

THE CROWN LAND  
CATALOGUE

Details of important public lands throughout  
New Zealand which should be retained in Crown  
ownership and not allocated to the Forestry Corporation  
or Land Corporation as shown on maps and schedules  
prepared pursuant to Section 24 of the State Owned  
Enterprises Act 1987.

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New Zealand Acclimatisation Societies,  
Native Forests Action Council,

12 June 1987

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

This compendium of cases has been prepared with the help of many of the members of groups comprising the Public Lands Coalition. In their spare time members of these groups have obtained maps and schedules and identified important recreation and natural lands in their districts scheduled for sale to the corporations. Many of the areas have also been visited to confirm their values. This huge voluntary effort has been completed over about a month under enormous time pressure. Its completion is a tribute to the ordinary public's interest, knowledge and concern to protect those lands, waters and recreational opportunities held in trust for the nation as our public estate.

In addition, the major task of mapping all the allocations on to topographical maps, categorising the misallocations, and coordinating the cases and public submissions has been the responsibility of a small Wellington based team. Bruce Mason, Alison Davis, Mark Bellingham, Kevin Smith, Liz McMillan, have carried out most of this work.

We appreciate the kind assistance of staff of the Department of Conservation and the Department of Survey and Land Information in this work.

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12 June 1987

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND ISSUES

On 12 April 1987 the Deputy Prime Minister invited the public to peruse schedules and maps of Crown Land the Government intended transferring to the Land Corporation and Forestry Corporation. He indicated that he would consider any misallocations of lands identified by the public and it was indicated to public interest groups that they had until early May to consider the allocation maps.

Conservation and recreation groups responded to his invitation recognising that Crown Lands allocated to the Corporations are in fact sold to them and once alienated they are available for resale to other parties. It was, therefore, vital to ensure that the lands transferred to the Corporations were those used for wood production or principally for commercial farming and urban development. Natural lands and lands of recreation importance should stay in public control or any transfer should ensure protection for those values through legally enforceable covenants.

Preliminary work in just three of New Zealand's twelve Land Districts found that thousands of hectares of native protection forest, severely eroded mountain land, wetland, estuaries and riverbeds were included in lands scheduled for transfer to the Corporations.

As a consequence the Public Lands Coalition was formed from conservation and recreation groups to correct the misallocations and ensure:-

- that there was adequate time to assess all the allocation maps,
- that Government instituted an allocation review process to consider public submissions and the values of each contested area,
- that this process was a public one involving the recreation and conservation groups.

The initial problem we encountered was that despite Mr Palmer's 12 April announcement, few of the allocation maps were publically available. In fact maps were to trickle out of regional offices of the Dept. of Survey and Land information over the next six weeks with the last maps of Northland not being available until 26 May. Consequently the deadlines for public comment set by the Government were shown to be completely unrealistic.

On 28 May, in response to widespread public concerns and in recognition of the technical problems of map production, the Deputy Prime Minister announced a revised timetable and process for reviewing land allocation concerns.

The public was given until 12 June (3 weeks after the last maps became available) to submit comment on misallocations. Officials were asked to identify drafting errors in the allocation process and correct allocations that were contrary to Government policy. The Government also established a Technical Advisory Committee, chaired by the Ministry for the Environment comprising of officials, Federated Farmers, Maori representatives and a representative of the Public Lands Coalition. Its task was to develop by 15 June criteria for the allocation of contested lands which have significant conservation or recreation values in addition to some productive use or potential.

This report details all the natural lands, water and areas of recreational importance which in the opinion of our Coalition should be retained in Crown ownership or should be protected by a permanent legally enforceable covenant or agreement.

Because it is so comprehensive, by necessity each contested allocation is only described in brief. Considerably more detail is held on the values of each area in our files where each area has also been recorded on a topographic map traced from the cadastral allocation maps.

For ease in analysing the schedule, misallocations have been categorized into 14 classes. For some of these Government policy decisions have been or can be taken which resolves that category and the numerous misallocations within it (eg. Administration of Recreation Permits - Category 02). For other categories (eg. 08 - Lands of predominantly natural character or setting) no generic solution is possible and each contended area will need to be assessed against the criteria established by the Technical Advisory Committee.

It is important to recognise the magnitude of the task this catalogue of misallocations presents. Some 3,000 separate misallocations have been identified encompassing approximately c.600,000 hectares. Review of these is likely to take several months.

However, this task cannot be short circuited. Officials have tried this in the past and this catalogue of misallocations is the result. Dividing up the public estate of New Zealand which has been built up over more than 100 years is a major task. 90% of the task has been completed successfully and if this final 10% can be acceptably resolved the end result should be successful Corporations owning commercial farming, production forest and urban land while the Department of Conservation administers our important natural and recreational lands.

## 2. CATEGORIES OF CONCERN

Misallocations have been divided into 14 main categories of concern. These are each described together with examples of problems in each category and the relief sought to correct or resolve the misallocations.

