. The Ngāti Awa settlement in the Bay of Plenty has been finalised but is subject to litigation from cross-claimants. The Crown is continuing to focus resources in both those areas with negotiations progressing well with Ngā Rauru in South Taranaki. Negotiations with the five Muriwhenua iwi in the Far North are the other key priority but mandating issues have slowed progress.

FIRE CONTROL

The Minister of Conservation, under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, is the fire authority for State areas and a one kilometre fire safety margin. State areas are generally those lands administered by the department. The responsibilities of a fire authority have been delegated from the Minister of Conservation to the Director-General.

The National Rural Fire Authority (The New Zealand Fire Service Commission) is tasked to ensure all fire authorities (including the department) meet their responsibilities under legislation and the Rural Fire Management Code of Practice. Audits are completed to ensure a current approved Fire Plan is maintained by a fire authority.

Fire Plans cover call out and response procedures in the event of a fire, the issuing of public warnings in regards to escalating fire dangers, the declaration of fire seasons, fire permitting requirements and standing operational procedures. Each conservancy produces and has approved an annual Fire Plan

Departmental staff and volunteer rural fire force members are trained to competencies outlined in the National Framework to ensure safe and effective fire suppression operations are carried out.

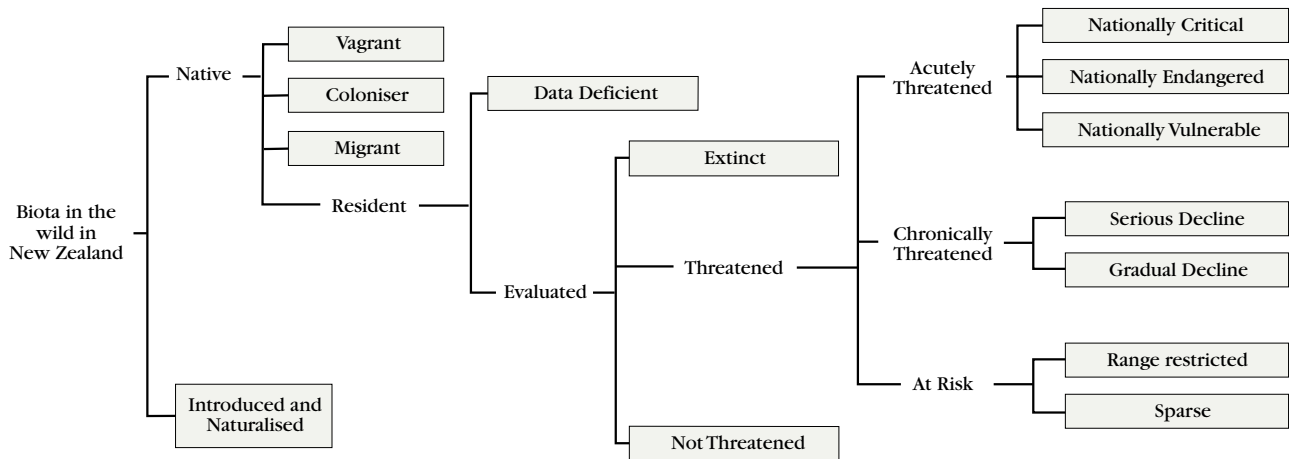
The department is aiming to improve its understanding of fire ecology. The department will do this by investigating the relationships between indigenous ecosystems functioning and fire.

SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

Context

Under the New Zealand Threat Classification System, as at June 2002, there are approximately 2,300 species in the Threatened category [approximately 2,000 terrestrial, 67 freshwater and approximately 340 marine species] and another approximately 2,050 in the Data Deficient category [approximately 1,950 terrestrial, approximately 20 freshwater and approximately 70 marine species].

Figure 5: Structure of the New Zealand Threat Classification System



Outstanding Policy Issues

The numbers of species recognised as threatened has increased greatly since the nearest equivalent to this exercise was last carried out in 1994. There are also very large numbers of species listed as data deficient, which means they are considered likely to be threatened, but too little is known about them to attempt to list them within this system. Although this, almost ten-fold increase in numbers, predominantly results from better knowledge, it does highlight the continuing decline in our natural heritage.

