

TE ROROA MANAWHENUA EFFECTS ASSESSMENT WAIPOUA KAURI NATIONAL PARK

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1. CONTENTS	02
2. PURPOSE	03
3. BACKGROUND	03
4. TE ROROA VISION	05
5. STRUCTURE	05
6. METHODOLOGY	06
7. AUDIENCE	07
8. LIMITATIONS	08
9. INTRODUCTION	09
10. Effects to the ENVIRONMENTAL well-being of Te Roroa	11
11. Effects to the CULTURAL well-being of Te Roroa	17
12. Effects to the SOCIAL well-being of Te Roroa	24
13. Effects to the ECONOMIC well-being of Te Roroa	28
14. CONCLUSION	34
15. GLOSSARY	40
16. REFERENCES	41
17. APPENDICES	42

1. Meetings | Hui | Wananga relating to the Preliminary Effects Assessment

2. PURPOSE

Te Roroa Manawhenua Trust have requested a Preliminary Effects Assessment (PEA) be prepared in response to the proposed Kauri National Park Waipoua Forest, Northland investigation Report 2012,¹ that suggests a national park be established in and around Waipoua Forest, Northland.

This PEA has chosen not to use the working title, 'Kauri National Park', for as mentioned in the 2012 report, 'it carries little sense of identity, place or the proposed park's cultural dimensions, which are based on Waipoua Forest, Te Roroa and the Te Tarehu protocol.'² Therefore, from here on in it is referred to as the Waipoua Kauri National Park (WKNP) but encourages the opportunity for future inclusion of other forests in to a Kauri National Park.³

This report seeks to gather together, for the benefit of the Te Roroa board and whanau, a clear summary of the concerns, issues and opportunities they and others have expressed over the years in response to a proposed WKNP.

The PEA aims to provide an avenue to address these concerns and lay the foundations to progress discussions between Te Roroa and the Crown for a proposed WKNP.

3. BACKGROUND

Discussions around the establishment of a national park in Waipoua date as far back as 1908 when Dr Leonard Cockayne, in his report⁴ to parliament, recommended the establishment of a Waipoua Kauri National Park.⁵ The topic was brought to the fore again in 1952 when the Waipoua Forest Sanctuary⁶ was created. A continuation of this discussion flowed on in to the 1980's and 1990's but was advanced no further at the behest of the Te Roroa treaty claims negotiators and other hapu, iwi leaders from Northland forests, during a hui held at Kokohuia marae 1995.

The consensus, that a kauri national park would not be considered until all treaty claims relating to the park area of investigation were settled. At this time the

¹ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/getting-involved/consultations/current-consultations/northland/kauri-national-park/kauri-national-park-proposal-investigation-report-to-nzca-june-2012.pdf>

² Te Roroa Effects Assessment Kauri Dieback Disease - (*Phytophthora* taxon *Agathis* - PTA) June 2010, 2.5, p.14

³ For example the 1992 Kauri National Park Investigation Proposal, <http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/getting-involved/consultations/current-consultations/northland/kauri-national-park/kauri-np-investigation-1992.pdf>

⁴ C-14 DEPARTMENT OF LANDS: REPORT ON A BOTANICAL SURVEY OF THE WAIPOUA KAURI FOREST. By L. COCKAYNE, Ph.D.

UNTITLED, 1 JANUARY 1908

⁵ '...the Waipoua Forest...would make a very fair national kauri park. That such a park should be created seems to me incontrovertible...It would be one of the great sights of the world, and as the years crept on it would be more and more prized by our descendants.'

⁶ Proposed Kauri National Park Waipoua Forest, Northland (2012). Investigation Report by the Director General of Conservation to the New Zealand Conservation Authority pursuant to Section 8 of the National Parks Act 1980, pg7

investigation area was comprised of 105,000 hectares in 47 areas across Northland⁷, the last remnants of the ancient Kauri Forests.

In 2008, Te Roroa settled their historic Treaty of Waitangi claim with the Crown, which then gave rise to the most recent investigation of a national park in Waipoua. This time the area for the establishment of a kauri national park had been reduced to about 13,888 hectares in three geographically distinct but linked areas. They included the Waipoua Forest, the Trounson Kauri Park Scenic Reserve and Maitahi Wetland Scientific Reserve. All of this land lies within the Te Roroa Area of Interest. Then in October 2009, in accordance with the Te Roroa Deed of Settlement, DOC Protocol and Te Tarehu agreement, a Joint Working Group was convened between DOC's Northland Conservancy and Te Roroa Manawhenua Trust to discuss the establishment of a national park centered on Waipoua. Recommendations from this group were made to and accepted by The New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA). The NZCA then reinitiated the investigation of a national park. This in turn led to the 2012 report written by the Director-General of Conservation to the NZCA.

In March 2014 the New Zealand Conservation Authority presented to the Minister of Conservation, Nick Smith, their review of this report.⁸ In April 2014 the Te Roroa Manawhenua Board met with Minister Smith and from this a DOC and Te Roroa working group was later formed in June 2014. The group was tasked with securing a mandate for the park with Te Roroa whanau.

In September 2014 Minister Smith had the intention of submitting a paper to cabinet in support of a Waipoua Kauri National Park (WKNP), before the September 2014 general election. However, due to tight time frames, lack of detail around implementation and effects assessment, and a lack of certainty around enabling legislation, an Agreement in Principle was not obtained from Te Roroa prior to the presentation of the cabinet paper. This was reflected in two concerns raised by cabinet,

1. Securing an Agreement in Principle from Te Roroa at a hui a iwi prior to a cabinet paper being considered by cabinet.
2. Developing a process of consultation with any unsettled neighbouring iwi to Te Roroa. The board would like confirmation, that any such consultation with other iwi would be developed cooperatively with Te Roroa and the Minister.

In July 2015 the new Minister of Conservation, Maggie Barry and Chris Finlayson visited with the Te Roroa Manawhenua Board for a discussion that included the WKNP, Rakaurangatira project and the establishment of the Te Roroa Centre of Excellence (COE). In April 2016 DOC and Te Roroa members participated in the Te Kawa Ohaoha wananga, with a focus on improving working together. In August 2016 funding was received from DOC to support the COE. During October 2016 DOC and the Northland Regional Council (NRC) appointed a Te Roroa coordinator to develop a Waipoua Kauri

⁷ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/getting-involved/consultations/current-consultations/northland/kauri-national-park/kauri-np-investigation-1992.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/statutory-and-advisory-bodies/nz-conservation-authority/advice-to-the-minister-and-or-director-general/kauri-national-park-proposal-march-2014/>

Dieback Tactical Plan and, most recently, resourcing to allow Te Roroa to undertake a Preliminary Effects Assessment (PEA) of the WKNP. Te Roroa and DOC have also now begun regular meetings to implement the DOC Protocol and Te Tarehu agreement. These joint initiatives are helping to build trust, raise awareness and begin to address capacity, knowledge and engagement issues that have prevented meaningful partnership between Te Roroa and DOC in the past.

4. TE ROROA VISION

Whakamana I nga taonga tuku iho, whakahanga rawe me ake nei

Value the treasures of the past to create the wealth of the future

5. STRUCTURE

This PEA employs a standard process that Te Roroa has used in previous effects assessments. It addresses each of the four well-beings of Te Roroa, these are environmental, cultural, social, economic, and how they might be effected by the establishment of a WKNP. The four well-beings have been used to group key positive and adverse effects identified and developed from documentary evidence of previous years (hui, submissions, interviews, reports, published material and interactions with community, other hapu/iwi and industry groups) and korero gathered directly from some key Te Roroa kaumatua and whanau over the past 3 months. These records contain numerous references of Te Roroa concerns and interests about the impact of a WKNP. A close investigation of these views reveals that Te Roroa have been very consistent in their concerns and their aspirations. All of these concerns fall in to one or more of the following four themes;

- Partnership/Collaboration
- Recognition
- Protection
- Resolution

These four themes provide a framework to challenge and analyse data collected. They also aim to honour the intent of the ancestors of Te Roroa when He Whakaputanga, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and most recently the Te Roroa Deed of Settlement were signed.

6. METHODOLOGY

The following methodology was developed to undertake this assessment:

1. What is the Waipoua Kauri National Park?

A general review of the facts via previous documentation, proposals and responses.

2. Who is Te Roroa?

Development of a statement about who Te Roroa iwi are, what their values and visions for the future are.

3. A review of interests, concerns and responses by Te Roroa that have already been expressed and documented.

Key statements by Te Roroa people over the past 30+ years are extracted from key documents such as the Te Roroa report; Proposal; Kauri National Park Investigation, summary of submissions; Waipoua National Park with Co-governance arrangements, Office of the Minister of Conservation; Interim Report Investigation into the proposal for a Kauri National Park in Northland 1995 and other documents.

4. Undertake a series of one on one interviews

Gap filling research and reaffirmation of views, concerns and issues already expressed by key members of Te Roroa and associated community members (one on one interviews).

5. Wananga

At least three wananga are planned to discuss and record this project.

Why an Effects Assessment?

- Improved Te Roroa understanding of the Waipoua Kauri National Park proposal.
- A more comprehensive Te Roroa understanding, and therefore increased certainty for DOC and others with regard to Te Roroa values.
- Development of agreements between Te Roroa and DOC on how to avoid, remedy or mitigate any relevant potential adverse effects of the proposed Waipoua Kauri National park on Te Roroa, prior to publically notified activities to establish, reflects the spirit and aspirations contained in the Te Roroa Deed of Settlement.