### 01 LANDS EQUIVALENT TO PASTORAL LEASES AND LICENCES

Within the eastern South Island high country there are a number of allocations to Landcorp, while not being subject to Sections 66 and 66AA of the Land Act, that are indistinguishable in physical character from such 'pastoral lands' (c.f. S.51 Land Act 1948).

In many cases there are small parcels of land that have been excluded from pastoral lease or pastoral occupation licence for historic reasons at the time of first settlement. These are areas that are enclosed by or immediately adjacent to PL's and POL's. They are usually unfenced, and are grazed as part of the pastoral operation.

There are other equivalent lands, usually larger in area, which are isolated from the main body of PL's and POL's. These can be subject to Special Lease, Unalienated Crown Land, or areas farmed directly by the Crown. Land use capabilities, and the inherent limitations on pastoral and farming uses are similar to 'pastoral lands'. Land Settlement Board high country policies indicate that these areas should be subject to the same limitations on use, and on alienation (via the 'reclassification' process) as pastoral leases and licences.

Other areas of high altitude lands have been allocated to Landcorp. These are, or should be destocked, and consist of severely to extremely eroded Class VII and Class VIII land. These are officially defined as lands unsuitable for grazing and by NWASCA/LSB policy would require surrender to the Crown if they were legally occupied under a pastoral lease or licence: Government endorsed this policy in 1985.

Disposal of the Crown's interest in any 'equivalent pastoral lands', by way of allocation to Landcorp, is at variance with the intent of S.24 (2) (a) SOE Act: 'no land which is subject to a lease or licence pursuant to section 66 or section 66AA of the Land Act 1948 shall be transferred to a State enterprise'.

#### Relief Sought.

Retain lands equivalent to pastoral lease or pastoral occupation licence as Crown land under the Department of Land's jurisdiction. An assessment procedure (equivalent to that used for expired POL's: Section 66AA Land Act) be then used to determine if adjacent areas can be incorporated into pastoral lease or licence (if not required for a public purpose), whether the current tenure shall continue to apply, and what areas are transferred to DoC. Transfer to an SOE should be excluded from consideration.

## 02 PASTORAL LEASES AND PASTORAL OCCUPATION LICENCES

1. Section 24 (2) (a) State-owned Enterprises Act 1986 stipulates that:

"no land which is subject to a lease or licence pursuant to section 66 or section 66AA of the Land Act 1948 shall be transferred to a State enterprise".

Despite this provision, substantial areas subject to PL's and POL's have been erroneously allocated to Landcorp. These are primarily areas in Canterbury where Recreation Permits (Section 66A Land Act 1948) apply.

In Otago officials of DoC and Landcorp agreed that administrative responsibility for all Recreation Permits (over PL, POL and UCL) should be with DoC. In Canterbury a different approach was taken by dividing administrative responsibility on the basis of underlying land tenure. Some 130,000 hectares of PL and POL, but including substantial areas of UCL riverbed, were allocated to Landcorp, with UCL subject to recreation permits allocated to DoC. In several instances there is overlapping administrative jurisdiction due to different permits applying to the same areas.

In Canterbury the division of administrative responsibility for recreation permits has been confused with the transfer of land assets to Landcorp. The SOE maps and schedules are prepared pursuant to Section 24 (1) (a) of the Act: provisions that relate to the transfer of land only. The intent of showing the areas of recreation permit on the SOE documents is to indicate administration only. However, the expression of this on the SOE maps and schedules at least creates an ambiguity of interest, and at most is in contravention of Section 24 (2) of the SOE Act 1986. Another means should have been used to show divided administrative responsibility between the Landcorp and DoC.

### 2. Recreation Permit Administration

In addition to the implication of land transfer, the matters of divided administration and the Crown's interest in Recreation Permits also need to be addressed.

#### 2.1 Administration by Landcorp Is Inconsistent:

- (i) The agreed administrative control by Landcorp in Canterbury would entail, in addition to 230,000 hectares of pastoral lease and riverbed, two skifields and a walking track.

- (ii) With the exception of two skifields, DoC is administering all other skifields in New Zealand. The greatest number of these are in Canterbury.
- (iii) The split of administrative responsibility in Canterbury is inconsistent with DoC's unified control in Otago, being the only other land district having a substantial number of recreation permits.

## 2.2 DoC's Role in Recreation Management.

- (i) DoC is the Crown's principal agent for recreation management in New Zealand. Its various component divisions ex Lands & Survey and Forest Service have longstanding experience and expertise in the management of both commercial and public recreation on lands of the Crown. This has entailed the issue and control of a large number of very diverse commercial concessions within National Parks, reserves and state forests.
- (ii) Administrative control by DoC of all recreation permits (confined to South Island Pastoral leases, pastoral occupation licences, and UCL) is merely an extension of DoC's scope rather than a new activity.
- (iii) The administration of S.66A is bound by the Land Settlement Board's Commercial Recreation Policy. This requires public participation in the setting of conditions for the issue of permits, such as the protection of PNA's and of the non-client public's access and use rights over the same lands.

Landcorp is not equipped to adequately involve the public in decision making of this nature. DoC is.