For some species found on mainland New Zealand, there has been a downturn in species viability. For example, mohua (yellowhead) were once a common forest bird in New Zealand. Even in intensively managed areas mohua populations have been reduced by more than 70% in the last two years due to successive beech mast years and associated eruptions of rat and stoat populations. Information from video monitoring of blue duck nests identifies mustelids as a key threat, taking eggs and killing breeding females on the nest, and indicates that the plight of blue duck is much worse than previously thought.

While there are approximately 770 species in the acutely and chronically threatened categories, recovery plans have been developed for 94 species.

Policy Response

There are two approaches to species conservation, conservation by managing the ecosystem that a species uses and conservation by individually managing species.

The overall approach being adopted by the department is to develop a comprehensive system for integrating, assessing and prioritising biodiversity conservation activity. This has resulted in the development of the Natural Heritage Information Management System (NHIS). This system will become operational across areas managed by the department over the next five years.

To improve the future prospects of threatened species, priority will be given to work on:

- acutely and chronically threatened species, which are expected to decline to extinction without active intervention;
- highest priority actions identified in species recovery programme; and
- eradicating pests and weeds from island sanctuaries.

GENERAL POLICY

The Conservation Act and some of the other Acts listed in the First Schedule have provision for the development of general policy. This is high level national statutory policy.

There are currently only two approved general policies - those for National Parks and Walkways. General Policy under the Conservation Act is currently under development.

The National Parks General Policy was first developed in 1978 and reviewed in 1983. The New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA) is the approval authority. The 1983 version is the operative version. It has become dated in parts due to public sector reforms and changes in legislation within the NZCA. Departmental officers working with the policy say that it has withstood the test of time well. Each national park management plan is developed having regard for the general policy. The NZCA is currently reviewing it.

The New Zealand Walkways Policy was approved by the Minister in 1995. It applies only to the network of tracks that are established under the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990. The Act is designed to provide a legal means of walking access to and/or through public and private land, while protecting the rights of the landowners.

THE CONCESSION SYSTEM

A concession is primarily an environmental protection mechanism that gives official authorisation, usually with specific operating conditions and commercial fee charges, to conduct private and commercial activity on conservation lands. The department manages 3600 concessions. A concession may be a permit, licence, easement or lease. Concession activities include telecommunication sites, grazing, site access easements, public works, filming and recreation concessions including accommodation and transport services, aircraft activities, equipment hire, special facilities (e.g. ski-fields) and guiding services that range from passive sightseeing to specialist activity such as climbing, caving or rafting. Concessions can add value to the management of public conservation lands by:

- protecting conservation values and recreation opportunities;
- providing services and facilities for a wider range of visitors than would otherwise be possible;
- noting that concessionaires are well-placed to communicate appropriate information, behaviour protocols and conservation messages to their clients;
- promoting involvement of the private sector in supporting wider conservation issues; and
- earning revenues from concession fees which can supplement agency budgets and other conservation projects.

Impact assessment processes are built in to concession application processes and specific operating conditions for concessions can be set to minimise environmental impacts, social impacts, and visitor safety issues. Research and monitoring processes can be built into concession conditions.

The number of recreation and tourism concessions that the department manages is forecast to increase as overseas visitors increase. To control the effects of tourism and commercial activities, the proposed new Marine Reserves Bill introduces the concession provisions into the marine environment.

The main principle driving the department's concession application process is that any application should be considered according to its compatibility with the reason why we manage the land and the effects of the activity on existing environmental and social conditions. Undertaking an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is implicit in all concession applications, and is supplemented by a management review. Formal public consultation requirements and consultation with tangata whenua and boards may also be included in application processes, particularly where significant effects are anticipated, long terms of operation are being sought, or applicants are seeking exclusive use of an area. These requirements are built in to the steps that must be carried out by the department in managing any concession application.

