

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF
PIRONGIA FOREST PARK
WITH A FOCUS ON THE PERIOD SINCE 1970**

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Abbreviations

AJHR	Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives
Archives NZ	Archives New Zealand
DoC	Department of Conservation
NZPD	New Zealand Parliamentary Debates
PMAMC	Pirongia Mountain Afforestation Management Committee

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Explanatory Note

In March 2012 the Chief Historian's rapid appraisal of the research casebook for Te Rohe Potae district inquiry recommended that a district overview report on resource and environmental management be commissioned. It also suggested that targeted research was required on four environmental case-studies: Whaingaroa Harbour, the Mokau River mouth, the Waipa River, and Pirongia Forest Park. Three researchers were commissioned to undertake this project: David Alexander, Martin Fisher and Matthew Cunningham.

The environmental overview and the four case-studies were originally intended to form a single combined report. However, it became clear as the commission progressed that the subject material for the four case-studies was substantial enough to warrant being covered in separate documents. In addition, three specific topic-studies emerged from the overview project: the establishment of the Waikato Valley Authority, hydro-electric power generation in the Mokau catchment, and ironsand mining at Taharoa.

It was consequently decided to file the environmental overview and the four case-studies separately on the record of inquiry for Te Rohe Potae. As a result, this research commission is comprised of **five documents** instead of one: an environmental overview (together with the three topic-studies), and separate case studies on Whaingaroa Harbour, the Mokau River mouth, the Waipa River, and Pirongia Forest Park. Whilst each operates as a discrete, standalone report, some minor cross-referencing has been noted to avoid unnecessary overlaps, and the reports should still be read in the context of the original commission. The author of each report is noted in the prefaces: David Alexander for the environmental overview (and the three topic-studies), Martin Fisher for the Whaingaroa Harbour and Pirongia Forest Park case-studies, and Matthew Cunningham for the Mokau River mouth and Waipa River case-studies.

The reports are supported by **eight document banks**: the environmental overview, each of the three topic-studies, and the four case-studies. This has been done to allow for ease of use and distribution. The volume numbers for the document banks are as follows:

- Volume 1: Environmental overview
- Volume 2: Topic-study – Waikato Valley Authority
- Volume 3: Topic-study – hydro-electric power generation in the Mokau catchment
- Volume 4: Topic-study – ironsand mining at Taharoa
- Volume 5: Case-study – Whaingaroa Harbour
- Volume 6: Case-study – Mokau River mouth
- Volume 7: Case-study – Waipa River
- Volume 8: Case-study – Pirongia Forest Park

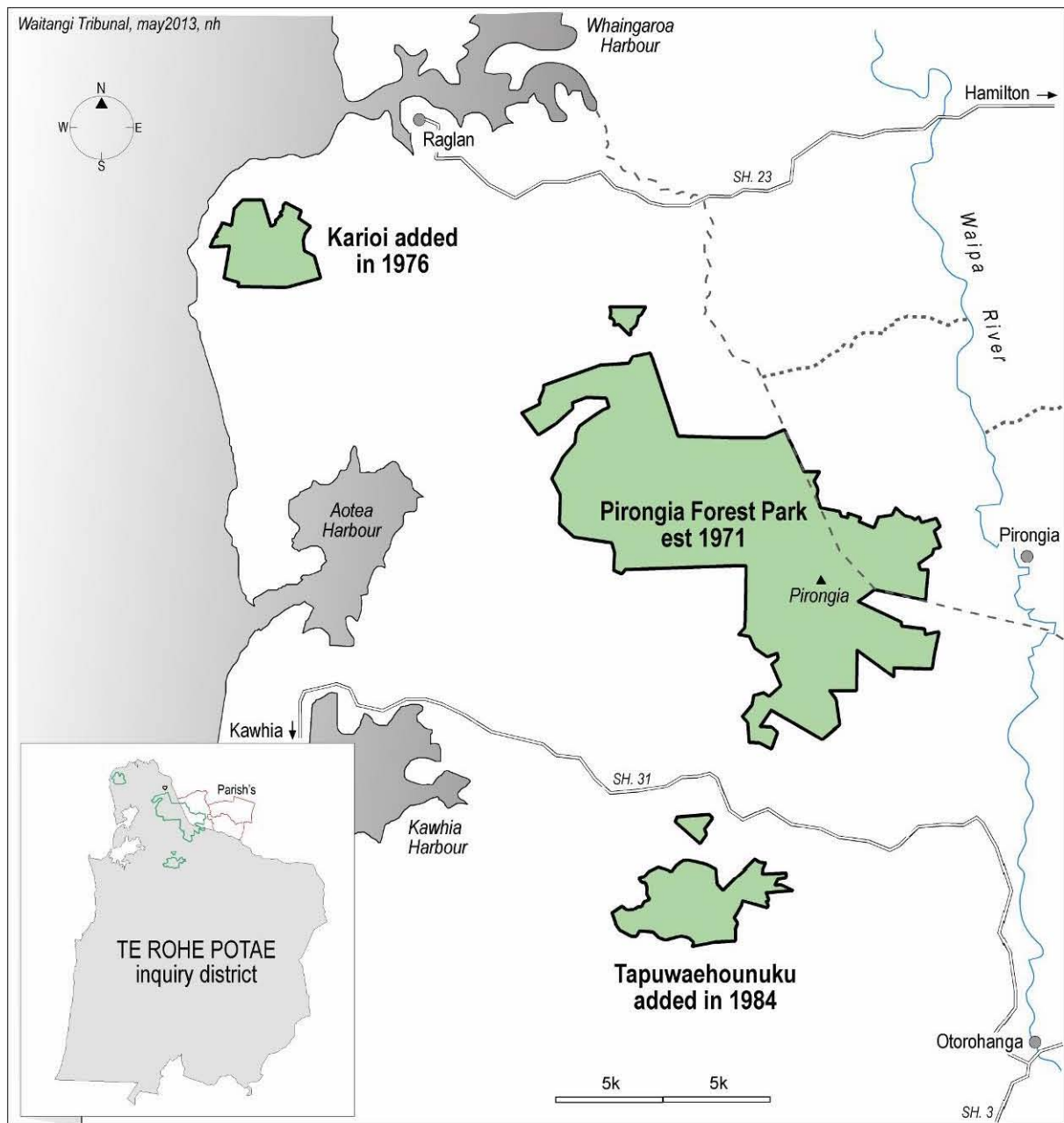


Figure 1: Map of Pirongia Forest Park

Introduction

Background

This case-study on Pirongia Forest Park arose from a gap in the research on environmental and resource management issues in the Rohe Potae inquiry district carried out by a team at Massey University led by Professor Michael Belgrave that produced both a scoping report (#A64) and a main report (#A76). The scoping report contains some information on forestry issues but little related directly to the establishment of Pirongia Forest Park, other than noting that it was gazetted as a Forest Park in 1971 ‘because it had outstanding environmental value including supporting a small population of the endangered kokako.’¹ In a joint memorandum on research gaps claimant counsel also notes the lack of coverage with regard to Pirongia Forest Park. Claimant counsel claim that in relation to Pirongia, ‘the evidence to date covers public works takings and Crown purchase transactions in relation to the relevant lands, but there is no narrative in relation to the reserve that was established nor its continuing management.’² This was endorsed in the Waitangi Tribunal’s Chief Historian’s rapid appraisal of the Rohe Potae research casebook in March 2012, which recommended that the proposed environmental overview report include a case-study on ‘the establishment and management of Pirongia Forest Park, including Maori interests in the park and the Department of Conservation’s engagement with tangata whenua.’³

Claim issues

The claim issues of relevance to this study of Pirongia Forest Park generally focus on the establishment and on going management of the Forest Park. Ngati Hikairo claim that the

¹ Wai 898, #A64, p158

² Wai 898, #3.1.436, p4-5

³ Wai 898 #6.2.43, pp31-32

Crown has failed to protect their interests in Pirongia Mountain and has failed to properly recognise and provide for the importance of the Mountain to Ngati Hikairo.⁴ Ngati Mahanga's statement of claim (Wai 1327) notes that they have a strong association with 'Pirongia Maunga which is a Ngati Mahanga tupuna and from which there are strong links through occupation, mahinga kai and other uses.' Ngati Mahanga also comment further in their statement of claim on the connection to the wider area around Pirongia, in particular the area south of the Mountain which is now known as Pirongia South Forest.⁵ Ngati Apakura claim that Pirongia is an important place for them and that:

[U]ntil 1991, central and local government had never put in place measures to recognise and provide for wahi tapu, puna, taonga, kaitiakitanga, taniwha and associated cultural matters which are integral to Ngati Apakura identity. Central and local government laws, including the Resource Management Act 1991 and Local Government Act 2002 reduce Ngati Apakura to the status of consultees on these matters but confer [a] role [not greater] than that.⁶

Methodology

This case-study is divided in three chapters. First, a brief historical overview covers the background of the customary management and uses of Pirongia Forest Park until the 1970s including the Crown's original acquisition of the land that would later make up Pirongia Forest Park. The second chapter of this case-study focuses on the New Zealand Forest Service's gradual acquisition of the land and the environmental and resource management regimes that created the Forest Park in 1971, and more particularly whether provision was made for Maori consultation and participation in the establishment and the ongoing management of the Forest Park until 1987. The third and final chapter covers the management of Pirongia Forest Park under the Department of Conservation from 1987 to the present.

⁴ Wai 898, #1.1.73

⁵ Wai 898, #1.1.92(b), paras 4-5; #1.2.25, p 60

⁶ Wai 898, #1.2.97, paras 1.4, 4.4-4.5

The historical overview section relies on a number of primary and secondary sources. Several oral and traditional history reports and statements of claim discuss the customary uses of the different areas that make up Pirongia Forest Park. The ‘Tainui Oral and Traditional History Report’ (#A99) discusses Tainui’s connections to Karioi Mountain. ‘Te Maru-o-Hikairo: Oral and Traditional History Report of Ngati Hikairo’ (#A98) addresses Ngati Hikairo’s historical connections and uses of Pirongia Mountain. ‘Te Kuratoa a Mahaanga Te Pu o te Tao Te Pu Kotahitanga’(#A94) and ‘Ngati Apakura Te Iwi Ngati Apakura Mana Motuhake’ (#A97) also discusses the historical connections and uses of Ngati Mahanga and Ngati Apakura respectively to Pirongia Mountain as well as Ngati Mahanga’s historical connections and uses of Tapuwaeohounuku Mountain (Pirongia South Forest). ‘The Ancient History of Pirongia Mountain,’ was written by Pei Te Hurunui Jones at the request of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee in 1973 and it also provides information regarding the customary history of Pirongia Mountain.⁷ Several existing research reports cover issues that are relevant to the history of the Crown’s acquisition of the lands contained within Pirongia Forest Park. The general history of land alienation around Pirongia Forest Park has been addressed by Paula Berghan in her “Block Narratives” (#A60) and by Craig Innes in “Alienation of Maori granted lands within Te Rohe Potae Parish extension, 1863-2011.” (#A30) Michael Roche’s *History of New Zealand Forestry* provides some of the background to the development of forestry policy.⁸ The Wai 262 report and Geoff Park’s “Effective Exclusion” provide a helpful overview of the Crown’s approach to management of the conservation estate as well as wahi tapu.⁹

⁷ Wai 898 #A94; Wai 898, #A97; Wai 898, #A98; Wai 898, #A99; Pei Te Hurunui Jones, ‘The Ancient History of Pirongia Mountain,’ 1973, Alexander Turnbull Library (supporting papers #1)

⁸ Michael Roche, *History of New Zealand Forestry* (Wellington: Government Publishing, 1990)

⁹ Waitangi Tribunal, *Ko Aotearoa Tenei: A report into claims concerning New Zealand Law and Policy affecting Maori culture and identity* (2012); Geoff Park, ‘Effective Exclusion? An Exploratory Overview of Crown Actions and Maori Responses Concerning the Indigenous Flora and Fauna, 1912-1983,’ (2001)

Chapter 2 relies on primary sources including archival material held by Archives New Zealand from the New Zealand Forest Service and the Department of Lands and Survey. The Department of Conservation (DoC) holds files related to the more recent management of the Forest Park by the Waikato Conservation Board from 1990 to the present and Chapter 3 largely consists of information garnered from those DoC archives. There is little evidence from Maori sources regarding the pre-2000 period. As a result there is some information provided in this report that could fall under the category of general processes but this information is necessary to situate some of the procedural narratives that emerge from the analysis of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. During the era of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee from the early 1970s to the end of the 1980s, Maori generally were marginalised in the official record. Maori perspectives were limited to the Maori leaders involved in the Advisory Committee, and the perspectives held by the dominant Tainui Maori Trust Board. There is a possibility that Te Rohe Potae hapu may have their own sources that could be of use to the Tribunal.

Chapter 1: Historical Overview

This chapter briefly describes the landscape of Pirongia and Karioi Mountains, the traditional connections which Maori in the area, in particular—Tainui Awhiro, Ngati Hikairo, Ngati Mahanga and Ngati Apakura—have to both mountains and the Crown’s initial acquisition of the land that would later form Pirongia Forest Park.

1.1 Maori connections with Pirongia and Karioi

The area around Pirongia Mountain was first settled by groups descended from those onboard the Tainui waka which was buried at Kawhia: their descendants today refer to themselves as Ngati Hikairo, Ngati Mahanga and Ngati Apakura. This section will briefly explore the historical connections of Ngati Hikairo, Ngati Mahanga and Ngati Apakura to Pirongia Mountain and its immediate surroundings. The area around Karioi Mountain was also first settled by groups descended from those onboard the Tainui waka: their descendants today refer to themselves as Tainui, Ngati Mahanga, Ngati Tamainupo and Ngati Tahinga. This section will also briefly explore the historical connections of Tainui to Karioi Mountain and its immediate surroundings.

1.1.1 Ngati Mahanga at Pirongia

According to historian Leslie Kelly, the tupuna Mahanga was the first of the Tainui rangatira to move inland from the coast. He established a pa at the junction of the Kaniwhaniwha Stream and Waipa River near Pirongia Mountain called Purakau. The home of Mahanga’s wife, Marae-o-Hine, was near Kaiparera at the foot of Pirongia Mountain. Mahanga also rebuilt his father’s whare, Te Papa o Rotu, at Pirongia. Mahanga’s third son and the third child of Mahanga and Paratai, Tonganui, had a pa, Tumua-ki-tahuna, that was

located on or at least very near to Pirongia Mountain. Another important Ngati Mahanga rangatira was Tapatai, who lived during the late 1700s and early 1800s. His kainga was called Mahinui and it was also located at Pirongia. One of the five ‘great’ kainga of Ngati Mahanga was located at the foot of Pirongia Mountain, Tapu-ko-nako-nako. In addition to these two kainga there was also a settlement at the summit of Pirongia Mountain called Mahaukura as well as an urupa on the Mountain called Tahua-nui. There were also a number of Ngati Mahanga kainga near Pirongia Mountain: Kaniwhaniwha, Te Karaka, Poukaka, Ngahinapouri, and an urupa called Te Kakau as well as two marae: Ō-maero and Te Kaharoa.¹⁰

1.1.2 Ngati Hikairo at Pirongia

While Ngati Hikairo are primarily located around Kawhia Harbour, their rohe stretches out to Pirongia Mountain. When those from the Tainui waka first travelled inland they had been sent by the tohunga aboard the Tainui waka, Rakautara, to establish settlements and place mauri manu (sacred stones). Led by Rotu they arrived at Pirongia Mountain and settled at a place called Paewhenua, which was located on the distinctive foothill on the eastern slopes of Pirongia that is called Pukehoua. Rotu placed a mauri manu in a large mangero tree at Paewhenua. That tree would become famous for the ease with which one could hunt kaka parrots. The son of Rakataura II, Houmea, was credited with establishing a pa at Tahunui, a peak on the northern face of Pirongia Mountain. Horotakere, a mokopuna tuawha of Rakataura III, would establish himself and his hapu at Pirongia Mountain. Later on another Ngati Hikairo tupuna, Whakamarurangi, is said to have taken control of the natural resources from Kawhia to Pirongia.¹¹

¹⁰ Wai 898, #A94, pp 36, 38, 42, 60-61, 109, 112, 114, 130; A list of Ngati Mahanga kainga around Waipa and the rest of their rohe can be found in Wai 898, #A94 pp 114-119.

¹¹ Wai 898, #A98, pp 48, 51, 57, 71-72, 91, 129, 137-138

Although the name Pirongia is widely used to describe the Mountain, it is a shortened version of its original name: Pirongia-te-aroaro-oo-Kahu. The name was given to the Mountain by the tupuna Kahupeka who had walked inland from Kawhia while grieving for her husband, Ue. Kahupeka had become ill while travelling over the Mountain. At Pirongia Mountain she anointed herself with oil containing crushed rangiora leaves there.¹² As the oral and traditional history report for Ngati Hikairo points out:

[T]he English translation, the scented pathway of Kahu is poetic but [it] does not adequately convey the meaning of the name or reflect Kahupeka's true ailment...a yeast infection. Another, earthier translation, would be the putrifying vagina of Kahu.¹³

The report authors also contend that although Kahupeka is credited with naming Pirongia it was more likely her son, Rakataura II, who named the peaks in commemoration of his mother's association with the area. While Pirongia is now used to refer to the entire mountain each of its multiple peaks have their own names. The tallest peak was named Mahaukura. South of Mahaukura the next peak was called Te Kuri-o-Te Kamonga to commemorate Horotakere's eldest son Te Kamonga-o-te-rangi. Another peak in the Pirongia range known as Te Ake-a-Hikapiro was named after one of Horotakere's siblings, Hikapiro. Other peaks of Pirongia that are of significance to Ngati Hikairo are Tiwarawara, Hihikiwi, Otarenga and Wharauoa.¹⁴ 'Te Maru o Ngati Hikairo: Oral and Traditional History Report of Ngati Hikairo' sets out the strong connections that Ngati Hikairo have with Pirongia Mountain:

Ngati Hikairo rūruhi, Mere Gilmore, identified both Pirongia and the resident patupaiarehe as tūpuna of Ngati Hikairo. The tapu of the maunga and the patupaiarehe, she insists, was respected by the tūpuna, who applied restrictions when accessing and using the resources of the maunga. The majority of kaumatua (rūruhi and koroheke) interviewed placed great importance on the maunga of Pirongia. The emphasis and reasons varied, however all of them

¹² NZ Forest Service, 'Pirongia Forest Park: general information,' (Wellington: NZ Forest Service, 1979), Alexander Turnbull Library (supporting papers #2)

¹³ Wai 898, #A98, pp 56-57

¹⁴ Wai 898, #A98, pp 56-57, 72

recognised it as being the maunga of Ngati Hikairo, and talked of its tapu, the patupaiarehe, the mauri, the tūāhu, its forests, its food resources, and rongoā.¹⁵

The patupaiarehe referred to are, according to iwi traditions, ancient beings with special powers. While they are rarely seen these days, they have been known to ‘lure people away from their homes’ to Pirongia Mountain, their stronghold.¹⁶ At the Nga Korero Tuku Iho hui held at Waipapa Marae in 2010 Ngati Hikairo ruruhi Aroha Apirana spoke about the patupaiarehe and the way in which they lured Ruarangi’s wife, Tawhaitu, to the Mountain. Ultimately Ruarangi was able to get his wife back but the influence of the patupaiarehe nonetheless remains. Another korero regarding patupaiarehe involves two patupaiarehe groups from the area around Te Aroha Mountain and Rangitoto, led by Ruatane and Tarapikau respectively. Hostilities between the two nearly broke out at Paewhenua on the slopes of Pirongia Mountain and the army of patupaiarehe led by Tarapikau can still be seen there. ‘An array of limestone rocks, lying in the fern in curiously regular formation, like an army in ambush, is the enchanted war-party; it is called ‘Te Ope-a-Tarapikau’.’¹⁷ Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries there were a number of newspaper reports regarding patupaiarehe.¹⁸

1.1.3 Ngati Apakura at Pirongia

Much like Ngati Mahanga and Ngati Hikairo (as well as others in the area), Ngati Apakura has strong historical connections with Pirongia Mountain. The first child of the tupuna Whatihua and Apakura was Marumāhanga, who eventually came to live on Pirongia Mountain with his brother Rakamāhanga. While the two brothers explored the Mountain Rakamāhanga died after being overcome by the freezing temperatures. Marumāhanga tied up

¹⁵ Wai 898, #A98, p 130

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Wai 898, #A98, pp 130-137

¹⁸ James Cowan, ‘About a Mountain,’ *Otago Daily Times*, 3 August 1914; James Cowan, ‘Tales of Pirongia,’ *Auckland Star*, 9 August 1930; Jean Small, ‘Maori Myth & Magic,’ *Auckland Star*, 23 March 1935 and more can be found on *Papers Past* website.

his body in a rata vine so that it could be found again. Rakamāhanga's children would later settle near Lake Ngaroto. One of the Ngati Apakura marae around their rohe, Pūrekireki, is located at Pirongia as well as their principal pa, Ngahuruhuru-Rangiaowhia. The oral and traditional history report for Ngati Apakura notes that 'traditional korero from the hapu of the Mangapu Valley pa continue to acknowledge Pirongia as their maunga tupuna' and that 'Pirongia is situated in lands that Ngati Apakura once held influence [over] and, arguably, continue to do so.'¹⁹

1.1.4 Tainui Awhiro at Karioi Mountain

There are different stories that have developed regarding the formation of Karioi Mountain. Tainui tradition holds that Karioi and Pirongia were both female, the elder and younger siblings respectively. They both resided together with Karioi's husband, Karewa, and Karewa and Pirongia had a romantic affair. Karioi fled with Karewa following behind, but Karioi forced Karewa out into the ocean where he now remains and it is also known by the name Gannet Island. Other groups further to the south hold that Karioi was male and Karewa female. At first Karioi and Karewa both stood inland but after Karewa gave birth to their children, Karioi turned his attention towards Pirongia. As a result Karewa fled out into the ocean. Karioi followed her but was caught by the rays of the sun and turned to stone and that is where he remains to this day while Karewa (Gannet Island) lies out at sea.²⁰

Rakatāura, the tohunga aboard the Tainui waka, established a tūāhupapa (sacred altar) atop Karioi when he first climbed the Mountain. He named the Mountain Karioi and later came back to live on it. A descendant of Rakatāura, Kākati, had his main kāinga at Karioi. Ngati Hounuku are a large section of the Tainui hapu that live in Whaingaroa. Hounuku was

¹⁹ Wai 898, #A97, pp 35-36, 127, 135

²⁰ Wai 898, #A99, pp26-27, 77-78

a rangatira who was renowned for looking after others and his pa Iwitahi sits on the northeastern slopes of Karioi Mountain. After the Waikato raupatu members of Ngati Hounuku generously gifted lands on Karioi Mountain to landless relatives and refugees escaping the war and confiscation. The Tainui hapu Ngati Koata also had a pa on the slopes of Karioi. Evidence still remains of rua pits, stone fences and middens around Karioi.²¹

1.2 The landscape of Pirongia Mountain

Pirongia Mountain is located approximately 30 kilometres southwest of Hamilton in the North Island of New Zealand. The Mountain was formed from a series of gradual volcanic eruptions approximately 2.5 million years ago and its tallest peak now stands at 962 metres. Pirongia Mountain is steep and rugged with sharp edged walls of solid rock, domes, peaks and deep gorges. The forests on Pirongia Mountain are an unusual mixture of plant species since the Mountain overlaps both tropical and temperate ecological zones. Additionally there are significant differences between the forests at a lower and higher altitude. On the lower slopes the trees are tall and straight in podocarp-broadleaf forests that are dominated by rimu, rata and tawa. On the upper slopes the rimu and totara-kamahia forests share areas with kaikawaka and large pendant mosses. Pirongia Mountain houses a number of different plants and bird species: kamahia, miro, parataniwha, mahoe, rewarewa, kareao, kiekie, pukatea, nikau, kokako, kaka, miromiro, kereru, tui, korimako, korioriro, ruru, kiwi and kotare.²²

²¹ Wai 898, #A99, pp 50, 59, 69

²² Helen Dodson, *Pirongia Forest Park* (Hamilton North: Department of Conservation, 1988), pp 1, 5, 7. Alexander Turnbull Library (supporting papers #3)

1.3 The landscape of Karioi Mountain

Karioi Mountain is located approximately 45 kilometres west of Hamilton and only a few kilometres outside of Raglan and Whaingaroa Harbour. Much like Pirongia Mountain, Karioi Mountain was formed approximately 2.5 million years ago in a series of volcanic eruptions. Karioi's peak stands at 756 metres. Karioi Mountain is dissected by deep ravines that spread out from the summit and finish on the western side of the Mountain in lofty coastal cliffs that expose basaltic lava.²³ While both Pirongia and Karioi have many species in common such as rimu, tawa, miro and keruru, Karioi Mountain has more coastal vegetation. Karioi Mountain houses a number of different plant and bird species: kauri, puriri, tanekaha, nikau, ponga, totara, kiekie, pingao, harakeke, tawhara, tiori, karaka, ti kouka, kanuka, manuka, oi (mutton bird) and kowhai. Kiekie, pingao and harakeke provided weaving material for decorating marae and creating korowai, clothing and twine. Manuka, koromiko, kawakawa, kowhai, karamu and other plants provided medicine. Tawhara, tiori, miro, karaka and ti kouka provided nourishment as food and kanuka and manuka could be used for both medicine and cooking fuel. Kereru and oi were also seasonally harvested by Tainui Awhiro at the foot of Karioi at a conservative rate that allowed the species to be sustained.²⁴

1.4 Pirongia 1800-1880s

The area around Pirongia was populated at the turn of the nineteenth century by a number of different iwi, hapu and whanau. In May 1822, Nga Puhi and their allied forces led by Hongi Hika ventured south with a massive war-party, armed with muskets, and attacked Waikato forces at the Mātakitaki pa near Pirongia Mountain. The Waikato forces were

²³ Leslie Owen Kermode, 'Karioi Mountain,' *An Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 1966

²⁴ Wai 898, #A99, pp 26-27, 74-76

decimated due to Nga Puhi's superior weaponry and the area was abandoned in the immediate aftermath of the battle. A year later Hika's second in command, Rewa, travelled south to make peace and the land began to be re-populated. The introduction of the musket remained indelibly etched onto the demographic landscape and the area around Pirongia underwent some significant changes, but the Mountain remained of the utmost significance to Ngati Mahanga, Ngati Hikairo and Ngati Apakura. A kainga and larger cultivating area based right beside the Mountain, Whatiwhatihoe, gained increased prominence after the Waikato War in the 1860s.²⁵ Whatiwhatihoe is a site of great cultural and historical importance to a number of different iwi and hapu including Ngati Apakura and Ngati Hikairo. Whatiwhatihoe was a marae of the second King, Tawhiao, who himself was of Ngati Apakura descent.²⁶ After the confiscation of land in the Waikato, Whatiwhatihoe remained just outside the confiscation boundaries and it became one of the centres of Maori life in Te Rohe Potae as it expanded with the arrival of refugees fleeing the war and confiscation.²⁷

1.5 Pirongia Mountain (and Tapuwaeohounuku Mountain): 1890s-1910s

Pirongia Mountain remained in Maori ownership until the early 1890s following the opening up of the Rohe Potae region in the mid-1880s. The present boundaries of the Pirongia Mountain portion of Pirongia Forest Park consist of sections from the Pirongia West, the Mangauika, the Waiwhakaata, the Kopua and the Moerangi blocks and Pirongia Parish allotments that emerged out of the confiscation. The Tapuwaeohounuku Mountain (or what would be known for some years as Pirongia South State Forest) was similarly in the Te Rohe Potae region and the land remained in Maori ownership into the 1880s. The

²⁵ Wai 898, #A94, pp 55-57; Wai 898, #A99, pp 66-67; Wai 898, #A98, pp 206-210; Wai 898, #A97, pp 106-109

²⁶ Wai 898, #1.2.24, p 60

²⁷ Wai 898, #A98, pp 192-201

Tapuwaeohounuku Mountain portion of Pirongia Forest Park consists of sections from the Tapuwaeohounuku block and the Whangaingatakupu block.²⁸

In 1887 the Native Land Court received its first application for the Pirongia block to be subdivided and in 1888 it was divided into the Waiwhakaata, Mangauika and Pirongia West blocks. Pirongia West was awarded to hapu connected with Ngati Hikairo.²⁹ Ngati Mahanga were unable to attend the Native Land Court hearings for Pirongia West due to economic pressures and as a result of attending Native Land Court hearings elsewhere at the same time. Ngati Mahanga claim that subsequently their connection to Pirongia West remains unacknowledged to this day with a lack of participation in the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee or in any volunteer organisations managed through DoC.³⁰ Ngati Apakura have a similar position.³¹ Pirongia West was divided into three blocks in 1888: Pirongia West 1, 2 and 3. Pirongia West 3A was purchased by the Crown seven years later on 16 May 1895.³² The Waiwhakaata block was awarded to hapu connected to Ngati Paiariki (who are themselves connected to Ngati Hikairo) and divided into two blocks: Waiwhakaata and Kopua. The Waiwhakaata block was partitioned in 1892 into Waiwhakaata 1, 2 and 3 and in April 1908 the Crown purchased Waiwhakaata 3C1. Kopua was awarded to Ngati Ngaupaka. The Kopua block was partitioned in 1890 into Kopua 1A-1U and the Crown purchased Kopua 1Q, 1R and 1U in the same year. Kopua 1S2B2B2 was partitioned into A and B subdivisions in June 1920 and Kopua 1S2B2B2A was purchased by the Crown in the same year.³³ The Mangauika block was awarded to Ngati Puhiaawe, Ngati Purapura and Ngati Rahopupuwai. All three groups are hapu connected to Ngati Hikairo but Ngati Puhiaawe can also be seen as hapu of Ngati Apakura. Mangauika A1 was purchased by the Crown in 1894.