### Relief Sought.

All areas subject to Section 66A Land Act be deleted from maps and schedules pursuant to the SOE Act.

The Crown's interest in Recreation Permits, like that of the underlying land, should stay with the Crown. The vesting of that interest should be with the Department of Lands where pastoral lease or pastoral occupation licence is involved. Where UCL is subject to transfer to DoC, the Crown's interest in Recreation Permits over that land should also rest with DoC (will require amendment to Land Act).

By management agreement between DoC and the Department of Lands, DoC should administer all recreation permits issued under Section 66A Land Act 1948.

03 UNALIFNABLE SPECIAL LEASES : SECTION 67 (2) LAND ACT

Crown land which in the opinion of the former Land Settlement Board ought not for any reason to be permanently alienated, may be leased under subsection 67 (2) Land Act 1948.

The maximum permitted term is 33 years, with or without the right of renewal. Any such lease may be subject to particular terms and conditions in each case as the Board determined, but with no right for the lessee to acquire freehold title.

In many instances the Crown's interest in Section 67 (2) leases is equal to that of pastoral leases. In other cases the Crown's interest is considerably greater.

We submit that it is inconsistent for Government to contemplate disposal of all section 67 (2) leases by way of transfer of the Crown's interest to Landcorp, when it has statutorily decided to retain Crown ownership of pastoral leases and licences (c.f. Section 24 (2) SDF Act 1986).

There are a wide variety of purposes and environments to which section 67 (2) leases allocated to Landcorp apply. These include -

- High country situations
- (a) containing pastoral lease covenants with provision for tourist operations,
  - (b) radio and TV transmitter sites surrounded by pastoral lease,
  - (c) access roads, e.g. Mt. Nicholas,
  - (d) areas to become pastoral lease (e.g. Kyeburn).

Riverbeds - extensive areas in Canterbury, Otago, and Westland, e.g. Waitaki, Kyeburn, Arawata.

Native Forests - e.g. S56 in Hawkes Bay, S147 adjacent to Abel Tasman National Park. Some leases specify the Crown's right to reserve areas for public reserves, and public rights of access (e.g. Arawata).

Commonage grazing areas in Otago (Waitahuna farm land).

Areas retained for future reserves and land exchanges.

Local community purposes, e.g. marae sites, sports grounds.

Townships near national parks, e.g. 90 leases at Arthurs Pass; 20 leases at Bealey.

## Relief Sought.

All high country, riverbed, native forest, recreational and natural lands with reserve potential be retained in Crown ownership.

Other lands be made available for disposal, to SOE's with or without covenants, if they are capable of classification as either farm land, urban land, commercial or industrial land, in terms of Section 51 Land Act. The Land Settlement Board's reclassification procedures to apply. If such areas cannot be so classified they remain in Crown ownership under the jurisdiction of the Department of Lands.

## 04 NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

A few areas of national park and reserve have been allocated to SOE's. These fall into the category of draughting errors. Although such transfers are not specifically excluded by the SOE Act, public opinion and the intent behind land transfers to SOE's, as expressed by government in 1986, dictates that such allocations be deleted from the SOE maps and schedules.

## Relief Sought.

All gazetted or approved national park and reserve areas be allocated to DoC.

## 05 INDIGENOUS STATE FOREST PARKS

Several important areas of native forest have been allocated to Forestry Corporation which appear to be in contravention of Government's decision that indigenous state forest parks not used for wood production should be administered by DoC (Government 16 September 1985).

## Relief Sought.

SOE allocations inconsistent with Government policy be reallocated to DoC.

Many thousands of hectares, particularly within legally defined riverbeds, have been allocated SOE's. These are areas that are subject to licences to Graze or to Occupy (Section 68 Land Act) or Special leases (Section 67 (2)). Such leases and licences have been issued to allow utilisation of vegetated portions of the beds, but have been consciously limiting in tenure in recognition of the flood-prone or unstable nature of these areas and for public interest values such as soil and water conservation, habitat protection, public recreation and access.

Many of the allocated riverbeds are braided systems, containing temporarily dry channels, backwaters, and islands. They are equally important as native and acclimatised wildlife habitats, and provide a diversity of recreational opportunities. These include fishing, game hunting, picnicing, swimming, canoeing, rafting, power boating, and camping.

Section 68 licences are limited to a maximum term of five years, and can be revoked by the Crown at any time without compensation. Section 67 licences are of longer term, generally with no right of renewal. For administrative convenience, due to a lack of survey definition, the boundaries of these leases and licences often include riverbeds, irrespective of the absence of grazing values over areas therein. There are no rights to acquire freehold title with either tenure.

Most of the 'leasehold' areas allocated are within defined riverbeds, estuaries, etc. The definition is either by 'land reserved from sale or other deposition strips along historic banks or shores' (Section 58 Land Act), esplanade reserves, legal roads, or other defined Crown lands. The actual banks or shores may be elsewhere.