- Increased certainty and understanding of effects to Te Roroa cultural, social, economic and environmental values and reduced risk of unintentional or unexpected effects from the establishment of a WKNP.
 - Improved relationships and communication routes that facilitate more effective future contact and outcomes for all parties.
 - Encouraging active participation of Te Roroa membership in the protection of the ngahere.
 - Incorporation of the relevant matters in decision-making, and appropriate weight afforded to these.
 - Fosters the development of Te Roroa capacity to contribute to decision-making processes under the Te Tarehu and DOC Protocols.
 - Will assist DOC satisfy consultation requirements under Te Tarehu and DOC Protocols.
 - Increased public awareness of the relationship of Te Roroa to the environmental, cultural, social and economic resources within a WKNP, highlights the importance of Maori as a partner in the resource management process.
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7. AUDIENCE

The PEA has been prepared for a primary audience of Te Roroa, to allow the iwi to consider its options in regard to the establishment of a WKNP. It is also hoped that the PEA may provide a useful framework and platform for future discussion and negotiation over the role of Te Roroa in the establishment and ongoing development of a WKNP.

In addition to and along-side the PEA, is a website.⁹ The website is intended to function as a living, growing document in a visual and interactive format that will offer ease of access to a broader audience.

⁹ waipouakaurinationalpark.com

8. LIMITATIONS

Te Roroa Manawhenua Board wish to reiterate that this document is a preliminary effects assessment only and that it is important that the limitations to this assessment be acknowledged. Some of these factors are as follows:

(1) INADEQUATE BASELINE IMPLEMENTATION AND WKNP ACTIVITY DATA

At the time of writing the June 2012 Investigation Report by the Director-General of Conservation to the New Zealand Conservation Authority was the most comprehensive and complete body of work related to a WKNP available. Although aspects of this report are informative, it does not contain sufficient data (there is a lack of design, implementation and activities detail) required in order to provide a concise and complete assessment. It is difficult, therefore, to determine what the effects of activities will be and to recommend appropriate measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate. It is expected, however, that with a WKNP there will be large scale activities, with significant potential effects. It is unlikely that this PEA is in proportion with the significant size and scale of those activities. This will require further investigation.

(2) RESOURCING

While Te Roroa greatly appreciate resourcing for this preliminary effects assessment, resourcing available at this time has not allowed for the level of engagement required for a full effects assessment.

(3) CAPACITY

This requires attention as the adverse effects of a WKNP begin most immediately with the cost of engagement to Te Roroa and compromises progress. When projects like the WKNP are introduced to Te Roroa for consideration with inadequate information or well after the fundamental *take* or *raison d'etre* have been developed and decided, capacity issues are exacerbated.

(4) PROTECTION OF MATAURANGA

As this assessment will be made public, Te Roroa have elected not to disclose the full extent of tribal lore and knowledge pertaining to the WKNP proposal. Information is imparted here to give all parties a sufficient understanding of Te Roroa knowledge, relationships and aspirations. Te Roroa expect that a process of consideration without public disclosure can be developed between parties.

(5) LANGUAGE

Although the primary audience for the PEA is Te Roroa, it is essential that DOC and other stakeholders in this debate can fully comprehend the significance of this issue to Te Roroa, for this reason the assessment is primarily in English. It is hoped, however, that readers will be conversant with the maori terms and concepts used throughout.

9. INTRODUCTION

'Nature does many things only once, only once did she make a kauri forest, and this was one of the most sublime of all her noble works. By chance the kauri forests were entrusted to our care, and we have destroyed them most completely, all but this last most pitiful remnant.'

Professor W.R.McGregor (Story of the Kauri, A.H. Reed.)

The proposed area for a Waipoua Kauri National Park is one of the last of the remnant kauri forests and, regardless of what may seem to be a pitiful size in comparison to the forests of the past, it is all we have. Kauri are a national icon and taonga, but human intervention has, through fire, axe, invasive species and mismanagement, whittled these ancient forests down to a mere 1%¹⁰ of their original size, compromising, in the process, not only the well-being and survival of kauri but of the vast array of flora, fauna and natural resources that make up these forests. None the less, Waipoua and 'the northern kauri forests remain the most diverse and structurally complex in New Zealand;¹¹ the biodiversity they support has become irreplaceable, their value immeasurable.

Waipoua Kauri Dieback Tactical Plan 2016

Protection of the mauri of forests, the land, waterways and sea and all that naturally reside within them is of fundamental importance to Te Roroa. The health of Waipoua and the mana of Te Roroa are inextricably linked. If one suffers, all suffer¹². According to Te Roroa kaumatua, kuia and tupuna the whole of Waipoua is tapu. All the valleys leading down into the main valley, all the streams feeding into the main river, these are all tapu because of the mauri and mana attendant to and imbued in them. To Te Roroa the Waipoua forest is an elder and an ancestor for "we belong to the forest and the forest belongs to us."¹³

It is in this context that Te Roroa simultaneously considers the proposal for a Waipoua Kauri National Park and the impacts of Kauri Dieback as well as numerous other activities within Waipoua such as the Landmarks Project, Rakaurangatira and Recreation projects infrastructure upgrades, Kaitiaki Kiwi, Te Toa Whenua, Waipoua river restoration, State Highway 12 repairs, and an ever-increasing number of concession proposals and developers, driven largely by the knowledge that soon Northland will have a Waipoua Kauri National Park.

Te Roroa has consistently maintained its stance and pursuit of co-governance declaring that without co-governance, the environmental, cultural, social and economic impacts are considered to be so significant and detrimental to the Te Roroa people that this

¹⁰ http://www.kauri-museum.com/the-kauri-museum/most-asked-questions-from-visitors_idl=2_idt=5006_id=20882_.html

¹¹ Orwin, J. Kauri – Witness to a Nation's History, Auckland 2004, p.44.

¹² Nuttall 2010:5

¹³ Daniel Ambler, Te Roroa Settlement Negotiator and Kaumatua

prohibits them from supporting the formation of a national park in Waipoua. While the 2012 report¹⁴ highlights the aspiration of Te Roroa to have co-governance of the proposed WKNP and acknowledges these aspirations are outside the scope of the investigation, it omitted to include the effects that a WKNP would have on the four well-beings of the Te Roroa people. This PEA report seeks to begin to address that gap.

Te Roroa are interested in knowing and exploring what DOC have learnt from their dealings with Tuhoe, Ngai Tahu, Tanui, Tuwharetoa Te Rarawa, Ngati Kuri and the people of the Whanganui river and Taranaki Maunga, indeed all iwi and hapu, when it comes to concepts of nature's sovereignty, kaitiakitanga and the role that we all, as New Zealanders, can actively play in its protection for the benefit of future generations. Te Roroa believe that through this exploration they and DOC can begin to fully realise the international leadership role NZ has in indigenous reconciliation, bio-diversity and cultural heritage protection. This unique and living narrative has the potential to set New Zealand National Parks apart from all others in the world and establish a new standard for visitor experience and engagement.

The potential effects, both adverse and positive, of a Waipoua Kauri National park on the four well-beings of Te Roroa are explored in some detail in the following pages of this report.

¹⁴ Kauri National Park Waipoua Forest, Northland investigation Report 2012

10. EFFECTS TO THE **ENVIRONMENTAL** WELL-BEING OF TE ROROA

Indigenous flora and fauna are whanau and priceless taonga to be looked after for future generations. They are kaitiaki; and are indicators of the health of their environment.

Waipoua Forest and the surrounding region contain sites of significance and importance. The natural ecosystems existing there provide vital habitats for a large number of indigenous plants and animals, including threatened species. There are vast areas of important vegetation and the landscape contains significant natural features. In 2010 Te Roroa commissioned a report from Wildlands to assist the Iwi in their goal to ‘maintain, enhance, and restore ecological health and key ecological processes of natural areas of their lands, in order to provide long-term good quality habitats for indigenous plants, birds, fish, and other biota, for the benefit of future generations.’¹⁵ Te Roroa would like to have a better understanding of DOC’s environmental planning and monitoring within the Waipoua Forest in order to assist engagement and participation. Te Roroa believe that there is significant benefit in working in partnership with DOC, which Te Tarehu and the DOC Protocol support, for example input in to conservation management strategies and plans and area office operational planning, which is yet to occur.

‘The past century has seen our rohe change more dramatically than it ever has before (e.g. new settlements, modern agricultural practices, land drainage, the conversion of native forest to pines and farms, etc). This generation, possibly more so than any other, faces critical choices over the relationship that Te Roroa and all those who now live within and interact with our rohe have with our environment and natural resources. We live in an era of climate change, spiralling energy costs, accelerated biodiversity loss and yet an increasing awareness that all our futures are intimately connected with how we manage decision-making over current and future environmental management. Te Roroa has always tried to play a constructive leadership role in this field.’

2008 Te Roroa Iwi Environmental Policy Document - Alex Nathan Chair

This section includes a significant amount of material taken from the 2008 Te Roroa Iwi Environmental Policy Document, at this time the Te Roroa Settlement act had just passed into law and Te Roroa were officially in possession of their land again after 132 years of separation.

¹⁵ TE ROROA LAND AND ENVIRONMENT PLAN - VOLUME 1 - DECEMBER 2010 Report No. 2463

ADVERSE EFFECTS

KAURI DIEBACK:

'Kauri Dieback, otherwise known as *Phytophthora agathidicida* (PA), is a soil borne disease that appears to infect kauri of all age groups and once contracted is fatal. Vectors known to carry the disease often move freely and undetected across the landscape. Gaps in our knowledge of the nature and relationship between PA, Kauri and the wider environment hinder our ability to safely and effectively manage risk. In a world of rapidly changing climatic conditions and in the absence of major changes in policy and human behaviour, our effects on the environment will continue to alter biodiversity, we must find a balance that ensures our interventions do more good than harm. Which is why we need solutions that can take us beyond merely invoking the precautionary principle of conserving biodiversity to a predictive science that informs practical and specific solutions to mitigate and adapt to its loss.'