²⁸ The list of sections of land contained within Pirongia Forest Park at page 35 notes the Maori land blocks from which they were excised.

²⁹ Wai 898, #A60, pp 736-756; Wai 898, #A98, p 169

³⁰ Wai 898, #A99, 279-280; Wai 898, #1.2.25, pp 60-61

³¹ Wai 898, #1.2.24; Wai 898, #K21-22

³² Wai 898, #A60, pp 736-756

³³ Wai 898, #A60, pp 377-381, 749, 1180-1183

Mangauika 1B2 Section 1 was purchased by the Crown in 1901 but the author has not been able to ascertain exactly when and how Mangauika B2 Section 1 was purchased by the Crown.³⁴ The Moerangi block underwent its investigation of title in 1909 and in 1910 the Native Land Court found that a number of different groups had interests in the block: Ngati Whawhakia, Ngati Mahanga, Ngati Kakati, Ngati Te Wehi, Ngati Reko and the family of King Tawhiao. Moerangi 2 and 4 were partitioned from the larger block in 1911 and 1912 respectively but it is unclear exactly when those subdivisions were purchased by the Crown.³⁵

The Otorohanga block title investigation took place in 1888. One of the smaller blocks that emerged out of the Native Land Court's (NLC) investigation into the Otorohanga block was the Tapuwaeohounuku block. Te Aroa Matapihi and others had applied to the NLC to have a portion of the Otorohanga block, Tapuwaeohounuku, set aside for King Tawhiao in 1889. The first partition of the block took place in 1906 and further land sales to the Crown took place in 1907 and 1910.³⁶ In 1889 the Whangaingatakupu block was awarded to Wahanui Huatare and the descendants of Hounuku. Most of the block was sold to the Crown between 1894 and 1903.³⁷

1.6 Karioi in the 1800s

At the turn of the nineteenth century Tainui hapu, Ngati Mahanga, Ngati Tamainupo and others continued their centuries old occupation of the area around Whaingaroa Harbour. Tainui hapu continued their occupation around their sacred Mountain, Karioi. The Reverend James Wallis established a mission station at Whaingaroa in 1835 and made a pre-Treaty purchase in 1839.³⁸ In 1855 representatives of Tainui led by Kereopa and Wetini Mahikai

³⁴ Wai 898, #A98, pp 169-172; Wai 898, #A60, pp 450-454

³⁵ Wai 898, #A60, pp 533-549

³⁶ Wai 898, #A60, pp 634-644, 1086-1087

³⁷ Wai 898, #A60, pp 1203-1207

³⁸ Wai 898, #A94, pp 238-240

sold what was believed to be 12,000 acres at Karioi for £575, which included parts of the mountain. Initially payment of £50 each had been made to Kereopa and Wetini respectively but only for what Tainui believed to be Te Hutewai (a stream located on Karioi) and not Karioi itself. At the Nga Korero Tuku Iho hui held at Raglan in April 2010, Heather Thompson and Angeline Ngahina Greensill both argued that many of those who had signed the Karioi deed were children, and that three of the signatories were captives from Taranaki.³⁹ An area of 600 acres (that would later turn out to be 1,413 acres) was reserved for Maori groups: Te Whaanga, Te Kopua, Papahua and Rakaunui. Te Whaanga was known for many years as the Karioi Native Reserve and through it Tainui would maintain a strong direct whenua-based connection with Karioi Mountain.⁴⁰

³⁹ Wai 898, #A70, pp 348-354; Wai 898, #4.1.3, pp 110, 229

⁴⁰ Wai 898, #A60, pp 47-49; Wai 898, #A99, pp 104-108; Wai 898, #A142, pp 36-46

Chapter 2 – The establishment and management of Pirongia Forest Park

This chapter will explore the New Zealand Forest Service's gradual acquisition of Pirongia State Forest, Karioi State Forest and Tapuwaeohounuku State Forest. It will also briefly examine the Department of Lands and Survey's acquisition of the Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve and the Pirongia Mountain Afforestation and Management Committee's (PMAMC) acquisition of an afforestation and water conservation reserve in the early to mid-1900s. It will then explore the additions of Karioi State Forest and Tapuwaeohounuku State Forest to Pirongia Forest Park in 1976 and 1984. Finally, it will consider the establishment of Pirongia Forest Park in 1971 and the management regimes that were implemented by the NZ Forest Service in the 1970s and early 1980s.

2.1 State Forests Parks Legislation and Regulations

In 1949 a new Forests Act was passed in Parliament. A focus on the multiple uses of indigenous forests for forestry and recreation was emerging, as was the concept of a forest park.⁴¹ The statutory establishment of State Forest Parks commenced with the Amendment to the Forests Act in 1965 that introduced a new land status category of State Forest Park. This legislation formally introduced a new style of thinking in the Forest Service about the public use of forests and a new mechanism to involve citizens in the management of forest parks in an advisory capacity. While the Forest Service had primarily managed the Crown's forestry assets for its timber resource, flood and erosion control, and for the provision of water supplies, its secondary focus had for some years been the exploitation of recreational activities. In the Forest Service's annual report to Parliament in 1965 it noted that 'the Forest

⁴¹ Roche, p 272

Service is now taking steps to make more readily available to the public the many recreational opportunities which exist in State forests.’ The Forest Service found that fire hazards had been most prevalent in exotic forests rather than indigenous forests:

In the exotic forests the aim is to make available at least some of the recreational attractions – fishing reaches, scenic view-points and drives, picnic sites, etc. – at the same time ensuring adequate fire protection...Because the indigenous forests are less vulnerable to fire, because their timber values are often low, and because there is seldom conflict between the pursuit of protection forestry objectives and recreation, recreation and amenity assume greater importance.⁴²

The report noted the lack of legal and legislative protection for conservation areas:

There is a feeling on the part of some sectors of the public that conservation values in forest parks are not sufficiently secure, and there have been requests for forest parks to have distinctive legal status. There can be little objection to this. Indeed, there are good reasons to let an informed and perceptive public participate to the greatest extent possible in the management of their forest parks. Accordingly it would be appropriate to have legally constituted committees to advise on recreational aspects in the forests parks. It would also be appropriate to let the public view and offer suggestions on drafts of working plans, which are documents governing the administration of the parks, commonly for periods of 10 years.

The Forest Service noted that ‘inevitably there will come pressing demands from different sectors of the public interested in different recreational facets, and these demands will often conflict’ but this did not involve Maori interests. The different sectors of the public that the Forest Service had in mind were those who were experienced trampers that wanted the least development possible and the ‘less hardy members of the community who wanted the best access and accommodation available.’⁴³

The Forests Amendment Bill was introduced to Parliament in 1964 and passed through Parliament in 1965. The Bill provided a new Part II to the principal Act, Part IIA, which set out the powers to create, conduct and regulate the proposed parks and recreation areas. Provision would now be made for the appointment of committees to advise the

⁴² AJHR 1965 C-3, pp 28-29

⁴³ AJHR 1965, C-3, pp 28-29

Minister of Forests on the recreational aspects of the proposed parks. Clauses 2 and 3 in the Bill related to Forest Parks provided for working plans and the disposal of the remaining indigenous timber resources from forest parks.⁴⁴ By the time of the second reading of the Bill the Minister of Forests wanted those two clauses removed, as they would have made the working plans (following approval by the Minister) unalterable except by the direction of the Director-General of Forests.⁴⁵

The most important part of the new Bill was clause 5 which made provision for the public to enter into any State Forest Park or recreational area without the need for an entry permit. Clause 6 provided a new section, 66A, of the Forestry Act which allowed for the creation of State Forest Parks and another new section, 63A, which provided for the administration of State Forest Parks through Advisory Committees. During the debates in the House regarding the new Amendment Bill, the Minister of Forests noted that the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, the Federated Mountain Clubs and the Deerstalkers Association had lobbied Members of Parliament for legislation that would provide statutory security for forest parks. Another newly proposed section, 63C, provided for the creation of new working plans for State forest parks. These working plans would be developed in concert with the newly formed Advisory Committees and would be open to the general public for comment. The Minister noted in the debates in the House:

One of the reasons for having advisory committees is to give people the opportunity of considering all the proposals when they affect recreational use, so that they also can make appropriate representations to the Minister before he signs the plan. The advisory committees can suggest improvements, and as I have said already, the plan may be altered before the Minister signs it.

While the Minister urged improved relations between the public and the Forest Service and specifically with the organizations noted above, there was no mention of Maori interests in

⁴⁴ NZPD, 1 July 1965, Vol. 342, pp 916-917

⁴⁵ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1342-1343

the Park playing any part in the development of the 1965 Forests Amendment Bill. This was emphasized in the conclusion of the Minister's speech to the House during the Bill's introduction:

I believe the creation of forest parks is a forward move in the general interests of the public, who will now have better access to many areas, which will be of value not only to those who wish to undertake recreational activities but to the scientist, to the nature lover, to the flower lover, and to the tree lover.⁴⁶

The Labour MP for Timaru, Sir Basil Arthur, was the first to reply to the Minister of Forests' speech. He supported nearly all aspects of the proposed Bill but wanted more information on the formation or election of the advisory committees. In addition to the organizations noted by the Minister of Forests (Forest & Bird, Federated Mountain Clubs and the Deerstalkers Association), Arthur also pointed out that the Acclimatisation Society, alpine and tramping clubs and catchment boards were to be represented on the advisory committees, but he did not believe that every interest group should be automatically placed on every committee for each State forest park. 'I believe the most advisory committees to be set up are most desirable, and that in setting them up consideration should be given to the activities, sports, and interests of people in the respective areas.' Throughout Arthur's speech Maori interests were never mentioned with regards to the membership of each advisory committee.⁴⁷ Arthur was followed by the National MP from Tauranga, George Walsh, who only discussed the potential for fire hazards with the increased access to the public but otherwise fully supported the Bill.⁴⁸ Another National MP, Allan Dick from Waitaki, questioned why the Ministries of Lands and Forests had separate recreation areas and felt it would be more efficient to have all the recreation areas administered by one government Department.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1344-1346

⁴⁷ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1347-1348

⁴⁸ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1500-1501

⁴⁹ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1503-1504

The MP for Southern Maori, Sir Eruera Tirikatene, was only concerned with clauses 2 and 3 which had been removed by the Minister of Forests from the Bill. Those clauses would have taken some power away from the Minister to ultimately make decisions regarding State Forest Parks and given them to the advisory committees. As a former Minister of Forests, he was absolutely opposed to the Minister's powers being weakened in any way. He did not make any comments regarding Maori input into the advisory committees or whether the Forest Parks would serve any Maori interests. This may not have been surprising as he did not support the devolution of any powers from the Minister of Forests.⁵⁰ On the other hand the Labour MP for Nelson, Stan Whitehead, questioned how much power these advisory committees would actually have if the working plans for the forest parks were written by the Forest Service. 'Could the Minister give us any idea of the autonomy of the committees he proposes to set up? What powers will they have? Will they be purely advisory, or will a sum be set aside; and will they be encouraged to raise money themselves to do a lot of work in forest areas to make them more attractive?'⁵¹ The Minister of Forests replied to Whitehead that the 'committees will be advisory, but at the same time we hope they will play an active part in the running of forest parks...[and] there will be a wide coverage of interested people...While those committees are advisory only, I hope and envisage that they will work closely with those running the State forest parks; we shall encourage them to take a large part in the running of the parks, and the views of the users will certainly be given full consideration.'⁵² The Bill was eventually granted urgency at the Committee stage and the aforementioned clauses 2 and 3 were removed from the proposed legislation.

The 1965 Forests Amendment Act created five new sub-sections within Section 63 that in turn were categorized under a new Part IIA. Section 63 provided for the setting apart

⁵⁰ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1501-1502

⁵¹ NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, pp 1505, 1521-1522

⁵² NZPD, 15 July 1965, Vol. 343, p 1523

of State Forest land as State Forest Parks (63A) and recreation areas (63D), the administration of State Forest Parks (63B), working plans to manage State Forest Parks (63C) and offences for contravening the Act (63E).⁵³ While the 1965 Amendment to the Forests Act established the statutory framework for the administration of State Forest Parks, there were still a lack of regulations in relation to the appointment and composition of the Advisory Committees. Subsequently in 1969 the State Forest Park Regulations set out the intricacies of establishing Advisory Committees in terms of their membership, authority and operating principles.⁵⁴ By 1975 another set of Regulations, the State Forest Parks and Recreation Areas Notice, was produced by the Minister of Forests but it was not related to the management of the Park by Advisory Committees.⁵⁵

In 1976 the Forest Amendment Act was passed and it made some small changes to the Forest Amendment Act 1965 that established State Forest Parks. The new Section 63 of the 1976 Amendment Act provided for the setting apart of recreation areas (63A), open indigenous State Forests (63D) and wilderness areas (63E); the establishment (63B) and management (63C) of State Forest Parks; and the regulations governing State Forest land (63F). The new Section 63A was identical to the 1965 Act's 63D which set apart recreation areas. Sections 63B from both Acts were nearly identical except that in the 1965 Act Advisory Committees were to advise the Minister on 'recreational aspects of the working plan for the State forest park and of the administration of the State forest park' while in the 1976 Act they were to advise on 'the management of the State forest park' generally. The sole difference between the two Sections 63C was that the terminology for 'working plans' had changed to 'management plans.' The only new sections of the 1976 legislation were the provisions for setting apart open indigenous State Forests and wilderness areas. The setting

⁵³ *Forests Amendment Act 1965*

⁵⁴ *The State Forest Park Regulations 1969, 1969/42*

⁵⁵ *The State Forest Parks and Recreation Areas Notice 1975*

apart of indigenous State Forest would allow the public freedom of entry to specific indigenous State Forest without having them set apart as State Forest Parks. The provision for the setting apart of wilderness areas was meant to preserve forest in ‘a state of nature’ and to prevent development of any kind in the area including buildings, roads, tracks and trails.⁵⁶

In 1979 a final set of State Forest Parks and Forest Recreation Regulations were produced. The regulations were nearly identical to the 1969 Regulations. The regulations governing the establishment of Advisory Committees, the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, the term of office of appointed members, the substitutes for members and the meetings of the Committee were the same. The new regulations related to the publication of vacancies that had been previously appointed solely by the authority of the Minister and other specific interested parties, the keeping of minutes for each meeting, the ability for the Advisory Committees to appoint subcommittees and the function of Advisory Committees. As the 1976 Forests Amendment Act had previously noted, the function of the Advisory Committees was to ‘advise the Minister on the management of the park.’⁵⁷ None of the legislation or regulations made any specific mention of Maori interests.

2.2 The establishment of Pirongia Forest Park

2.2.1 The inclusion of Forest Service, Department of Lands and private lands

At an early May 1969 meeting of the State Forest Park Coordinating Committee the Forest Service discussed its proposals to create a Forest Park at Pirongia. The Director-General of Lands commented that the Forest Service could also include the Pirongia Scenic Reserve in the Forest Park.⁵⁸ The Committee stated that Pirongia State Forest was approximately 27,000 acres and that the declaration of the park ‘it is believed, would be in

⁵⁶ *Forests Amendment Act 1976*

⁵⁷ *State Forest Parks and Forest Recreation Regulations 1979*, 1979/214

⁵⁸ Director-General of Lands to Commissioner of Crown Lands Hamilton, 8 May 1969. AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #4)

accordance with local wishes, particularly the very active Waikato Tramping Club.’⁵⁹ While local recreational interests were highlighted there was no mention of tangata whenua input into the establishment of the Forest Park and its administration.⁶⁰ Pirongia State Forest was formally set apart as Pirongia State Forest Park in May 1971.⁶¹ Private land owners on the northern slopes of Pirongia had indicated their willingness to sell their land to the Crown as additions to the Scenic Reserves back in 1967 and their land was now to be added to the proposed Forest Park at Pirongia.⁶²

The gifting of private land to the Crown for the proposed Forest Park began to be organized by Lands and Survey after the Raglan County Council had identified landowners with properties totalling approximately 700 acres. The gifts of land were now for the Forest Service to decide whether they wanted to fence and pay for survey costs.⁶³ While four different landowners, HM & JM Arthur, EH Watt, EB Birth and Mr Thornton, had agreed to gift their land to the Crown for the Pirongia Forest Park, only three offers were accepted. Thornton’s offer involved only 6 acres of land so the Forest Service decided that it was not worthwhile to survey and fence the area. Additionally, the owner of Section 296, Mr Lomas, had approached the Forest Service about donating his land to the new Forest Park. There remained two other sections owned by Mr Alcock and Mr Groves but the Senior Forester did

⁵⁹ Information regarding the various sections of land that were part of Pirongia State Forest when it turned into a Forest Park in 1971 can be found in Appendix 1.

⁶⁰ ‘Report on State Forest Park Coordinating Committee,’ 28 April 1969, AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ (supporting papers #5); ‘Pirongia Scenic Reserve Area on the Kapamahunga Range or the Pirongia Mountain as it is commonly known,’ by Reg Bell of Pirongia was another example of local Pakeha support for the proposed Forest Park. His letter to the Crown argued that a much larger portion of the mountain should be reserved and even suggested that the Crown purchase all the privately owned land in the area. Large areas were still being felled and milled. Because of the very steep nature of the land this was causing erosion and negatively impacting the water potential water supply. The author of the letter stated that there were “enough large streams on [Pirongia] to supply the very best water to every town and city of the Waikato, provided the bush is left on the ridge as it is at present.” He also noted the number of different birds that used to be present on the mountain as well as a diverse mixture of indigenous forests: Rimu, Totara, Miro, Tawa, Rata and others. (supporting papers #6)

⁶¹ *New Zealand Gazette* 1971/942-943

⁶² Director-General of Lands-Minister of Lands, 22 August 1969, AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ (supporting papers #7)

⁶³ Director-General of Lands-CCL Hamilton, 30 June 1970; CCL Hamilton- Director-General of Lands, 8 July 1970: AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ (supporting papers #17)

not think their sections were large enough to warrant the expense of fencing and surveying.⁶⁴ In total the Arthurs gifted 138 acres (Allotment 385, Pirongia Parish), the Watts gifted 236 acres (Allotments 287-288, Pirongia Parish) and EB Firth gifted 155 acres (Allotments 334-337, 48-49, 55, Pirongia Parish). Mrs Watt's grandson was to be granted Opossum hunting rights over Allotments 287-288.⁶⁵ The Forest Service had some concerns about the gifting of land as special rates imposed by Local Councils had been problematic; gifts could formally carry objections to special rates.⁶⁶

The Assistant Crown Commissioner of Lands in Hamilton, EM Fitzgibbon, recommended that the approximately 2,850 acres that made up the Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve should be incorporated with the proposed Pirongia State Forest Park. In the end the Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve was transferred to the NZ Forest Service as an addition to the proposed Forest Park in exchange for the transfer of Ngaruawahia State Forest No. 41 (The Hakarimata Range) which was to be added to the Hakarimata Scenic Reserve.⁶⁷ In November 1970 the Minister of Lands revoked the Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve's designation as a reserve for scenic purposes.⁶⁸ The Department of Lands and Survey was paid \$1,425 (50 cents per acre) for the exchange of land with the Forest Service.⁶⁹ The Reserves and Domains Act 1953 would be used to formally transfer the Hakarimata State Forest to the Department of Lands and Survey for scenic purposes in exchange for the Pirongia Mountain

⁶⁴ DAB Black, writing for GM O'Neill, Conservator Forests-CCL Hamilton, 8 December 1970 (supporting papers #18); Director-General of Lands-Director-General of Forests, 12 February 1971: AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #19)

⁶⁵ DAB Black, writing for GM O'Neill, Conservator Forests-Head Office of Forests, 26 March 1971, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #20)

⁶⁶ Derek Hyatt for Director-General of Forests memorandum, 6 September 1971, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #21)

⁶⁷ GM O'Neill-CCL Hamilton, 30 April 1970, AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ; DAB Black, writing for GM O'Neill, Conservator Forests-Head Office of Forest Service, 24 August 1971, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #10)

⁶⁸ *New Zealand Gazette* 1970/2377

⁶⁹ CCL Hamilton-Conservator of Forests, Auckland, 21 December 1970, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #11)

Scenic Reserve.⁷⁰ The former Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve was formally added to Pirongia Forest Park in March 1972.⁷¹

2.2.2 The potential addition of Maori and other private lands

Three sections of Maori owned land were put forward for possible purchase by the Crown.⁷² These potential purchases never made it to the stage where the Maori landowner was approached for negotiations. These were Sections 289 and 344 of the Pirongia Parish and Section 14 of Block VII of the Pirongia Survey District. In relation to Section 289, the Forest Service in Auckland commented that an adjoining landowner, Mrs Watts, 'expressed the opinion that she hoped the Crown would see fit to purchase the section and plant it in pine trees. Apparently, with this section, there is a history of unpaid rates and inconclusive negotiations with owners.'⁷³ Since the block was land-locked and surrounded by the park the Forest Service may have felt there was no need to purchase it as it effectively belonged to the Park.

In relation to Allotment 344 the Department of Lands and Survey questioned in a letter to the Auckland Conservator of Forests whether it would be possible to purchase the land. 'It has been found on further investigation that Mrs Puku's property is Maori land. This will mean that if we are to acquire this for inclusion in the Park, we will have to negotiate with the Maori owners. This, as you are no doubt aware, may take some considerable time. In view of this, would you please advise if you wish me to proceed with negotiations to acquire

⁷⁰ Director-General of Lands-Director-General of Forests, 21 May 1971, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #12)

⁷¹ *New Zealand Gazette* 1972/526

⁷² EM Fitzgibbon (and AM Kirk and AM Millson), 'Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve report,' 14 October 1969, AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ (supporting papers #8); WJ Wendelken for Director-General of Forests, AL Poole- Director-General of Lands, 29 October 1970, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #9): A memorandum from October 1970 from the Director-General of Forests stated that the Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve was only 2,400 acres and not the 2,850 acres indicated by Lands & Survey. The Scenic Reserve consisted of Sections 286, 294, 295, 339-343, 345-350, 352-357, 360, 362, pt 363, 366-369, 427, 428. *NZ Gazette*, 16 March 1972, No. 24, p. 534

⁷³ Auckland Forest Service, 'Land for Pirongia State Forest,' 29 June 1970, BBED A1719 130 d 9 65 1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #23)

the land.’ The Senior Forester in Auckland did not believe it was necessary to purchase the land, despite its location within Pirongia Forest Park. ‘This block of land lies in the middle of Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve which is now part of the Pirongia Forest Park. Its acquisition is only desirable to tie up loose ends and to prevent any development.’⁷⁴ Allotment 344 was therefore sought by the Forest Service but was never purchased by the Crown or gifted by the owners and it remains in the middle of the Park, land-locked by Pirongia Forest Park land.

On the south-eastern slopes of Pirongia Mountain there was another section of land that the Forest Service sought to include in the new State Forest Park—748 acres that was administered by the Pirongia Mountain Afforestation Management Committee (PMAMC), a Committee consisting of the Crown and a number of different County and City Councils around Pirongia.⁷⁵ Fitzgibbon, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands in Hamilton, recommended that the Scenic Reserve be made into an afforestation and water conservation reserve and combined with that controlled by PMAMC.⁷⁶ The Scenic and Allied Reserves Committee from the Department of Lands & Survey recommended that the afforestation and water conservation reserve administered by PMAMC be handed over to the Forest Service for the Pirongia Forest Park. While the Scenic Reserve reservation would be revoked, the land would still be subject to bans against milling or logging.⁷⁷ The afforestation and water conservation reserve was set to be acquired by the New Zealand Forest Service but the Conservator in Auckland believed that it should remain under the management of the PMAMC. Lands & Survey’s Scenic and Allied Reserves Committee had recommended that it

⁷⁴ Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hamilton) to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 24 June 1971, BBED A1719 130 d 9 65 1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #24)

⁷⁵ The PMAMC was a Committee of local bodies made up of the Otorahanga County Council, Te Awamutu Borough Council, Hamilton City Council, the Raglan County Council, the Waipa County Council and the Crown.