Non-leased riverbeds etc., scheduled for transfer to SOE's are either enclosed by or adjacent to Crown land or state forest blocks to be transferred. In most cases S.58 strips have not been laid off, as 'disposal' of these lands has not occurred by virtue of them remaining under direct Crown ownership. Therefore most enclosed riverbeds etc., are undefined, irrespective of width or area.

The Public Lands Coalition welcomes the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee's decision to retain Crown ownership of river and lake beds (irrespective of leasing arrangements) for rivers wider than average width of 3 metres, and greater than 8 hectares respectively. Unfortunately this definition is arbitrary and tied to antiquated statutes that have little regard to nature conservation and recreation values requiring continued Crown ownership and protection. Small waterways and waterbodies are often the most important conservation areas for trout spawning and rearing, native fish habitat, water-fowl nesting and feeding, public access and enjoyment not necessarily related to fishing, and for protection of downstream water quality.

We submit that all riverbeds, lakebeds, estuaries, seabed, and associated islands remain in Crown ownership. We are not satisfied that covenant to protect conservation and recreation values can be adequately determined or practically implemented. Incomplete resource information, the haste under which the current allocations are proceeding, and the particular requirements of each location mitigate against this approach. The dynamic nature of these ecological systems and their margins mean that present perceptions do not necessarily reflect future requirements.

Relief Sought.

1. All riverbeds and lakebeds within areas subject to land transfers to SOE's be retained in Crown ownership.
2. Estuary and seabed areas be vested with DoC.

07 RIPARIAN ZONES

A large number of riparian lands along the banks of rivers and lakes have been allocated to SOE's. Coastal areas are also included in the allocations.

1. Many of the above include land 'reserved from sale or other disposition' under Section 58 Land Act 1948. Section 58 strips are included either by delineation on the allocation maps (in many cases) or by specific description in the schedules (a few cases). Such inclusions contravene Section 24 (2) of the SOE Act 1986.

All Crown land and State Forest allocations, however, are subject to the provision of marginal strips under Section 24 Conservation Act 1987. It is unclear whether this provision extends to Crown leasehold (Renewable Leases, Deferred Payment Licences, Leases in Perpetuity), where the Crown's interest is being transferred to Landcorp. This latter matter requires clarification.

Particularly on Crown land, State Forest, and individual parcels of UCL, no S.58 strips exist. Therefore the provision of marginal strips in these instances is most welcome; these will however be limited to banks of large rivers 3 metres or more wide, or lakes greater than 8 hectares in area.

3. A proportion of the cases itemised in the Coalition's schedules, even allowing for existing S.58 strips or future marginal strips, still contain additional conservation or recreational values which require retention in Crown ownership (i.e. the strips are not wide enough or do not follow present day banks.

Relief Sought.

1. Section 58 Land Act strips be excluded from allocation to an SOE (c.f. S.24 (2) (b) SOE Act 1986).
2. Policy direction be provided (i) on the measurement of and determination of the average width of rivers for the purpose of Section 24 Conservation Act 1987, and (ii) to ensure that marginal strips are not less than 20 metres in width, unless subsections 24 (3) and 24,(5) apply.
3. Contested areas not fully protected by S.58 or marginal strips be held as Crown land by the Department of Lands pending further assessment and allocation.

14. AREAS OF STATE FOREST ALLOCATED TO DOC STEWARDSHIP OR PROTECTION IN THE NOVEMBER 1986 WEST COAST ACCORD BUT INCORRECTLY SHOWN ON MAPS AS ALLOCATED TO FORESTRY CORPORATION.

In November 1986 the West Coast forest accord was signed between conservation, recreation, local authority, timber industry and union interests and central Government. This divided West Coast State Forests (north of Westland National Park) between the Department of Conservation (protection, stewardship lands) and the Forestry Corporation (production lands). This division was demarcated on a series of maps which accompany the Accord and form the basis of state forest allocation in Westland. Subsequent public consultation has resulted in a further twenty proposed reserves being allocated between DOC and the Forestry Corporation.

The Accord was the culmination of a lengthy consultative exercise which involved rounds of public submissions in accordance with the West Coast regional planning scheme and the development of the allocation maps from a series of reserve and production proposals and both draft and approved Forest Service Management Plans prepared pursuant to the Forests Act. The boundaries agreed on are based on precise conservation and production requirements and are not open to draughting interpretations. Unfortunately in translating the Blakeley Accord maps onto SOE maps there has been major deviation from the agreed boundaries.

An estimated 6518 hectares of largely virgin forest in nearly 30 separate parcels has been transferred from the Conservation Department to the Forestry Corporation substantially increasing the Corporation's West Coast holdings. This includes important areas of protection forest around lagoons and along the seacoast, steep-land protection forest and areas reserved for wetlands and for rare snails and birds.

It appears that some of these deviations have arisen through negotiations at a regional level between the Conservation Department and the Forestry Corporation and others through draughting errors.

Whatever the reason there can be no excuse for deviating from the carefully defined boundaries of the West Coast Accord. These deviations are contrary to Government approval for the Accord and risk re-opening the whole debate over West Coast native forests.