Concession Improvements

The department is reviewing its Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Processing Concession Applications with the dual aim of:

- significantly improving our environmental impact assessment procedures for all concession applications; and
- streamlining the processing of non-notified 'low impact' concession applications.

There is a great deal of other improvement work happening in the concessions area. This includes:

- **Permissions Information System:** This tool will enhance our ability to process, manage and monitor concession activities and report to stakeholders on the number of concessions being processed, where and for what type of activity. This system is programmed for release in December-January 2003.
- A review of the Filming Cost Recovery, Fee Setting and Procedures for Concessionaire Safety Plans. New versions will be released in August 2002.
- A redesign of the department's concession website pages. This will improve accessibility and functionality for concessionaires, interest groups and the public.

Concession Statistics

	2002 Budget	2001	2000
Revenue			
- Crown	7,500,00	7,258,000	7,281,000
- Departmental	1,092,000	1,118,000	987,000
Total direct expenses	2,214,000	1,287,000	1,868,000
<i>(This is direct expenditure before any allocation of corporate overheads)</i>			
Salary and Wages	1,553,000	1,426,000	1,069,000
<i>(These salary and wage figures are 'total direct expenses')</i>			
FTE	40.9	37.5	28.1
Concessions	3,590	3,645	3,425
- Recreation/Tourism	1,130	1,134	886
- Other resource use	2,460	2,511	2,539
<i>Based on past trends the use of concessions is likely to reach 4,700 by 2010 with almost all the growth occurring in the recreation and tourism area</i>			

Analysis of crown revenue Earned in 2001

Guiding	1,465,000
Telecommunications	1,429,000
Grazing	1,024,000
Tourism Occupations	880,000
Ski Areas	638,000
Residential/Recreational Occupations	414,000
Other Occupations	368,000
Miscellaneous	265,000
Aircraft Landings	241,000
Vehicle Transport	175,000
Boating	126,000
Filming	106,000
Easements	88,000
Sporting and Special Events	39,000
	7,258,000

CONSERVATION SERVICES LEVY PROGRAMME

The Conservation Services Levy Programme (CSL) is a research and development programme that assesses the effect of commercial fishing on protected marine species (principally marine mammals and seabirds) and seeks ways to mitigate these effects. It is a cost-recovered programme funded by a levy of fishers, and thus has all the political sensitivity and activity that surrounds such programmes. There is a parallel programme in the Ministry of Fisheries (Fisheries Services Levy).

The enabling legislation is the Fisheries Act 1996 which provides for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability. One aspect of “sustainability” is “avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment” (5.8(2)(b)). The Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation have roles under the Act in identifying and assessing the adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment (notably on protected species). You have the authority to set levies to be recovered from the industry to undertake research (or other services) which will contribute to reducing the adverse effects. These levies are known as the Conservation Services Levies (CSL). They form a part of the cost recovery levies, which the industry is required to pay in lieu of an annual fee or rent for access to fish. Under the Fisheries Act 1996 it is an offence if a protected species is caught or killed while commercial fishing.

The Fisheries Act 1996, defines conservation services as “outputs produced in relation to the adverse effects of commercial fishing on protected species, as agreed between the Minister responsible for the administration of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Director-General of the Department of Conservation, including:

- Research relating to such effects on protected species;
- Research on measures to mitigate the adverse effects of commercial fishing on protected species; and
- The development of population management plans under the Wildlife Act 1953 and the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.”

In addition there are three parts to the ‘purpose and principles’ of the Fisheries Act (see below), all of which apply to the conservation services.

Purpose and principles – the purpose of the Act is to:

- provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability.

Environmental principles of the Act are that:

- Associated or dependant species shall be maintained above a level that ensures their long-term viability;
- Biological diversity of the aquatic environment should be maintained; and
- Habitat of particular significance for fisheries management should be protected.

Information principles of the Act are that:

- Decisions should be based on the best available information:
- Decision makers should consider any uncertainty in the information available in any case:
- Decision makers should be cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate:
- The absence of, or any uncertainty in, any information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take any measure to achieve the purpose of this Act.