Waipoua Kauri Dieback Tactical Plan 2016

Any consideration of the environmental effects of a Waipoua Kauri National Park, must first consider the significant impact that Kauri Dieback is having on kauri trees and the kauri ecosystems currently under threat from it. In order to identify and reduce risks, it is essential that there is an adaptive Kauri Dieback Management Plan in place for Waipoua and the surrounding area before activating a WKNP or any large construction projects which would encourage visitation.

Note, as of October 2016 Te Roroa, DOC and NRC have commenced work on a Waipoua Tactical plan, aerial surveillance is planned for Nov- Dec 2016 followed by ground-truth if resources allow. This will give partners a better understanding of the risk and limitations of both track upgrades and activity related to the WKNP.

- There is a concern that mention of PA in the 2012 Kauri National Park, Northland Investigation report appears to be kept to a minimum. Given the extreme potential impact of Kauri Dieback and what little is known of it, all partners should adopt a precautionary approach in planning a WKNP.
- **Soil health:** The Waipoua region contains soil sites of importance. Although the effect of kauri on soil over long time periods is well-documented by ecologists, no assessment has been done on whether changes in soil type (including acidity, composition, types of macro and micro invertebrate and fungal communities) could occur as a result of widespread PA, and in turn widespread loss of kauri, or what this could mean.
- **Water quality:** Changes at an eco-system scale could potentially be many. Leaf litter and soil composition may have flow-on effects to water quality. The Waipoua River is the highest quality freshwater system left in Te Taitokerau.

- **Rongoa:** Kauri forests contain much rongoa (natural medicine), including rongoa derived from the Kauri itself. It is unknown what effects PA (or any controls such as phosphite) might have on the trees and plants used for rongoa. Nor is it known what effects or usefulness rongoa might have in finding controls or cures for PA.
- **Vectors:** The potential for PA to be spread via soil movement is high and species such as pigs are considered to be a vector. There will be implications for members of community that hunt pigs, either for kai or for recreation. Equally, taonga species like kiwi could also be a viable vector. What is the value of one taonga when measured against the health of another?
- **Infrastructure:** There appears a direct correlation between human interaction within forest areas and rates of spread. Extensive surveillance in the Waitakare ranges reveals that 68% of kauri dieback zones are within 50m of a track.¹⁶ This emphasises the threat of infrastructure development within the Waipoua Forest. Although tracks are being progressively replaced with raised boardwalks, a positive improvement, it is not known if the construction of boardwalks (and their associated earthworks) is a potential or significant contributor to the spread of affected soils. There are implications for Te Roroa through their participation in the Rakau Rangatira project that will need to be addressed.
- **Forest restoration:** In the absence of any cure for PA what does this mean for those looking to restore kauri landscapes, now or in the future?
- **Climate change:** It is not yet known (but it is highly probable) if there is a direct link between PA and climate change. If there is then kauri may be seen as an indicator species or climate change thermometer, similar to polar bears, glaciers and frogs. A degraded or decaying ecosystem is unlikely to be as effective a carbon-sink as a healthy one. If large-scale felling of trees was needed to control PA (currently a low probability scenario) would there be any carbon credit implications? Is restoring the mauri of the forest through ecological enhancement worthy of attracting carbon credits? Is this a possible means of funding building ecological resilience?

BIO-DIVERSITY:

- A significant number of native plant, fish and animal species have already been lost. If bio-diversity loss continues the integrity of the forest will be compromised and, at some point, a WKNP as a public attraction will become obsolete.

PESTS & PREDATORS & THEIR CONTROL:

- **Engagement:** Te Roroa is an active participant in Waipoua pest and predator programmes and has a positive role in facilitating community discussions. From past public engagements, such as the community meetings with pig hunters around the joint DOC/ Te Roroa pig control programme, Te Roroa determines there is a need for improvement. An engagement and strategy plan is urgently required, one

¹⁶http://conversations.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/sites/conversations.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/files/pdf/nick_waipara.pdf

that enables community participation. The benefit of this could be substantial and built in to all community engagements within the Te Roroa rohe including a WKNP.

- **I080:** Interviews conducted with Te Roroa community members and others highlighted just how divided the community is around the use of aerial 1080. There was the assumption that with the establishment of a WKNP there would be an increased use of 1080. People were receptive to exploring alternatives. Much like the subject of the coastal walkway it appears to be a key issue polarising community. This requires further investigation and engagement with the community.
- A lack of agency engagement and information sharing with communities creates the potential for division and conflict within a community, 1080 being one example.

WAI/WATER:

The Waimamaku, Wairau, Waipoua, Muriwai, Waikara and Kaihu catchments all have a relationship with the area proposed as the WKNP. Further research will be required to discuss individual issues and opportunities related to these catchments.

Some of the key themes which arose during wananga and interviews were based around the importance of wai and the need to restore the mauri of the awa through the development of catchment plans.

- Increased demand for water due to a WKNP, (this includes the demand for real estate increasing around the WKNP) should not be met at the expense of the ngahere or river ecosystems.
- Water allocation was an issue for many people, they felt that the health and well-being of the rivers and streams should come first. Increased visitor numbers do and can create a number of issues along each of the rivers. One example is the number of vehicles becoming stuck and, in turn, abandoned in the Waipoua and Waimamaku river mouths.

FORESHORE:

- Although the proposed WKNP connects to the coast at only one point and does not include DOC's Coastal Walkway, one of the strongest reactions to the proposed WKNP was the realization that the promotion of a WKNP would also mean an increase in coastal walkway users. Te Roroa community members expressed considerable concern about this as it would likely mean an increase in people crossing private Maori land or Te Roroa commercial forests, including wahi tapu sites, and an increase in the use of 4x4's, motor bikes and horses along the coastal strip from Arai te Uru to Maunganui bluff.
- Historically this means an increase in trespassers, littering, camping and fires, many of which have the potential to pose major risk to life and economic security. For example, pressure on local seafood spots, jet skis smashed on the reef,

4x4's stranded in the tide and river mouths, the continued destruction of the historic hotel at Kawerua and smashed locks on private forestry roads (an expensive and regular cost for Te Roroa.)

- This stretch of beach can be very dangerous to those not familiar with it, several lives have been lost along this rugged coast line and Te Roroa whanau are often first response to emergencies such as drowning, fire, accidents etc and may find themselves in considerable danger. There is potential for adverse effects from a WKNP if visitors are not managed appropriately.

BIO-PROSPECTING:

- **Loss of species:** If bio-prospecting is not regulated or managed in a sustainable way, the end result may be the loss of species. Te Roroa have agreed on seven principles on bio-prospecting and these were included in the submission to the Ministry of Economic Development in 2003. They include principles relating to biodiversity and habitat protection, upholding the principles of the Treaty and equitable benefit sharing.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

- Increased temperatures will bring increased risk of heat stress and subtropical disease.
- Increased winter rainfall causes flooding, erosion and infrastructure damage.
- Water resources are at risk of being exhausted and contaminated due to longer and drier summer conditions, increased user numbers and aggravated water quality.
- Rising sea levels increase the risk of erosion, inundation and saltwater intrusion, increasing the need for coastal protection. This may also impact on the current Coastal Walkway route and the loss of some key points of interest such as ancient coastal swamp kauri. Kaimoana, mataitai, wahi tapu and papakainga sites are all potentially at risk.
- Changes in temperature and weather conditions have the potential to create conditions for more disease and illness, for example, heat stress and subtropical diseases such as dengue, malaria, Ross River fever etc.
- Bio-diversity will be compromised as,
 - Warmer temperatures will alter habitats that are critical to some species, increasing the risk of localised extinction.
 - Warmer temperatures can also favour conditions for many exotic species as well as the spread of disease and pests, affecting both flora and fauna.
 - Increased summer drought will put stress on to dry lowland forest such as Maunganui Bluff.
 - Earlier springs and longer frost-free seasons could affect the timing of bird egg-laying and the emergence, first flowering and health of leafing or flowering plants.
 - Loss of shellfish and marine finfish due to ocean acidification;
 - Reduction or extinction of indigenous flora and fauna;

- Built Environment experiencing increased temperatures may reduce comfort of occupants in domestic, commercial and public buildings and could lead to disruptions in business. This needs to be considered in building design for a Forest Centre.
- Transport has the potential to be impacted if hotter summers damage elements of transport infrastructure causing damaged or weakened roads, with associated disruption and repair costs.
- An increase in storms will see a change in rainfall patterns.
- Ex-tropical cyclones will likely be stronger and cause more damage as a result of heavy rain and strong winds. This maybe be an issue to already weakened Kauri.
- More frequent extreme weather events - such as droughts (especially in the east of New Zealand) and floods.
- Storms currently create issues with telecommunications and power, often these issues are not resolved for days or even weeks, this is seen as an inhibitor to the type of growth expected as part of establishing a WKNP.

Te Roroa could be considered more at risk given the rural location and the high reliance of their economic, social and cultural base on primary resources.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

MANAGEMENT:

- There is an expectation from Te Roroa that a WKNP will increase opportunities that provide significant environmental improvement and overall management of Waipoua.
- **Kaitiakitanga/ Adaptive Management:** Holistic and adaptive management is closely aligned to traditional management and supports the restoration of kaitiakitanga.

FUNDING:

- A WKNP has the potential to attract significant national and international funding. Te Roroa can assist in accessing such funding.

RESTORATION:

- There is an expectation from Te Roroa that the establishment of a WKNP will improve the overall mauri of the forest, through the restoration of native habitats and the reintroduction of native species and pest and predator control. Te Roroa supports the creation of a Waipoua based multi-functional centre to assist and facilitate this.

11. EFFECTS TO THE CULTURAL WELL-BEING OF TE ROROA

“That land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics. That lands yields a cultural harvest is a fact long known, but latterly often forgotten.”