⁷⁶ EM Fitzgibbon (and KM Kirk and AM Millson), “Afforestation and Water Conservation Reserve on Pirongia,” undated, AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ (supporting papers #13)

⁷⁷ ‘Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Scenic and Allied Reserves Committee of 27 July 1970,’ AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325 (1948-1970), Archives NZ (supporting papers #14)

be incorporated into the proposed Forest Park, while the joint report by the local Forest Service Inspecting Officers recommended that it remain vested in PMAMC. The Conservator in Auckland wrote to the Head Office of the Forest Service asking that they have the Committee's decision altered so it remained with the Council. Internally, an official at the Forest Service Head Office questioned how that would be possible.⁷⁸ Others in the Forest Service believed that the land vested in PMAMC should be acquired for the new Forest Park at Pirongia. The effects the excision might have on the Forest Park's workable boundary, water conservation functions, access to areas behind the land and 'aesthetics' were the main reasons put forward by staff for the section's acquisition by the Forest Service: 'We don't want a scruffy frontage developed by another agency.'⁷⁹ Eventually the approximately 245 acres of Scenic Reserve managed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands was transferred to the Forest Service and made a part of Pirongia Forest Park in 1983, but the much larger afforestation and water conservation reserve remained in the ownership of the PMAMC and later just the Te Awamutu Borough Council itself.⁸⁰

2.2.3 The Addition of Te Hutewai State Forest (Mount Karioi)

Consideration had originally been given to declaring Te Hutewai State Forest a recreation area administered by the Department of Lands and Survey but the Conservator of Forests in Auckland had received strong representations from local Maori and members of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee urging that Te Hutewai State Forest become part of the Forest Park.⁸¹ 'Evidently the volcanic peaks of Te Hutewai (Mt. Karioi) and

⁷⁸ DAB Black, writing for GM O'Neill, Conservator Forests-Head Office, Forest Service, 16 November 1970, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #15)

⁷⁹ Internal unnamed Forest Service memo, 1 December 1970, AANS W5491 828 Box 810 9-1-312, Archives NZ (supporting papers #16)

⁸⁰ *NZ Gazette* 1973/360 for the afforestation and water conservation reserve remaining with the Te Awamutu Borough Council; *NZ Gazette* 1983/2389 for the Scenic Reserve that was transferred to Pirongia Forest Park.

⁸¹ Information regarding the different sections of land that were part of Te Hutewai State Forest (Mount Karioi) when it was added to the Park in 1976 can be found in the Appendix.

Pirongia are linked in Maori mythology and the Maori people of the region feel strongly that this link should be recognised by incorporating the forest in the forest park.’ The Director-General of the New Zealand Forest Service, recommended that the wishes of the ‘local Maori people should be respected,’ although it was not explicitly stated who exactly these ‘local Maori people’ were.⁸² At the November 1973 meeting of the State Forest Parks Committee it was decided that Te Hutewai Forest would not be incorporated into the Pirongia Forest Park until Lands and Survey had supplied detailed information regarding their wish to have Karioi included in a coastal reserve, the Te Toto Scenic Reserve.⁸³

While Lands and Survey and the Forest Service disagreed over the proposed status of Te Hutewai State Forest, they sought the aid of Maori historians to extend their influence over the area. One of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee members, GH Forbes, had asked renowned Ngati Maniapoto scholar Pei Te Hurunui Jones to send his article on the ‘Ancient History of Pirongia Mountain’ to the Forest Service to show in some detail that Pirongia Mountain and Karioi Mountain were linked.⁸⁴ The Hamilton Commissioner of Crown Lands sought the help of David Manihera. The Commissioner claimed that ‘Manihera strongly voiced the opinion that the Mountain should be reserved for Scenic and Historic purposes and that the natural bush cover should be jealously guarded against thinning, future cutting or destruction of any kind.’⁸⁵ The Director-General of Forests noted the particularly varying explanations provided by the two Departments’ different Maori historians:

⁸² AP Thompson-Director-General of Lands, 6 September 1973, AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325, Archives NZ (supporting papers #25)

⁸³ ‘Meeting of the State Forest Parks Co-ordinating Committee, 23 Nov 1973,’ AANS W5491 6095 Box 292 4/325, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #26); RJ Maclachlan to Director General of Forest Service, 11 October 1973, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #27); AE Turley memorandum, ‘Addition to the Te Toto Scenic Reserve: Karioi Mountain,’ 15 November 1973, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #28)

⁸⁴ ‘Minutes of the Second Meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 3 July 1973, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #29); Pei Te Hurunui Jones, ‘The Ancient History of Pirongia Mountain,’ Alexander Turnbull Library (supporting papers #1)

⁸⁵ AE Turley memorandum, ‘Te Hutewai S.F. No.42 – MT KARIOI,’ 25 October 1974, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #30)

[I]t seems we have different advisers who interpret the historical records differently...As in much Maori history, one has to exercise care in interpretation of the various accounts. In accepting Dr Jones' version we believe we heed the remarks of a great Maori scholar.

The Senior Forester commented in a memorandum to the Auckland Conservator of Forests that 'in writing the Maori history of Mt. Pirongia for the park handbook Dr. Pei T Jones was unable to separate the two areas.'⁸⁶

In an internal memorandum a Forest Service official noted that it was 'essential that we have more knowledge than that the two Mountains are linked in Maori mythology.' The Forest Service wanted to avert a joint inspection of Karioi with Lands & Survey and believed that the historical evidence they had was not adequate.⁸⁷ Riley from the Forest Service was not encouraging about the information that the Forest Service had with regards to the connections between the two Mountains.

I have spoken to [Pei Te Hurunui] Jones and apparently we were misled. There is no strong link between the two. Both places belonged to the same tribe – Tainui – as did most of the Waikato and King Country, but both had different ancestors, traditions and history. Jones is to send up whatever information he can find linking the two but I don't think it will help much.⁸⁸

Another Forest Service official also advised the Head Office of the Forest Service that 'there is very little connection between Te Hutewai and Pirongia except that both places were, and still are, very important to the Tainui people.' He was nonetheless marginally more confident that the information would help the Forest Service retain Te Hutewai for addition to Pirongia Forest Park. 'This would be one argument for adding Te Hutewai to the forest park.'⁸⁹

⁸⁶ DA Black to Head Office, 31 July 1974, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #31)

⁸⁷ PC Logan to D Black, 26 August 1974, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #32)

⁸⁸ Riley to Logan, 10 September 1974, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #33)

⁸⁹ DA Black to FS Head Office, 21 October 1974, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #34)

After a series of correspondence between the Director-Generals of Lands and Forests with regards to the classification of the area and its best use as either a coastal reserve or a part of Pirongia Forest Park, the decision was made to add it to the Forest Park. It appears that the Department of Lands and Survey recognised how persistent the Forest Service was with regards to adding Te Hutewai State Forest to Pirongia Forest Park.⁹⁰ It is unclear what influence the view of Maori historians had on the decision reached but it seems that the Maori view was merely used in connection with inter-departmental politics rather than on its own merits. In 1976 it was formally added to Pirongia Forest Park.⁹¹ The press release produced by the Forest Service noted its location and popularity with locals as well as some of the connections noted in Jones' history of Pirongia and Karioi. 'The Te Hutewai State Forest could have been designated a separate recreation area but both the Pirongia and Karioi mountains and their environments have strong links with the history of the Tainui people. It is therefore appropriate that the two areas should be reunited as a single Forest Park.'⁹²

Tangata whenua such as James 'Tex' Rickard have complained about the naming of the northern portion of Pirongia Forest Park.⁹³ The mountain area previously had two official names—Mount Karioi until 1953 and Te Hutewai State Forest from 1953-1976 when the area was added to Pirongia Forest Park. In 1972 the Chief Surveyor, CM Rainsford, suggested to the Conservator of Forests in Auckland that Te Hutewai should be renamed again as Karioi. The Chief Surveyor gave several reasons: 1) It was the name of the dominant feature within the Forest 2) The name had been in local usage since 'earliest times' 3) It was the name of the underlying Registration District 4) Te Hutewai was only the name of a stream and road on the

⁹⁰ GM O'Neill to RJ Maclachlan, 17 September 1974, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #37); NS Coad to Director-General of Forests, 31 January 1975, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #38)

⁹¹ *NZG*, No. 95 26 August 1976, p 1973

⁹² Office of the Minister of Forests, 'Addition to Pirongia State Forest Park,' 18 August 1976, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #39)

⁹³ Personal Communication with James 'Tex' Rickard, 17 March 2013

eastern side of the Mountain.⁹⁴ DAB Black from the Forest Service replied that the points Rainsford had made were valid but that the name had been changed from Karioi to Te Hutewai to prevent confusion with ‘an important exotic forest of the same name in [the] Wellington Conservancy.’⁹⁵ Black further stated that the intention of the Forest Service was to add Te Hutewai State Forest to the Pirongia Forest Park and when that occurred there would be ‘no problem in identifying the forest as the Karioi Block of the Pirongia Forest Park.’⁹⁶ Dr Pei Te Hurunui Jones had suggested a change of name to ‘Maunga o Karioi’.⁹⁷ Jones and GH Forbes both agreed that Hutewai was only a name for the ‘gushing waters of the HUTEWAI STREAM on the eastern slopes of Karioi Mountain.’ Jones further commented that ‘as the official name for this Forest area, however, the name Karioi is more important and is to be preferred to Hutewai according to the Maori people.’⁹⁸ The Forest Service changed the name to ‘Maunga o Karioi’.⁹⁹ In the early 1980s the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee also expressed some concerns about the naming of high points on Karioi Mountain but these issues related to trigonometric labels rather than maps available for the public.¹⁰⁰

In 1972 the Forest Service was interested in acquiring Maori land blocks Whaanga 1A1B, Whaanga 1A2B, Whaanga 2B3B2, Whaanga 1B2B Part 2, Whaanga 1B2C2B, Whaanga 2B1, Whaanga 1D2 and Whaanga 1D3 to provide a public access point to Mount Karioi. The process of receiving permission from the Head Office, to assembling the Maori

⁹⁴ CM Rainsford to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 13 September 1972, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #40)

⁹⁵ DAB Black to Rainsford, 20 September 1972, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #41)

⁹⁶ Black to Commissioner of Crown Lands, 10 October 1972, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #42)

⁹⁷ KH Miers to Director-General of Lands, 19 February 1975, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #43)

⁹⁸ Pei Te Hurunui Jones to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 18 September 1974, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #44)

⁹⁹ ‘File Note’, 1 November 1976, F1W3129 48, 6/1/42 part 1, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #45)

¹⁰⁰ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office (Environmental), 9 May 1984, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [3], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #46)

owners to decide on a sale had dragged on for too long. The Minister of Maori Affairs, Matiu Rata, had also introduced legislation to severely limit the Crown's ability to purchase Maori land which affected the Forest Service's plans to purchase the blocks. By 1977 the Forest Service refrained from any further attempts to acquire the land.¹⁰¹

2.2.4 The Addition of Tapuwaeohounuku (Pirongia South) State Forest

The possibility of adding Pirongia South State Forest No. 56 to Pirongia Forest Park was first explored in 1983.¹⁰² In November 1983 a Forest Service official presented a proposal to add the 'North Block of Pirongia South State Forest No 56 to the Forest Park,' pointing out that 'the advantages of this were that it added an area of ecologically interested indigenous forest to the park which was located at relatively low altitude and contained good podocarp stands and a relatively high population of kokako. The area had recreational potential not available elsewhere in the park with a good road network and potential for easy grade foot tracks close to the road.' Following a visit to the edge of the park by the Advisory Committee, it was agreed that the Committee would support the proposed addition of Pirongia South State Forest.¹⁰³ The District Ranger at Te Kuiti presented a case for its addition on the basis of its ecology, recreational access and administration. In terms of the area's ecology the Forest contained 'striking podocarp forest at both mature and pole stages' and a good population of kokako that did not exist in the Forest Park. The access to the block was far better than any other area in Pirongia Forest Park and it was currently managed from Tawarau Forest far to the south. The District Ranger believed that management of the Forest from Pirongia would be a considerable improvement. The proposal for the addition had been

¹⁰¹ LW Riley to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 2 June 1977, BAOB A1239 1542 Box 545 Item a 15/265 Part 2, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #47)

¹⁰² Information regarding the different sections of land that were part of Pirongia South State Forest (Tapuwaeohounuku) when it was added to the Park in 1984 can be found in the Appendix.

¹⁰³ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), 'Minutes of thirteenth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee: confidential,' 8 November 1983, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #48)

forwarded to the Otorohanga District Council and the Waikato United Council, neither of which had any objections. The National Forest Park Advisory Committee had also approved of its addition.¹⁰⁴ Other than the Maori members of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee there were no Maori individuals or organizations consulted about its addition to the Park. The total area of State Forest 56 was approximately 7,462 acres before it was formally added to Pirongia Forest Park in 1984.¹⁰⁵

The District Ranger at Te Kuiti had complained to the Auckland Conservator of Forests about not being consulted regarding the change of the name of State Forest 56 from Tapuwaeohounuku to Pirongia South. The change had occurred in 1960. The Te Kuiti District Ranger had recommended that as there were already two forests named Pirongia, Tapuwaeohounuku should have been renamed Te Rauamoa.¹⁰⁶

2.3 The Management of Pirongia Forest Park

When the Pirongia Forest Park was formed in 1972 the administration of the park was undertaken by the Forest Service. Operationally, the Conservator of Forests for the Auckland Conservancy and the Te Kuiti District Ranger administered the park together. The Forest Service was responsible for all aspects of the management of the Park and also fire and wild animal control on adjacent land. The Officer-in-Charge of Pirongia Forest Park or the Pirongia Ranger, Russ Schofield, was appointed in May 1974 and resided at the township of

¹⁰⁴ District Ranger, 'Addition to Pirongia Forest Park, 25 March 1983 (supporting papers #49); Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office (Environmental), 'Addition of the northern block of Pirongia Sth Forest (No. 56) to Pirongia F.P.', 21 February 1984 (supporting papers #50); Director-General of Forests to Minister of Forests, 'Proposed addition to Forest Park: Pirongia,' 13 March 1984 (supporting papers #51): all BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [3], Archives NZ Auckland

¹⁰⁵ *New Zealand Gazette*, 1984/4781

¹⁰⁶ IA Frost to the Auckland Conservator of Forests, 30 December 1960 (supporting papers #52); FJ Perham to the Te Kuiti District Ranger, 5 January 1961: BCBE A747 1124 Box 686 Item c 6/56, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #53)

Pirongia where the Park headquarters and Information Centre were located.¹⁰⁷ The headquarters and information centre were built in 1978. The Minister of Forests also appointed Honorary Rangers whose duties were defined by the Conservator of Forests. These rangers provided a link between Forest Service personnel and the public and were aimed to assist in the protection of the Park. In addition to the Conservator of Forests in Auckland, the Te Kuiti District Ranger and Honorary Rangers was the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee, which advised the Minister of Forests initially on all recreational activities within the Park and from 1976 onwards, the more general management of the park.¹⁰⁸ The Committee was chaired by the Conservator of Forests and comprised nine publicly nominated members appointed by the Minister of Forests for a three year term. From 1972 to 1979, prior to the gazettal of the 1979 Forest Park regulations, Advisory Committee members were appointed for a period of up to five years.¹⁰⁹ The Committee generally met on an annual basis but for a few years they also met twice a year.

2.3.1 The Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee

The Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee was the main conduit for consultation by the public with the Forest Service regarding the management of Pirongia Forest Park. Maori interests were not afforded any special rights for consultation or involvement in the management of Pirongia Forest Park, and the Advisory Committee was similarly the only channel that Maori could use to express their concerns about the management of the Forest Park. The composition and the appointments to the Advisory Committee played an important role in the extent of consultation with Maori iwi and hapu in Te Rohe Potae, even the

¹⁰⁷ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Te Kuiti District Ranger, 31 May 1974, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #54)

¹⁰⁸ In one annual report the Advisory Committee was noted as advising the Minister on 'all activities' within the park (1973 report), while in another it was 'all recreational activities' (1976 report) and then in 1978 it was on 'the administration of the park.'

¹⁰⁹ 'Pirongia state forest park Draft Management Plan, 1980 to 1990,' p 32, AAZU W3619 Box 42 12E-6-81, Archives NZ Wellington (supporting papers #55)

appointments of those who were not Maori. The support of non-Maori Advisory Committee members could be significant in helping to advance Maori causes and interests.

2.3.1.1 Formation of the Advisory Committee

Not long after Pirongia Forest Park had been formally established by gazette the Forest Service began to contemplate the composition of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. The Director-General of the Forest Service wrote to the Auckland Conservator of Forests in July 1971 regarding the Committee:

I should be pleased to receive your comments as to the composition of the advisory committee for Pirongia Forest Park. As you are aware, the Minister has expressed the wish to see women, youth and Maoris represented on advisory committees and no doubt would be happy to see these categories of people provided for amongst the organizations from who you suggest we seek nominations. As the Working Plan is to be circulated to interested organisations and made public as per Section 63C (2) of the Forests Act there would appear to be no immediate need to have an Advisory Committee appointed. However I should be pleased if you would initiate action as the Te Awamutu Courier in an editorial on 23 June drew the attention of the public to the fact that so far no call for members has been made.¹¹⁰

The Senior Forester at Auckland wrote a memorandum to the District Ranger regarding the possible composition of the Committee in early August 1971:

Now that Pirongia has been gazetted a forest park we must consider who to nominate as possible members of the committee. The actual appointment is by the Minister from the list submitted by us or from outside the list if he considers it necessary...The Minister is firmly of the view that he wants committees composed of persons appointed in their own right, who are preferably active users and who can be expected to give a wide breadth of advice. He has suggested that these persons be recruited from groups of active users or interests from a wide area and who may materially assist in the administration of a forest park and not necessarily represent the narrower viewpoint of their own organisation. The Minister has mentioned the following groups as possible sources to obtain members for the committee – Mountain Clubs, Deerstalkers, AA and other fringe users, Local Bodies, Anglers, adjacent owners, Maoris, women, naturalists, conservationists and youth groups. We will probably approach the following organisations for nominations: Federated Farmers, Raglan or Otorohanga County Councils, Royal Forest & Bird Society, Federated Mountain Clubs. Would you make

¹¹⁰ Director-General of Forests to Auckland Conservator, 23 July 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #56)

enquiries around the Pirongia/Hamilton area to obtain the names of people who might meet the Minister's requirements ie have a knowledge of Pirongia and be able to contribute to the planning of recreational development. For those you think suitable I will require their full name, age and background showing why they are suitable for nomination...I would require the names of 3-4 people only and suggest you concentrate on obtaining a female, a Maori representative plus two others. A possible nomination could be Dr Locker of the South Waikato Reserves Advisory Committee.¹¹¹

The District Ranger provided the Conservator with five different possibilities: two members of Forest and Bird (HM McClymont and Audrey Eagle) who in the end were not nominated for the Committee and two people who were appointed to the Committee (RH Locker and RI Bell). The fifth possibility was John Bishop, who was not nominated to the Committee in the end. The District Ranger described Bishop as 'of Maori extraction and lives in the vicinity of Pirongia where he owns a farm on Scott Road. He is an active member in Maori Welfare and Customs and has an engaging personality.'¹¹² While many of the members of the Committee had been nominated, the Conservator of Forests commented that 'this would leave us only a Maori to find.' The District Ranger had recommended John Bishop but the Minister of Forests had two other people submitted to him for consideration, Dame Te Atairangikaahu and GH Forbes.¹¹³

The Auckland Conservator of Forests sent its recommendations for the composition of the Committee to Head Office in September 1971:

It is our recommendation that you approach the following local bodies and national organisations and request them each to nominate a member for the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee: Federated Farmers, Raglan County Council & Otorohanga District Council, Federated Mountain Clubs, Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society. We do not know of course who these bodies will nominate but you might suggest in your letter to the Federated Mountain Clubs that the Minister is looking for a youth member and that they might consider putting forward a youth as their nomination. Similarly you might

¹¹¹ Conservator of Forests, 'Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,' 3 August 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #57)

¹¹² District Ranger to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 13 August 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #58)

¹¹³ Minister of Forests to Director-General of Forests, 17 August 1971; Senior Forester File Note, Undated: BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #59)

point out to the Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society that the Minister would like a lady to be a member of the committee...If a lady or a youth nomination are put forward by a nominating body we need find only a Maori member and we have in mind a suitable candidate but will not nominate him until we know who is put forward by the nominating bodies. In addition we wish to put forward the names of two people for appointment in their own right and not as representatives of an organisation. They are Dr Locker of 110 Hillcrest Road, Hamilton and Mr R. Bell of Pirongia. Dr RH Locker is an ardent conservationist who is determined to keep large tracts of country undisturbed. He is moreover something of an authority on recreation and I understand he has compiled a Country Code which has been accepted by the Nature Conservation Council. He has been secretary of the South Auckland Conservation Society (formerly Reserves Advisory Committee). He is a microbiologist with the Meat Industry Research Centre, Hamilton and is a person of considerable academic ability. Mr R. Bell is the owner of the Pirongia Store and a strong advocate of Pirongia and its bush. He is outspoken but has a sincere and deep respect for natural history in general and Pirongia in particular.¹¹⁴

The Auckland Conservator of Forests instructed the District Ranger at Te Kuiti to obtain background information on the two people submitted for consideration by the Minister of Forests, Dame Te Atairangikaahu and GH Forbes: 'Dame Te Ata Rangi Kahu [sic] would have to be considered in relation to Mr John Bishop...as the Maori representative. Mr Forbes would be required to have a good background to displace either Mr Bell or Dr Locker.'¹¹⁵

The District Ranger replied to the Conservator and provided information about both Dame Te Atairangikaahu and Forbes:

Pirongia Mountain is of historical significance to the Tainui Confederation of Tribes and therefore it is proper that a representative of Queen Te Ata-I-Rangi-Kaahu sits on the Advisory Board. Mr G.H. Forbes is part Maori and a member of the Tainui Trust Board. In European idiom he would be referred to as an Aide de Camp to the Maori Queen. The Queen has her own Council, which makes decisions for her. As I see it, the proper procedure would be for the Forest Service to recommend to the Minister that Queen Te Ata (sic) to nominate a representative. However, the fact that the name of the Queen has been submitted creates a dilemma in that we do not know whether she is aware of this or not. If she is aware and then is asked to nominate a representative, her own Council would consider it 'de trop'. Mr Forbes is away but I will get in touch with him as soon as I can. I have met him. He has all the social graces

¹¹⁴ Conservator of Forests to Head Office, 6 September 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #60)

¹¹⁵ Conservator of Forests to District Ranger, 7 September 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #61)

but I do not know whether he takes an active interest in conservation and the like...[The Minister of Forests should not] forget to consider: a) the Waikato Tramping Club Member of: Forest & Bird, Waikato Museum, The Youth Hostel Association of NZ (Inc), South Auckland Conservation Association Affiliated to: Federated Mountain Clubs of NZ, NZ Ski Association b) the NZ Mountain Safety Council: Waikato Region which is a very active organisation in and around Hamilton. Main activities concern young people...These organisations would be mortified if they were not asked to make a nomination for consideration by the Minister. This could well apply to local Deerstalkers Association also.¹¹⁶

The Director-General of Forests' memorandum to the Minister of Forests regarding the Advisory Committee recommended that one nominee each be appointed by Federated Farmers, the Raglan and Otorohanga County Councils, Federated Mountain Clubs, Forest and Bird, 'local Maori people' and two nominees would be the Minister's choice of the Conservator's nominations. Although Pirongia Forest Park contained 'a moderate goat and pig population' the Director-General felt that 'its use for recreational hunting is not sufficient to warrant a special nominee from the Deerstalkers' Association being appointed to the committee.' On the other hand, 'a nominee from the Federated Farmers is considered desirable because the park is surrounded by farm land and much of the fringe bush area outside of the park boundary is farmer owned.' 'A farmer nominee would be a valuable link in case of possible access problems.' The Director-General continued:

Your earlier note regarding possible Maori nominees has not been lost sight of, nor has your view that women and youth should be directly represented on the committee. Should you approve the composition of the committee, I will stress to the Federated Mountain Clubs and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society that they should nominate people who are in contact with youth activities or are young people themselves, and that you would not be averse to a lady being nominated. The Conservator advises there is every possibility of a lady member being nominated by the Hamilton branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society. You have indicated that the Maori Queen, Dame Te Ata Rangi Kaahu, should be considered for membership. She mentioned to the Conservator that she would prefer not to serve on the Committee but indicated her willingness to make a nomination if given the

¹¹⁶ District Ranger to Conservator of Forests, 9 September 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #62)

opportunity. Mr G.H. Forbes, whom you previously mentioned, would be a worthy member.¹¹⁷

Dr RH Locker and RI Bell both accepted the offers for membership on the Advisory Committee. Rather than a female member of Forest and Bird, the organization nominated Stewart Gray. The Raglan and Otorohanga County Councils nominated Charles Francis Barrett. Federated Farmers nominated DW Shepherd. The Federated Mountain Clubs nominated John Wilson.¹¹⁸ Since there was not a woman amongst the nominees the Conservator of Forests also recommended Muriel Frances to the Minister of Forests, who was a member of the New Zealand Alpine Club, Alpine Sports Club and the Waikato Tramping Club.¹¹⁹ Alex McKay responded on behalf of Queen Te Atairangikaahu and nominated Michael Rotohiko Jones, OBE:

The Arikinui Queen Te Atairangikaahu asks me to convey her greetings to you and to thank you for your letter of 20 January to her. The Arikinui thanks you for your courtesy in asking her to nominate a representative on the Committee to control the Pirongia Forest Park. The Arikinui nominates Mr Michael Rotohiko Jones, OBE, of Turamoe, Otewa, Otorohanga because of his wide knowledge of Maori historical and territorial associations in Waikato and she is sure he will be able to bring valuable contributions to the deliberations of the Committee.¹²⁰

The Conservator replied: 'I would like to thank you for nominating Mr Jones to represent the Maori people on the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. His name will go forward to the Minister, Duncan MacIntyre, for approval and when this is received we will contact Mr

¹¹⁷ Director-General of Forests to the Minister of Forests, 26 November 1971, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #63)

¹¹⁸ RI Bell to, 26 January 1972; President of Forest & Bird to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 27 January 1972; RH Locker to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 1 February 1972; Otorohanga County Council Clerk to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 17 February 1972; Federated Farmers Waikato President to 28 March 1972; Secretary of Federated Mountain Clubs to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 2 June 1972: all BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #64)

¹¹⁹ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Minister of Forests, 21 June 1972, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #65)

¹²⁰ The letter had written upon it by a Forest Service official: 'The Minister knows him well.' Alex McKay to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 5 February 1972, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #66)

Jones direct.’¹²¹ Later on GH Forbes was again noted in a hand-written note on a memorandum to the Minister of Forests, but it is unclear the reason he was added to the Committee.¹²²

The Auckland Conservator of Forests provided a memorandum to the Minister of Forests to supply brief biographical details for each of the potential members nominated by their respective organizations. While there were small paragraphs for nearly every nominee, Michael Rotohiko Jones only had that he was ‘well known to the Minister’ and had been ‘nominated by the Arikinui, Queen Te Atairangikaahu.’ Similarly, Gordon Horace Forbes was noted as ‘a Maori farmer of Te Anga’ who was the Minister’s ‘personal nominee to represent the coastal Maori peoples’ interests.’¹²³

The Department of Lands and Survey and the Minister of Forests felt that the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Hamilton should also be on the Advisory Committee but that would pose difficulties in many ways because others would have to be taken off the Committee before another person could be added. The Deerstalkers Association and settlers from Te Pahu represented by FC Clark, a future Honorary Ranger, resented being omitted from the Advisory Committee.¹²⁴

¹²¹ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Dame Te Atairangikaahu, 29 February 1972, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #67)

¹²² Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office, 7 July 1972, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #68)

¹²³ Director-General of Forests to Minister of Forests, 22 August 1972, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #69)

¹²⁴ Forest Service official, ‘Pirongia Forest Park,’ 19 April 1972; Secretary of NZ Deerstalkers Association to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 16 August 1978: BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #70)

2.3.1.2 Committee appointments in the 1970s

The first Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee was set up in August 1972 by the Minister of Forests pursuant to Regulation 3 of the State Forest Park Regulations 1969.¹²⁵ They were led by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the Auckland Conservator of Forests, and also joined by the Secretary of the Advisory Committee, an Auckland Senior Forester. In addition to the Chairman and the Secretary the Minister of Forests appointed nine members. They are listed below in a table which indicates their names, the organization they represented, their period of appointment, and a brief explanation about their suitability for membership that is taken from the first Pirongia Forest Park Annual Report written by the Conservator of Forests.