Boundaries on the comparatively small scale West Coast Accord maps have proved satisfactory for the Public Lands Coalition to translate onto topographical maps. These boundaries must be adhered to in official draughting work. There is no scope here for redrawing boundaries to accommodate so called "practical" considerations - besides such redraughting should at most involve a very small area not the 6500 hectares which has been misallocated.

## 08 LANDS OF PREDOMINANTLY NATURAL CHARACTER OR SETTING.

This is the largest generic category of contested allocations. There are hundreds of such allocations spread over a diverse range of natural environments. It is contended that these are at variance with Cabinet's 1986 decision that:

"land with significant conservation or recreation values would remain in Crown ownership and be administered by the Department of Conservation".

There are nine subcategories - indigenous forests, shrublands, dunelands, wetlands, identified PNA's, grasslands, areas of high landscape value, future reserves, and thermal areas.

Each contested allocation needs to be measured against the above Cabinet criteria, Government's Indigenous Forests Policy, 1986 Wetlands Management Policy, and Land Settlement Board policies. For consideration of transfer to a SOE each area must be principally used for farming or exotic productions forestry, measured against the principal objective for SOE's to be successful businesses (c.f. Section 4 SOE Act 1986).

It is recognised that many of the areas within this generic category offer potential for primary production, however the economics of such are at best marginal, and more usually unattractive. It is for this latter reason that the vast majority of these residual natural areas have been left either undeveloped or to recover from past development failures.

### Relief Sought.

1. The SOE's be required to clearly establish on current economic indicators why they seek transfer to them of these lands, and why forestry or farm development should outweigh protection of natural values.
2. Where predominantly natural character or settings exist on contested lands, these areas be vested with DoC.
3. Where areas do not clearly fall within the respective ambits of an SOE or DoC, they should remain in Crown ownership within the Department of Land's jurisdiction.

## 09 PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

A large number of formed and unformed accessways are affected by transfers to SOE's. These consist of formed vehicle routes and 'paper' roads, walking tracks, and closed railways. These are located on lands enclosed by, or adjacent to, SOE lands, or isolated areas surrounded by DoC or private land.

The only accessways that a SOE should be able to lay claim to are those it requires for its own access purposes. For those contested allocations within this sphere of interest, provision may also be needed to ensure continuing public access to areas within SOE lands, or to DoC or other public lands beyond.

In other contested cases, DoC should be the vested 'owner', with many more simply remaining in Crown ownership, for present or future public access requirements. To close public accessways in favour of an SOE is to place them in a favoured position in relation to private sector land owners.

### Relief Sought.

1. Only formed non-legal roads, maintained by the SOE, should be eligible for transfer to the SOE if it is directly required for the SOE's own land management operations.
2. Where roads referred to in (1) above are also required for public access within or through the SOE allocated area, covenants providing for this should be determined as a condition of land transfer.
3. The allocation of other Crown land accessways to SOE's should be withdrawn in favour of retention of Crown ownership, under DoC where a clear management requirement exists, or to the Department of Lands for future public requirements.

## 10 PUBLIC AMENITIES

A large number of relatively small sites are scheduled for transfer to SOE's, principally to Landcorp. While small in size, many areas are of prime importance as recreational or community amenities in both rural and urban settings. These consist of picnic or camping areas, other recreational areas, historic sites, townsites adjacent to natural areas, and community purpose lands such as local purpose reserves and marae sites.

Where recreational sites are enclosed by SOE lands provision may be required, as a condition of transfer, for maintenance and continued rights of public use.

Other public amenity areas divorced from SOE lands should not be allocated to SOE's but held under Department of Land's jurisdiction. Directly affected local authorities, lessees, and community groups should be consulted before any decisions are made to alienate these Crown lands.

Clearly 'DoCable' lands such as historic sites should be reallocated.

### Relief Sought.

Only 'public amenity' sites directly related to lands to be owned and managed by SOE's for farming or forestry should be eligible for transfer to them. Covenants are required to ensure appropriate management and continued public use.

The balance of contested areas should remain in Crown ownership and be administered by central or local government agencies as appropriate.

## 11 GOVERNMENT PURPOSE LANDS

A miscellaneous assortment of government purpose lands including airstrips, army, education, and catchment lands are scheduled for allocation to Landcorp.

It appears that no consultation has occurred with directly affected interests.

### Relief Sought.

Consultation with directly affected interests be undertaken before decisions on land disposal to Landcorp are made.

## 12 PRIVATE LANDS

Several parcels of private land (former Crown leasehold) have been mistakenly allocated to Landcorp. This has arisen due to a lack of status checks prior to allocation.

This can only be resolved by certificate of title and file checks on all such areas.

### Relief Sought.

Status checks to confirm private tenure then removal from allocation.

## 13 DRAFTING ERRORS

On many schedules there are omissions of detail which require correction, or a lack of entry on the schedules for lands allocated on the maps. A reverse omission occurs in other instances where scheduled allocations are incompletely shown or missing from the maps.