Aldo Leopold

“The extermination of that noble tree progresses from year to year, at such a rate that its final extinction is as certain as that of the Native of New Zealand. The European colonization threatens the existence of both, and with the last of the Maoris the last of the Kauri will also disappear from the earth.”

Hochstetter 1859

Ko te Kauri Ko Au, Ko te Au te Kauri / The Kauri is I and I am the Kauri

Below are some of the cultural principles and values of Te Roroa, which inform their governance and management decisions, and how they might be effected by a WKNP. In order to have a more concise understanding of Te Roroa representation within the physical and cultural landscape it is suggested that the following reports should be considered compulsory reading for all those seeking to establish a successful WKNP that supports the cultural well-being of Te Roroa. The 1992 Te Roroa Report is a good starting point. Followed by the Te Roroa Deed of Settlement, Te Tarehu and DOC Protocol.

MANA: The manifestation of creative potential derived from spirituality (mana atua) genealogy and inheritance (mana tupuna) and land (mana whenua).

There are some trees, such as Tane Mahuta, that have enormous mana, they are taonga, their value being immeasurable and irreplaceable, and are repeatedly referred to in whaikorero, haka, waiata, and whakatauki. The Kauri has sheltered, sustained and protected Te Roroa for generations. As an intrinsic part of it, Te Roroa are inseparable, responsible and accountable to protect, uphold and enhance mana. “This generation of Te Roroa has no option but to do all it can to now attempt to protect this tupuna taonga.”¹⁷ It is in this context that Te Roroa considers mana and the loss of mana.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

LOSS OF MANA:

¹⁷ Te Roroa Effects Assessment :Kauri Dieback Disease - (Phytophthora taxon Agathis - PTA) June 2010, 2.1.

- The process of colonisation- land loss, intense and extractive land use, environmental degradation and the lack of authority and recognition to govern, manage and inform has had a cumulative and adverse effect on Te Roroa mana; one which is amplified if post-settlement agreements are not employed in the establishment of a WKNP.
- The long awaited celebration of a Te Roroa/ Crown co-management, facilitated via the Te Tarehu and DOC protocol agreements, was short lived. Shortly after the Te Roroa Treaty Settlement negotiations concluded, the existence of Kauri Dieback was formally announced and the NZFS Waipoua Nursery was pointed to as a probable source of the distribution and spread of infected Kauri to other areas of the country. Some people and other hapu iwi now hold Te Roroa responsible, despite NZFS being the agency in charge, but NZFS no longer exists. Since this time there has been a wave of setbacks as PA has continued to spread in and around Waipoua Forest.
- As a forest dwelling people Te Roroa are exposed to public and political scrutiny and criticism which has the potential to seriously impact Te Roroa mana. Limited resourcing continues to exacerbate their ability to manage PA risk across the landscape. This will worsen if visitor numbers increase significantly.
- The risk of Te Roroa losing Tane on 'their watch' has become very real. To be known as the iwi that lost Tane Mahuta, whether through real or perceived mismanagement, has acute intergenerational consequence.
- There are a number of external decision makers, such as agency staff and industry coordinators that have the ability and authority to make management decisions within the forest, yet have little or no understanding of who Te Roroa are. Historically and to this day this has caused Te Roroa great harm and pain.
- DOC staff and funding cuts, can and do, adversely effect the collective ability of a DOC and Te Roroa partnership to effectively protect the ngahere. This in turn effects the combined mana of both parties.
- The shame derived from mismanagement practises has the potential to become a collective and individual stigma for Te Roroa, seriously impacting mana.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

RESTORE MANA:

On the flip side, Treaty Settlement provided opportunity to re-establish mana and begin to heal Te Roroa relationships with te wao nui a Tane and the Crown. Change can resonate deeply within small communities such as these and in small ways heal generations of pain felt by the people and the land. Working in the ngahere has many additional benefits to Te Roroa. Most importantly it has the ability to restore mana, maintain an expression of kaitiakitanga, expand matauranga and activate mana motuhake in Waipoua Forest via the Te Tarehu or WKNP. Acknowledging the mana of the Waipoua forest as a living entity¹⁸ and bestowing upon it the legal rights of an

¹⁸ http://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/14/world/what-in-the-world/in-new-zealand-lands-and-rivers-can-be-people-legally-speaking.html?_r=1

individual is possibly the most powerful thing we can do to protect and restore mana, including the mana of DOC and Te Roroa.

- Acknowledgement of the long and enduring relationship Te Roroa have with the WKNP area and the role that whakapapa plays will facilitate the restoration of mana.
- Opportunities for Te Roroa to participate in the investigation, communication, design and possible implementation of a WKNP enhance capacity and knowledge within the WKNP implementation community.
- Opportunities to collaborate or contract for service provision within the forest environment enable Te Roroa whanau and iwi to enable and sustain kaitiaki practices, this restores mana motuhake and enhances matauranga-a-iwi.
- Visibility of successful DOC /Te Roroa engagements build trust and support with the wider Te Roroa community, whether via the Te Tarehu or WKNP.
- WKNP provides an opportunity to attract significant direct and indirect development resources, Te Roroa having a leadership role in strategic planning and application for funds using its charitable trust status can enhance the mana of the Te Roroa organization with NGO funders improving long-term sustainability outcome for WKNP and Te Roroa communities.
- Te Roroa is one of the first Taitokerau groups to emerge from Treaty Settlement process, WKMP represents an opportunity to pilot and promote mana enhancing opportunities to other agency and iwi engagements (exportable benefit).

SUSTAINING MANA:

Research has shown that cultural heritage adds a valuable dimension to a visitor's experience and supports local communities to continue and sustain cultural practices such as kaitiakitanga, manakitanga, te reo, mahi toi, te taiao and mahinga kai. The maintenance of important cultural practices such as these can greatly increase the mana of the people in the eyes of others. Te Roroa suggests the investigation of a multi-function forest hub that facilitates culture, education, conservation, research and kauri dieback management as a positive and mana enhancing response to the establishment of a WKNP.

INTERNATIONAL MANA ENHANCING OPPORTUNITIES:

There exist potential opportunities of cultural exchange between Te Roroa and other indigenous cultures. One example being in 2009 Te Roroa was involved in Te Honongo Rakau, an international exchange programme of culture and trees between Tane Mahuta, Waipoua and Jamon Sugi, Yakushima island, Japan. The vision for this project was the international union of ancient trees and their communities for the purpose of sharing environmental, cultural, social and economic benefits by raising awareness and improving management and protection outcomes as well as visitor experience. The continuance of such a relationship and opportunities is one of mana enhancing potential in a global sense. Te Roroa seek to explore this potential as part of the WKNP design process.

MAURI: The potential; the force that interpenetrates and connects all things. Mauri acts as the bonding element creating unity in diversity.

Mauri is a key principle that guides Maori actions within the world, and is based on the understanding that through our actions we can either enhance or diminish balance and therefore well-being within a physical or spiritual space.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

THE DECLINE OF MAURI

LOSS OF KNOWLEDGE:

There is a corresponding relationship between knowledge and the decline of mauri. Te Roroa management practices of the past were built upon an intimate and intergenerational dependence on the natural environment for sustenance. The transfer of knowledge between generations ensured a strong collective memory and daily observations and experiences created an ability to adaptively manage resources. A suite of management and community engagement tools regulated activities and the redistribution of resources. In the past 176 years Te Roroa have been witness to the strip mining and clear felling of the natural and human resources of the local communities. Recipients and beneficiaries of this activity have largely been external and the decline or lack of infrastructure, socio-economic well-being, bio-diversity, water quality and the declining availability of traditional materials and food sources reflects this.

If the principle of Mauri continues to be marginalised within agencies and their land management practices, and if Te Roroa is forced to put aside its own time proven practices and adopt the practices of others, then reconciliation will become the new form of assimilation. After 600 years of continuous occupation we believe that some key knowledge we can offer the department is a memory of how the landscape functioned prior to the mauri being heavily impacted. Today Te Roroa look to this memory to guide our vision of the future.

Conditions that will cause mauri to decline within the WKNP:

- Lack of importance and investment placed towards understanding cause and effect beyond economics.
- Mauri as a management concept is marginalized by the activities of governance, management and operational partners including Te Roroa.
- A management focus on maintaining not restoring the environment, this is inhibited by a lack of historical knowledge including the loss of elders.
- Poor bio-security measures and unsustainable increases in certain activities, human or other.
- The inclusion of external profit-motivated organisations in the implementation of a WKNP without the inclusion of a strong local voice.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

RESTORING MAURI:

Integrating principles like mauri in to management and visitor engagement, offers an innovative and unique way to view the world, a point of difference for visitor experience and opportunity to modify their behaviour, support kaitiakitanga and start to restore the mauri of globally important forests like Waipoua.

- WKNP can be a catalyst for exploring the principles and values that drive the actions of forest users, to inform prioritisation and investment, consistent with the restoration of mauri.
- From the mountain to the sea is one of a number of interrelated maori resource management concepts that, if operated together, can restore and enhance mauri.
- WKNP wananga to explore the implementation of Te Roroa management concepts with in park planning is recommended by Te Roroa.

TAPU: The dedication of value and respect to something based on its mana. The greater the value, the greater the tapu and associated management protocols.

NOA: Profane and unrestricted. Open accessibility.

Tapu is an important principle, which together with noa, has guided the actions of the Te Roroa people for generations.

There are different interpretations and applications of this concept. But the true value of the debate is in the awareness it creates. How a community defines their relationship with their environment is important to the long-term well-being of that community and place.

Within the context of a WKNP, Tapu could operate to positive effect if an agreement can be reached, based on each organisation's values, that certain areas have mana therefore are tapu while others may be considered noa. For Te Roroa some, but not all, examples of where tapu/noa may be assigned are burial sites, ancestral sites of importance, areas of powerful elemental convergence or phenomena, and restricted user resources that required preservation and/or protection. These are examples of how a community may define their relationship with their environment. Agencies, industry, tourists and community will have their own values and definitions of importance. Te Roroa are interested in gaining a more conscious understanding of this and hope that DOC will join them in doing so.