New Zealand has witnessed increased fishing effort along with the rest of the world. This had led inevitably to increased incidental capture of non-target marine wildlife. In New Zealand the most badly affected species are albatrosses, petrels, sea lions, fur seals and Hector's dolphin. For instance in most years over 1000 fur seals are killed in the course of trawling (out of a seal population of between 30,000 and 100,000 animals), and in 2000/01 an estimated 5000 (upper 95% confidence limit 15,000) seabirds were killed in the small, low value longline fishery.

Size and Activities:

The CSL Programme started in 1995. Part of the costs of providing conservation services has been levied on the commercial fishing industry. In 2002/03 the levy is \$3.0 million from a budget of \$3.2 million. Part of the CSL activity is funded from the department's baseline because anthropogenic risks to some species are caused by other activities than commercial fishing or are caused by fishing activities outside the New Zealand EEZ.

Activities funded under CSL are:

- independent observer coverage targeted at protected species bycatch in order to obtain reliable estimates of bycatch and observation of interaction mechanisms between protected species and fishing activity;
- analysis and estimation of bycatch data for protected species;
- bycatch carcass retrieval, identification and autopsy;
- research and development of mitigation measures;
- monitoring of populations of sea lions, wandering albatross, black petrels and Hector's dolphin taken as bycatch; and
- development of population management plans including the development of population and management models.

CSL management activities include:

- planning the work required (including negotiation with stakeholders);
- commissioning the work required (much of the research is contracted outside DoC);
- receiving and evaluating the scientific integrity of the work; and
- preparing the results for transfer.

Why does CSL work?

- comprehensive stakeholder consultation;
- incentive creation; and
- industry monitoring.

Achievements to date:

- commercial fishers beginning to address environmental costs of their activities;
- the New Zealand government is better informed about relevant problems; and
- mitigation devices and procedures

Current Issues:

- Current timetables and planning systems don't always mesh easily; and
- Part of the commercial fishing industry is very litigious which can consume large amounts of administrative resource.

MT RUAPEHU CRATER LAKE ISSUE

Eruptions of Mt Ruapehu in 1995 and 1996 resulted in several changes to its crater. The most significant change is a deposit of tephra blocking the former outlet to the lake. After the lake refills it is possible that a lahar (mudflow) will occur and if the tephra hasn't eroded before the lake rises up to it there is likely to be a sudden collapse. The increased level of the lake would produce a peak discharge at Tangiwai up to 90% higher than the 1953 event.

The main effects of such a lahar are on infrastructure outside Tongariro National Park. Scientists predict the lahar could be large enough to damage and possibly destroy the road and rail bridges over the Whangaehu River at Tangiwai. Public toilets and the memorial at Tangiwai would also be destroyed together with Strachans Road Bridge downstream and possibly a marae access bridge. Power pylons between the Wahianoa aqueduct and State Highway 1 would probably be damaged and a culvert on State Highway 1 could be washed out. Part of the lahar would enter the Tongariro River catchment and pose problems to a power station and a risk to river users.

Risk - options for mitigating them were assessed in an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) in 1998. After analysis of public submissions a final report was prepared in 1999. The report concluded that there should be no work at the Crater Lake site itself but that a warning response system should be developed together with revised hazard planning in lahar run-out zones. It was considered this option would protect vulnerable National Park World Heritage and Cultural Values and mitigate risk to human life from the tephra dam failure. It was assessed that damage to infrastructure would be regarded as tolerable. The Minister resolved in May 2000 to install the alarm warning system. After further scientific review the Minister also resolved to construct a bund (embankment) in December 2000 to prevent overflow into State Highway 1 and into the Tongariro River Catchment.

The bund was constructed in February 2002 and the Early Warning System (ERLAWs) in place by May 2002. The New Zealand Police and District Councils are co-ordinating emergency response planning to ensure appropriate procedures in place before the Crater Lake has refilled.