Figure 2: Photograph and Table of Inaugural Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee



¹²⁵ *New Zealand Gazette* 1972/1944.

Name	Nominated by	Period of Appointment	Description
Archibald Stewart Gray	Forest & Bird	4 years to 29.8.76 and then another 5 years to 29.8.81	‘Farmer of Tirau. Member of Federated Farmers and at one time Sub-provincial Sheep and Wool Chairman. Besides belonging to a Camera Club he was also a member of the now defunct Matamata Tramping Club. Interested in the scout movement and is familiar with Pirongia.’
Michael Rotokiho Jones OBE	‘Dame Te Atairangi-kaahu – (for the local Maori people)’	3 years to 29.8.75	‘A member of a nationally known Maori family who has had a distinguished Public Service career. He is a noted Maori authority particularly with regards the Tainui Confederation of Tribes.’
Gordon Horace Forbes	‘The Minister of Forests – (for the Coastal Maoris)’	1 year to 29.8.73, then 4 years to 29.8.78 and then another 5 years to 7.9.83	‘Well known Maori farmer on the coast to the north of Marokopa. He is a member of the Tainui Trust Board and is aide de Camp to Dame Te Atairangi-kaahu.’
Charles Francis Barrett	Raglan & Otorohanga County Councils	2 years to 29.8.74	‘Councillor representing the Kawhia North Riding of the Otorohanga County. Has owned and farmed property at Oparau for many years and known the mountain well.’
David William Wyatt Shepherd	Federated Farmers	5 years to 29.8.77 and then another 5 years to 29.8.81	‘Has lived for 31 years on the slopes of Pirongia. Has participated in local affairs including P.T.A., football club, Centennial, 75 th Jubilee, Hydatids Association etc. Has been a member of Federated Farmers for 28 years and has held senior offices.’
John Wilson	Federated Mountain Club	4 years to 29.8.76 and then another five years to 29.8.81	‘Science technician at the Ruakura Animal Research Centre. A staunch member of the Waikato Tramping Club he has held senior positions. Has led many club trips up Pirongia and other areas. Has acted as Search Controller and taken part in Police searches.’
Reginald Ivan Bell	Conservator of Forests	2 years to 29.8.74 then 4 years to 29.8.78	‘His family have been associated with Pirongia since its early days. A veritable Tusitala, natural historian, amateur botanist and local authority on the Maori language and legends.’
Ronald Harry Locker	Conservator’s Nominee	5 years to 29.8.77 and then another 5 years to 29.8.82	‘Obtained a Ph.D. in organic chemistry at Auckland in 1950. 1952-53 Cambridge, England, 1944 Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, 1956 – John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Now employed – Meat Industry Research Institute – Hamilton.’
Muriel S Frances	Conservator’s Nominee	3 years to 29.8.75 then another 5 years to 28.2.80	‘Member of the N.Z Alpine Sports Club and the Waikato Tramping Club. Has tramped and climbed extensively in the North and South Islands, the United Kingdom and Chile in South America. Familiar with Pirongia and interested in botany.’

In 1973 only GH Forbes' membership was set to expire and it was renewed for a further four years to 1978.¹²⁶ In 1974 RI Bell's membership was set to expire and it was renewed for a further five years until 1979. In 1973 CF Barrett was replaced first by DAM Anderson and then Anderson was replaced by FL Phillips in 1974 to represent the Otorohanga and Kawhia County Councils. Phillips was then re-appointed for another five years until February 1980.¹²⁷ Muriel Frances was re-appointed after her first term expired in 1975 for a further five years until 1980.¹²⁸

MR Jones' membership was set to expire in 1975. The Auckland Conservator of Forests was concerned about replacing him. 'Mr. M.R. Jones was nominated to represent the Maori Queen at the suggestion of the previous Minister of Forests and it is desirable that both the Maori Queen and the coastal Maoris, particularly with the inclusion of Te Hutewai State Forest in the park, be represented.'¹²⁹ The Auckland Conservator of Forests wrote to Jones in mid-1975 asking whether he wished to be re-appointed to the Committee. Jones replied:

I wish to inform you that as my appointment was made on the recommendation of Arikini Dame Te Ata I am unable to say Aye or Nay. I have written to Alex McKay her private secretary to place the matter before Dame Te Ata as she has returned from overseas and for him to advise you. I also mentioned that my position on the Committee could very well be taken over by Mr. Hori Forbes who is already active in Waikato tribal matters.¹³⁰

The Auckland Conservator of Forests wrote to McKay later that year:

As you probably know, Mr M.R. Jones represents the Queen on the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. His appointment expires on 29 August and I wish to know if he is to be re-appointed for another five years, or replaced. I wrote to him two months ago, because of the Queen's absence overseas, and I understand he has written to you. I do not know when Dame Te

¹²⁶ Auckland Conservator of Forests to GH Forbes, 20 August 1973, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #71)

¹²⁷ *Te Awamutu Courier*, 9 February 1973, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland

¹²⁸ Muriel Frances to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 18 June 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #72)

¹²⁹ Auckland Conservator of Forests to the Acting Director-General of Forests, 22 November 1973, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #73)

¹³⁰ MR Jones to, 18 June 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #74)

Atairangikaahu is to return to New Zealand, but I would be grateful if you would bring this matter to her attention at the earliest opportunity.¹³¹

McKay then responded that 'Te Arikiniui, Queen Te Atairangikaahu will arrive back in New Zealand on 31 August. I feel sure that The Arikiniui will again nominate Mr M.R. Jones as her representative on the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee but I will discuss the matter with her as soon as possible and then write to you again.'¹³² After Dame Te Atairangikaahu returned from overseas she conveyed her thoughts on the matter to McKay who then wrote to the Auckland Conservator of Forests:

I am asked to let you know that Queen Te Atairangikaahu would be very happy if Mr M.R. Jones were again re-appointed as her representative on the Advisory Committee. However, Queen Te Ata understands that Mr Jones has not had good health in recent years and may not wish to continue on the Committee. You will undoubtedly ascertain whether or not Mr Jones wishes to accept the nomination.¹³³

Jones replied to the Conservator at the end of 1975 that he would not like to be re-appointed to the Committee:

I wish to inform you that after discussing the matter with Dame Te Ata I have decided to relinquish my position as her representative on the said Committee. Dame Te Ata will discuss with you the appointment of a suitable person for the position. I wish now to express my thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me during my term of office. My best wishes to the Committee for continued success in the preservation of the native flora and fauna on this one of our unique and most historic mountain areas – Pirongia.¹³⁴

The Conservator then asked Dame Te Atairangikaahu to nominate another person as her representative on the Committee.¹³⁵ Her private Secretary, Alex McKay, replied recommending that RP Emery be appointed to the Committee as Dame Te Atairangikaahu's representative.

¹³¹ Auckland Conservator of Forests to McKay, 15 August 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #75)

¹³² McKay to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 26 August 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #76)

¹³³ McKay to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 6 September 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #77)

¹³⁴ MR Jones to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 3 October 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #78)

¹³⁵ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Dame Te Atairangikaahu, 21 October 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #79)

Te Arikinui would be very happy should you accept her nomination of Mr Robert P. Emery as a member of the Committee. Mr Emery is of Maniopoto descent and resides at The Esplanade, Te Kuiti. He was for many years a Welfare Officer in the Dept of Maori Affairs. He has a good Maori historical knowledge of the Northern King Country and Southern Waikato. He is active in affairs Maori in the Te Kuiti marae.¹³⁶

Emery was appointed for five years from February 1976 to February 1981.¹³⁷ In 1978 two members, Shepherd and Locker, were re-appointed for a further five years. Mr RI Bell who had been a member of the Committee since its inception, was forced to resign in 1977 due to health reasons.¹³⁸ Bell nominated his own replacement, GM Jensen.¹³⁹

2.3.1.3 Move to a public process for nominations

In 1977 the Minister of Forests had decided to go public with nominations for membership on State Forest Park Advisory Committees. The Forest Service was to publically advertise for nominations from individuals or organizations. It received valid nominations for eight individuals, only one of who was Maori—S.T. Uerata. He was not chosen to replace RI Bell. The Auckland Conservator of Forests commented on his suitability: ‘He has been employed as a farm worker by a current member of the committee for 24 years, and does not appear to have been involved with other local affairs.’¹⁴⁰ Furthermore, the Senior Forester in Auckland commented that ‘Uerata’s experience in recreation, committee involvement etc appears limited.’ He also stated that ‘the Maori people are also well represented by Mr Forbes & Mr Emery.’¹⁴¹ Bell’s original nominee, GH Jensen, was appointed for approximately two and a

¹³⁶ McKay to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 25 October 1975, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #80)

¹³⁷ *New Zealand Gazette*, 1975/2998

¹³⁸ Conservator of Forests, ‘Sixth Annual Report of the Pirongia Forest Park for the year ended 31 March 1978,’ BBED A1719 147 a, Archives NZ Auckland, p 7 (supporting papers #81)

¹³⁹ Auckland Conservator of Forests to RI Bell, 28 February 1978, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #82)

¹⁴⁰ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office (Environmental), 15 June 1978, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #83)

¹⁴¹ Senior Forester, ‘Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 12 June 1978, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #84)

half years from July 1978 to February 1981 because the Forest Service believed that a local was necessary and he held the requisite conservation qualifications and attitudes.¹⁴²

In addition to public nominations the Minister of Forests wished to limit each member's term to three years with a maximum of two total terms.¹⁴³ Despite these new regulations the Forest Service felt that it could make a case for a third term for certain members. This was the case with GH Forbes, whose second term was set to expire at the end of August 1978. The Auckland Conservator of Forests wrote to Forbes in mid-1978:

You will be aware that your second term on the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee expires on the 29 August this year, and that normally members are only permitted to spend two consecutive terms on an advisory committee. However, in certain circumstances where a member has made a special contribution to an advisory committee, the Minister can make a re-appointment for a third term. Your contribution in bringing the feelings of the local Maori people to the advisory committee has been a particularly valuable one, and it would be appreciated if you would let me know whether you are interested in spending a third term on the Pirongia Advisory Committee.¹⁴⁴

Forbes replied to the Conservator in mid-June 1978:

Yes, I am aware that normally, members are only permitted to spend two consecutive terms on an Advisory Committee. I have enjoyed my association with the Forest Park. As you will be aware, if you have read Dr. Pei Jones' paper on the history of the mountain, that I have very deep historical feelings concerning our Maori relationship toward the mountain, and latterly, towards the Park. It is of importance to me, and I feel, to my Maori people as well, that a replacement should be another Maori with the same feelings as I have. Of late, I have tried to interest one of our younger people with the appropriate background to accept a nomination. However, because of University of Waikato involvements, she has particularly asked to let her complete her present studies and perhaps later on, could accept a nomination. Her name is Mrs. Hera White, who is a first cousin to the Maori Queen and, is indeed a representative of the coastal tribes. Therefore, under the circumstances, I would be proud to accept an appointment for a third term, and may I take this opportunity for thanking previous and present Ministers of Forests, the former Conservator of Forests and yourself Sir, for having confidence in me. I have always felt that perhaps, I was not contributing very much towards the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. However, with the proposals you have in hand for the expansion of the Park, it certainly creates an exciting

¹⁴² *New Zealand Gazette*, 1978/2530

¹⁴³ Inspector-General of Forests to All Conservancies, 26 October 1977, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #85)

¹⁴⁴ Auckland Conservator of Forests to GH Forbes, 14 June 1978, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #86)

period ahead: especially as indirectly, it will capture the interest of the Ngati Maniapoto tribes as well.¹⁴⁵

The Auckland Conservator of Forests recommended to the Head Office in Wellington that Forbes be reappointed to the Committee. 'Mr Forbes represents the Coastal Maori people and is well respected by these people and the Maori people generally. Mr Forbes has been contacted and he indicates that he would be willing to serve a further term on the Committee if the Minister would agree to this.'¹⁴⁶ Forbes was re-appointed to the Committee for an additional five years until 1983.¹⁴⁷

In 1980 the Minister of Forests made plans to reconstitute every Forest Park Advisory Committee in the country, including the Pirongia Committee. Nominations from the public were advertised and a total of nine nominations were received. Four of the nominations were for members already serving on the Committee: RH Locker, GM Jensen, DWW Shepherd and the representative of Dame Te Atairangikaahu, RP Emery. Five other nominations were received from organizations already represented on the Committee such as Forest & Bird, Federated Farmers and Federated Mountain Clubs. The only other Maori individual nominated, Noel James Robert Ormsby, was not nominated to represent 'Coastal Maori people' as Forbes had been but was nominated by the Otorohanga District Council. His biographical details were as follows:

A lifelong knowledge of the area. Local riding member on Otorohanga District Council for 6 years. Has represented Otorohanga District Council on Pirongia Afforestation Committee for 3 years. Justice of the Peace. Member of Waikato Rugby Football Union and on Management Committee for last 8 years. A successful farmer and winner of Department of Maori Affairs Dairy Farm Award in 1973. Chairman of Ngutunui-Puketotara Hall Association for 13 years.

¹⁴⁵ GH Forbes to Auckland Conservator of Forests, 19 June 1978, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #87)

¹⁴⁶ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office (Environmental), 23 June 1978; Director-General of Forests to Minister of Forests, 22 August 1978: BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #88)

¹⁴⁷ *New Zealand Gazette*, 1978/2530

The same memorandum from the Conservator made other comments about Ormsby's suitability for the position:

Mr Ormsby is actively involved in local body, community and sporting affairs. Otorohanga and Raglan Counties have been represented on the committee and it is desirable that these links be maintained. Mr Ormsby's involvement as J.P. and his background as an administrator on the Waikato Rugby Football Union would provide valuable experience for appointment to the Committee. Mr Ormsby's links with the Maori people, in addition to those of Mr Emery, would also be important.¹⁴⁸

The Forest Service Head Office in Wellington did not approve of the reappointment of the longest serving members of the Advisory Committee, DWW Shepherd and RH Locker, and requested alternative nominations.¹⁴⁹ Three late nominations were then received and two of the three nominees were appointed to replace Shepherd and Locker.¹⁵⁰ In the end there were seven new members appointed with RP Emery and GM Jensen the only remaining members from the previous Committee. All the members were appointed for three years from 1 March 1981.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office (Environmental), 31 October 1980, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #89)

¹⁴⁹ R Guest, 'Pirongia FP Advisory Committee,' 3 November 1980, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #90)

¹⁵⁰ Director-General of Forests to Minister of Forests, 12 February 1981, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #91)

¹⁵¹ *New Zealand Gazette* 1981/1503

Figure 3: Table of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee in 1981¹⁵²

Name	Nominated by	Description
Robert Percival Emery	Dame Te Atairangikaahu	A retired public servant and elder of the Maniapoto and Tainui tribes as well as being actively involved in local body affairs and youth and cultural activities in Te Kuiti.
Graham Haines	Federated Mountain Clubs	Has had considerable experience of tramping in the area.
Geoffrey Jensen	Himself and Conservator	A salesman and a serving member of the current Committee. He is custodian of the Walter Scott Reserve at Ngutunui and former Chairman of the Waikato Branch of the Forest and Bird Society.
Graeme Johnstone	Federated Farmers	A farmer of Te Pahu, has farmed in the district most of his life. He is involved in Federated Farmers activities in the area.
David Lee	Pirongia Citizens Committee	A pest destruction officer, is an active trumper and hunter, and an honorary wildlife ranger.
Gordon Martyn	Forest & Bird	A farmer of Ngahinapouri. He has a long association with the district and is a member of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust as well as a Committee member of the Forest & Bird Society. He has also served on various reserve and domain Boards.
Pauline Mayhill	Herself and Forest & Bird	Is a Hamilton housewife. She is a member of the Auckland Botanical Society, Forest and Bird Society, and the Royal Institute of Horticulture. She has a particular interest in land snails and has studied them in both the Pirongia and Coromandel Forest Parks.
Noel Ormsby	Ralgan County Council & Otorohanga District Council	A farmer of Ngutunui. He has long been involved in local affairs including the Otorohanga District Council and is a past winner of the Department of Maori Affairs Dairy Farm Award.
Warwick Sylvester	Dean of Science at Waikato University	A Professor of Biological Sciences at Waikato University. He has specialised in the fields of plant ecology and is currently a Scientific Adviser to the Tongariro National Park.

As a retiring member of the Advisory Committee, GH Forbes was provided with a letter of thanks from the Minister of Forests. ‘May I express my grateful appreciation for the

¹⁵² Office of the Minister of Forests, ‘Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 27 May 1981, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #92)

contribution you personally have made to the committee and the advice you have given me over the years. In particular your close associations with coastal Maori people has been drawn to my attention.’ In an internal memorandum the Auckland Conservator of Forests noted that Forbes’ ‘support of the close Maori links between Pirongia and Karioi were largely responsible for Mt Karioi’s eventual inclusion in Pirongia Forest Park.’¹⁵³

In 1984 another Committee was set to be appointed for Pirongia Forest Park. Only two members were set to be replaced: RP Emery, who did not desire to be reappointed, and Graeme Johnstone, who was an active participant but the Forest Service felt his replacement would serve the Committee in a better capacity. Johnstone was replaced by Barry Lomas, an adjoining landowner and Honorary Ranger. Emery was replaced with Ericson Tuputepahau Turner, who was nominated by the Otorohanga Maori Committee and was a tanker driver. The Forest Service provided a short biography for the Minister:

Mr Turner has lived in the District for 47 years and has extensive forestry and farming experience. He represents the local Maori population, and his nomination is endorsed by the Maori Queen. He is actively involved in the Tainui Trust Board, Pirongia Purekireki Marae, Otorohanga Maori Committee, Kahotea Marae and the Nga Marae Topu. He is also interested in land issues, community development, and public relations and tourism within the area.

The Auckland Conservator of Forests commented that although ‘Mr R. Emery has not re-applied...Mr Turner has been nominated as representative of the Maori people.’¹⁵⁴ The Auckland Conservator drafted a letter of appreciation to RP Emery: ‘Since his inception in 1976 Mr Emery has been a keen and valuable contributor to the committee. He was the nominee of the Maori Queen, and represented the view of the Maori community on forest park management. In an area where Maori history and culture is strong, this contribution was

¹⁵³ Auckland Conservator of Forests, ‘References for retiring members of Advisory Committee,’ 27 April 1981; Minister of Forests to GH Forbes, undated: BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #93)

¹⁵⁴ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Head Office (Environmental), 19 January 1984, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #94)

valuable. His attendance was excellent.’¹⁵⁵ The Advisory Committee was appointed for a further three years.¹⁵⁶

2.3.1.4 Friction between Forest Service officials and advisory committees

After the establishment of Advisory Committees, a level of animosity developed at times between Forest Service officials and Advisory Committee members. In the early 1980s one Advisory Committee was ignored by the Forest Service which created cause for alarm from the Director-General in Wellington. The Director-General commented that Forest Service staff were:

[A]dopting a boorish attitude to Committees implying or stating that they were mere amateurs and he was a professional. The President of FMC has asked the Director-General to consider well the role of the Committees since a view was developing in his organisation that too many Chairmen were talking down to members and not allowing them to perform their role advising on the management of the Park. Members were being pressurised, even intimidated into adopting Forest Service staff viewpoints.¹⁵⁷

While the FMC may have felt the Advisory Committees were just a ‘rubber stamp’ organisation, some of the specific issues below, such as the installation of radio antennae, showed that the Conservator of Forests took at least some note of what the Advisory Committee had to say.

In 1984 the Auckland Conservator of Forests changed the format under which Advisory Committees were chaired. Previously under both the 1969 and 1979 State Forest Park Regulations, the Conservator of Forests was the Chairman of each Advisory Committee within his or her Conservancy. The Auckland Conservator appointed Bill Johnston as Deputy Chairman of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee and delegated to him the

¹⁵⁵ Russell, FCM to Head Office (Environmental), 19 March 1984, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #95)

¹⁵⁶ *New Zealand Gazette* 1984/932

¹⁵⁷ Head Office (Environmental) to Forest Park Advisory Committees, 23 November 1983, BBED A1719 355 a 6/101/32 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #96)

responsibility for organising and chairing normal Advisory Committee meetings. This change was done ‘to provide a better service to Committees by appointing chairmen who have adequate local knowledge.’¹⁵⁸

2.3.2 General Issues for the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee

Identifying and achieving additions to Pirongia Forest Park was one of the main management activities carried out by the Crown but it also built tracks and other public facilities, prepared a management plan and published an information handbook and other interpretive material in relation to the Park. In addition to these general issues there were also a number of specific issues that the Crown and the Advisory Committee dealt with, such as mining and antenna proposals and the addition of other State Forest land to Pirongia Forest Park.

2.3.2.1 Tracks

The Advisory Committee contributed to the plans for building tracks around Pirongia Forest Park but Maori members of the Advisory Committee were rarely involved. One exception was during the discussion over the introduction of trail bikes to Pirongia Forest Park in 1976 when GH Forbes provided some feedback. ‘Mr Forbes stated he was not happy about the need to cater for trail bikes. Mr Mollow said that depending on where one was and officials were responsible people, trail bikes could be organised successfully.’¹⁵⁹ The actual building of the tracks was led by the District Ranger and Pirongia Ranger. Volunteers from the public also provided assistance such as students from Te Awamutu College who helped to

¹⁵⁸ Auckland Conservator of Forests, ‘Appointment of chairmen – State Forest Park Advisory Committees,’ 10 December 1984, BBED A1719 355 a 6/101/32 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #97)

¹⁵⁹ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of fifth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 9 March 1976, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #98)

build the first tracks following the establishment of the Forest Park in 1971.¹⁶⁰ Advisory Committee members Stewart Locker, John Wilson and Ronald Locker formed a subcommittee on park policy and development in 1974. They produced a report that explored some of the different options for routes to the Forest Park and tracks within the Park. This subcommittee did not have either Forbes or Jones involved in the possible routes of the tracks. From the meeting minutes there were no comments from Jones regarding whether the routes passed over wahi tapu.¹⁶¹

2.3.2.2 Management Plan

The first management plan for Pirongia Forest Park was not drafted until 1980. It contained a few references to the role of Maori in the history of the area and its management. The plan noted that ‘both Pirongia Mountain and Mount Karioi are important in local Maori history and mythology.’ The plan contained a small section on ‘Pre-European History’ which briefly detailed the origins of the name of Mount Karioi and the pre-European trails that led from Kawhia to the two mountains. This section also that: ‘The Maoris still have a strong interest in Pirongia Mountain because of its close ancestral connections, and two members of the Advisory Committee represent Maori interests in the planning and development of the park.’ In the section on ‘Archaeological Sites’ the plan noted that the peaks of Pirongia Mountain and Mount Karioi figured extensively in Maori history but that ‘few sites of archaeological or historical significance have been located within the park.’ The plan did

¹⁶⁰ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of Inaugural meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 18 September 1972 (supporting papers #99); Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of second meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 3 July 1973: BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #100)

¹⁶¹ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of fourth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 11 December 1974 BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #101)

state that archaeological inspections would continue.¹⁶² There were a few sections on animal control in general and possum and goat control specifically. These stated that hunting and poisoning operations would continue on an annual basis. There was nothing regarding a policy for radio antennae.

The Nature Conservation Council was a government agency established not long after the controversy over Lake Manapouri to advise the government on conservation issues related to the management of reserves, parks and ecological areas.¹⁶³ The Council was asked to comment on the draft management plan. The greatest concern of the Council was that the draft management plan was brought into effect prior to its publication in July 1980, and without having been subject to some form of public consultation. Otherwise the Council found no major issues.¹⁶⁴

2.3.2.3 Information Handbook

In the late 1970s the Forest Service in concert with the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee were developing a Pirongia Forest Park information booklet for the public. The brochure would contain information on the Maori and European history of Pirongia and the surrounding area, the geology, flora and fauna of Pirongia along with information about the various tracks that had been built over the years. A member of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee who was also an amateur historian, Reginald Ivan Bell, wrote a brief history of the impact of Europeans on Pirongia in the 1800s. The European history was summarized in the form of a very basic timeline that detailed the first arrival of Europeans to the area in the 1820s and 1830s to the establishment of the Armed Constabulary in the late

¹⁶² 'Pirongia state forest park Draft Management Plan, 1980 to 1990,' p 2, 9, 14, AAZU W3619 Box 42 12E-6-81, Archives NZ (supporting papers #55)

¹⁶³ Neville Peat, *Manapouri Saved!: New Zealand's First Great Conservation Success Story* (Longacre Press, 1994)

¹⁶⁴ CL Purdie, 'Management Plan for Pirongia Forest Park,' 29 April 1981, AAZU W3619 Box 42 12E-6-81, Archives NZ (supporting papers #102)

1860s through to the early 1880s. The Conservator of Forests noted that ‘for the section on Maori history it was proposed that we include information concerning the early travelling routes where canoes travelled and any existing sites.’¹⁶⁵ When the idea for a handbook had first been mooted in 1973 GH Forbes and MR Jones had suggested that they would undertake the history section of the handbook.¹⁶⁶ FL Phillips was requested by the District Ranger at Te Kuiti to comment on a booklet on bird-life at Pirongia that the Forest Service was developing. Phillips only provided one comment: ‘The only suggestion I can make is that on the page on which a brief description is given of each bird, that the Maori name should be given where appropriate, and that there should be a statement as to whether the bird is native, and if not whether naturally or artificially introduced.’¹⁶⁷

2.3.2.4 The addition of King Country State Forests to Pirongia Forest Park

During the December 1977 meeting of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee a proposed extension of Pirongia Forest Park was discussed that would encompass all State Forests in the Western King Country. Every member of the Committee expressed their support for such an undertaking. GH Forbes congratulated ‘the Forest Service on the presentation of this subject’ and he foresaw that the area should become one big Forest Park with Pirongia as a central administrative point. RP Emery commented that it was:

[A] grand effort on behalf of Departmental Officers. It should be controlled under one body as the position of Pirongia was ideally suited. An appropriate

¹⁶⁵ Conservator of Forests to Pirongia Forest Ranger, 30 September 1980, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #103)

¹⁶⁶ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of second meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 3 July 1973: BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #100)

¹⁶⁷ FL Phillips to Te Kuiti District Ranger, 3 July 1979, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #104)

name for the area would be required, and an extension of the advisory committee.¹⁶⁸

The 1978 Pirongia Forest Park Annual Report noted that ‘a draft proposal to extend the Forest Park to incorporate all the State forest of the Western King Country including Tawarau and Whareorino was endorsed by the Advisory Committee, and forwarded to Head Office to be considered by the Land Administration Co-ordinating Committee. The proposed extension would increase the Forest park area from its present 14,306 hectares to approximately 40,000 hectares and provide a greater range of recreational opportunity in the area.’¹⁶⁹ Despite the Advisory Committee’s support there was local opposition to the proposal to bring several State Forest blocks west of Te Kuiti under the authority of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. The *Te Awamutu Courier* reported that ‘after receipt of letters from Ministers at its meeting on Thursday, the committee decided not to press the matter further.’ King Country MP Jim Bolger commented that there was very strong opposition to the proposal. He believed that a separate Forest Park Advisory Committee needed to be established for those State Forests. Ultimately the Director-General of Forests felt that it was an inopportune time to extend Pirongia Forest Park. The minutes of the August 1979 meeting stated that:

Among his reasons were involvement in the servicing of Pureora State Forest east of Te Kuiti, concern that amalgamation of small isolated blocks would weaken the concept of forest parks being areas of special recreational value, a review of criteria for setting aside forest parks, and a wish to review the role of advisory committees.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁸ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of seventh meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 1 December 1977, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #105)

¹⁶⁹ Conservator of Forests, ‘Sixth Annual Report of the Pirongia Forest Park for the year ended 31 March 1978,’ BBED A1719 147 a, Archives NZ Auckland, p 3 (supporting papers #106)

¹⁷⁰ ‘King Country wants own Park Board,’ *Te Awamutu Courier*, 4 September 1979, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #107)

One of the Advisory Committee members, Mr Shepherd, ‘questioned the origins of the very strong opposition to the Committee’s recommendation to extend Pirongia Forest Park.’ Shepherd planned to approach Bolger on his own for a ‘fuller explanation.’¹⁷¹

2.3.2.5 The Installation of a Waikato Valley Authority Telemetry Mast at Pirongia

In November 1975 the Waikato Valley Authority proposed installing a flood forecasting telemetry system (a radio network) at the summit of Pirongia ‘in order to improve communications and the retrieval of hydrological information within the Authority’s extensive area.’ The Authority noted that ‘because of its favourable position, the summit of Mt. Pirongia would be an excellent site for the main transceiver station.’ The Chief Engineer at the Authority had written to the Forest Service to get an ‘initial reaction to the general principle of setting up such a station before carrying out extensive feasibility testing.’ The Engineer explained that the ‘station would basically be an aerial mast up to 12 metres high, an equipment box and a solar battery and the whole complex would not require an area of larger than 5 metres squared provided a relatively clear piece of ground can be located. In view of the remoteness, it is envisaged that both construction and servicing would use a helicopter and visits to the site would be unlikely to exceed twice per year.’¹⁷² A note on the letter from the Engineer to the Forest Service stated that ‘we may need to preserve Mt Pirongia in its natural state as part of our Forest Park management’ and also stated that

¹⁷¹ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of ninth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 30 August 1979, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #108)

¹⁷² Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority to the Conservator of Forests, 7 November 1975, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #109)

‘Maori history and attitudes’ needed to be taken into account. It is unclear who exactly wrote the note but it was an official from Head Office.¹⁷³

An official at the Forest Service made some informal inquiries regarding the matter.¹⁷⁴ His note stated: ‘Mr [Gordon H] Forbes can see no objection. Mr McKay doubts there would be an objection. Mr [FL] Phillips objects on behalf of local Maoris. Mr [Robert?] Mahuta sounded out locals, most were reluctant to say one way or the other, but he felt that if there was an alternative one of the other peaks or bluffs on the mountain would be preferable to Pirongia.’¹⁷⁵ The Senior Forester commented on the note: ‘Pl[ease] advise W[aikato] V[alley] A[uthority] in view of the contradictory opinions received concerning Maori feelings on the matter we consider that matter should be discussed at the next meeting of the Pirongia F[orest] P[ark] Advisory Committee. This may not be for 2-3 months. In the meantime they may wish to expedite the matter by looking at other forecasting sites.’¹⁷⁶

The Conservator of Forests responded to the Waikato Valley Authority in early December 1975:

Since I received your letter of 7 November I have been obtaining the reaction from local Maori people to your proposal for a radio mast on Pirongia. Mount Pirongia, while not sacred in the normal sense, has a strong connection with local Maori history and mythology and so we felt an obligation to sound out their opinion. Reaction to your proposal varied considerably and so we have decided to submit the matter to the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. A meeting of this committee should be held early next year. As you know Pirongia is a mountain with many peaks and rock bluffs and I suspect that some of these, which are almost as high as Pirongia, would give you excellent radio coverage. Since it is possible that the committee or the Maori people will recommend against a tower on Pirongia I suggest that in order to expedite

¹⁷³ Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority to the Conservator of Forests, 7 November 1975, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #109)

¹⁷⁴ It is unclear exactly what his position was but it was below Senior Forester.