The Te Roroa claim was known to some as the Wahi Tapu claim because it contained so many Te Roroa sacred sites which over time had been desecrated, a desecration that included the removal of human remains and extensive destruction of archaeological sites. The lack of respect or importance placed on these tapu sites and objects, which were managed by the crown, has created a legacy of hurt and resentment.

If a WKNP is established without the opportunity for Te Roroa and crown agencies to agree on the importance of certain sites within the WKNP and related lands and if the desecration continues, we believe there will be ongoing tensions, potential for conflict and reduced support for a WKNP.

ADVERSE EFFECTS - TAPU and NOA

- The impacts of NZFS activities and of wilding pines, weeds and invasive species has continued to degrade tapu sites within Waipoua. Resolution of these issues will enhance the mana of a WKNP.
- The continued incursion of individuals in to the forest seeking out archaeological and wahi tapu sites along with conspiracy theories about pre-maori civilisations, causes Te Roroa significant concerns related to tapu, mana and kaitiakitanga.
- The absence of Te Roroa in design and implementation planning means that there is still no protocol in relation to restricted and unrestricted status of land within and surrounding the WKNP, for example infected NZFS plantations, areas of the coastal walkway in maori ownership, conservation covenants with public access easements across Te Roroa sites like Maunganui Bluff. Te Roroa have considered the application of tapu for the contemporary management of sites containing critically endangered plants.

POSITIVE EFFECTS - TAPU and NOA

IMPROVED LAND MANAGEMENT:

- Improved forest management, community engagement and visitor experience outcomes by identifying shared values, potential conflicts, identification of significant sites requiring management along with consideration and selection of appropriate sites for development and high or special usage.
- Provides opportunity to develop a management plan that addresses historical concerns, for example spreading of human ashes and burial of placentae at places like Tane Mahuta.

KAITIAKITANGA: Inherent only through whakapapa and an expression of tangata whenuatanga. Kaitiakitanga is the guardianship of all things special, tangible and intangible: culture, knowledge, land, water, taonga and people.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

- Develop an understanding with DOC and others about the term kaitiaki and cultural sensitivities around its use and appropriation by self-appointed individuals, non-maori or non-mana whenua groups, conservation service contractors, or the tourism industry, for clarity kaitiaki in the customary sense is not just a title, it is a qualification which like any qualification it has a set of criteria and concepts which govern and regulate it's use within a community. While it may seem trivial and

harm less or unfair to expect any less. Conservation management is an industry, a competitive commercial environment were, words their associations, marketing, perception and access through association are all valuable financial strategies, which can lead to increased success, growth and scale. Scale, which tends to suit large government tenders. This exclusion of kaitiaki by 'kaitiaki' has a significant impact on the ability of manawhenua to secure contracts and sustain themselves, this is changing and settlement document addressing these issues along with the tangible benefits of using local contractors are creating a more equitable environment.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

DOC 2025 Stretch Goal states - Whanau, hapu and iwi are able to practice their responsibilities as kaitiaki of natural and cultural resources on public conservation lands and waters.

The ability of Te Roroa to express kaitiakitanga effectively will be enhanced by a commitment from DOC, to understand and enable this goal.

- Enable a joint working group to developing a kaitiaki implementation plan.
- Develop at least a fundamental understanding of how whakapapa informs the maori view of the natural and elemental world, including tuakana and teina.
- Recognition of whakapapa in the context of acquisition and creation of new knowledge and the role this plays in the effective expression of kaitiakitanga.
- Knowledge and understanding gained through an authentic experience with the natural world, not as an observer but participant.
- The use of kaitiakitanga as a holistic approach to management and the maintenance of the four well-beings.

12. EFFECTS TO THE **SOCIAL** WELL-BEING OF TE ROROA

The Waitangi Tribunal, in its Te Roroa Report 1992, found that the Crown:

- used unfair methods to purchase Te Roroa lands and failed to make proper provision for native reserves;
- adopted unprincipled land purchase methods in acquiring interests in Waipoua No 2 lands;
- through its land purchases, and land administration destroyed the sense of community of Te Roroa at Waipoua;
- through its land purchases and economic policies, denied Te Roroa the benefits of borrowing for development enjoyed by other New Zealanders;
- failed to protect Te Roroa wahi tapu and allowed Te Roroa taonga to be violated; and
- failed to listen to Te Roroa grievances or act on recommendations for redress;

WAY OF LIFE CONSIDERATIONS

The actions above are some of the factors that have effected, shaped and defined Te Roroa as a social group. Without land and due to loss of employment after the extractive industries of gum digging, native forestry felling for exotic tree planting was ended, many Te Roroa whanau had to leave the district, in search of employment and land. However, those that remained continued to maintain a vibrant community, with the marae as a central social institution. At this time the marae undertook the majority of social events, providing a venue and management for anything from local justice, tangi, weddings, birthdays, community dinners and meetings. In a way it functioned much like local authorities do today. Despite the isolation, poor roads, lack of schooling, basic utilities, and in some cases (Waipoua and Waikara) power and community cohesion was strong.

Over the years it appears employment opportunities within the district have continued to diminish or have not been realised. This was the case with jobs promised as part of commercial forestry, and when agencies moved away from employing local people, tending instead to rely on external contractors capable of operating at a regional scale. Indications are that this is part of the reason less Te Roroa whanau are returning home today. Changes to Work and Income policy has now seen whole areas of Northland dead zoned¹⁹, meaning the unemployed, and in some cases unemployable, are being forced to move to the more expensive urban centers, where many remain unemployed, but whose standard of living falls and support systems fail. Suicide has had a major impact, with many Te Roroa whanau having experienced the loss of a loved one.

¹⁹ <http://www.radionz.co.nz/news/political/80425/no-dole-zones-hurting-m-ori-in-north-harawira>

The cumulative effect of these actions has significantly reduced the number of whanau living at home, putting pressure on fewer and fewer individuals to uphold the mana of the iwi, maintain the marae and retain and live the traditions and knowledge systems of Te Roroa people and the land. It could be said that Te Roroa face a type of cultural and social extinction if something is not done to stem the flow and sustain the remaining communities and their way of life.

At wananga Kaumatua spoke of the mauri of the ngahere and the hauora of the local communities as the highest priority when weighing decision making around the WKNP. Others felt disempowered in the decision making process, some mentioned the WKNP as having nothing to do with restoring the mauri and everything to do with making money at any cost including the well-being of the rakau rangatitira and Te Roroa. One interviewee described it as another extractive industry with Te Roroa left “holding the baby after they’ve killed Tane and made their money”. So it is in this social context that Te Roroa consider the DOC proposal for a Waipoua Kauri National Park.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

KAURI DIEBACK

- Given the uncertainty surrounding Kauri Dieback, the WKNP poses a potential risk to local communities if, like past extractive industries, the short-term economic benefit outweighs the long-term health and well-being of the resource (in this case rakaurangatira like Tane Mahuta). What are the conscious steps that can be taken as part of a concept planning phase to minimise socio-economic impacts to the community? If tourism activities are mismanaged and become a vector for kauri dieback than the risk of a WKNP significantly increases. Te Roroa are currently working with DOC and NRC to develop a Waipoua Kauri Dieback Tactical Plan to help inform adaptive management planning and risk mitigation measures.

COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

- Community cohesion can be affected by the loss of community members through property acquisition, decreased job opportunity, and relocation due to existing or potential adverse effects from increased visitor numbers and activities.

LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

- Depending on how a development of this scale is designed and implemented it has the ability to either advantage, disadvantage or prejudice Te Roroa communities. A lack of development capital, increased property prices and demand for resources and services, concessions, and high level agreements with developers and industry, or tripartite governance agreements all offer opportunities for Te Roroa to be marginalized. Further investigation is required in order to avoid serious short and long-term negative social effects from the establishment of a park.
- The final sentence of the 2012 Kauri National Park investigation states ‘that positive benefits should accrue to the economy and livelihoods of the people of the

west coast of Northland from the establishment of a national park.’ There is concern in the Te Roroa community that DOC will begin initiating discussions with large external tourism organisations and concessioners without including Te Roroa and the local community in the conceptual planning phase (as occurred recently with the Landmarks Project). If this is the case then the benefit to Te Roroa may be limited to low wage service industry jobs.

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Continued connectivity and ability of people to access their community, activities and services in a manner that maximises their social welfare is an important component of the ability of people to establish and maintain social networks and quality of life.

- Whanau described frustration at what they saw as conflicting values between Te Roroa and DOC. The issue of people as a vector contributing to the spread of disease was central to this debate because it raised issues of access restrictions in the forest.
- Has the potential to compromise activities such as rongoa and cultural harvest materials.
- A number of concerns were raised about safety after the 2003 Severe acute respiratory syndrome outbreak overseas, community members asked at the time if an increased exposure to international visitors increased the risk of viral infection and other bio-security threats effecting the community.
- Local health, education and welfare services are likely to suffer heavily if any economic effects cause population losses or lowering of locally disposable income.

PROPERTY CONSIDERATIONS

- It is likely that the establishment and exposure of a WKNP will increase property demand in the area. There is already an increased demand for real estate in nearby communities such as Omapere, Opononi and Koutu.
- Difficult to retain family whares and whenua in to the next generation due to affordability issues.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Contained within the 1992 Te Roroa Report, 1995 Kauri National Park investigation, 2005 Deed of Settlement, 2012 Kauri National Park and 2014 cabinet paper, are a significant number of constructive statements and recommendations which, if implemented, would help address many of the historical concerns Te Roroa have. They also provide a valuable framework to initiate concept planning and design work. Recommendations also highlight key points which enable community participation.
- Kauri Dieback and WKNP both provide the opportunity to build stronger relationships with whanau living away who may have skills needed in planning,

research, the arts, conservation, tourism, construction etc. Creating opportunities that will encourage whanau to return home and to share their skills. Many expressed a desire to attract home qualified whanau or rangatahi, in particular those that are actively acquiring qualifications to help combat issues like PA or develop solutions that address unemployment.