The former Minister appointed a Scientific Advisory Panel to provide her with independent advice, including an oversight role of ongoing work monitoring the refilling of the Crater Lake. Intervention at the Crater Lake was ruled out in December 2001 following consultation with a Cabinet Committee formed to review the Crater Lake hazard.

As at this time the Crater Lake is 71% full and is not expected to reach its overspill level until 2003/04 or 2004/05. If it fills rapidly, however, a breach, (there is a low probability) could occur in the autumn of 2003.

The Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management is currently reviewing risks and outcomes associated with the lahar and this is expected by the end of July.

The Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy co-ordinates regular stakeholder liaison meetings to keep parties up to date with the issue. A further meeting will be scheduled once the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management review is completed.

The department will provide regular briefing reports to you and a full report and briefing is planned for early August.

OUTPUT CLASS SUMMARY

Departmental Output Class	Description	Revenue Crown \$000	Revenue Other/Dept \$000	Total Expenses (GST excl) \$000
D1 Management of Natural Heritage	This class of outputs covers the preservation of natural heritage, including the maintenance, restoration and protection of ecosystems, habitats and species	95,264	3,028	98,292
D2 Management of Historic Heritage	This class of outputs covers the provision of protection and conservation management of historic heritage, including heritage orders and designations under the Resource Management Act 1991.	4,025	416	4,441
D3 Management of Recreational Opportunities	This class of outputs covers the provision of recreational opportunities on land administered by the Department. This includes the safety services that support these opportunities and management of the recreational asset base.	70,450	12,530	82,980
D4 Conservation with the Community	This class of outputs covers the provision of public information, community participation, public awareness, relationship management and advocacy under the Resource Management Act 1991. It includes building partnerships with tangata whenua, managing concessions and consents, and working with communities and local government to protect natural and historic resources outside of lands managed by the Department.	19,570	5,441	25,011
D5 Policy Advice, Servicing the Minister and Statutory Bodies, and Statutory Planning	This class of outputs covers the provision of policy advice and ministerial servicing to the Minister of Conservation. It also includes servicing statutory bodies and statutory planning under the Conservation Act 1987 and the National Parks Act 1980.	3,447	105	3,552

USEFUL WEB SITES

Department of Conservation <http://www.doc.govt.nz>

Useful sections within the DOC web site:

- **New Zealand Conservation Authority and Conservation Boards**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Community/004~New-Zealand-Conservation-Authority-and-Boards/index.asp>
- **Ngā Whenua Rahui**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Community/007~Conservation-on-Private-Land/003~Nga-Whenua-Rahui.asp>
- **Nature Heritage Fund**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Community/007~Conservation-on-Private-Land/001~Nature-Heritage-Fund.asp>
- **Corporate Publications (including current and historic Statement of Intent and Annual Report publications)**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Publications/001~Corporate/index.asp>
- **Media Releases**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Whats-New/Media-Releases.asp>
- **Issues**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Whats-New/Issues/index.asp>
- **Consulting On**
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Whats-New/Consulting-On/index.asp>
- **The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy** (includes links to all other government agency web sites involved in implementing the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy)
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Conservation/The-New-Zealand-Biodiversity-Strategy/index.asp>

Note: www.biodiversity.org.nz is currently under construction. This is a cross-agency site that will act as a portal for all information pertaining to the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and its implementation.

Partners

Project Crimson <http://www.projectcrimson.org.nz/>

Project Crimson is a charitable trust that aims to protect New Zealand's endangered pohutukawa and rata trees. It is sponsored by Carter Holt Harvey in partnership with the department.