A machinery error has also occurred in two land districts, with a large number of leases and licences (Renewable Leases, Deferred Payment Licences, Leases in Perpetuity) scheduled under Section 24 (1) (a) of the SOE Act. As these leases are registered under the Land Transfer Act, the Crown's interests should be transferred to Landcorp via the provisions of Section 25 which is a separate exercise from the current one. These entries on plans and schedules prepared pursuant to S. 24 (1) (a) therefore need to be deleted.

### Relief Sought

DOSLI be requested to recheck Section 24 SOE Act schedules and maps and amend accordingly.

b) Examples:

1. Map L28 Allocation 72 90 hectares to Forestry Corp of snail Poweliphanta lignaria rotella habitat zoned as reserve by Blakeley Committee. Reallocate to DOC.
2. Map L29 Allocation 31 900 hectares to Forestry Corp zoned DOC stewardship in Blakeley Accord. White Cliffs.
3. Map H34 Allocation 1(b) 220 hectares to Forestry Corp riparian forest alongside Okutua Creek part of Okarito Lagoon buffer zone and zoned DOC protection in West Coast Accord maps.

c) Relief Sought

- All the deviations from the West Coast Accord shown on the SOE maps should be corrected so that the SOE maps concur with the November 1986 West Coast agreement.
- Any boundary deviations which officials want to make on grounds of practicability should be listed with detailed reasons for consideration and approval by all parties to the West Coast Accord.

N O R T H  
I S L A N D  
M I S A L L O C A T I O N S

CATEGORIES 03 - 13

The following are samples of 188 pages of misallocations in the North and South Islands ie., 3000 individual misallocations over approximately 600,000 ha.

## 04 NATIONAL PARKS & RESERVES

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations which should be reallocated to DOC.

### NORTH AUCKLAND

- 61610            1) FC. DOC allocation for all seventeen Ecological  
                  2) Areas in Woodhill S.F.
- 61624            5    LC. 0.7 ha. Coastal forest with marginal strip around  
   Sandspit Harbour. Foreshore reserve vested in Rodney  
   County Council.

### WELLINGTON

- S21              3    LC. 514 ha. Part of Whanganui N.P.
- S20              33   Area wrongly allocated.  
   Swamp with fernbird and beech forest between SH.4  
   and Tongariro N.P. wildlife habitat high value

## 06 RIVERBEDS, LAKEBEDS, ESTUARIES & SEABEDS, ISLANDS.

### c) seabeds and estuaries

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations which should be reallocated to DOC.

#### NORTH AUCKLAND

- 61615        3    LC. 2 ha. Includes part of Pataua Estuary, beyond reclamation.
- 61621        2    LC. Part of Parengarenga F.S.  
- 55 ha. DOC allocation needed for coastal wetlands and shrublands at Emauhe Pt, north of Paua, near Weraroa Pt, and adjacent to Kaipohue Island.
- 61651        2    LC. Part of Okiwi F.S.  
- 30 ha. of saltmarsh and saltmeadow around Whangapoua Inlet, including the largest brown teal roost on Great Barrier.
- 61655        4    LC. 1 ha. Saltmarsh, contiguous with Waitangi Estuary.

#### SOUTH AUCKLAND

- T12         12   LC. 0.4 ha. Brackish marsh on banks of Waiharakeke Stream, near Whangamata.
- 19) LC. 20 ha. Salt marsh on Firth of Thames.
- 20) LC. 8 ha.

#### HAWKES BAY

- V20         7    LC. 8 ha. Upper tidal reaches of Ahuriri Estuary and stopbanks along the marginal strip.
- V21         9    LC. 16.9 ha. Riparian strip along Ahuriri Estuary. Coastal shrublands and saltmarsh.
- 10         LC. A) 180 ha. Main outfall channel of Ahuriri Estuary, marginal strips and stopbanks.
- 11         LC. 29 ha of saltmeadow.
- 12         LC. 29.3 ha of saltmeadow.
- 13) LC. 1.4 ha. Saltmeadow.
- 14) LC. 0.9 ha.
- 15) LC. 4.6 ha.

## 07 RIPARIAN ZONES

### d) marginal strips subject to S.58 Land Act

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations which should be reallocated to DOC.

#### NORTH AUCKLAND

- 61613            5    LC. 0.05 ha. Part of S.58 strip along  
Kaukapakapa River.
- 61652            2    LC. Part in native shrubland along esplanade  
strip in Rawene township. No marginal strip laid  
off.

#### SOUTH AUCKLAND

- T12            6    FC. 100 ha. Part Tairua S.F. Coastal forest and  
shrublands around Pauanui Hill and south along  
coastline.
- T13            72   LC. 3.6 ha. Stopbank and S.58 marginal strip along  
Waihou River.
- 75   LC. 28.6 ha. Stopbank, flax wetland and S.58 marginal  
strip along Piako River.
- 76   LC. 2.3 ha. 1.2km of Kaihere Rd, S.58 marginal strip  
and floodbank along the Piako River.
- 101 LC. 18.2 ha. Stopbank and S.58 marginal strip on  
Waiho River.
- V16            11) LC. 1.5 ha. S.58 marginal strips along Lake  
12) LC. 1.8 ha. Matahina.  
13) LC. 25.5 ha.