- There are a number of initiatives occurring in the district which could benefit from the establishment of a WKNP. If DOC were to extend the WKNP investigation to local communities, there is the opportunity for a mutually beneficial relationship. Further assessment is required to identify these groups and benefits.
- A WKNP, if managed well could create opportunities for growth and the restoration of mauri. Te Roroa would like to undertake further investigation with DOC to understand what DOC's guiding principles and values will be as part of establishing a WKNP and who does it see as its key partners.

13. EFFECTS TO THE **ECONOMIC** WELL-BEING OF TE ROROA

Given the historical impacts of crown policy on Te Roroa economic development, whanau interviewed felt strongly that the establishment of a WKNP should not diminish, but enhance the commercial, relationship and cultural redress components of Settlement.

For the purpose of context some excerpts from Te Roroa Deed of settlement are included below.

2.1.1 it is not possible to fully compensate Te Roroa for all loss and prejudice so suffered;

2.1.2 the foregoing of full compensation by Te Roroa is a contribution to the development of New Zealand; and

7.1 The Crown acknowledges that the cumulative effect of the Crown's actions and omissions has left Te Roroa virtually landless. The alienation of Te Roroa from their lands has also hindered their economic, social and cultural development. The Crown acknowledges that its failure to ensure that Te Roroa retained sufficient land for their present and future needs was a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

7.6 The Crown acknowledges that the separation of Te Roroa from their wahi tapu and taonga has been a source of great spiritual and emotional pain for Te Roroa. The Crown acknowledges that nga aureretanga o Te Roroa (the continuous crying of Te Roroa) is a result of this separation. The sense of grief and loss suffered by Te Roroa remains today.

CROWN APOLOGY

2. The Crown profoundly regrets its breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles as detailed above and seeks to atone for those breaches.

All indications are that visitor numbers will increase significantly should Waipoua be established as a WKNP, estimates range from current figures of 250,000 visitors to 600,000 in the future. However, further investigation will be required to more accurately assess this critical piece of information. Based on information at hand a number of considerations and assumptions have been made. Kauri Dieback is seen as a major threat to Te Roroa economic growth in the tourism sector but associated management costs have a negative impact too.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The establishment of a WKNP is likely to increase interest in real estate and business in the area and rising rental costs. This may exclude whanau from owning or renting property. Rates will also rise according to property valuations. In other similar situations it has been shown that an influx of wealth in to an area can have a negative financial impact on low income families.
- In 2007 Te Roroa undertook an assessment of an FNDC application to extract water directly from the Waimamaku river to service the communities of Omapere, Opononi and Koutu, of which absentee owners now make up a considerable percentage of property. This means that the population appears low up until peak seasons as in summer when numbers increase significantly, creating a heavy demand for water. The concerns of the 2007 assessment were verified in recent interviews with local Waimamaku whanau and farmers in relation to a WKNP. There were concerns around water allocation and prioritisation of another community's need for water over the Waimamaku community's current and future needs. It was felt that this would increase the financial, ecological costs while limiting future growth and horticultural and agricultural opportunities in both the Waimamaku and Wekaweka communities. FNDC is currently investigating options, it is unknown if increased demand for water as a result of a WKNP has been factored into this most recent proposal. Further investigation required.
- A number of farmers whos properties neighbour the WKNP voiced a concern that there would be an increase in unfunded compliance costs related to maintaining fences, stock, weed and pest control.
- It is expected that a significant amount of localised growth will occur as a result of a WKNP and investment capital will likely be required. What proportion of this is raised locally vs externally will depend on local awareness of opportunities and the lead in times that allow for capital to be raised, this statement is based on the assumption that the profit of growth is more likely to benefit and sustain local communities if ownership remains within the community.
- Concerns were expressed that increased pressure on DOC staff to manage visitors will negatively impact their ability to deliver core conservation functions, placing increased pressure on local conservation volunteers.
- The impact of climate change to a WKNP will require further investigation however current research indicates there are a considerable number of significant economic concerns:
 1. such as increased numbers of pests and weeds and due to weather and masting, corresponding in increased management costs and chemical use.
 2. Impact from severe weather more frequent flooding and slips, wind-blown trees, long periods of drought, warmer wetter weather and associated biosecurity and food security risks.

3. Increased carbon costs associated with air travel impact to visitor numbers.
 4. Impacts of climate change on other countries' economies may negatively impact our own tourism industry.
- The death of Tane Mahuta or other iconic Waipoua trees, caused by Kauri Dieback, old age or drought will likely have a serious and negative impact, not only to the local economy but regional economy too, further investigation will be required to ascertain if there are suitable options to minimise this investment and mana risk. Protection of Tane Mahuta must for these reasons be a number one priority.
 - The local Te Roroa community collectively spend a considerable amount of time and financial resources assisting visitors to the forest, break downs, people getting lost, stuck in rivers and streams, monitoring and managing freedom campers and trespassers, late night callouts for tree clearance, engagement with agencies, researchers and developers, these direct financial costs are likely to increase unless addressed through joint planning.
 - Te Roroa have serious concerns about the long term costs of compliance and management associated to 2100 hectares of cultural redress land, returned with conservation covenants and public access easements, while removing the right to derive any form of income from the land. This land was returned with a high concentration of wilding pines, weeds and pest issues, without adequate early investment this cultural redress land will cripple Te Roroa economic development and well-being.

KAURI DIEBACK

PA is a post-Settlement issue. At the time of signing the Deed of Settlement, no thought was given by either Te Roroa or the Crown to the potential economic threats PA might pose to land, assets such as the Waipoua HQ complex or the primary targets for sustainable economic development, in particular tourism and forestry. Settlement was also negotiated in a context where a future Kauri National Park centered on Waipoua was a high probability. Elevation to National Park status would also have a range of economic implications which at the time did not include PA. More so than any other place in NZ, Kauri and its related industries are a central pillar of the local economy. Any such threat could be potentially of great significance with corresponding social and cultural effects.

- There is no evidence that Te Roroa have ever received any large or tangible economic benefit from Kauri. For the past 200 years Kauri has been managed by the Crown almost exclusively for its economic value. There is widespread evidence that such extraction did not realise the full value of the resource. It was certainly not done in any sustainable manner. While Te Roroa are regularly identified in early photos of logging operations, it does not appear that their economic benefit was ever greater than marginal labourers' wages. At best they may have been owners of bullock team contractors. Whether this had a greater economic benefit

when measured against potential incomes as undisturbed forest owners (as the Treaty guaranteed) is highly questionable.

- Tourism is the most obvious economic effect. Current visitors to see Tane Mahuta number around 250,000 p.a. Will tourists still come to see diseased trees? Will visitor numbers drop if they perceive they are potentially a vector of disease and therefore a threat to the tree? Would a different type of tourist come to assist with ecological enhancement programmes? What happens to tourist revenues if PA control includes forest closures?
- To date Te Roroa have not benefited economically from the huge volume of people that come to see Kauri and Tane Mahuta in particular. Since Settlement Te Roroa has invested heavily in planning and negotiations over the economic benefits for Te Roroa through tourism. This has included negotiations locally with existing tourism operators, extensive negotiations with potential future operators and even international discussions with parties such as the Japanese and their indigenous people the Ainu. Again, this planning has occurred without reference to PA. To some degree, all this investment is now at threat.
- At time of Settlement, Te Roroa elected to invest part of the compensation quantum in strategic assets. The Waipoua Forest HQ is a prime example. At the time, and based on best available data, the asset was prioritised partly in light of its future potential value as a strategic tourism related asset. It is not possible on currently available data to quantify the change in this value due to PA but it must be assumed to be negative. Refocusing the future role of the HQ as a strategic asset in the response to PA and making it both the physical “home” of the response and a centre for kauri forest ecological restoration would seem logical options to explore.
- It is not yet known, but is highly probable, if there is a direct link between PA and climate change. If large scale felling of trees was needed to control PA (currently a low probability scenario) would there be any carbon credit implications? Is restoring the mauri of the forest through ecological enhancement worthy of attracting carbon credits? Is this a possible means of funding building ecological resilience? The issue of climate change is a further challenge to trees.
- Since Settlement, Te Roroa has maintained their own professional contracting team for undertaking various aspects of forest management and ultimately have made no secret that their intention is to assume greater and greater management responsibility. How does PA affect this economic activity?
- If trees, in any quantity, are felled, who owns the tree? Te Roroa are working on the assumption that any trees felled (or left for dead) as a result of PA on Te Roroa and public land are the property of Te Roroa. There are further parallels between kauri and tohora here. The Marine Mammal Stranding Protocol championed by Ngati Wai sets a convenient baseline to commence negotiations on the reuse of resources. In the case of the whale, the Crown has accepted that some parts of this taonga - bone and teeth - may be taken by mana whenua for culture use. The

Crown has clearly defined it does not consider “cultural use” to include commercial or economic use. Ngatiwai have always clearly signalled that this is a positive step but not the final end point. Te Roroa see no reason why they should be fettered in their future use of Kauri. Clarification of this issue is one that needs further attention.