¹⁷⁵ LW Riley to DA Black, 27 November 1975, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #110)

¹⁷⁶ Senior Forester (DA Black) to Riley, undated, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #111)

the matter you investigate other sites on the mountain which should obtain general approval.¹⁷⁷

The Chief Engineer replied that 'Mahaukura has already been considered and, in fact, for coverage to some sites is better than Mt. Pirongia. It could however be that subsequent site tests will prove that the objection to the use of Mahaukura when covering the northern part of the catchment will be unfounded. Accordingly, you can consider that Mahaukura will be an acceptable alternative if the use of Mt. Pirongia is inadvisable and I look forward to hearing the Advisory Committee's decision in due course.'¹⁷⁸

At the 9 March 1976 meeting of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee the proposed flood forecasting telemetry system was discussed but there was not much support for the proposed system:

The Chairman said the Committee should consider the policy of the park in relation to the needs of national interest. Dr Locker questioned the importance of having a repeater in the area – felt that W.V.A. did not give any real reason why Pirongia was chosen; consequently moved that a letter be sent requesting information on the purpose and its requirements of siting of the mast on Pirongia pointing out that the Committee was strongly opposed to the installation of masts on any point of the Forest Park...The Chairman stated that the position was very clear – Committee should only agree if there is a national need and they stay within environmental values.¹⁷⁹

The day after the meeting the Conservator of Forests responded to the Chief Engineer:

The matter of siting a transceiver station on Mt. Pirongia Mahaukura within the Pirongia Forest Park was discussed by the park advisory committee at its meeting on 9 March. The committee resolved that in principle it is opposed to the siting of any masts within the park but is willing to further consider your request if they can be provided with full details on the purpose of the mast,

¹⁷⁷ Conservator of Forests to Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority, 9 December 1975, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #112)

¹⁷⁸ Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority to the Conservator of Forests, 15 December 1975, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #113)

¹⁷⁹ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), 'Minutes of fifth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,' 9 March 1976, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #98)

how it functions, and its siting requirements. Members questioned whether you had considered using other V.H.F. networks in the Waikato.¹⁸⁰

The Chief Engineer replied that further radio reception tests would be conducted and upon their completion he would contact the Forest Service to inform them whether using the peaks of Pirongia was still necessary.¹⁸¹ The Chief Engineer wrote to the Conservator of Forests regarding the tests in late June 1976:

A temporary base station was set up on Mt. Mahaukura and voice contact made by mobile set at selected sites ranging from Mangatangi in the north to Te Kuiti in the south. In all cases the reception was excellent, far exceeding the results of previous reception tests based on Mt. Aroha and confirming that a telemetry system based on this one single point could adequately cover all flood forecasting and control requirements in the northern half of the Waikato catchment. I therefore wish to make a formal approach to the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee via yourself, for permission to ultimately set up a repeater station on Mt. Mahaukura. To support the application, a representative can meet the committee or yourself directly to explain what is involved or a report, including photographs and sketches of both the actual site and similar equipment in other parts of New Zealand, can be forwarded to you.

The Conservator of Forests replied:

I would like to accept your offer for a representative of the Authority to address the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee on the merits of siting a repeater station within the forest park. Any photographs, sketches and supporting data you may have can be brought forward at the meeting. No specific date has yet been set for the next committee meeting but I will ensure that you are advised of the date as early as possible. You should be aware however that the Committee would have to be convinced that your proposal is in the national interest and that should the proposal be accepted in principle by the Committee, environmental reporting procedures would be required by this department to ensure that environmental safeguards are imposed.¹⁸²

After the Waikato Valley Authority made its case to the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee in November 1976 there was still no support for the siting of the

¹⁸⁰ Conservator of Forests to Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority, 10 March 1976, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #114)

¹⁸¹ Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority to the Conservator of Forests, 15 April 1976, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #115)

¹⁸² Conservator of Forests to Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority, 30 June 1976, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #116)

masts.¹⁸³ The Conservator informed the Chief Engineer in late December 1976 that ‘I would like to thank you for making Mr Sledger available to address the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee on the merits of siting a mast in the forest park. I regret, however, that the committee was of the opinion that you should liaise with the Post Office and, by working with them, obtain a site outside the park.’¹⁸⁴

2.3.2.6 The Installation of a New Zealand Police Mast at Karioi

While the Waikato Valley Authority (WVA) antenna was rejected, the Advisory Committee approved a NZ Police antenna atop Karioi. In 1978 the New Zealand Police applied for permission to investigate sites within the park for the erection of a Very High Frequency (VHF) mast to give greater coverage of the coastal area during summer months. They were advised of the decision of the Advisory Committee on the WVA application and its policy of discouraging VHF masts in the park. ‘Advice is now awaited from the Police as to whether alternative sites outside the park are available.’¹⁸⁵

The Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee provided its consent to erect a VHF antenna on the top of Karioi Mountain to improve radio communications in the Kawhia and Raglan areas. The Advisory Committee set three conditions for the consent: 1) that the equipment must be lowered by helicopter 2) there must be no clearing away of vegetation and 3) the equipment must be of an indistinct colour to blend in with the surrounding vegetation. The Advisory Committee was most concerned about potential vandalism from trampers if the antenna was out in the open. There had also been some discussion with some Maori in the

¹⁸³ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of sixth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 25 November 1976 (supporting papers #117); ‘Forest Park Body balks at flood forecast mast,’ *Waikato Times*, 26 May 1976: BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #118)

¹⁸⁴ Conservator of Forests to Chief Engineer of the Waikato Valley Authority, 22 December 1976, BBED A1719 74 a 6/101 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #119)

¹⁸⁵ Conservator of Forests, ‘Sixth Annual Report of the Pirongia Forest Park for the year ended 31 March 1978,’ BBED A1719 147 a, Archives NZ Auckland, p 3(supporting papers #81)

area regarding the antenna. ‘Mr Forbes said he had discussed the Police proposal with a few of the local people. Karioi was the most significant of the two mountains to the Maori people, but he said they were only too happy to support the Police in their proposal to improve life-saving operations.’¹⁸⁶

2.3.2.7 AHI Minerals proposal

In 1976 a private mining company, AHI Minerals, applied to the Ministry of Mines for a prospecting license to mine a number of different land blocks in Te Rohe Potae, two of which formed parts of Pirongia Forest Park—both were located on Pirongia and Karioi. There was substantial local opposition to mining at either site from the public as well as the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee.¹⁸⁷ At a public meeting in Pirongia there was nearly unanimous opposition from the approximately 130 people present. The meeting was attended by the MP for Western Maori, Koro Wetere, Raglan MP Marilyn Waring and King Country MP Jim Bolger. The Mayor of Te Awamutu was particularly opposed to prospecting as it would potentially ‘close down the local water supply, ruin farms and cause the closure of dairy factories.’¹⁸⁸

At the November 1976 meeting of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee, the application for a prospecting licence by AHI Minerals was discussed with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Te Awamutu who attended along with a geologist and management representative from AHI Minerals. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee began by stating that the Forest Service was ‘sympathetic to the recovery and use of minerals providing

¹⁸⁶ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of ninth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 30 August 1979, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #108); ‘Police Radio Mast to be put on Karioi Peak,’ *Te Awamutu Courier*, 4 September 1979, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [2], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #120)

¹⁸⁷ ‘Meeting seeks mining ban on Mount Pirongia,’ *Waikato Times*, 29 November 1976 (supporting papers #121); ‘Committee opposes licence to prospect in Pirongia forest,’ *Waikato Times*, 26 November 1976: both BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3 Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #122)

¹⁸⁸ ‘Protest by Mayor of Mining plan,’ *Waikato Times*, 26 November 1976, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #123)

the primary objectives of forest management and are not adversely affected and subject to the acceptance by prospecting or mining applicants of any conditions imposed.’ Stewart Gray, a member of the Advisory Committee nominated by Forest and Bird, voiced his opposition to mining at Pirongia by pointing to the Tui Mine at Te Aroha. Leaks from the Tui mineshaft were still getting into the water supply. The Mayor made similar comments regarding the potential for contamination of Pirongia and Te Awamutu’s water supplies. John Wilson, the member nominated by Federated Mountain Clubs, was also concerned about the environmental effects of mining on the Forest Park.

GH Forbes voiced his own concerns ‘on behalf of the Tainui people.’ The Advisory Committee minutes noted that Forbes stated that:

[W]hile [the Tainui people] were not owners, they were concerned with traditional and historical values. Pirongia and Karioi are both of great significance to the Maori people. Karioi, especially, should not be disfigured. Many of their ancestors were born on the slopes of Karioi. He made reference to Pei te Hurunui’s contribution and Rotohiko Jones’ interpretation of Te Hutewai [the Mountain] as ‘biddi bid’ with which he disagreed. He preferred the alternative, artesian waters. Mr Emery supported Mr Forbes’ comments regarding Karioi and Pirongia, and added mountains are always a subject of great significance when elders are required to make a speech.¹⁸⁹

The Committee resolved to unanimously oppose ‘the granting of any prospecting licence within the Park until the Mining Act 1971 is amended to remove the automatic conversion to a mining right.’ The representatives from AHI Minerals tried to alleviate the concerns of the Committee by stating that the concerns of the Committee and the Mayor were shared by the company.¹⁹⁰

The Waikato Valley Authority expressed its partial opposition to the mining application in a letter to the Secretary for Mines in November 1976. The Authority was

¹⁸⁹ It is unclear exactly what ‘biddi bid’ is meant to represent.

¹⁹⁰ Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), ‘Minutes of sixth meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,’ 25 November 1976. BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #117)

concerned that under Section 57 of the Mining Act 1971 prospecting licences may be exchanged at any time for mining licences. It requested that the Cambridge and Te Awamutu Borough Water Supply catchments and the catchment area serving the Te Rore rural water supply be excluded from the prospecting licence.¹⁹¹ Due to the extent of opposition to mining at Pirongia and Karioi, AHI Minerals withdrew its application.¹⁹²

2.3.2.8 Organisational Restructuring

In July 1985 the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee made submissions to the State Services Commission which was overseeing the restructuring of the Forest Service and the Department of Lands and Survey and the Wildlife Service. The Committee was critical of the planned abolition of the Forest Park Advisory Committees:

The unanimous and very strong view of this Advisory committee is that local input into Park management is a vital element in Park operation. Local issues play an important part in the development and day to day management of a Park and with the possible amalgamation of both Lands and Survey reserves and Forest Parks there will be an even greater need for this local input. In a relatively isolated park such as Pirongia, local issues such as access by hunters, access across a specific property, naming of tracks, fencing matters, stock problems etc., etc., are matters which local people know about and are able to discuss with local members of Advisory Committees. This committee strongly advocates the retention of the active local Advisory Committee structure that has evolved rather than a remote more executive structure that has become the Lands and Survey model. On the surface this will appear simply as a self preservation strategy by the present committee but we would claim that our interests are in the welfare of the local Park not in the preservation of the committee. If the Advisory Committees are to be abolished in favour of regional boards and if the reason is cost cutting then we would point out that this committee operated for several years without travel expenses or daily honoraria. We are sure that local committee members are willing to continue in that way and it is perhaps a test of their commitment that

¹⁹¹ Waikato Valley Authority to the Secretary of Mines, 26 November 1976, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #124)

¹⁹² Secretary of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee (KA Brown), 'Minutes of seventh meeting of Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee,' 1 December 1977, BBED A1719 200 b 32/2/101/3, Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #105)

they are prepared to. This committee requests that you forward our concerns and note that many other Advisory committees have also highlighted this issue.¹⁹³

Forest Park Advisory Committees were going to be phased out as a result of the restructuring of environmental and Forest Service departments but they would be kept in place after the passage of the Conservation Act in 1987. The Advisory Committee would remain officially constituted until 31 March 1988 but it in fact continued to meet until late 1989.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee to Minister of Forests, 17 March 1986, BBED A1719 198 b 32/2/101/1 [3], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #125)

¹⁹⁴ Auckland Conservator of Forests to Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee, 9 September 1986, BBED A1719 355 a 6/101/32 [1], Archives NZ Auckland (supporting papers #126)

Chapter 3: Management by the Department of Conservation, 1987-present

When the New Zealand Forest Service was disestablished in 1987, its environmental and conservation functions were taken over by the newly formed Department of Conservation. Pirongia Forest Park had been managed by the Forest Service and the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee, but from 1987 onwards this arrangement ceased and it was managed along with other Forest Parks by the Department of Conservation (DoC). In 1990 the Waikato Conservation Board was officially formed and began holding monthly meetings. The Board was a citizen body that had oversight of DoC's management in the Waikato region. It had a role to play in the approval of the Conservation Management Strategy and could comment on the implementation of the Strategy, but the responsibility for implementing the Strategy remained with DoC. Only the minutes from the Waikato Conservation Board meetings from 1990 to 1996 have been consulted and Pirongia Forest Park was not discussed specifically at any Waikato Conservation Board meetings. Pirongia was directly managed from the Waikato Area Office by the Officer-in-Charge of Pirongia, Bruce Postill. The Officer was responsible for maintaining the tracks, erecting fences and controlling pests such as possums and goats. Possum control formally began on Pirongia in 1996 but ended in 2004 due to a lack of funding.¹⁹⁵

3.1 Tangata whenua and the Waikato Conservation Management Strategy

In 1996 an overarching plan—the Waikato Conservation Management Strategy—was produced. Pirongia Forest Park was a part of this plan, but there was little documentation

¹⁹⁵ Doc Waikato Area Manager to Clare St. Pierre, 9 June 2004. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #127)

produced regarding its specific management. The Management Strategy contained an inventory of land in Pirongia Forest Park. The land inventory detailed the District Councils, the iwi which had mana whenua in the area, a general description of conservation values, uses, threats, management requirements, opportunities and objectives and the challenges of implementation. The 'Iwi' was described as Waikato very generally. Pirongia Mountain was of deep significance to a number of different groups, not just 'Waikato'. This included Ngati Hikairo, Ngati Mahanga, Ngati Apakura and Waikato-Tainui. The inventory described Pirongia as a volcanic cone covered with podocarp/hardwood and montane forest. The conservation values were listed as *Thismia rodwayi*, kingfern and carmine rata for flora and kokako, kaka, North Island falcon, blue duck, native fish species, long tailed bat and vegetable caterpillar for the fauna. Threats to the park were grazing and browsing by stock, goats, pigs, deer and possums and infestation of blackberry, gorse, ragwort and Himalayan honeysuckle. The management requirements were to control wild animals, stock and weeds; monitor vegetation; complete fencing; and seek protection of adjoining areas of privately owned forest in line with Conservancy priorities. The management objectives were to protect and retain indigenous ecosystems, species and habitats including native fish habitat and montane forest. None of these management requirements or objectives contained any reference to engaging with tangata whenua on the management of the park. Similar details were provided for the Mount Karioi portion of Pirongia Forest Park, the Kaniwhaniwha Scenic Reserve and the Pirongia South section that was also a part of Pirongia Forest Park. The only difference with the Pirongia South section was that DoC indicated that the 'Iwi' with interests in the Park was 'Maniapoto' not 'Waikato'.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁶ DoC, 'Waikato Conservation Management Strategy: 1996-2006,' p 289-294, DoC Archive Hamilton (supporting papers #128)

3.2 The Pirongia-aroaro-o-Kahu Restoration Society

During 2001 DoC invited all landowners adjoining the mountain, all landowners on the rural delivery mail run around the mountain, all local marae and a wide number of key interest groups to attend a meeting to discuss the future management of Pirongia. In the same invitation DoC called for nominations for people interested in being part of a working group. From this process a working group was formed comprised of twelve residents of Pirongia, adjoining landowners, an iwi representative and members of several interest and user groups. It would later become the Pirongia-aroaro-o-Kahu Restoration Society.¹⁹⁷

DoC had a list of marae that were to be contacted to participate in the working group: Mokai Kainga, Maketu, Te Papatapu, Poihakena, Okapu, Purekireki, Waipapa and Hiona.¹⁹⁸ A hui was hosted at Purekireki Marae on 20 April 2002 and invitations were extended to all of the local marae around Pirongia. The purpose of the hui was ‘for the Department to give a presentation on current work programmes on Pirongia, an update on possum control and then a discussion on the future management of the site.’¹⁹⁹ In late 2002 Purekireki Marae sought to join the Pirongia-aroaro-o-Kahu Restoration Society. Another visit was made to Purekireki Marae in November 2005. In addition, marae and adjoining land-owners, and some of the interest groups that had played a part in the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee also nominated members such as the Federated Mountain Clubs. The purpose of the working group somewhat mirrored the Advisory Committees of the 1970s and 1980s. At the first meeting regarding the working group, the DoC Waikato Area Manager explained that there had been ‘a shift in the thinking of the Department towards gaining a greater level of public input into decision making and management.’ The group would represent the ‘communities’

¹⁹⁷ Greg Martin to Director-General DoC, 22 May 2002, DoC Hamilton Ruatangata file (supporting papers #129)

¹⁹⁸ ‘List of Marae,’ Undated. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #130)

¹⁹⁹ ‘Pirongia Working Group Minutes,’ 26 March 2002. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #131)

interest in Pirongia’ and meet every two months. It was suggested that ‘the group could evolve into a Trust, which would then be able to source resources for management/projects external to the Department.’²⁰⁰ Thus, while DoC first organised the group, it would not function directly as the Advisory Committees did within the Forest Service. For example, the Society applied for and received a grant for the printing of a booklet about the environment and history of Mount Pirongia from the Waikato Regional Council.²⁰¹ DoC was a part of the Society but its meetings were not held on DoC property. DoC provided some funding to the Society for administration but was always one stage removed. The monthly meetings covered issues such as possum control, the role and vision of the Society, the development of an information booklet for Mount Pirongia, gaining the support of the community and local councils, and the development of an operational management plan for intensive pest control in a 250 hectare area around Mangakara on Pirongia.

Sally Uerata was the most prominent tangata whenua representative on the working group, but it is not clear from DoC’s files who nominated her and why she chose to join. Uerata joined at the group’s inception while Deanne Tamaki joined the group in 2004. At the May 2002 meeting there was a discussion about the limited number of participants. Uerata commented that ‘the more stories [that are] told, the more people know’ and ‘the reasons that the numbers at the last meetings have been small are due to not enough progress and not the numbers or people who should be there.’ At the same meeting Uerata also brought along the names for the patupaiarehe belonging to Pirongia: ‘Tiki, Nukupouri, Tapu-te-uru-raa, Te Rangipouri, Ripiruaitei.’²⁰²

²⁰⁰ ‘Future Management of Pirongia,’ 12 September 2001. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #132)

²⁰¹ WRC Strategic Development Manager to Pirongia Restoration Society, 29 September 2003. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #133)

²⁰² ‘Pirongia Working Group Minutes,’ 9 May 2002. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #134)

At the April 2003 meeting there was discussion about the possibility of publicity through Maori Television and a potential documentary on Mount Pirongia. 'Sally [Uerata] agreed to raise the issue at her Marae meeting on Sunday 13/4. She said she would suggest Tom Roa as a suitable person to front the documentary. She may need a letter from our group that sets out what our aims were etc, and asking Tom to mention us in the documentary...Those present agreed it was a great opportunity to promote our group. Sally will also ask Tom to provide our group with the material he will be using in the programme.'²⁰³ Purekireki Marae provided support for the project. At the same meeting Uerata expressed her concern that 'decisions made and passed at one meeting, and subsequently acted on, had been reversed at later meetings.' The minutes stated that:

She felt it was important to carry through with the original decision as otherwise it reflected poorly in the community. At the later meetings a lot of time had been taken up discussing the whole matter again, and she expressed some dissatisfaction with this decision making process. She asked that in future, decisions passed at a meeting with a quorum be adhered to.²⁰⁴

It is unclear exactly what decisions she was referring to.

At the June 2003 meeting of the Society, Uerata had some concerns with the lack of Maori participation in the Society:

Sally [Uerata] pointed out that we need to have wider Maori representation on our committee. She suggested we appoint some kaumatua to attend meetings. By way of comparison, the Maungatautari trust has 8 Maori members. Sally suggested Jim and Tom Nelson of Te Awamutu, and Te Rehia Papesch of Hamilton. Both have a strong connection with the mountain. Those present agreed that all 3 should be invited to join the committee, the Nelsons as kaumatua. Sally also suggested that we begin holding our monthly meetings at various maraes and community centres around the mountain. There was support for the idea as it extends our society to those communities and hopefully will encourage their input and membership.²⁰⁵

²⁰³ 'Pirongia Working Group Minutes,' 10 April 2003. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #135)

²⁰⁴ Ibid. (supporting papers #135)

²⁰⁵ 'Pirongia Working Group Minutes,' 12 June 2003. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #136)

In that vein Tom Roa was invited to address the Annual General Meeting of the Society in 2003 to discuss Maori connections to Pirongia. The Nelsons also later accepted the kaumatua positions and although they would try to come to meetings ‘they already had a lot of commitments.’²⁰⁶ The Society held their September 2003 meeting in Kawhia. Only four locals attended but they all became members. Representatives of Te Runanganui o Ngati Hikairo Resource Management Sub-Committee attended and they indicated that they would give a letter of support for the Society.²⁰⁷

At the Annual General Meeting in July 2003, Tom Roa stated that if the minutes of the Society ‘were forwarded to him he would circulate them amongst appropriate Iwi groups.’ Roa also ‘told the meeting that he is writing a book on Maori proverbs based around the Pirongia area and will give the group a copy of the book when it is completed.’ Roa then gave a talk on the Maori history of Pirongia.²⁰⁸

3.3 Possum Control at Karioi

During the time that DoC managed Karioi possum control operations were conducted. In 1992 ground based poison and trapping operations had been attempted but the effort was described by DoC as ineffective. An aerial 1080 operation was an alternative option since trapping and ground based poison had failed but DoC noted that ‘the main problems with an aerial operation are iwi and Fernland Industries’ reluctance to use poisons and difficult flying conditions ie strong westerly winds and steep, difficult terrain causing updrafts.’²⁰⁹ In his

²⁰⁶ Ibid. (supporting papers #136)

²⁰⁷ ‘Pirongia Working Group Minutes,’ 9 October 2003. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #137)

²⁰⁸ ‘Annual General Meeting,’ 31 July 2003. DoC Archive Te Rapa CAC-09-16-02 Vol 1 (supporting papers #138)

²⁰⁹ ‘Karioi Possum Control – WAM Team meeting,’ 14 September 1993. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #139)

brief of evidence, Malibu Hamilton expanded on the reasons for the opposition of many tangata whenua to the use of 1080.