Kiwi Recovery Programme <http://www.kiwirecovery.org.nz>

Everything you wanted to know about New Zealand's unique national bird is here on the Bank of New Zealand sponsored Kiwi Recovery Programme (KRP) web site. The KRP is a partnership between the Bank of New Zealand, the department and Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

Kakapo Recovery Programme <http://www.kakaporecovery.org.nz>

Everything you wanted to know about kakapo, New Zealand's parrot of the night, is here on the Comalco New Zealand sponsored Kakapo Recovery Programme web site. The Kakapo Recovery Programme is a partnership between Comalco New Zealand Ltd, the department and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

Biosecurity

Protect New Zealand <http://www.protectnz.org.nz>

A biosecurity awareness programme site run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Biosecurity Strategy Development Site <http://www.biostrategy.govt.nz/>

Biosecurity Council <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biocouncil/>

The Biosecurity Council provides a forum for the discussion of broad biosecurity policy issues among the various departments with biosecurity responsibilities.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Quarantine Service

<http://www.quarantine.govt.nz/>

The MAF Quarantine Service is New Zealand's first line of defence against invasion by pests and diseases which could devastate the agricultural, horticultural and forestry sectors.

NGOs

WWF-New Zealand <http://www.wwf.org.nz>

An independent national organisation working with researchers, scientists, other conservationists, local communities, business and government to address pressing conservation issues.

Environment and Conservation Organisations of Aotearoa New Zealand

<http://www.eco.org.nz>

An umbrella group of environment and conservation organisations in New Zealand.

Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand <http://www.forest-bird.org.nz>

New Zealand's largest national conservation organisation. The Society's mission is to preserve and protect the native plants and animals and natural features of New Zealand.

Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand <http://www.fmc.org.nz/>

The national association of over 100 tramping, mountaineering, skiing, mountainbiking and deerstalking clubs.

NZ Deerstalkers Association <http://www.deerstalkers.org.nz>

The Game and Forest Foundation of NZ Inc <http://www.gameandforest.co.nz>

Federated Farmers <http://www.fedfarm.org.nz/>

The New Zealand Seafood Industry Council Ltd (SeaFIC) <http://www.seafood.co.nz/>

The New Zealand Seafood Industry Council Ltd (SeaFIC) represents and meets the industry needs of fishers, harvesters, the aquaculture sector, processors, retailers and exporters.

National Council of Women <http://www.ncwnz.co.nz>

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<http://www.unesco.org/>

The purpose of UNESCO was defined as: “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations”.

IUCN - The World Conservation Union <http://www.iucn.org/>

As a Union, the IUCN seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

ICOMOS - International Council on Monuments and Sites <http://www.icomos.org/>
ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organization of professionals, dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites.

The Department's principal link with UNESCO is through its World Heritage Programme.
(See details of international conventions in the International section of this volume)

Government

Local Government NZ <http://www.lgnz.co.nz/>

The national voice of all 86 councils of New Zealand.

Ministry of Research, Science & Technology <http://www.morst.govt.nz/>

MoRST is a New Zealand government department which develops research and innovation policies and manages the publicly funded part of the RS&T system on behalf of the Government. MoRST works at the high level of policies, strategies and statistics. It contracts other agencies such as the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology to manage the actual funding of research and innovation projects.

Foundation of Research, Science & Technology <http://www.frst.govt.nz/>

The Foundation for Research, Science & Technology invests in research, science and technology on behalf of the New Zealand government to enhance the wealth and well-being of New Zealanders.

Ministry for Culture and Heritage <http://www.mch.govt.nz/>

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage provides advice to the New Zealand Government on culture and heritage matters. It assists government in its provision and management of cultural resources for the benefit of all New Zealanders, and undertakes a number of activities that support and promote the history and heritage of our country.

Ministry for the Environment <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/>

The Ministry for the Environment reports on the state of the New Zealand environment and the way that environmental laws and policies work in order to improve environmental management.

Ministry of Fisheries <http://www.fish.govt.nz>

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry <http://www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/>

MAF is about agriculture, horticulture and forestry, safe food, a protected environment, the wise use of the land, the creation of clean, green product and the economic success of those who produce it.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade <http://www.mft.govt.nz/>

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment <http://www.pce.govt.nz>

State Services Commission <http://www.ssc.govt.nz/>

Te Puni Kokiri <http://www.tpk.govt.nz/>

The Ministry of Māori Development's work focuses on providing high quality policy advice to government and other agencies. Recently it has also begun providing services to assist Māori achieve their development aims.