- If enhancement of ecological resilience is identified as the major response tool, then it is likely that a wide range of contract work will be required. Te Roroa expect all PA work not undertaken by DOC staff to be undertaken by Te Roroa kaitiaki.
- Rakau Rangatira, the \$6.6 mil track infrastructure upgrade focused on the ‘Big Trees’ includes Te Roroa involvement in planning and design. It is understood that DOC is responsible for assessing whether this project is affected by PA matters, funding has been consistently deferred for a number of reasons and concern was raised that further delays may effect the security of funding.
- Negotiations over National Park status for Waipoua and related kauri areas is assumed to bring with it a range of economic benefit. If PA causes any change in these negotiations it can be assumed there will be adverse economic effects.
- Settlement returned to Te Roroa land and forestry assets adjacent to Waipoua require long-term options to see these lands replanted in Kauri and related species, either as an economic forestry asset or to enhance the tourism potential of the rohe. Both options would need to be based on strong economic analysis. PA is a threat to such viability and therefore limits future options. There is also potential for PA to spread from public lands to Te Roroa land.
- Though the Crown has not returned tupuna whenua to Te Roroa, as kaitiaki and tangata whenua, they are ultimately responsible for it. This responsibility incurs ongoing costs in terms of time, energy and money, that is seldom recognised by management partners.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Increased management budgets and access to new funding streams.
- Increased employment and business opportunities, which can translate into more cash flow in community through the purchase of goods and services including accommodation, food, beverages and activities.
- Business opportunities will likely increase, benefiting Te Roroa individuals wishing to engage.
- Increased visibility and contribution to the regional economy will increase the likelihood of further funding to improve key infrastructure within the district.
- Research indicates that areas of the country like the West coast of Northland and the Te Tairāwhiti East coast areas are unlikely to attract significant central government development funding within the next ten years and are in fact in

serious decline, opportunities like a WKNP may be an important cornerstone of a strong and sustainable local economy.

- The ability for Te Roroa and DOC to come together and establish shared values around what are appropriate activities and concessions in and around the WKNP. A strong relationship between DOC and Te Roroa will offer the opportunity to minimise negative economic impacts.
- Te Roroa believe that an important feature of a WKNP would be the development of a world class Forest Centre capable of functioning as a Visitors centre, cultural, education, research and conservation hub. If done right this Centre could attract multiple strands of funding to support the aspiration to restore the mauri of Waipoua.
- Te Roroa communities would need to have further discussions and wananga to reach consensus around appropriate activities and active areas but many in the community could benefit direct from an increase in visitors, accommodation, marae and papakainga stays, tree houses, food production, guided tours and education programmes, horse trekking, hunting, walking, mountain bike and artist trails, aerial walkways and zip lines are all suggestions made during the course of interviews.

14. CONCLUSION

‘When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.’

John Muir

Considering Waipoua as a Kauri National Park in isolation from other elements and features in the surrounding landscape would be a disconnection of the four well-beings. Native ecosystems already struggle to exist in isolation, pared down over time to mere fragments of what was once a contiguous landscape of life supporting networks. It is the same for the rich history and culture of Te Roroa. There is an innate belief that our mountains, rivers and forests and the ancient trees housed there are sentient life forms of which are, no less than, a natural extension of our being in the world.

Below is a summary of key concerns and recommendations to achieve resolution.

(1) PARTNERSHIP/COLLABORATION

CONCERNS:

CO-GOVERNANCE

- Co-governance remains unresolved. ‘Te Roroa’s expectation that the governance for the national park will be one of partnership through a co-governance mechanism’²⁰ has not changed. Te Roroa considers that it should be involved at all levels – governance, management planning and operations within Waipoua Forest and any national park established within its rohe. This will need to be an innovative co-governance model between Te Roroa and DOC.
- Uncertainty and confusion around co-governance or tripartite community inclusion. In the case of tripartite representation, resistance is likely based on the historical and contemporary experience of marginalization²¹ by third party NGO’s²², including conservationists²³, conservation service providers²⁴, industry,(tourism²⁵/ bio-prospecting²⁶) and research organizations²⁷. This uncertainty is likely to create considerable confusion and delays in Te Roroa gaining a full understanding of the proposed WKNP and, in turn, giving their support.

²⁰ Kauri National Park Waipoua Forest, Northland investigation Report 2012, 3.4.1, p.19.

²¹ Well researched evidence of this marginalization can be found throughout the 1992 Te Roroa report.

https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_68462675/Wai38.pdf (pg.195)

²² http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/SOWIP/en/SOWIP_web.pdf (pg. 93)

²³ http://waipoua.nz/?page_id=81

²⁴ <http://www.te-ngahere.co.nz/services.htm>

²⁵ <https://www.culturalsurvival.org/ourpublications/csq/article/the-history-indigenous-peoples-and-tourism>

²⁶ http://www.rangahau.co.nz/assets/ReynoldP/paul_renolds.pdf

²⁷ <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spj17/decolonizing-methodologies-research-and-indigenous-peoples.html>

- Historic distrust of crown engagement with Te Roroa has created hesitation and doubt within Te Roroa membership. Reasons sighted include a lack of Te Roroa visibility and input into decision making, little or no crown acknowledgement of capacity and resourcing, issues, different priorities and marginalization, outstanding Te Tarehu and DOC protocol actions and a long list of hurts that were unaddressed as part of settlement negotiation. While it is acknowledged that many of these concerns are historical and that considerable effort is being made by DOC and the Te Roroa settlement entities to improve relationships there is still a long way to go. It is important to understand that the views of the Te Roroa Board do not necessarily reflect the views of individual Te Roroa members or regulate their actions. Some whanau interviewed expressed a strong commitment to resist the “imposition of a park” at all cost and signaled a willingness to use whatever means necessary to insure it did not proceed, this included legal opposition, protest, destruction of infrastructure and violence towards visitors (in the case of the coastal walkway).
- Concern was also expressed at what was described as a ‘national park by stealth’ and the activation of a significant number of large-scale projects and investments within the Waipoua Forest. All of which appear to be occurring in isolation to the WKNP discussion. This is considered to be undermining the protection principles contained in the Deed of Settlement as well as Te Roroa’s ability to engage with and support the WKNP.

RESOLUTION

RECOMMEND:

- A joint DOC/ Te Roroa working group take responsibility for investigating appropriate, innovative and feasible co-governance options related to the WKNP.
- Develop a Te Roroa and WKNP induction for all active partners with the aim to establish a solid understanding of the importance of information contained in the Te Roroa Report, National Parks Act, CMS and Te Roroa Deed of Settlement- DOC Protocol and Te Tarehu.
- Undertake a ‘second phase’ investigation in to all projects occurring or about to occur within the Waipoua Forest; analysis to be made by a qualified joint working group of Te Roroa and DOC members, focused on historical and contemporary documented statements and recommendations which require auctioning in a timely manner, e.g allowing for their inclusion in the 2017 annual planning cycle at an area office level. It is critical that this analysis includes engagement concerns raised by either DOC or Te Roroa and that consideration is given to enabling engagement by illuminating and addressing these concerns.
- Develop a joint engagement plan to ensure that all interested parties have access to accurate and informed information and that knowledge sharing is encouraged and enabled so that maximum collective benefit can be realised.
- Co-design and development of a WKNP conceptual plan prior to agreement.

(2) RECOGNITION

CONCERNS:

SOVEREIGNTY OF NATURE

- In the context of a WKNP there appeared to be an almost universal agreement that improving the mauri or overall well-being of the forest was paramount, and that its legal status either empowered or diminished a collective ability to achieve this. Positive international media coverage and related discourse indicates the significance of this.

COHESION

- A key realization of this PEA is that, to date, the approach to the establishment of a WKNP lacks cohesion and scope and does not include other hapu/iwi/wider community/industry.

PROCESS

- There appears to be issues around process with the last cabinet paper being unsuccessful due to a failure to secure Te Roroa agreement in principle.
- Over the last 100-year period there have been a plethora of statements and outstanding recommendations made in relation to the establishment of a WKNP. Te Roroa have consistently voiced concerns and it appears from this PEA that great benefit will be gained by examining these concerns, prioritizing recommendations, seeking agreement and activating implementation.

TE ROROA CAPACITY

- A lack of responsiveness to Te Roroa priorities, capacity and resourcing has impacted the ability of Te Roroa to engage effectively in the establishment of a WKNP process. This has caused delays and prevented further advancement of a WKNP. DOCs current silo approach to development within Waipoua is having a negative effect on Te Roroa strategic goals, as limited resources are reassigned in a reactive way to projects which they have had little design input in.

LACK OF INNOVATION

- There were expressions of concern regarding the limitations of the National Parks Act and its impact to Te Tarehu and inability to achieve the long-term mana, kaitiakitanga and matauranga-a- iwi aspirations held by Te Roroa. A number of informants had relationships to other National Parks through whakapapa or marriage. Their knowledge provided a valuable insight into what Te Roroa might expect from a WKNP. Position statements from leaders and academics like Tamati Krugur, Tumu Te Heuheu, Sir Mark Soloman, Sir Tipene O'Regan, Linda Tuhiwai-Smith and Jacinta Ruru provide a rich backdrop against which Te Roroa is able to assess their position and confirms that they are not alone in their desire to explore more innovative options. To quote Sir Mark Soloman, "Iwi are ready for a discussion about a better way to manage and classify our rich natural environment. The Iwi Chairs Forum has established a group to focus on a range of related

matters, including the reclassification of lands, and we will be expecting progress from the Crown...and in that new model, DOC has emphasised the need for better partnerships. I believe DOC Director General Lou Sanson is interested in genuine engagement that leads to an enhancement of our customary aspirations and desires. And I think this is also true of many of his staff. DOC is taking some steps to genuinely advance the aspirations of iwi and is not averse to some larger discussions.”²⁸

RESOLUTION

RECOMMEND:

- Re-visitation of outstanding recommendations related to a WKNP with a view to action.
- Urgently action, and if needed, resource the implementation of the Working Together projects, (Te Tarehu and DOC Protocol outcomes).
- Identify key areas where there is a lack of capacity and develop a joint capacity building plan between Te Roroa and DOC (induction, waananga, engagement and communication strategy).
- Form a Joint Te Roroa/ DOC working group to further develop a WKNP concept plan that will provide clarity around design and implementation considerations, in order to better understand positive and adverse effects.