[I]n my view the use of 1080 as a toxin is cruel. It does not discriminate between species and destroys a whole range that leaves the eco-system depleted. In an interconnected system, every link is important. I believe that every insect, every mammal, every bird has a mauri that deserves protection and it is from this view that I believe that 1080 is inherently not good. There are secondary uptakes to consider especially when it is dropped around food sources and the poison gets into rongoa which affects our ability to use it.²¹⁰

The Waikato Field Centre Manager wrote to surrounding landowners such as Bill Tukiri, Joe Kereopa and Sam Kereopa, to provide them with a report on contract possum hunting and goat control operations in early 1993 and to provide details of the Nga Whenua Rahui fund and a possum information package.²¹¹ From February to June 1993 possum hunters were contracted to reduce possum numbers from eleven possums per hectare to one possum per hectare but the hunters were only able to reduce the population to seven possums per hectare. Consultation was set to take place with 'iwi, adjoining landowners and interested groups about future possum control operations.'²¹² The Waikato Field Centre Manager wrote to Angeline Greensill, Bill Tukiri and Sam Kereopa to attend a meeting at the Kokiri Centre in Raglan in mid-December to discuss possum control on the private area of forest to the northwest of Mt Karioi, much of which was Maori-owned land.²¹³ The Manager also contacted Rangi Mahuta to inquire whether there were 'any other iwi groups in the vicinity of Mount Karioi who may express an interest in this proposed operation.'²¹⁴

²¹⁰ Wai 898, #M26, p 4

²¹¹ Waikato Field Centre Manager to Bill Tukiri and others, 17 September 1993. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #140)

²¹² DoC, 'Media Release: Mt Karioi Possum Control,' 4 October 1993. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #141)

²¹³ Waikato Field Centre Manager to Angeline Greensill and others, 23 November 1993. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #142)

²¹⁴ Waikato Field Centre Manager to Rangi Mahuta, 30 November 1993. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #143)

The December 1993 meeting with DoC was attended by James ‘Tex’ and Eva Rickard, Angeline Greensill, Sam and Miri Kereopa, Sandy Hounuku, Chris Wahanga, Bill Tukiri, Trevor Lelievre, Richie McFerson and two representatives from DoC. The DoC Waikato Field Centre Manager explained that due to the failure of trapping around the mountain in 1993 DoC proposed aurally dropping 1080 baits to control possum numbers over the majority of the operational area. Tangata whenua ‘decided that no 1080 poisoning was to occur in the private area of forest adjoining the residential area to the north west of Mt Karioi.’ Contract trapping to prescribed levels, using local people, was the preferred method of tangata whenua. A working party consisting of Hounuku, Wahanga, James ‘Tex’ Rickard, Lelievre, Greensill, McFerson and the DoC Manager was established to assist with the assessment, administration and organisation of the contract trapping. The trapping boundaries were to be assessed in February 1994.²¹⁵ After the December 1993 meeting the DoC Manager asked Greensill if she could provide some information on the significance of Mount Karioi to local Maori. The Manager also wrote to other Maori landowners around Karioi, such as Bill Tukiri, Sam Kereopa, Eva Rickard, Joe Kereopa, Chris Wahanga and Sandy Hounuku and provided an aerial photo of the private area of the forest to the north-west of Mount Karioi that was set to be trapped by possum hunters. He also asked whether the area set to be trapped was acceptable to each of the landowners.²¹⁶

The DoC Manager invited four members of the iwi possum control working party to a physical inspection of the upper section of the private forest to the northwest of Mount Karioi to analyse the feasibility of trapping the area. James ‘Tex’ Rickard and the DoC Manager spent six hours walking through that section of forest. Rickard believed that a ground trapping operation would be a feasible option in all of the private forest (434 hectares) to the

²¹⁵ ‘Minutes of the Meeting held with the Raglan Iwi,’ 17 December 1993. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #144)

²¹⁶ Waikato Field Centre Manager to Angeline Greensill and others, 5 January 1994. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #145)

northwest of Mount Karioi. DoC put forward a proposal to use trappers in the lower end of the block (comprising 257 hectares) and to aerially apply 1080 cereal baits over the upper less-accessible area (comprising 177 hectares). Ultimately tangata whenua at Raglan decided to apply 1080 on the upper reaches and not the entire area that DoC preferred.²¹⁷

While the DoC archives reveal that some consultation did occur, in his brief of evidence Malibu Hamilton has noted that the consultation was only conducted after decisions regarding the use of 1080 had already been made by DoC. Hamilton has described how opposition to the use of 1080 galvanised the Maori and Pakeha residents around Karioi to work together. ‘Out a spirit of kotahitanga...[Pakeha and Maori] joined together to develop a strategic plan to oppose a common threat – the dumping of 1080 on Karioi Maunga.’ They formed Te Whakarongo o Karioi Incorporated Society to achieve mutual environmental goals but not to take over the ‘tangata whenua role as kaitiaki within the region in the strict sense.’

Hamilton continued to describe the Society and its role in the opposition to the use of 1080:

The aims were social as much as they were environmental. We sought to get to 4 people employed a year to undertake pest control, canopy restoration and weed replacement on Karioi. The strategy was to engage the community with each small section in Karioi so that the community could engage in a holistic approach to pest control. The elimination of 1080 was therefore not so much about the promotion of an anti-Department of Conservation mentality but more the promotion of a pro-community spirit. This, however, was not how we were seen. The society networked through the Whaingaroa environmental centre which has a core kaupapa to disseminate information and provide environmental education about matters affecting the local streams and Maunga. When the Department of Conservation first came in to discuss 1080, they came to tell us what they were going to do, rather than to ask us what they could do within our community. The Community was so opposed to the aerial drop on Karioi that the town hall was packed to the extent that the walls were bulging. We constantly sought information from the Department of Conservation on the results from any residual trap monitoring lines so that we could respond pro-actively to the need to lay 1080. It wasn’t as if we just sat around and complained once they said they were going to drop, however, the information was continually withheld.

²¹⁷ Waikato Field Centre Manager to Parliamentary Commission for the Environment, 23 June 1994. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 038 (supporting papers #146)

Hamilton then went on to describe the very difficult relationship the Society had with the DoC Manager responsible for Karioi:

At the time, in the early 1990s the Manager was Tony Roxburgh. He didn't want to communicate with the community at all given the wide opposition that the town initially exhibited. Rather than work with us to engage and create understanding, he piloted the Department of Conservation through a heavy handed 'my way or the highway' process. [Local Pakeha resident] Des Baker had brought the fur traders association to inform the community of potential alternatives to the laying of 1080 so we were quite informed. The Department of Conservation had not discussed any alternatives with us, they just told us that they were ineffective and too expensive. For them there was only one option. That was to hire one of their mates with a helicopter to lay poison within our community. They didn't try to help us understand, instead, they came in to tell us about the pre-determined outcome. Following that consultation [another Pakeha resident] Marcus James applied for an injunction to stop the drop. The application was supported widely by the community. The application was stayed because the Department of Conservation agreed to put in a small fly exclusion zone around the puna and awa on Karioi, primarily because that was where we got our drinking water from. Why the Department of Conservation was allowed to drop poisons within a water catchment that people drink from in the first place remains a mystery to me. Following the first aerial drop I was horrified to see kaumatua pulling tuna out of the streams within the catchment. I am aware of the uptake of 1080 by tuna but not just directly from the waterways but also from the ingestion of possum carcasses that might happen to fall into the river. This showed the lack of information that was given at the time as there was obviously very little knowledge about secondary uptakes. In our case, all the locals – Maori and pakeha opposed yet we were powerless to stop the Department of Conservation.²¹⁸

In 1994 the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment released a report entitled 'Department of Conservation Possum Control of Mount Karioi, Raglan'.²¹⁹ While the report was used by DoC to justify its use of 1080 at Karioi, Hamilton has stated that the report supports his assertions regarding the lack of genuine consultation and consideration of alternatives by DoC. Hamilton continued:

What the report shows in terms of the process employed and the impact on the community and environment is that:

1. It took the Department 20 years to do anything about the possums which had been causing severe damage since 1975, which had become widespread and severe by 1991;

²¹⁸ Wai 898, #M26, p 6

²¹⁹ Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, 'Department of Conservation Possum Control of Mount Karioi, Raglan,' March 1994. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 051 (supporting papers #147)

2. By the time the Crown acted, through DoC, possum damage had become progressive and destructive;
3. There was significant concern about the use of 1080 and that the community was calling for the investigation of alternatives;
4. DoC were aware that cost-effective reductions of possum populations can be achieved by hunters over accessible terrain;
5. DoC had been warned of the risks of heavy reliance on 1080 over the long term;
6. DoC withheld the Environmental Impact Assessment supporting an aerial drop of 1080 from our community and the decision to do so was presented as a fait accompli rather than involving the community in the process;
7. DoC did not respond seriously to community observations about particular risks;

We believe that Tony Roxburgh, on behalf of the Department of Conservation, essentially lied to us, or at least manipulated the truth, to achieve the fait accompli referred to in the Commissioner's Report. One instance was in the manipulation of the assessment of costs in the comparison of alternatives in a process that lacked transparency and failed to take into account relevant factors such as Conservancy overheads. The Department of Conservation also drew a veil over information that was used to impugn the effectiveness of trapping. A key argument that was promoted was that they had employed trappers on a segment of Karioi and that they were unsuccessful. We found later that the trapping had actually reduced levels below national standards, however, that those standards for Karioi had been increased and that it was this increased threshold had not been achieved. This increase in threshold was set in arbitrary fashion and was based on limited data. The Commissioner's report notes that the failure to achieve this target occurred for 'various reasons'. What it doesn't say is that the Department of Conservation had required the contract to be carried out during the autumn and winter months in times of high rainfall which significantly increased the difficulty. As it panned, accessibility was only one factor that impacted upon the assessment of the effectiveness of trapping. Difficulty in accessing the land, however, was the only factor focussed on by DoC as it supported the need for an aerial drop. They failed to mention that the dropping of 1080 in the rain would have also been an ineffective exercise. In short, there was no real investigation of alternatives and no paired trials to compare the effectiveness of aerial 1080 and trapping was ever carried out. DoC then carried out the monitoring process that departed from the standard approach without informing our community. We were kept in the dark about a number of significant factors. The Maori blocks were undertaken by Tainui members with trapping due to opposition to the application of 1080 to Maori land. What DoC does not reveal is that one of the blocks did achieve the target. DoC then averaged the failed block with the one that succeeded to propound the position that the entire exercise was a failure. In essence, like with the costs issue, DoC utilised a lack of transparency to support a desire to do things their own way. Another factor that the report is silent on is the dead bird counts which were always an issue. While there is mention of DoC workers walking the area to remove possum carcasses it is silent on the dead bird rates. We know that DoC was removing them. Marcus James went up with DoC a couple of times and they did find

birds yet this is not mentioned...Unfortunately, after something happens once, it sets a precedent and the dropping of 1080 has been repeated.²²⁰

Later in his brief of evidence, Hamilton acknowledged that relations with DoC had improved since a new DoC Manager was appointed. It seems though that the damage to the relationship between tangata whenua and DoC will take some years to heal:

Tony Roxburgh was replaced by Rachel Kelleher who took over his functions. We had built up communications with her when she worked on the ground as a field officer. Through her, we were able to obtain the information that Tony wouldn't share. Rachel signalled a change in relationship with the Department of Conservation. We felt that an understanding was beginning between the Department and the community. An independent company called Eco FX from Otorohanga was hired by the Department of Conservation to do the consultation with the land owners. They walked the blocks and went the hard yards. There was a better feeling, less community resistance. Working together, we were able to create a new program where the ridge spines were ground laid and only one aerial drop occurred on the south side. In addition, the Waikato Regional Council put a ring of bait stations around the maunga. A line was also put through the Maori block with agreement. The bait stations were to be filled for the first 3 years by council and the by the land owners...While I applaud the efforts of some within the Department of Conservation, it is disappointing to have to rely on particular personnel to ensure working relationships. While things got a little better with Rachel Kelleher at the helm, there were still a number of institutional blocks to working effectively together and it still seems that we only get traction when we are working with Pakeha groups. Our community, and in particular tangata whenua, have not been treated well in the exercise of conservation of this significant mountain.²²¹

Issues with the resourcing of tangata whenua to participate in conservation planning and conservation activity at Karioi will be discussed later in the case study in the specific section on resourcing.

²²⁰ Wai 898, #M26, pp 7-9

²²¹ Wai 898, #M26, pp 9-10

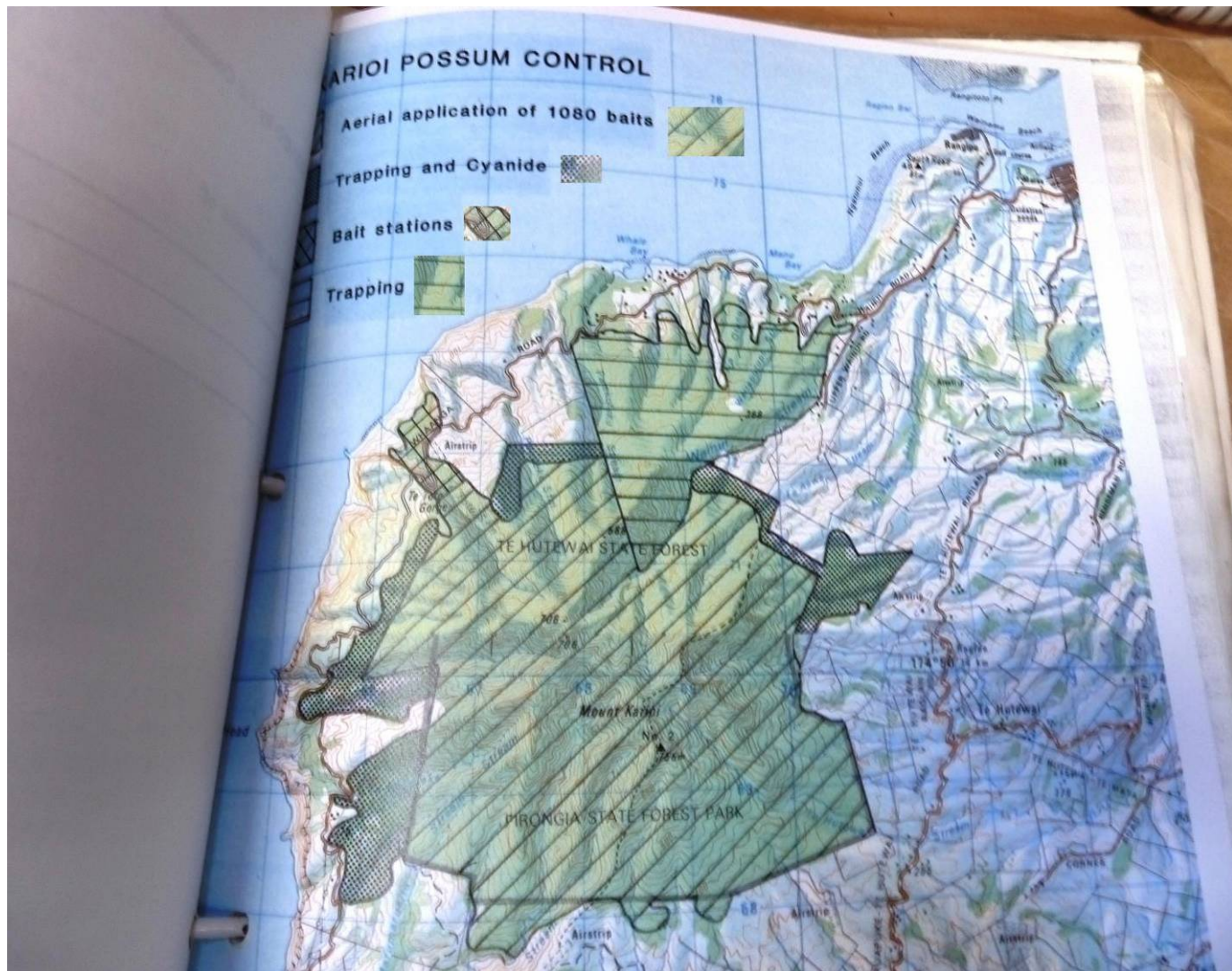


Figure 4: Map of Karioi Possum Control c. 1994

3.4 Possum control at Pirongia

In 1995 DoC began considering the use of 1080 for possum control at Pirongia. Similarly at Pirongia the highest reaching areas would be controlled using 1080, while more accessible areas would be controlled using traditional trapping operations. DoC ‘undertook to consult with as many people as possible, viz, members of the various Marae and Maori organisations etc, to find out what the likely reaction among Maori would be, to the possum eradication programme above, using a combination of manual as well as an aerial drop of

1080 poison.’ Five people were spoken to by a Te Puni Kokiri (TPK) official from Hamilton working with DoC on consultation. The TPK official wrote in his report that these were:

1. Mana Forbes, Cambridge Rd Hamilton – Runanga o Ngati Hikairo representing marae from Pirongia to Kawhia – No objections personally, but will raise the matter at the next Runanga meeting sometime in mid August.
2. Jim Nelson, Ricket Rd Te Awamutu – Chairperson, Rakaunui Marae, Rakaunui. No objections. Plenty possums at Rakaunui as well (on Reserve land) that need poisoning as well.
3. Peter Keremeta, Teasdale St Te Awamutu – Chairperson Raukawa Development Trust and Chairperson Nga Marae Toopu o Waipa, a Committee of the Waipa District Council and representing various hapu within the Council District. Reserved his decision. Will be discussed at a hui I will be attending at Kihikihi tomorrow, Friday 7 July 1995.
4. Rohe Takiari, Rakaunui – Otorohanga District Councillor, farmer, known to DOC. No objections. Also raised the same concerns as Jim Nelson above about possums at Rakaunui. Is willing to carry out a poisoning programme if DOC supplies the station and bait.
5. Butcher Davis, Ngutunui – Hiona Marae, Ngutunui. No objections but will raise the issue at a function to be held at Hiona Marae on Sat. 8 July 1995.

None of those that I spoke to felt that their unemployed would be capable of carrying out the eradication programme even under supervision. I did not have time to meet with people from the Kawhia region, but I will continue to raise the issue whenever possible. From the above discussions it seems that there will not be too much opposition.²²²

A hui was held by the same TPK official in Hamilton in early July 1995 to discuss Waikato-Tainui raupatu issues. However, possum control on Pirongia was also a topic of discussion. The meeting was attended by Peter Keremeta (Chairperson of the Raukawa Management Committee and Nga Marae Toopu o Waipa, Ngati Werokoko), Rovina Maniapoto Anderson (Tainui Maori Trust Board member, Ngati Paretekawa), Fred Kaa (Tainui Maori Trust Board member, Ngati Apakura), Harold Maniapoto (member Nga Marae o Toopu o Waipa and Ngati Paretekawa representative), John Kaati (Otorohanga District Councillor, Ngati Ngutu representative), Danny Hopa (from Kawhia, Ngati Hikairo representative), Lyndsay Emery (Te Kopua, Ngati Ngawaero) and five other family members.

Those present unanimously support DoC’s intended programme. Again the question of eradication of possums on other areas of DoC estate was raised. I

²²² Bob Koroheke, ‘Eradication of possums on Mt. Pirongia.’ Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 051 (supporting papers #148)

will continue to raise the issue particularly with people on the western area of Pirongia. However with the response so far I feel that DoC can progress its plans now and rather than hold a hui all the people contacted by me should be written to, wording to be discussed. Also followed up with Butcher Davis from Hiona Marae to find out the reaction from those who attended that function. DoC was given the go ahead.²²³

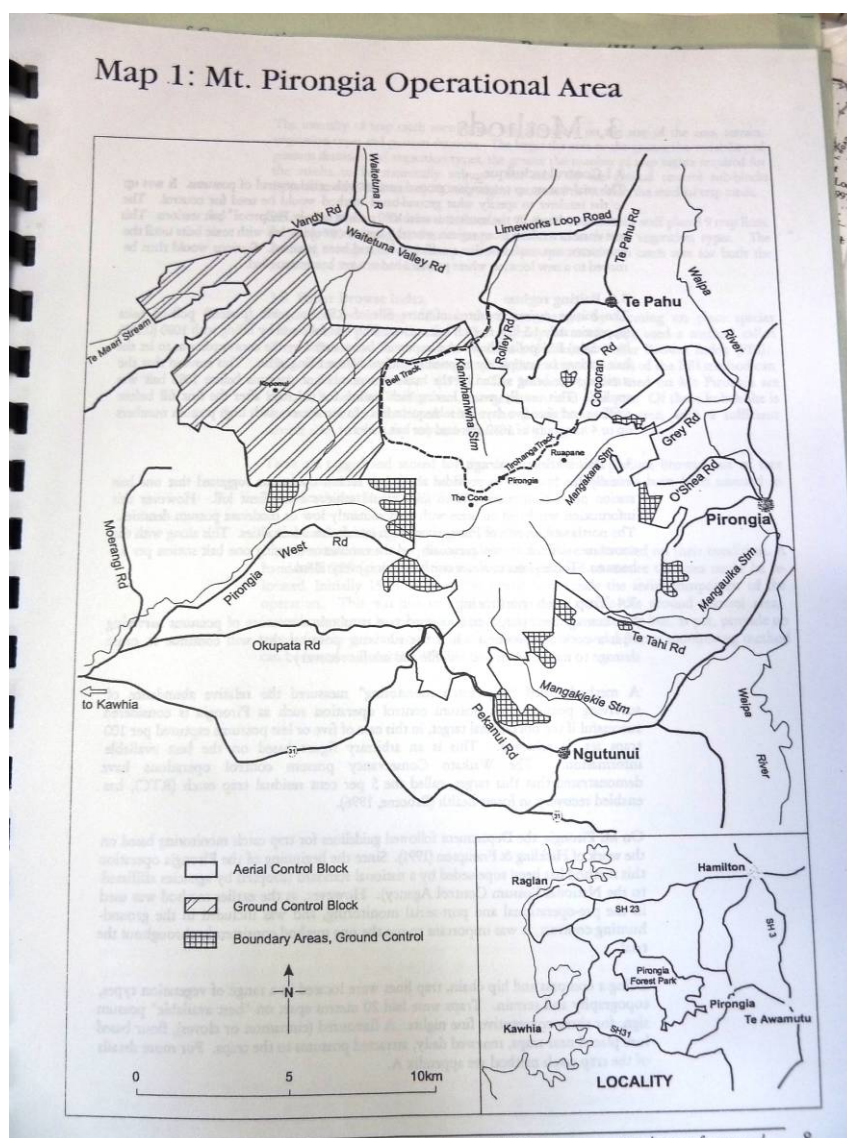


Figure 5: Map of Possum Control at Pirongia 1996-1998

²²³ Bob Koroheke, 'Possum eradication Mt. Pirongia hui at Kihikihi,' 7 July 1995. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 051 (supporting papers #149)

The possum control operation on Pirongia ended up taking an extra year but the results were positive.²²⁴ In 2002 another operation was carried out on Pirongia. Owners of private property adjoining the park opposed a 1080 aerial spray and were able to have over 690 hectares exempted from the 1080 operations. Ground control using traps was used in the exempted section.²²⁵

3.5 Proposed leasing to DoC of Maori land adjoining Pirongia

In June 1998 the Maori Trustee on behalf of the trustees of Kopua A2 Block and Mangauika No 1 Residue Section 14 Block inquired whether DoC was interested in leasing two unoccupied blocks adjoining Pirongia Forest Park.²²⁶ The Crown had attempted to purchase Section 14 during the early 1970s. It is unclear if the land was ever leased.

3.6 Remedial work on the police radio mast at Karioi

In the late 1970s the NZ Police sought the approval of the Forest Service and the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee to install a radio mast atop Karioi. Only one of the tangata whenua members of the Committee, GH Forbes, commented on the proposal and gave his approval at the time. While the Police had consulted with the Advisory Committee, they had not spoken to more local tangata whenua such as the various Maori land-owners adjoining the Forest Park and Raglan-area marae. When the Police sought to install a taller radio mast in 1998 tangata whenua expressed concerns regarding the previous lack of consultation. The monthly Police newsletter provided an account of the 1998 mast's installation:

²²⁴ Peter Corson, 'Pirongia possum control operation 1996-1998.' Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 051 (supporting papers #150)

²²⁵ DoC, 'Key Factors possum control results in the Pirongia Forest Park – August 2002,' January 2003. Doc Archive Te Rapa ANI 051 (supporting papers #151)

²²⁶ Land Administration Officer for Maori Trustee, 22 June 1998. Doc Archive Te Rapa FPK 002 Vol 2 (supporting papers #152)

When the [Police representative] went to the Department of Conservation for the necessary approvals, he found that while the New Zealand Forest Service had approved the radio repeater site in 1980, no-one had consulted local iwi. Police initially asked the Department of Conservation to see if it could obtain iwi consent for the new mast, as DOC is a radio user and our site occupation partner at Karioi. However Tainui a Whiro (the late Eva Rickard's iwi) wanted to meet police face-to-face. [The Police representative commented that] 'there were some clear indications that unless we could come up with a good story, the presence of the radio repeater on this highly sacred mountain was at risk.' There was no easy way to smooth the matter over, so with the help of Waikato iwi liaison officer Senior Constable Wayne Panapa, Police went to Poihakena Marae in late July [1998]. The police proposal was put to the iwi by Tom Nelson, a respected Tainui elder. They debated the merits of the radio repeater and the fact that having something like this on Karioi is against the spiritual nature of the mountain. [The Police representative] explained the history of the police radio network and the Karioi repeater in particular and apologised to Tainui a Whiro for not having sought their views back in 1980. The elders appreciated the critical role quality radio communications play in the police and fire service's task of helping keep the community safe. The meeting finished with the elders giving conditional approval for the radio repeater to remain on Karioi and the mast to be replaced. They were also very clear that we should not do any more work on the site until it had been blessed to remove the stigma of the initial installation. The site blessing took place in August when four Tainui kuia and kaumatua went to the summit of the mountain by helicopter—the only way to get there other than a two-hour tramp. It was too windy at the summit to allow the helicopter to touch down on the small flat rock that is the only landing spot. Pilot Alan Murtagh sensed the elders were in the mood to bless the site anyway as they'd been recounting the history of Pirongia and Karioi mountains as he flew over the rising ground near the summit. The kuia sang a karakia as Alan neared the top of the mountain.²²⁷

3.7 Construction of viewing platform at Pirongia, circa 1999

In 1999 DoC began internal discussion regarding the installation of a viewing platform on the top of Pirongia. The platform would be constructed on top of one of the existing Land Information New Zealand trig stations. The DoC Business Services Officer commented 'that Iwi approval may need to be sought.'²²⁸ While the Kaupapa Atawhai Manager had been consulted regarding the platform there was not any wider consultation with marae around Pirongia.²²⁹ While some consultation had occurred, Frank Kingi Thorne

²²⁷ 'Elders give their blessing to radio mast,' *Ten-One*, No 177 16 October 1998. Doc Archive Te Rapa FPK 002A (supporting papers #153)

²²⁸ DoC Business Services Officer to Waikato Area Office, 5 January 1999. Doc Archive Te Rapa FPK 002 Vol 2 (supporting papers #154)

²²⁹ Pers. Communication with Bruce Postill, 8 August 2013.

has complained of DoC's lack of consultation with Ngati Hikairo when new tracks were formed on the Mountain and when the Araara track was opened. When an old track was being developed with the co-operation of DoC in 2002 by a Non Government Organisation, Te Araara, Thorne argued that there was no consultation with any tangata whenua.²³⁰ The Waikato Field Area Manager who was in charge of Pirongia Forest Park advocated yearly hui with tangata whenua around the Park, but this did not occur. While there was consultation over the use of 1080, Thorne claimed that at least one DoC official admitted that the consultation was far too limited.²³¹

Figure 6: Tainui kaumatua and kuia prepare to perform karakia atop Karioi, 1998



²³⁰ Pers. Communication, Frank Thorne, 17 March 2013

²³¹ Pers. Communication, Frank Thorne, 17 March 2013

3.8 Customary uses and management of Pirongia Forest Park

I have not found any primary sources related to the customary uses and management of Pirongia Forest Park since it was established.

3.9 Resourcing tangata whenua for conservation planning and management

While the involvement of tangata whenua in the conservation planning and management of possum control at Pirongia and Karioi did take place, there were limitations to the extent to which tangata whenua could influence the management of conservation land. These were explored in Malibu Hamilton's brief of evidence and in each specific section on possum control at Pirongia and Karioi discussed above. Some funding was provided to tangata whenua to engage in conservation activities such as trapping possums, but funding has not been provided for conservation planning and management.