#### TARANAKI

- Q20            15) LC. 235 ha marginal strips, of Whenuakuri River
- Q21            10) LC. and bed of tributary. Tawa forest and regenerating  
forests.
- Q20            16   LC. 14ha forested marginal strips along  
Whenuakuri River.
- R19            13   LC. 0.4ha. Part of marginal strip between scenic  
reserve.

## 08 LANDS OF PREDOMINATELY NATURAL CHARACTER OR SETTING

### a) forests

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations which should be reallocated to DOC unless covenants are specified.

#### NORTH AUCKLAND

- 61609           1    FC. Russell S.F.  
Protective covenant needed on all forest outside of  
kauri stands identified on NZFS Kauri Management  
Unit Map.
- 3    FC. 400 ha. Part Pukipuhi S.F.  
Covenant needed for native forest enclaves within  
exotic plantations.
- 7    LC. 0.1 ha. Pohutukawa and kanuka forest on  
headland near Russell township.
- 8    LC. 0.9 ha. Tikitikioure Trig - area around trig  
regenerating native forest.
- 10   LC. 4.9 ha. Native forest adjacent to S.R. and Opua  
S.F. (DOC).
- 61610           1    FC. Part of Woodhill S.F.  
- 560 ha. of dune lakes, wetlands, forest remnants  
and shrublands. From dune lakes 1km north of Lake  
Kareta, south to Lake Potoa. Including a riparian  
zone along the western side of this dune lake  
system.
- 61612           3    FC. Part of Otangaroa S.F.  
- 350 ha. Hardwood forest and regenerating kauri  
forest. Outstanding wildlife values.
- 6    FC. Part of Omahuta S.F.  
- 60 ha. Kauri forest. Outstanding wildlife values.
- 7    FC. Part of Omahuta S.F.  
- 300 ha. Kauri forest. Outstanding wildlife values.
- 8    LC. 34 ha. Regenerating forest near Kohumaru Rd.
- 12   LC. 0.9 ha. Native forest contiguous with DOC  
part of Otangaroa S.F.
- 61614           1    LC. 2.6 ha. Native forest contiguous with Herokino  
S.F. (DOC).
- 4    LC. 1.1 ha. Native forest. Contiguous with  
forested marginal strip on Rotokakahi River.
- 61615           3    LC. 7.6 ha. Native forest contiguous with Manaia  
S.R. Provides public access to S.R. from Ody Rd.
- 4    LC. 2.2 ha. Native forest, contiguous with  
protected forest on local authority lands.

## 09 PUBLIC ACCESSWAYS

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations which should be reallocated to DOC unless covenants are specified.

### b) formed roads - vehicle tracks

#### NORTH AUCKLAND

- 61608           1    FC. Waipoua S.F. Access to Kawerua, along Waipoua River Rd/Pawakatutu Rd/Kawerua Rd.
- 61610           1    FC. Woodhill S.F.  
                 2    Access required to Waionui Inlet via Trig Rd/Tasman Rd/Lagoon Rd to the picnic area.
- 61611           2    FC. Part of Aupouri S.F.  
                  Access required along Hukatere Rd.

#### SOUTH AUCKLAND

- T17            1    FC. 50 ha. Native forest contiguous with DOC part of Pureora S.F.  
                  - Public access on Gully Rd. to Pureora Outdoor Education Lodge.  
                  - DOC allocation of Pureora Outdoor Education Lodge and riparian zone around lodge.
- 2    FC. Boundary does not follow the pine plantations. The allocation includes:  
                  - 70ha of Pureora Education Reserve  
                  - 200ha of native forest on Mt Pureora  
                  - Native forest riparian zone along Kokakotaia Stream and Ongarue River.  
                  - Blocks replanted by Native Forest Restoration Trust.
- 2    FC. Public access needed along:  
                  - Perham Rd/Waimihia Rd/Link Rd to Mt. Pureora, Waipohuta block and Link Rd.
- 3    FC. 100 ha. Covenant needed for native forest enclaves and public access along Tihoi Rd to Bog Inn and Mt Pureora.
- T18            5    FC. - Public access needed to part of Pureora S.F.P  
                  - Corporation access needed through Waituhi Kuratau S.R and Pureora S.F.P.
- 6    FC. - Public access needed to Mangaongonki Stream.  
                  - Corporation access needed through Waituhi Kuratau S.R.
- U14            7    LC. 0.39 ha. Local purpose reserve status. Used as a service lane.

## 10 PUBLIC AMENITIES

These are lands misallocated to the Corporation which should be retained in Crown ownership, or reallocated to DOC unless covenants are specified

### a) picnic and camping areas

#### NORTH AUCKLAND

- 61608           1    FC. 40 ha. Part Waipoua S.F. At Kawerua, native shrublands, and grassland. Historic hotel, University field station, trampers huts and picnic area.
- 61609           1    FC. Russell S.F. Covenant on public picnic and camping areas in Punaruku Valley.
- 61610           1)  FC. Woodhill S.F.  
              2)  - Access required to Waionui Inlet via Trig Rd/  
              Tasman Rd/Lagoon Rd to the picnic area.