(3) PROTECTION

CONCERNS:

INSUFFICIENT RESEARCH

- As mentioned in the limitations section this PEA has been rendered incomplete due to an acute lack of concept, design or implementation information. Further research is needed in this area. In this situation the Te Roroa Manawhenua board is essentially being asked to approve a concession application without being informed of the the activities, this is not common process and in a similar situation DOC would return such an application requesting further information.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- No current Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) for the Waipoua forest.
- No existing Comprehensive Waipoua Management Plan.
- Waipoua Kauri Dieback Tactical Plan only recently begun (OCT).
- Apparent lack of WKNP design and implementation planning.
- Apparent lack of cohesion between existing and planned development projects within Waipoua.
- Lack of analysis and implementation of a significant amount of documentation that contains recommendations directly related to the establishment of a WKNP.

²⁸ http://ngaitahu.iwi.nz/our_stories/locked-national-parks/

TE TAREHU

- Limitations of Te Tarehu.²⁹ Lack of implementation.

RESOLUTION

RECOMMEND:

- A joint analysis between DOC and Te Roroa of all previous documentation containing statements and unresolved recommendations related to the establishment of a WKNP, use this information to agree on actions requiring completion prior to the establishment of a WKNP. This should include recommendations made in this preliminary effects assessment.
- Review and develop with the Northland Conservation Board a CMS (Conservation Management Strategy) for the Waipoua forest.
- Develop a CMP (Conservation Management Plan) for the Waipoua forest.
- Synergise and prioritise the Waipoua Kauri Dieback Tactical Plan implementation to align with project activity and WKNP implementation investigation.
- Develop a WKNP concept design and Implementation Plan.
- Review all Waipoua projects current and planned to create visibility, cohesion and a better understanding of linkage for a Te Roroa audience.
- Review this assessment to inform a second phase based on topics identified to require more information, joint input or resources.
- Synergise and prioritise the Waipoua Kauri Dieback Tactical Plan implementation to align with project activity and WKNP implementation investigation.
- Obtain a current state of health assessment for the WKNP area.
- Complete a comprehensive Environmental Effects Assessment of the proposed WKNP,
- Complete a comprehensive Social Effects Assessment of the proposed WKNP,
- Complete a comprehensive Cultural Effects Assessment of the proposed WKNP,
- Complete a comprehensive Economic Effects Assessment of the proposed WKNP,
- Reassess legal effects to the Te Tarehu relationship and the National Parks Act.

In conclusion, the Te Roroa Manawhenua board consider the long-term success and appeal of a WKNP would benefit from a second phase, in-depth and resourced investigation, led by a Joint Working Group of DOC and Te Roroa representatives.

Furthering this, Te Roroa would like to see the implementation of sound strategies and policies to ensure that the environmental, ecological, historic, cultural, social and spiritual resources and taonga of Te Roroa are managed in a sustainable manner that is in accord with tikanga. Currently these are either non-existing or in a rudimentary

²⁹ 8.1.1 the responsible Minister may amend or cancel the Protocol only after consulting with, and having particular regard to the views of, the Governance Entity;

stage. Te Roroa recognize that protocols and other instruments negotiated between the Iwi and the Crown during the Treaty claim settlement process are intended to assist in this regard but are only now being activated and their capacity to fulfill their objectives are currently limited and yet to be seen.

Te Roroa propose that if DOC is willing and able to work with them on developing a better understanding and practice of partnership, acknowledgement, protection and resolution, then it is highly likely that support for and participation in the planning, development and management of a Waipoua Kauri National Park will receive a positive response and reaction from Te Roroa people. If the converse is so, then Te Roroa see no reason whatsoever to support the establishment of a national park in their homelands.

‘Protected areas cannot be ‘untouchable islands’, isolated from the rest of the world. Like every other part of the biosphere, protected areas, as part of a global matrix, depend on a wide variety of factors for their survival. It would be archaic to think that a national park will not be affected by impacts in its surrounding landscape, and vice versa. Protected areas need to be connected or reconnected to the surrounding landscape. ... Only by placing them in a landscape context can we meet conservation goals, and ensure effective land, water and marine ecosystem planning. Understanding linkages in the landscape is not just about good ecological science; such science must be coupled with an understanding that cultural and biological diversity are inextricably linked.’³⁰

Mauri ora

³⁰ Abstract of the World Parks Congress stream Linkages in the Landscape/Seascape, World Heritage at the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress Durban (South Africa), 8 - 17 September 2003, www.unesdoc.unesco.org

GLOSSARY

ATUA: one of many deities

AWA: river

HAU: the binary and life-giving force between te ira atua (spiritual principle) and te ira tangata (human principal).

HONONGA RAKAU: union between primeval trees Tane Mahuta, Waipoua and Jomon Sugi, the ancient yaksugi, (*Cryptomeria japonica*), Yakushima, Japan.

KAITIAKITANGA: inherent only through whakapapa and an expression of tangata whenutanga. Kaitiakitanga is the guardianship of all things special, tangible and intangible: culture, knowledge, land, water, taonga and people.

KAWA: a collection of tikanga (protocols) that act as firm guidelines for activities and actions. This represents the ongoing work of the Working Together group or Te Kawa Ohaoha kaupapa.

MANA: the manifestation of creative potential derived from spirituality (mana atua) genealogy and inheritance (mana tupuna) and land (mana whenua). Prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status, spiritual power, charisma.

MANA MOTUHAKA: distinctive self/leadership. Self-determination.

MANAAKITANGA: to show respect or kindness. To uplift and enhance ones mana or the mana of something.

MATAURANGA: knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill.

MAURI: the potential; the force that interpenetrates and connects all things. Mauri acts as the bonding element creating unity in diversity.

MOANA: ocean

NGAHERE: the forest, literal meaning – bound together.

NOA: profane and unrestricted. Open accessibility.

RANGATIRATANGA: leadership. Literal meaning – to weave together.

RONGOA: natural medicine and healing.

TANGATA WHENUATANGA: the expression of whakapapa through our intergenerational interconnectedness to land. It is our obligation to strengthen and express this unique relationship.

TAPU: the dedication of value and respect to something based on its mana. The greater the value, the greater the tapu and associated management protocols. Sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection, respected.

TOHATOHA: the distribution system based on need, participation and contribution. A share values discussion that could help in the prioritization and allocation of human and financial resources.

TUPUNA: ancestor.

URI: offspring

UTU: reciprocity with interest that demonstrates generosity to others and commitment to sustaining a long-term relationship.

WHAKAPAPA: genealogy. Whakapapa is the glue that connects all things, people with the land, the birds with the trees, people with each other, thoughts with action etc. It is not just historical, it is the present and future; whakapapa is living.

WHANAUNGATANGA: the process of actively building strong relationships. The strength of any community and its initiatives hinges on the strength of the whanaungatanga within that community.

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APPENDICES

The project coordinator, Will Ngakuru and writer Hinerangi Himiona set up, attended and facilitated a number of wananga and meetings as well as organising one on one interviews with key Te Roroa people. Some feedback from these meetings has been used in this report.

1. Meetings | Hui | Wananga relating to the Preliminary Effects Assessment

Date	Place	Issues Discussed
11th July	Te Toa Whenua TAG KNP	Discussions in context of Te Toa Wheua
5 July	Copthorne Hokianga	Met with MP Nicky Wagner discussed WKNP
12 July	Te Whakamaharatanga Marae, Waimamaku	Te Roroa Hui a Iwi Waipoua Kauri National Park was discussed at Te Roroa Wananga
26th July	Trouson Park	Kaitiaki Kiwi
23rd August		Kauri Plantation visit, Te Roroa Archaeological Team Te Toa Whenua Project
27th August	DOC HQ, Dargaville	Te Roroa Trust Board Meeting, WKNP presentation
30th August		Koutou court hearing, took opportunity to discuss with Te Roroa Trustees present included chair
20 th Aug	Waipoua Settlement	Wahi Tapu protection Kauri National Park discussed with Michael Taylor
7th Sep	Waipoua Lodge	Northland Inc, By Way meeting Pahia Kauri National Park discussed
16th Sep	Te Roroa offices	Te Roroa Commercial directors

Date	Place	Issues Discussed
19th Sep	Waimamaku	WKNP Meeting with DOC Ranger
20th Oct	Waipoua	Met with various whanau WKNP
21st to 23rd Sep	TPK, Whangarei	Te Roroa Governance training, Institute of Directors raised WKNP and strategy
6th Oct	DOC Whangarei	Meeting between DOC Bruce Parkes and Te Roroa to discuss WKNP
14th Oct	Te Whakamaharatanga, Marae, Waimamaku	Kokako Waananga Kauri dieback and Waipoua Kauri National Park Presentation
19th Oct and, KNP discussed	DOC HQ, Dargaville	Working Together Meeting, Te Roroa and DOC T ā ne Mahuta
20th Oct	Mt Eden, Auckland	New Zealand Forest Restoration Trust
21th Oct	Trounson Park	Kaitiaki Kiwi, discuss WKNP
29th Oct	Waipoua WTF	Met with the Waipoua Forest Trust, Discuss Te Roroa/WFT relationship and WKNP
29th Oct	Te Roroa Waipoua HQ	Meeting with the Te Roroa Manwhenua Board WKNP Report and update
7th-8th Nov	Te Roroa Waipoua HQ	Met with DOC Fresh Water Group re Waipoua river restoration and implications WKNP
11th Nov	Waitangi Treaty Grounds	Whenua Tohunga Landmarks Discuss Landmarks and impact to WKNP