Conclusion

According to the sources consulted in this case-study when Pirongia Forest Park was established there was neither consultation with nor involvement by Te Rohe Potae Maori in its development. The debates over the establishment of Pirongia Forest Park occurred largely internally between Crown agencies and departments such as the Department of Lands and Survey and the Forest Service. Local Pakeha recreational and preservationist interests certainly had some influence on the establishment of the park but tangata whenua interests did not. During the debates in Parliament local recreational and preservationist interests were specifically mentioned while Maori interests were never singled out or discussed. This is reflected in recreational and preservationist interest groups such as Forest and Bird and the Federated Mountains Club having just as many members on the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee as Maori representatives. Nonetheless, despite the lack of provision for Maori representation, there were always at least two Maori representatives on the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee was formed to advise the Minister of Forests on all activities within the Park and it did have two Maori members to represent the 'Coastal Maori people' and 'Te Arikiniui' but, as noted above, that was the same number of representatives for recreational and preservationist interests. Ultimately there was a lack of hapu participation in the activities of the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee. There was a presence at higher levels from the Tainui Maori Trust Board that fit into the business of the Trust Board, but a lack of participation at the hapu level. The addition of Karioi Mountain to the Forest Park in 1976 seemed at face value to have been an example of consultation with Maori over changes to the Forest Park, but in reality, it had only caused more problems as the Advisory Committee had consulted with its own experts and not local tangata whenua such as Tainui

Awhiro. Tainui maintain today that Karioi should be separated from Pirongia Forest Park and made into a separate Karioi Forest Park. There was a similar lack of consultation with tangata whenua around Karioi regarding the installation of a radio antenna for the NZ Police in the late 1970s.

The management of Pirongia Forest Park by the Advisory Committee was effectively curtailed when the Department of Conservation took over the management responsibilities for the Park and it is now managed by the Waikato Conservation Board along with all other Conservation Areas in the Waikato Conservation Region. There have always been Maori representatives on the Waikato Conservation Board since its inception in 1990, and since the 1995 Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Settlement there has been a mandatory representative from Waikato-Tainui on the Waikato Conservation Board. However, these representatives may not specifically represent the groups who have interests in Pirongia and Karioi such as Ngati Hikairo, Ngati Maahanga, Ngati Apakura and Tainui Awhiro. Nonetheless DoC consulted more actively with Maori in Te Rohe Potae at the hapu level, than the Pirongia Forest Park Advisory Committee under the Forest Service.

There was no evidence found about the customary practices of Maori groups at Pirongia having been curtailed by the establishment of the Forest Park, but at Karioi, Tainui Awhiro complained about DoC's management of oi (mutton-birds). Tainui Awhiro resented the lack of respect for Tainui kaitiakitanga in relation to the oi. At both Pirongia and Karioi, all Maori groups complained about the lack of consultation over the formation of tracks which were often built directly upon wahi tapu areas. Even when consultation occurred it was often very late in the development, so that it was seen merely as 'ticking the consultation box' rather than asking for genuine input from tangata whenua. The Crown response to these complaints was generally that the Crown had consulted with some tangata whenua but that it could not consult with all tangata whenua. From the evidence consulted for this case-study

there has been a complete lack of resourcing of Maori groups in the area in terms of the management of Pirongia Forest Park and zero input into conservation plans for Pirongia Forest Park.

Appendix 1 – Maps and tables regarding land in Pirongia Forest Park

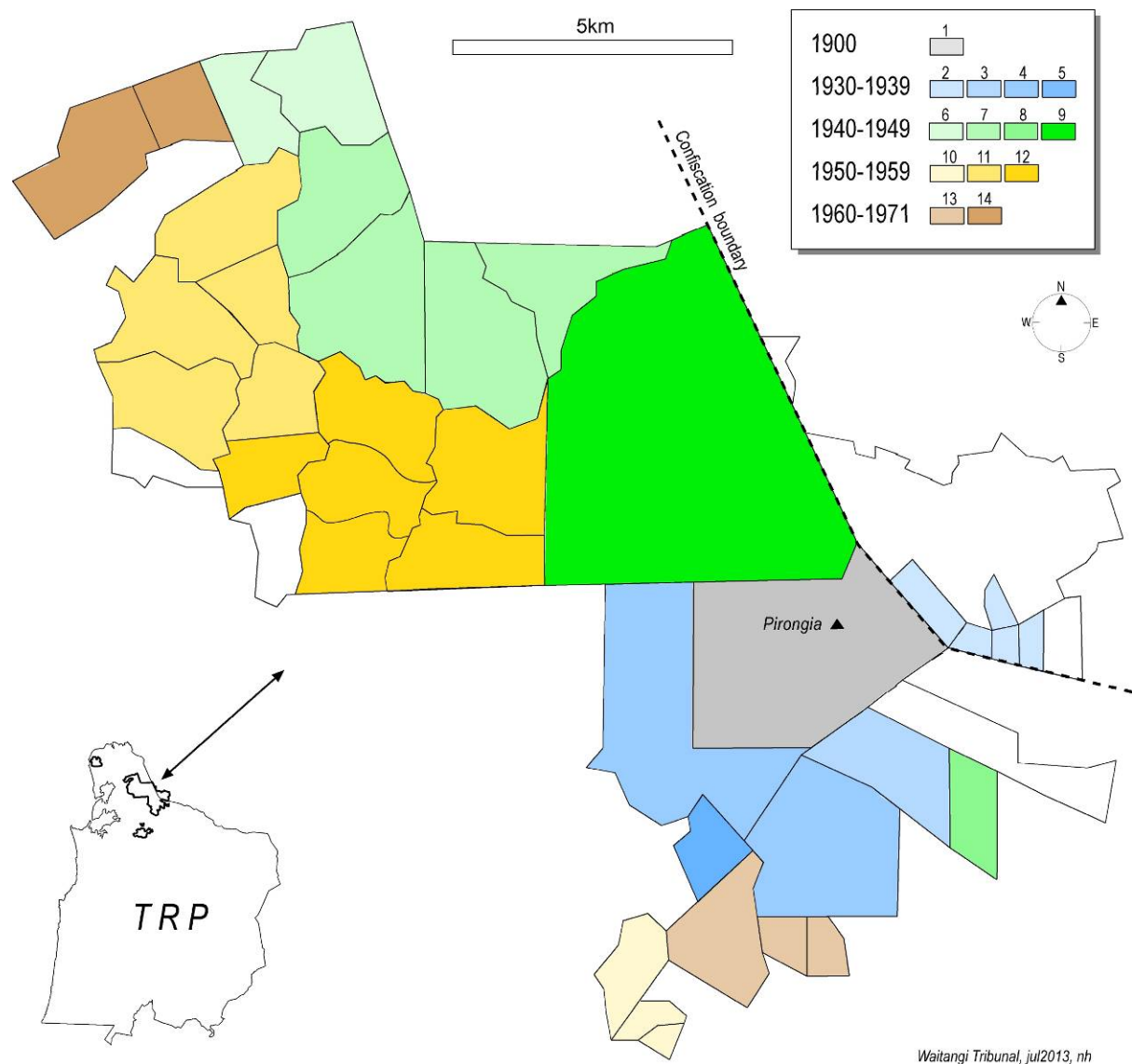


Figure 7: Map of lands included in Pirongia Forest Park at its establishment in 1971 and the date each section was set apart as State Forest land

Figure 8: Table of lands included in Pirongia Forest Park at its establishment in 1971

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
1	Pt. Pirongia West 3A Block II Pirongia SD	2600-0-0	1. Formerly part of Pirongia West 3A 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1895 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1905) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1895/1122 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1900/6 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1971/942
2	Allot 358 and 359 Pirongia Parish Block III Pirongia SD	270-0-0	1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area 2. Allotment 358 was awarded to Hapimana Whitu and Allotment 359 was awarded to Utihi (Mihi) Piro in 1894 3. Allotment 358 was purchased by the Crown in 1929 (Certificate of Title SA 199/67) and Allotment 359 was purchased by the Crown in 1930 (NZG 1930/3894) 4. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1930/3894 5. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1931/552 6. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1971/942
3	Mangauika A1 Block Blocks II, III, VI and VII Pirongia SD	710-3-0	1. Formerly part of Mangauika A1 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1934 (Auckland Purchase Deed 5095) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1934/975 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1934/2119 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1971/942
4	Pt Pirongia West 3A & Pt Kopua Blocks II, VI, VII Pirongia S.D (E)	3382-0-0	1. Formerly part of Pirongia West 3A & Kopua 1R, 1Q and 1U 2. Pirongia West 3A was purchased by the Crown in 1895 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1905). Kopua 1R was purchased by the Crown in

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
			<p>1897 (Auckland Purchase Deed 3046), Kopua 1Q and Kopua 1U were purchased by the Crown in 1894 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1856).</p> <p>3. Pt Pirongia West 3A was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1895/1112. Kopua 1R was declared Crown land by NZG 1898/1251 and Kopua 1Q and 1U were declared Crown land by NZG 1894/1079</p> <p>4. Pt Pirongia West 3A was set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1920/2118</p> <p>5. Both parts were set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1935/581</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1971/942</p>
5	Section 15 Block VI Pirongia SD	315-0-0	<p>1. Formerly part of Pirongia West 3A</p> <p>2. Purchased by the Crown in 1895 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1905)</p> <p>3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1895/1122</p> <p>4. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1937/1664</p> <p>5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1971/942</p>
6	Section 8 Block XI Karioi SD & Section 3 Block IX Karioi SD	490 (Section 8) & 815-2-11 (Section 3)	<p>1. Formerly part of Moerangi 2</p> <p>2. Purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053)</p> <p>3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG ?</p> <p>4. Section 8 was set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1920/2118 and Section 3 by NZG 1938/2357</p> <p>5. Both set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1948/1341</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1971/942</p>
7	Sections 1-2, 4-5 Block XIII Alexandra SD	4065-1-0	<p>1. Formerly part of Moerangi 2 and Moerangi 4</p> <p>2. Moerangi 2 was purchased by</p>

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
			the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053) but it is unclear exactly when the Crown purchased Moerangi 4 although it was probably in 1940 3. Moerangi 2 was declared to be Crown land by NZG? and Moerangi 4 was declared to be Crown land by 1941/2141 4. Set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1938/2357 ²³² 5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1948/1341 6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942
8	Section 18 Block VII Pirongia SD	396-0-5	1. Formerly part of Mangauika 1B2 Section 1 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1901 (AUC 3313) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1901/749 4. Set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1920/2116 5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1948/1341 6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942
9	Pt Moerangi No. 4 Blocks XIII & XV Alexandra S.D; I-II Pirongia S.D (E)	5760	1. Formerly part of Moerangi 4 2. It is unclear when the Crown purchased Moerangi 4 3. Declared to be Crown by NZG 1941/2141 4. Set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1940/727 5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1948/1341 6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942
10	Pt Section 17, Sections 19-20 Block VI Pirongia S.D	505-0-32	1. Section 17 was formerly part of Pirongia West 3A, Section 19 was formerly Kopua 1S2B2B2A and Section 20 was formerly Waiwhakaata 3C1 2. Pirongia West 3A was purchased

²³² While all four sections were set apart as provisional State Forest in 1938, Sections 4 and 5 were formerly part of Moerangi 4 which was only declared Crown land in 1941.

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
			<p>by the Crown in 1895 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1905), Kopua 1S2B2B2A was purchased by the Crown in 1920 (Auckland Purchase Deed 4563) and Waiwhakaata 3C1 was purchased by the Crown in 1908 (Auckland Purchase Deed 3838)</p> <p>3. Pirongia West 3A was declared Crown land by NZG 1895/1122, Kopua 1S2B2B2A was declared Crown land by NZG 1920/2479 and Waiwhakaata 3C1 was declared Crown land by NZG 1909/2066.</p> <p>4. Sections 17 and 19 were set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1947/982 and Section 20 was never set apart as a Provisional State Forest.</p> <p>5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1950/1945</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942</p>
11	Section 9 Block XI Karioi S.D; Sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14 Block XV Karioi S.D	3375-0-10	<p>1. Section 9 Block XI and Sections 3, 4, 9, 12 Block XV were formerly part of Moerangi 2 and Sections 8 and 14 were formerly part of Moerangi 2 & 4</p> <p>2. Moerangi 2 was purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053) but it is unclear exactly when the Crown purchased Moerangi 4 although it was probably in 1940</p> <p>3. Moerangi 2 was declared to be Crown land by NZG? and Moerangi 4 was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1941/2141</p> <p>4. Was never set apart as Provisional State Forest</p> <p>5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1954/488</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942</p>
12	Section 4 Block IV Kawhia North S.D;	3959-1-20	<p>1. Sections 3, 4, 7 and 8 were formerly part of Moerangi 2;</p>

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
	Sections 3 and 6 Block XIII Alexandra S.D; Sections 5-8 Block I Pirongia S.D		<p>Section 6 was formerly part of Moerangi 4 and Sections 5-6 were formerly part of Moerangi 2 & 4</p> <p>2. Moerangi 2 was purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053) but it is unclear exactly when the Crown purchased Moerangi 4 although it was probably in 1940</p> <p>3. Moerangi 2 was declared to be Crown land by NZG? and Moerangi 4 was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1941/2141</p> <p>4. Was never set apart as Provisional State Forest</p> <p>5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1954/488</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942</p>
Paper roads	Section 20 Block XI Karioi S.D and Section 17 Block XV Karioi S.D	82-1-38	<p>1. Formerly part of Moerangi 2</p> <p>2. Purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053)</p> <p>3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG ?</p> <p>4. Was never set apart as Provisional State Forest</p> <p>5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1958/1204</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942</p>
Paper roads	Sections 7-8 Block XIII Alexandra S.D; Section 9 Block I Pirongia S.D; Section 1 Block XIV Alexandra S.D	80-0-20	<p>1. Section 1 & 7 were formerly part of Moerangi 4 and Sections 8 & 9 were formerly part of Moerangi 2</p> <p>2. Moerangi 2 was purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053) but it is unclear exactly when the Crown purchased Moerangi 4 although it was probably in 1940</p> <p>3. Moerangi 2 was declared to be Crown land by NZG? and Moerangi 4 was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1941/2141</p> <p>4. Was never set apart as Provisional State Forest</p> <p>5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1949/343</p> <p>6. Set apart as State Forest park by</p>

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
			NZG 1971/942
13	Sections 4 & 21; Lot 1 DPS.5709 Block VI Pirongia S.D	941-1-30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of Kopua 1R & 1S 2. Kopua 1R was purchased by the Crown in 1897 (Auckland Purchase Deed 3046), Kopua 1S was purchased by the Crown in 1897 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1856) 3. Kopua 1R was declared Crown land by NZG 1898/1251 and Kopua 1S was declared Crown land by NZG 1898/1251 4. Was never set apart as Provisional State Forest 5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1961/884 6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942
14	Section 19 Block XV Karioi S.D and Section 21 Block XI Karioi S.D	1277-1-0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Section 19 was formerly part of Moerangi 2 & 4 and Section 21 was formerly part of Moerangi 2 2. Moerangi 2 was purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053) but it is unclear exactly when the Crown purchased Moerangi 4 although it was probably in 1940 3. Moerangi 2 was declared to be Crown land by NZG? and Moerangi 4 was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1941/2141 4. Was never set apart as Provisional State Forest 5. Section 19 was set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1964/4 and Section 21 was set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1964/1205 6. Set apart as State Forest park by NZG 1971/942

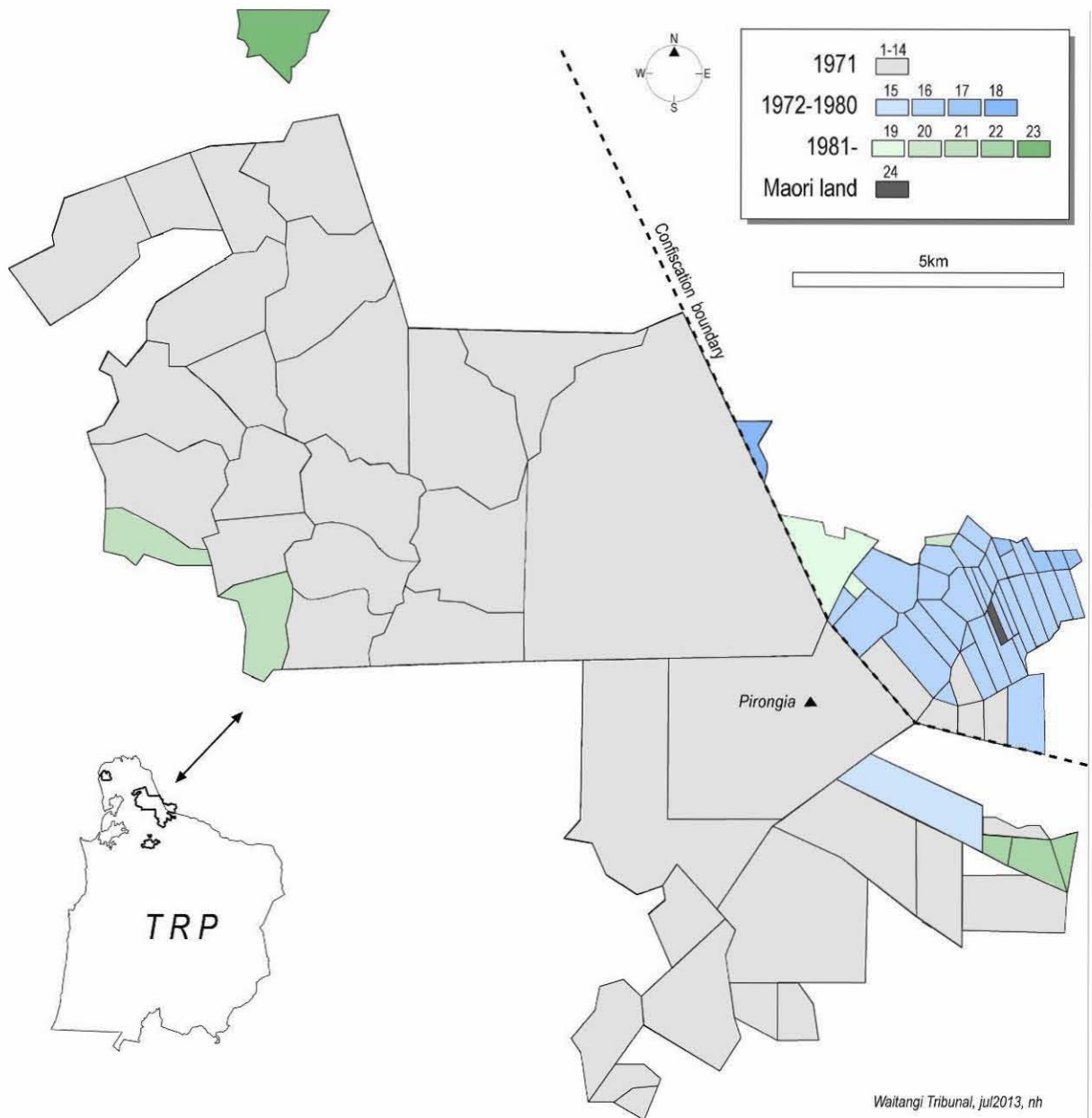


Figure 9: Map of Pirongia sector lands added to the Forest Park since 1971

Figure 10: Table of Pirongia sector lands added to the Forest Park since 1971

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History																				
15	Section 6 Block III Pirongia S.D	450	1. Formerly Mangauika B2 Section 1 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1901 (Auckland Purchase Deed 3312) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1901/1749 4. Set apart as a Scenic Reserve by NZG 1924/2823 5. Scenic reservation revoked by NZG 1970/2377 6. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1972/534 5. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1972/526																				
16	Allotments 47, 286, 293, 294, 295, 338-343, 345-350, 352-357, 360-362, 366-369, 427, 428 and Part of Allotment 363 Pirongia Parish	2400-1-4	1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area 2. It is unclear who was awarded Allotments 47, 294, 427 and 428. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Allotment</th><th>Name of award recipient</th><th>Purchased by</th><th>Crown Purchase Reference</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>47</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Unknown</td><td>SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958</td></tr> <tr> <td>286</td><td>Te Utunu Whitu (Te Munu Whitu)</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Auckland Purchase Deed 5084 and Declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1932/1216</td></tr> <tr> <td>293-294</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Unknown</td></tr> <tr> <td>295</td><td>Pihi Ropata (Rihi Ropata)</td><td>Arthur Edward Langley in 1910 (SA 167/217)</td><td>SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Allotment	Name of award recipient	Purchased by	Crown Purchase Reference	47	Unknown	Unknown	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958	286	Te Utunu Whitu (Te Munu Whitu)	Unknown	Auckland Purchase Deed 5084 and Declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1932/1216	293-294	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	295	Pihi Ropata (Rihi Ropata)	Arthur Edward Langley in 1910 (SA 167/217)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase
Allotment	Name of award recipient	Purchased by	Crown Purchase Reference																				
47	Unknown	Unknown	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958																				
286	Te Utunu Whitu (Te Munu Whitu)	Unknown	Auckland Purchase Deed 5084 and Declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1932/1216																				
293-294	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown																				
295	Pihi Ropata (Rihi Ropata)	Arthur Edward Langley in 1910 (SA 167/217)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase																				

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres- roods- perches)	History			
						Deed 4958
			338	Te Hotene	Thomas Bennett Howarth and Henry Rothery in 1916 (SA 61/13)	No
			339	Paraone Poi	Thomas Bennett Howarth and Henry Rothery in 1917 (SA 61/12)	No
			340	Rhipeti Mapi	Garnet Arrowsmith in 1911 (SA 61/11)	No
			341	Mere Mapi	Garnet Arrowsmith in 1911 (SA 61/10)	No
			342	Rahera Te Ra	Thomas Bennett Howarth and Henry Rothery in 1916 (SA 61/9)	No
			343	Karoraina Te Ahipari	Thomas Bennett Howarth in 1913 (SA 61/8)	No
			345	Hohana Poi	Thomas Bennett Howarth in 1913 (SA 61/6)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			346	Mere Puku	Thomas	SA

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres- roods- perches)	History			
					Bennett Howarth and Henry Rothery in 1921 (SA 61/5)	Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			347	Te Wiri- hahana Piripi	Thomas Bennett Howarth in 1913 (SA 61/4)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			348	Patoromu Haereiti	Francis Bertram in 1918 (SA 61/3)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			349	Pene Tuaea	Garnet Arrowsmith in 1911 (SA 61/2)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			350	Hone Mapi	Garnet Arrowsmith in 1911 (SA 61/1)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			352	Hone Wiri- hahana	Arthur Edward	SA Transfer

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres- roods- perches)	History			
					Langley in 1910 (SA 167/218)	275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			353	Hera Hori	George Frederick Barton in 1905 (SA 121/7)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			354	Wiremu Pipi	Arthur Edward Langley in 1909 (SA 160/92)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			355	Tonui Pimipi (Ponui Pimipi)	Unknown	Auckland Purchase Deed 5084 and Declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1932/1216
			356	Wiremu Hikairo	Rewa Helen Langley in 1909 (SA 123/147)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			357	Pepene Waata (Pepene)	George Frederick	SA Transfer

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres- roods- perches)	History			
				Pataea/Pataia)	Barton in 1905 (SA 123/146)	275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			360	Reihard Himi (Reihara Hinu)	Edward Charles Falwasser in 1900 (SA 258/236)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			361	Eruini Te Oka	Francis Bertram in 1914 (SA 271/270)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			362	Rihepeti Hakura	Thomas Bennett Howarth in 1918 (SA 285/192)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			Part 363	Hara Parakuku	Arthur Edward Langley in 1909 (SA 160/93)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			366	Wirihana Pourewarewa (Wirihana	Arthur Edward Langley in	SA Transfer 275001

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres- roods- perches)	History			
				Pourewarua)	1910 (SA 167/219)	(in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			367	Tera Hikairo (Te Ra Hikairo)	Rewa Helen Langley in 1909 (SA 123/147)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			368	Arereiri	George Frederick Barton in 1905 (SA 123/146)	SA Transfer 275001 (in 1936) and Auckland Purchase Deed 4958
			369	Heni Ngaretui (Heni Ngarehu)	Unknown	Auckland Purchase Deed 5084 and Declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1932/1216
			427- 428	Former road reserve		
			<p>3. All of the Allotments (except Allotments 293, 294, 338-343) were reserved for scenic reserve (Pirongia Mountain Scenic Reserve) by NZG 1961/109. Scenic reservation revoked by NZG 1970/2377.</p> <p>4. All of the Allotments were set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1972/534 except for Allotment 293 which was set apart by NZG 1972/1535.</p> <p>5. All of the Allotments were set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1972/526 except for Allotment 293 which was set apart by NZG 1972/1529.</p>			

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
17	Lots 1-2 DPS 19112, Lots 1-2 DPS 19113, Lot 1 DPS 19114 Pirongia Parish	117-2-38	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area 2. Formerly parts of Allotments 48-49 and 335-337. It is unclear who this land was first allotted to, when this land was first purchased and by whom. 3. Acquired by the Crown in 1976 and set apart as State Forest Land by NZG 1976/2355. 4. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1978/1032.
18	Lot 1 DPS 19010 Pirongia Parish	98-2-38	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area 2. Formerly part of Allotment 385 Pirongia Parish. It is unclear who this land was first allotted to, when this land was first purchased and by whom. 3. Acquired by the Crown and set apart as State Forest Land by NZG 1977/2760. 4. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1978/1031.
19	Allotments 486-487 Pirongia Parish	376-0-3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area 2. Formerly parts of Allotments 287-288. It is unclear who this land was first allotted to, when this land was first purchased and by whom. 3. It was acquired by the Crown and set apart as State Forest Land by NZG 1981/163. 4. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1981/2985.
20	Lot 1 DPS 25124 Pirongia Parish	22-3-25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area 2. Formerly parts of Allotments 292 and 296. It is unclear who this land was first allotted to, when this land was first purchased and by whom. 3. Acquired by the Crown and set apart as State Forest Land by NZG 1981/906. 4. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1981/1561.
21	Lot 1 DPS 21755; Sections 25 & 27 Block IV Kawhia North S.D	678-3-13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lot 1 was formerly part of Pirongia West 3A; Section 25 was formerly part of Moerangi 2; Section 27 was formerly part of parts of Moerangi 2 and 4 2. Pirongia West 3A was purchased by the Crown in 1895 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1905); Moerangi 2 was purchased by the Crown in 1913 (AUC 4053) but it is unclear exactly when the Crown purchased Meorangi 4 although it was probably in 1940. 3. Pirongia West 3A was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1895/1122; Moerangi 2 was declared to be Crown land by NZG? and Moerangi 4 was declared to be Crown land by NZG 1941/2141 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1981/3726 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1982/2
22	Sections 22 & 24 Block VII	245-0-12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of Mangauika 1A. 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1894 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1854)

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres- roods- perches)	History
	Pirongia S.D		3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1894/1079 4. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1983/1379 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1983/2389
23	Section 23 Block XI Karioi S.D	335-0-33	1. Formerly part of the Wharauoa Purchase. 2. Purchased by the Crown from 1854-1857(AUCs 132, 144-145, 724) ²³³ 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1858/3 4. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1984/653 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1985/1721
24	Allotment 344 Pirongia Parish		1. Formerly part of the Waikato confiscation area. 2. The land was declared as set aside for Rahera Mere Puku in 1879. The original owner is still the current owner. 3. Still Maori land (an enclave within Pirongia Forest Park)