#### SOUTH AUCKLAND

- U14            6    LC. 19.3 ha. Beach reserve between Mt Mangonui esplanade drive and Omanu Beach.
- 8    LC. 5.7 ha. Coastal dunelands and coastal scrub at Papamoa. Contiguous with esplanade reserve and Tauranga County recreation reserves. Should be foreshore reserve.
- U16            2    FC. Whakarewarewa S.F.P.  
              Covenants on:  
              - Southern part of Blue Lake Track  
              - Tracks around Green Lake  
              - Tracks and roads in Waipa Valley  
              - Tracks in Redwood Grove and Pohaturua Hill  
              - Motorcycle tracks within the park.  
              Access to Green Lake Picnic area via Green Lake Rd.
- Covenants on:  
              - Tukorangi Pa  
              - Green Lake Picnic area  
              - Wetlands along SH.5  
              - Thermal areas
- These covenants are needed to protect public access, recreation, scenery, waterquality and wildlife values. Riparian zone around Green and Blue Lakes to protect water quality and scenic values.

## 02 PASTORAL LEASES & PASTORAL OCCUPATION LICENCES

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations contrary to the SOE Act.

### a) areas under recreation permit

#### CANTERBURY

H36	Glen Lyon P.L. Huxley Gorge P.L.	Neuman Range above Hopkins S.F. and Dobson S.F.
H37	Glentanner P.L. Airstrip Motor Camp	Bed Dobson River.
H38	Ferintosh P.L.	Entire Ben Ohau Range south to include headwaters Twizel River. Glentanner Airstrip and Motorcamp.
I35	Dusky P.L.	
I36	Pukaki Downs P.L.	
I37		
I38	Braemar P.L.	Large part Tasman & Jollie Riverbeds
J34	Glenmore P.L.	Burnett/Gammack/Hall Ranges
J35	Godley Peaks P.L.	Fork Stream
J37		Cass River
K34		Hazard Ridge
K35		Part Godley Riverbed Tekapo airfield.
K36		
M31	Lilybank P.L.	Two Thumb Range Macovlay Riverbed.
M32	Mt.Gerald P.L.	
	Glencraig P.L. Dry Creek P.L. Three Springs P.L.	Part Albury Range Orari Valley Opihi Valley
	Erewhon P.L.	Erewhon (Mt.Potts) Skifield
	Manuka P.L. Upper Lake Heron P.L. Glenfalloch P.L. Double Hill P.L. Glenariffe P.L.	Ragged Range Palmer Range Black Hill Range Taylor Range
	Mt Hutt P.L.	Part Mt Hutt Range

### 03 UNALIENABLE SPECIAL LEASES [Section 67 (2)]

These are lands misallocated to the Corporations which should be retained in Crown ownership.

#### NELSON

- E38 2 LC. 2359 ha. Arawata River valley flats. Exceptional natural scenic recreational values. (S40).
- G35/H35 6 LC. 207 ha. Virgin and cutover kahikatea forest and wetland. Waiho River mouth. Timber rights sold but Landcorp Hokitika agree land unsuitable for farm development.

#### MARLBOROUGH

- P27 58 LC. 12 ha. Special lease (S13) over bush adjacent to Mount Richmond S.F.P. 33 year term with no right of renewal. Should be allocated to DOC.
- 59 LC. 165 ha. Pines, and native forest. The latter enclosed by indigenous state forest. Subject to Special lease (S41) originally issued under Section 30 and 32 Forests Act. 33 years with no right of renewal. Issued to Marlborough Forestry Corporation. Lessor entitled to exclude areas for scenic reserves. Crown's interest in pines should be transferred to FC. Remaining native forest should be excluded from lease and vested with DOC.
- P28 22 LC. 17 ha. Near Renwick. 27 year term; right renewal.
- 24 LC. 14 ha. 33 year term, no right of renewal. Lessee Marlborough County Council (S.27).
- P29/Q29 29 LC. 40 ha. On northern slope of Lake Grassmere. Special Lease (S15). Terms as for S.7 but with Crown retaining right to resume if required in the national interest for salt production.
- 40 S8 J.J.De Boer Holdings Ltd. Lake Grassmere. Seaward flats. 33 year term, right for renewal. Restrictions on use of 'emergency landing ground'. Only half lake used for salt production. Areas defined for reserves in coastal reserves survey.
- 40 LC. 1419 ha. Lake Grassmere. Special Lease (67(2)). S.7 Dominion Salt Ltd. 33 year term right of renewal, no right to freehold.
- 61 LC. 8.4 ha. Town of Ward (Burkhart). 10 year term, no right of renewal. Trees and shrubs protected. Public have right of access along 10 metre strip beside Needles Creek at all times. Lease can be resumed at any time. (S.35).