The Treasury <http://www.treasury.govt.nz>

Government's lead adviser on economic and financial policy.

Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet <http://www.dPMC.govt.nz/>

Serves the Executive (the Prime Minister, the Governor-General, and the Cabinet) through the provision of high quality impartial advice and support services which facilitate government decision-making at both strategic and operational levels.

Office of the Controller & Auditor General <http://www.oag.govt.nz/>

Crown Entities

Fish and Game Council <http://www.fishandgame.org.nz/>

The New Zealand Government's agency responsible for managing freshwater sportsfish fisheries and gamebird hunting.

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust <http://www.historic.org.nz>

The Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga is the leading agency for the protection of sites and buildings in New Zealand that are of historic and cultural significance to its peoples.

Crown Research Institutes

NZ Pastoral Agriculture Institute Ltd (AgResearch) <http://www.agresearch.cri.nz/>

AgResearch has a strong focus on life science, covering both biotechnology and ecotechnology.

The Horticulture & Food Research Institute of NZ Ltd (HortResearch)

<http://www.hort.cri.nz/>

HortResearch's work is carried out alongside some of New Zealand's largest plant-based and food processing industries.

NZ Forest Research Institute Ltd (Forest Research) <http://www.forestresearch.co.nz/>

The core business of Forest Research is applications of forestry and wood products.

Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research NZ Ltd <http://www.landcare.cri.nz/>

Landcare Research focuses on sustainable management of land resources for primary production and conservation.

Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Ltd (IGNS) <http://www.gns.cri.nz/>

GNS is New Zealand's leading supplier of earth and isotope specific research and consultancy services.

The National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA)

<http://www.niwa.cri.nz/>

NIWA aims to provide a scientific basis for the sustainable management of New Zealand's atmospheric, marine and freshwater systems, and associated resources.

Institute of Environmental Science & Research Ltd (ESR) <http://www.esr.cri.nz/>

ESR provides scientific research and consulting related to public health, environmental health and forensic science.

Support

New Zealand National Parks and Conservation Foundation

<http://www.nationalparks.org.nz>

The New Zealand National Parks and Conservation Foundation (NZCF) is an independent charitable trust established in 2000 to encourage the private sector to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of New Zealand's unique natural heritage. The department of is among the many sponsors of the NZCF.

New Zealand Trust for Conservation Volunteers

<http://www.conservationvolunteers.org.nz/>

The New Zealand Trust for Conservation Volunteers is a charitable trust. Their objectives include: maintaining registers of projects and volunteers; supporting non-profit organisations undertaking conservation projects; developing training courses for volunteers appropriate to the work involved; raising funds and obtaining sponsorships for the above services; and maintaining reciprocal relationships with the Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers, the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers and the International Conservation Action Network, for mutual benefit and to assist travelling volunteers.

APPENDIX ONE:

Schedule 1 of the Conservation Act

Section 6

- Other Enactments Administered By Department
- Canterbury Provincial Buildings Vesting Act 1928
- Foreshore and Seabed Endowment Revesting Act 1991
- Harbour Boards Dry Land Endowment Revesting Act 1991
- Kapiti Island Public Reserve Act 1897
- Lake Wanaka Preservation Act 1973
- Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978
- Marine Reserves Act 1971
- Mount Egmont Vesting Act 1978
- National Parks Act 1980
- Native Plants Protection Act 1934
- New Zealand Walkways Act 1990
- Ngai Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998
- Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977
- Queenstown Reserves Vesting and Empowering Act 1971
- Reserves Act 1977
- Sand Drift Act 1908
- Stewart Island Reserves Empowering Act 1976
- Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area Act 1991
- Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989
- Tutae-Ka-Wetoweto Forest Act 2001
- Waitangi Endowment Act 1932-33
- Waitangi National Trust Board Act 1932
- Waitutu Block Settlement Act 1997
- Wild Animal Control Act 1977
- Wildlife Act 1953