²³³ #A70, pp 359-368

Figure 11: Map of Karioi and Tapuwaeohounuku blocks added to Pirongia Forest Park since 1971

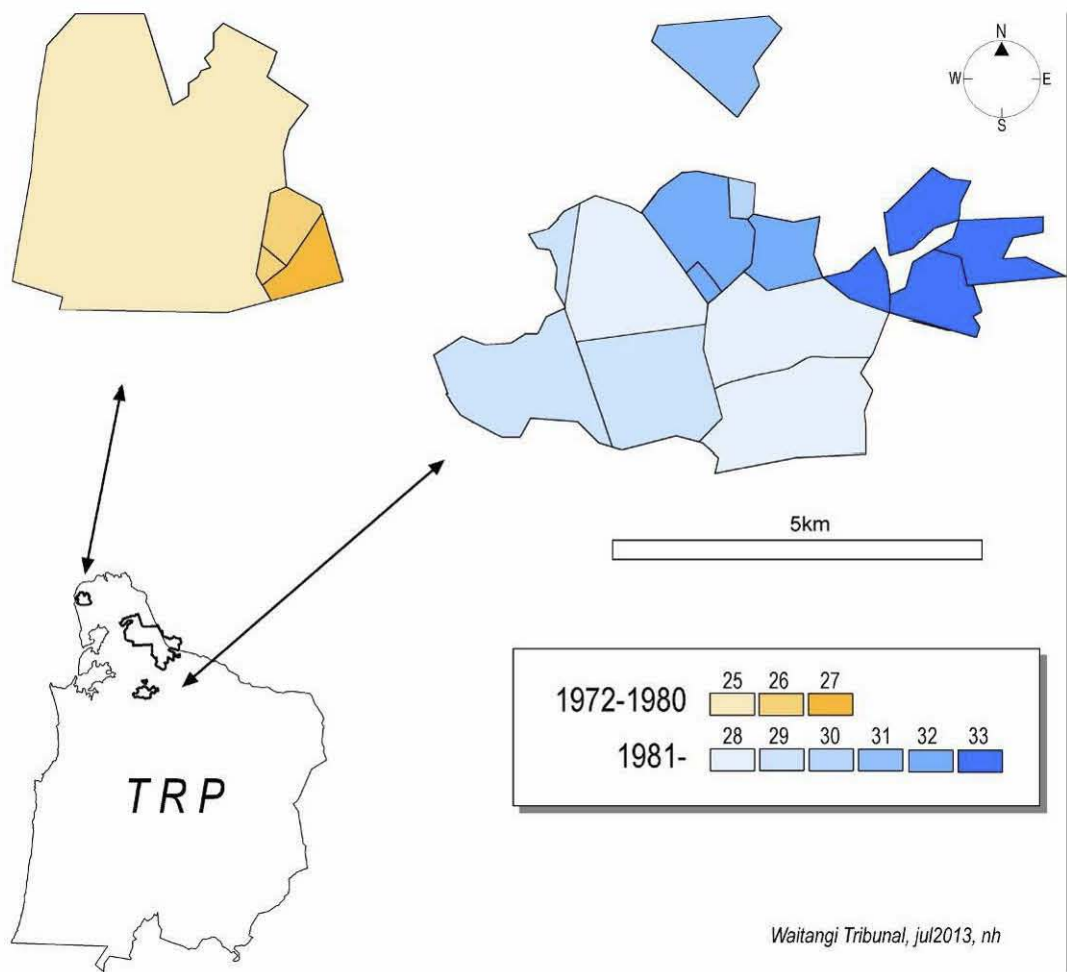


Figure 12: Table of Karioi sector lands added to the Forest Park since 1971

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
25	Section 118 Karioi Parish	2898	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Karioi Purchase. 2. Purchased by the Crown from 1854-1855 (AUCs 137, 730) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG ? 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1887/1840 & 1921/2319 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1976/1973
26	Allotment 28 Karioi Parish	122-3-0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Karioi Purchase. 2. Purchased by the Crown from 1854-1855 (AUCs 137, 730) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG ? 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1958/1204 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1976/1973
27	Allotment 27 and Part Allotment 31 Karioi Parish	180	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of the Karioi Purchase. 2. Purchased by the Crown from 1854-1855 (AUCs 137, 730) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG ? 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1958/1204. 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1976/1973

Figure 13: Table of Tapuwaeohounuku sector lands added to the Forest Park since 1971

No. on map	Appellation	Area (acres-roods-perches)	History
28	Part Sections 9-10 and Section 11 Block XIII Pirongia S.D	1722-1-24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of Tapuwaeohounuku B1, B2 and B3A 2. The Crown was awarded titles to Tapuwaeohounuku B1, B2 and B3A by the Native Land Court in 1910 3. Declared Provisional State Forest by NZG 1920/2118 4. Set apart as State Forest by NZG 1935/581 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1984/4781
29	Part Section 19 and Section 20 Block XIII Pirongia S.D	1288-3-0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Part Section 19 was formerly part of Hauturu West 1A1 (also known as 1A Section A) and Section 20 was formerly part of Tapuwaeohounuku B1 and B2 2. Hauturu West 1A Section A was purchased by the Crown in 1895 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1902). The Crown was awarded title to Tapuwaeohounuku B1 and B2 by the Native Land Court in July 1910 ? 3. Hauturu West 1A Section A was declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1895/1122 4. Set apart as Permanent State Forest by NZG 1940/280 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1984/4781
30	Section 23 Block XIII Pirongia S.D	21-0-10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formerly part of Whangaingatakupu 2A 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1898 (Auckland Purchase Deed 3050) 3. Declared to be Crown land by NZG 1898/1251 4. Acquired by the Crown as State Forest in 1976 by NZG 1976/379 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1984/4781
31	Sections 20-21 Block IX Pirongia S.D	334-0-30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Section 20 was formerly part of Whangaingatakupu 1 and Section 21 was formerly part of Pirongia West 2. Purchased by the Crown in 1894 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1853) 3. Declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1894/1076 4. Set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1961/1480 5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG

			1984/4781
32	Section 2, Part Section 3, Section 5 Block XIII Pirongia S.D	1015-0- 20	<p>1. Formerly part of Whangaingatakupu 1 and 2A</p> <p>2. Whangaingatakupu 1 was purchased by the Crown in 1894 (Auckland Purchase Deed 1853). Whangaingatakupu 2A was purchased by the Crown in 1898 (Auckland Purchase Deed 3050).</p> <p>3. Whangaingatakupu 1 was declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1894/1076. Whangaingatakupu 2A was declared to be Crown Land by NZG 1898/1251.</p> <p>4. Part Section 3 and Section 5 were set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1947/1806. Section 2 was set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1948/1046</p> <p>5. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1984/4781</p>
33	Sections 11, 13 & 26 Block XIV Pirongia S.D	977-3-10	<p>1. Sections 11 and 13 were formerly part of Tapuwaeohounuku 3A. Section 26 was formerly part of Tapuwaeohounuku 3A and Hikurangi 4.</p> <p>2. The Crown was awarded title to Tapuwaeohounuku 3A by the Native Land Court in July 1910. The Crown was awarded title to Hikurangi 4 by the Native Land Court in November 1910 (Auckland Purchase Deed 4135)</p> <p>3. Section 26 was set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1947/1086. Sections 11 and 13 were set apart as Provisional State Forest by NZG 1947/1806.</p> <p>4. Set apart as State Forest Park by NZG 1984/4781</p>

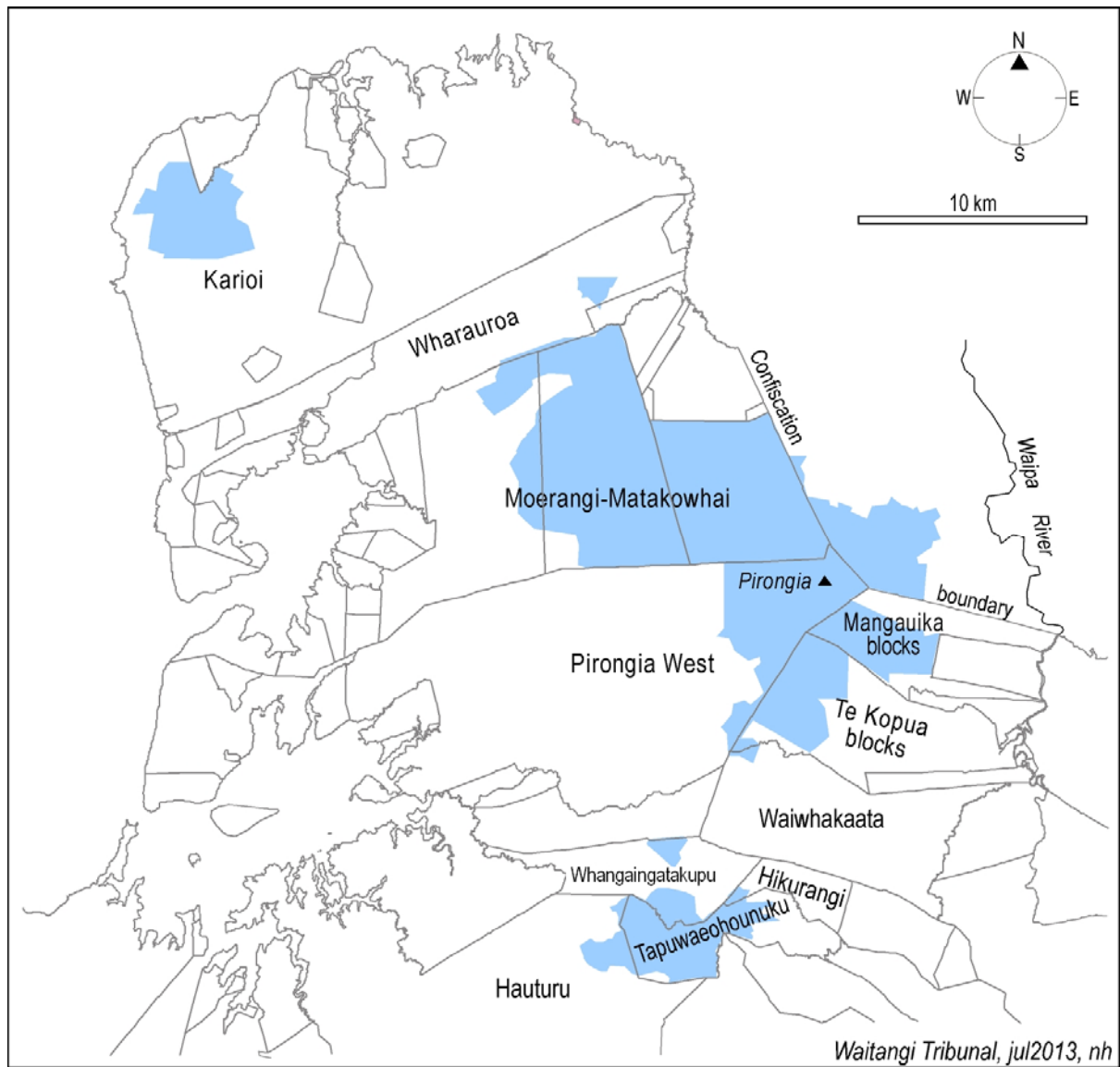


Figure 14: Map of Pirongia Forest Park and the original Maori land blocks

Figure 15: Table of sections that the Crown attempted to purchase for addition to Pirongia Forest Park

Name of Maori Land Blocks that the Crown attempted to purchase	Years attempts were made
Section 14 Block VII Pirongia SD	1970-1972
Whaanga 1A1B, Whaanga 1A2B, Whaanga 2B3B2, Whaanga 1B2B Part 2, Whaanga 1B2C2B, Whaanga 2B1, Whaanga 1D2 and Whaanga 1D3	1972-1977

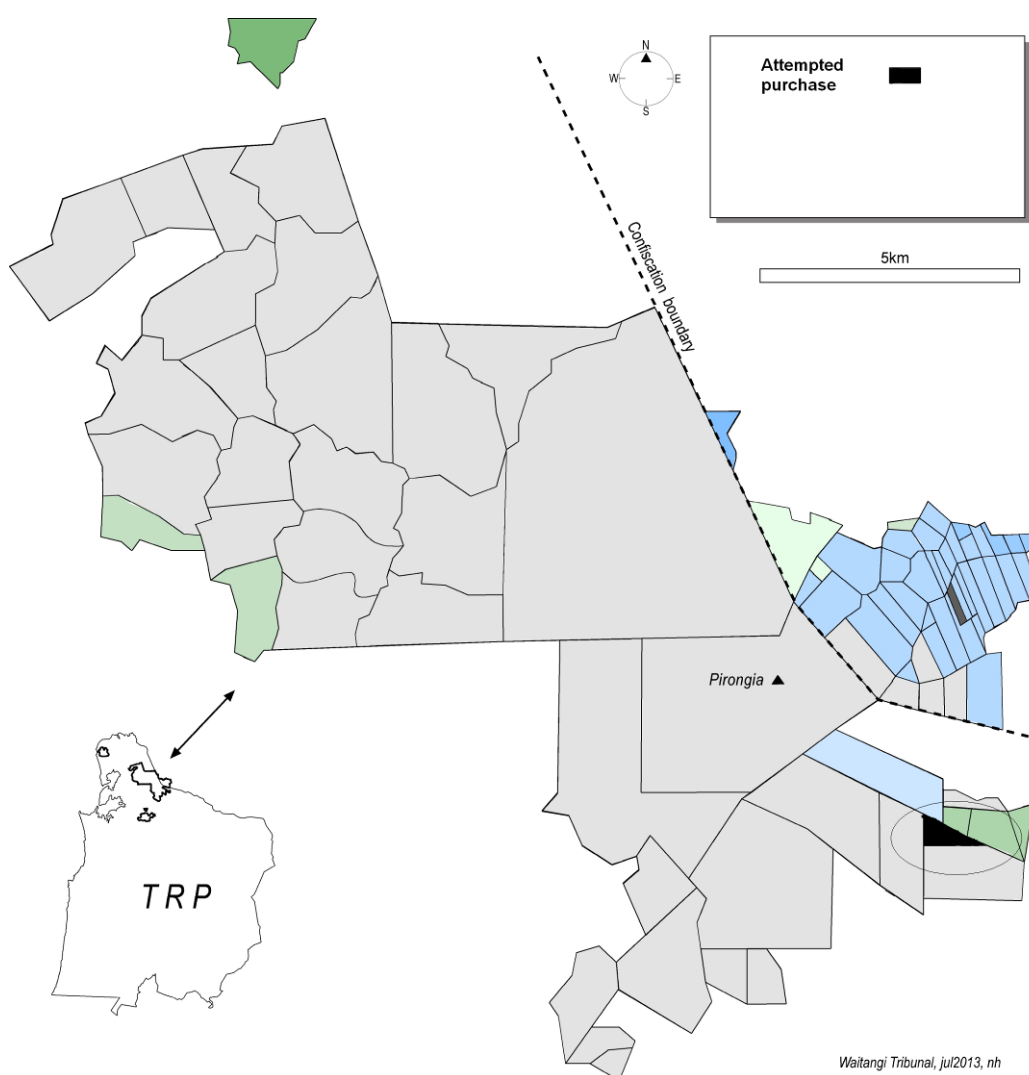


Figure 16: Map of attempted purchase of Section 14

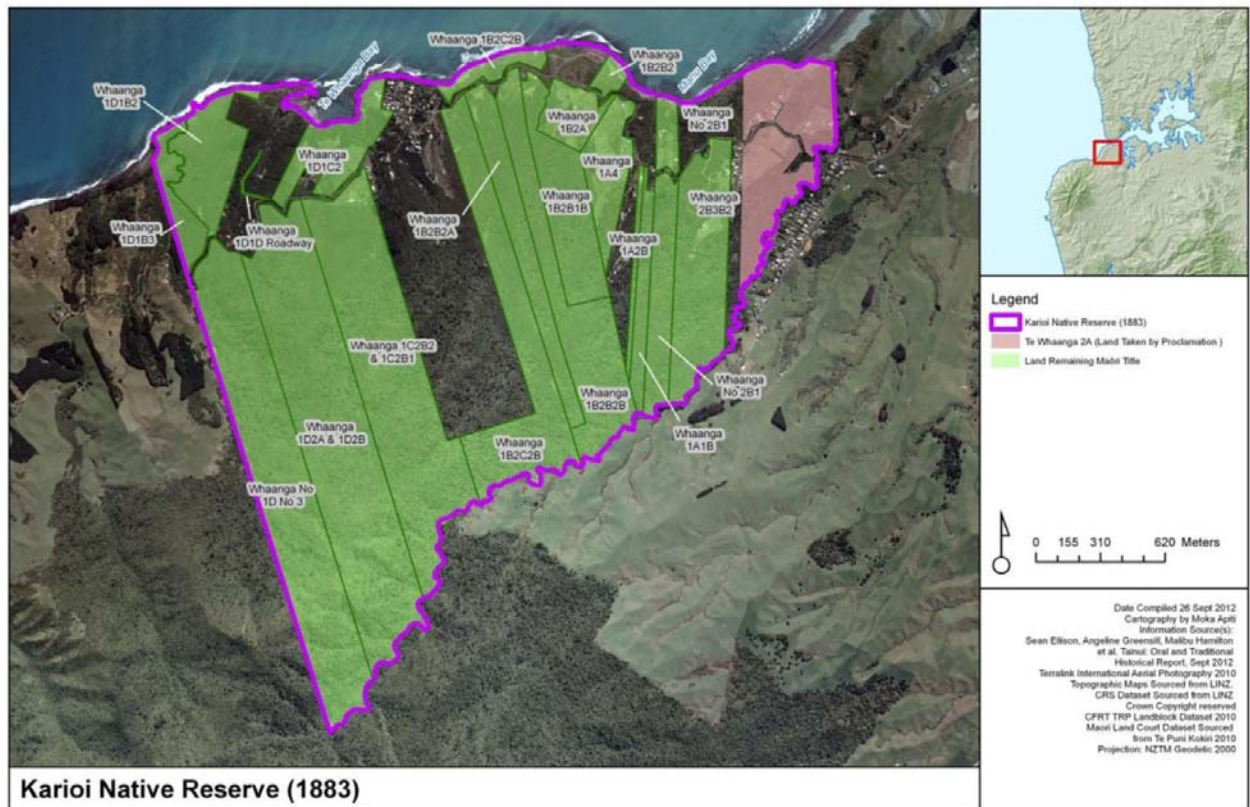
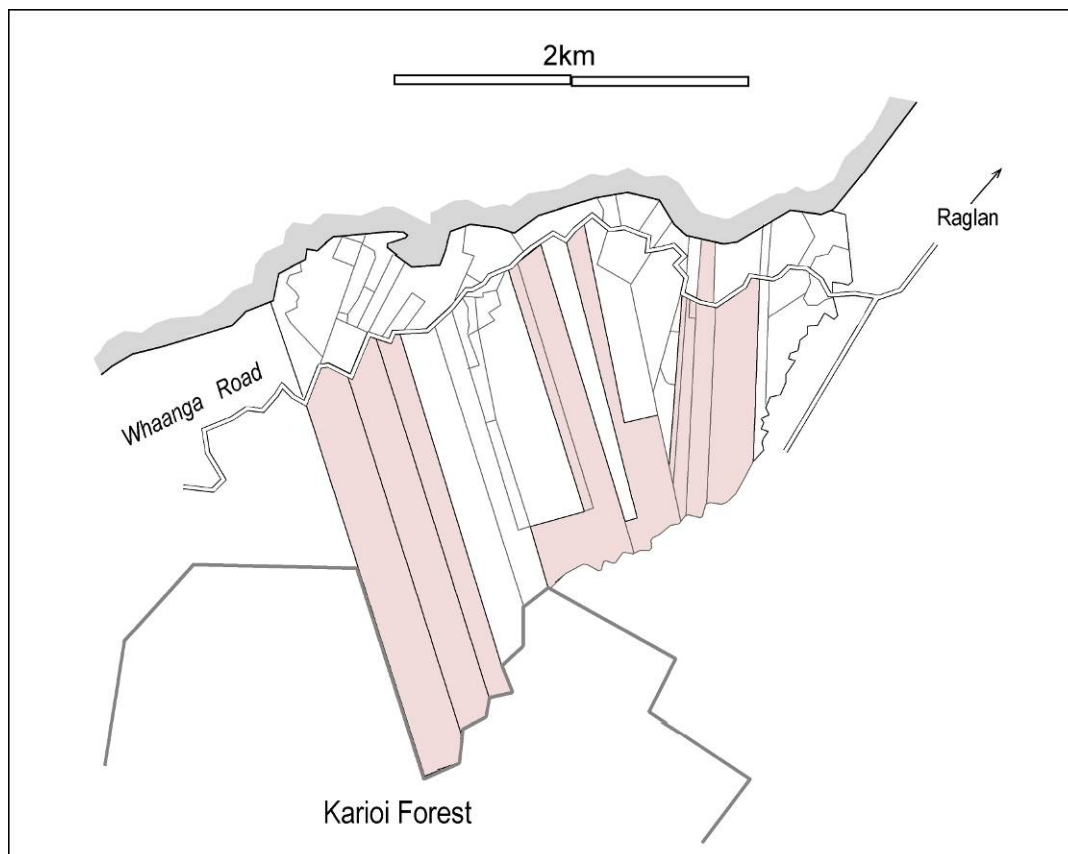


Figure 17: Map of Whaanga blocks that the Crown attempted to purchase



Appendix 2 – Commission

OFFICIAL

Wai 898, # 2.3.87

Wai 898

IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

CONCERNING

the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

AND

the Te Rohe Pōtae District Inquiry

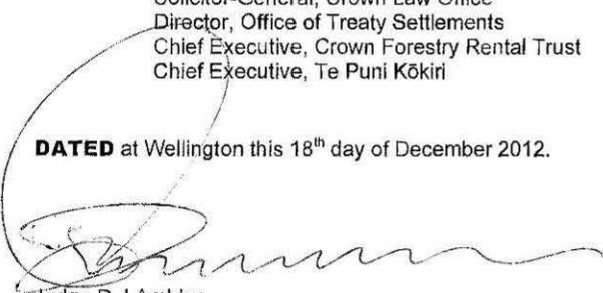
DIRECTION COMMISSIONING RESEARCH

1. Pursuant to clause 5A of the second schedule to the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, the Tribunal commissions David Alexander, an independent researcher, Matthew Cunningham and Martin Fisher, members of the Tribunal's staff, to prepare an overview research report on selected issues concerning non-land resources, environmental management and impacts in Te Rohe Pōtae inquiry district from the 1970s until the present day, complementing the existing casebook research. The commission also includes four local case studies of the Mōkau River mouth, the Waipā River, Pirongia Forest Park and Whaingaroa Harbour. This project is a result of the Tribunal's Chief Historian's rapid appraisal review of the Te Rohe Pōtae research casebook and subsequent discussions with parties to the inquiry (Wai 898, #6.2.43 and #2.5.126).
2. Significant issues concerning Crown policy and action affecting Te Rohe Pōtae Māori that the researchers should address in this district overview include:
 - a) The provision and implementation of harbour management regimes, in particular their impact on kaimoana and Māori access to and kaitiaki responsibilities for customary marine resources;
 - b) The provision and implementation of local government zoning schemes and their impact in particular on Māori communities adjacent to towns and on coastal land;
 - c) The provision and implementation of management regimes for forest parks and any other conservation estate areas;
 - d) The provision and implementation of management regimes, for the control and prevention of the environmental degradation of coastal areas, harbours and natural waterways, and associated resources. The coverage should include:
 - i) industrial pollution and gravel and sand extraction and their impacts on customary Māori usage and guardianship; and
 - ii) mahinga kai, kaimoana and customary management of inland waterways and estuaries;
 - e) The provision and implementation of environmental management regimes for introduced species in waterways and the consequences for Te Rohe Pōtae Māori in respect of customary freshwater fisheries, including tuna;

- f) The implementation, insofar as they affect Te Rohe Pōtae inquiry district, of statutory provisions and regimes for the protection of wāhi tapu from damage, and of portable taonga from damage, desecration and removal;
 - g) The adequacy of Crown-established environmental and resource management regimes implemented in this district, including those with powers and responsibilities delegated to local authorities, for enabling consultation with and the participation of Māori, including for decision-making and the exercise of kaitiakitanga and focusing in particular on the operation of the Resource Management Act 1991; and
 - h) The adequacy of the Crown's monitoring of delegated powers for environmental and resource management in Te Rohe Pōtae district.
- 3. The report will provide more in-depth coverage of the above issues by way of four case studies:
 - a) A case study of Whaingaroa Harbour and the surrounding area, covering environmental management provisions and implementation, local authority powers and zoning, introduced and native species protection and control, management powers for water rights, powers for the protection of wāhi tapu and cultural heritage items and consideration of impacts of these in areas such as the continued exercise of kaitiakitanga, participation in environmental decision making, water pollution and loss of water quality, losses or reductions in customary fishery resources and loss or damage to wāhi tapu and cultural heritage items.
 - b) The cultural and environmental impact of the resource management and statutory regimes for protecting wāhi tapu at the Mōkau River mouth, including the status of wāhi tapu not thus protected.
 - c) The environmental management regime provided for the Waipā River and its tributaries, in particular downstream of Te Kuiti, and its impacts on the exercise of kaitiakitanga over the waterways and their resources, the maintenance of water quality, the maintenance and protection of customary river resources, including fisheries, and the protection of wāhi tapu and cultural heritage items.
 - d) The establishment of Pirongia Forest Park, the management regime provided and implemented, and its impacts on continued Māori kaitiakitanga over park resources, customary uses and interests in the park, and the adequacy of Department of Conservation's engagement with tangata whenua over the administration and decision-making for the park.
- 4. A complete draft of the report will be circulated to claimants and the Crown for comment prior to the report being finalised.
- 5. The commission ends on 16 December 2013, at which time one copy of the final report must be submitted for filing in unbound form. An electronic copy of the report should also be provided in Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat format. Indexed copies of any supporting documents are also to be provided as soon as it is practicable after the final report is filed. The report and any subsequent evidential material based on it must be filed through the Registrar.

6. At the discretion of the Presiding Officer the commission may be extended if one or more of the following conditions apply:
 - a) The terms of the commission are changed so as to increase the scope of work;
 - b) More time is required for completing one or more project components owing to unforeseeable circumstances, such as illness or denial of access to primary sources; and
 - c) The Presiding Officer directs that the services of the commissionee be temporarily reassigned to a higher priority task for the inquiry.
7. The report may be received as evidence and the researchers may be cross-examined on it.
8. The Registrar is to send copies of this direction to:
 - David Alexander, independent researcher
 - Matthew Cunningham and Martin Fisher, Research Analysts/Inquiry Facilitators
 - Claimant counsel and unrepresented claimants in the Te Rohe Pōtae district inquiry
 - Director, Waitangi Tribunal
 - Chief Historian, Waitangi Tribunal
 - Manager – Research Inquiry Facilitation, Waitangi Tribunal
 - Inquiry Supervisor, Waitangi Tribunal
 - Inquiry Facilitator, Waitangi Tribunal
 - Solicitor-General, Crown Law Office
 - Director, Office of Treaty Settlements
 - Chief Executive, Crown Forestry Rental Trust
 - Chief Executive, Te Puni Kōkiri

DATED at Wellington this 18th day of December 2012.



Judge D J Ambler
Presiding Officer

WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

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