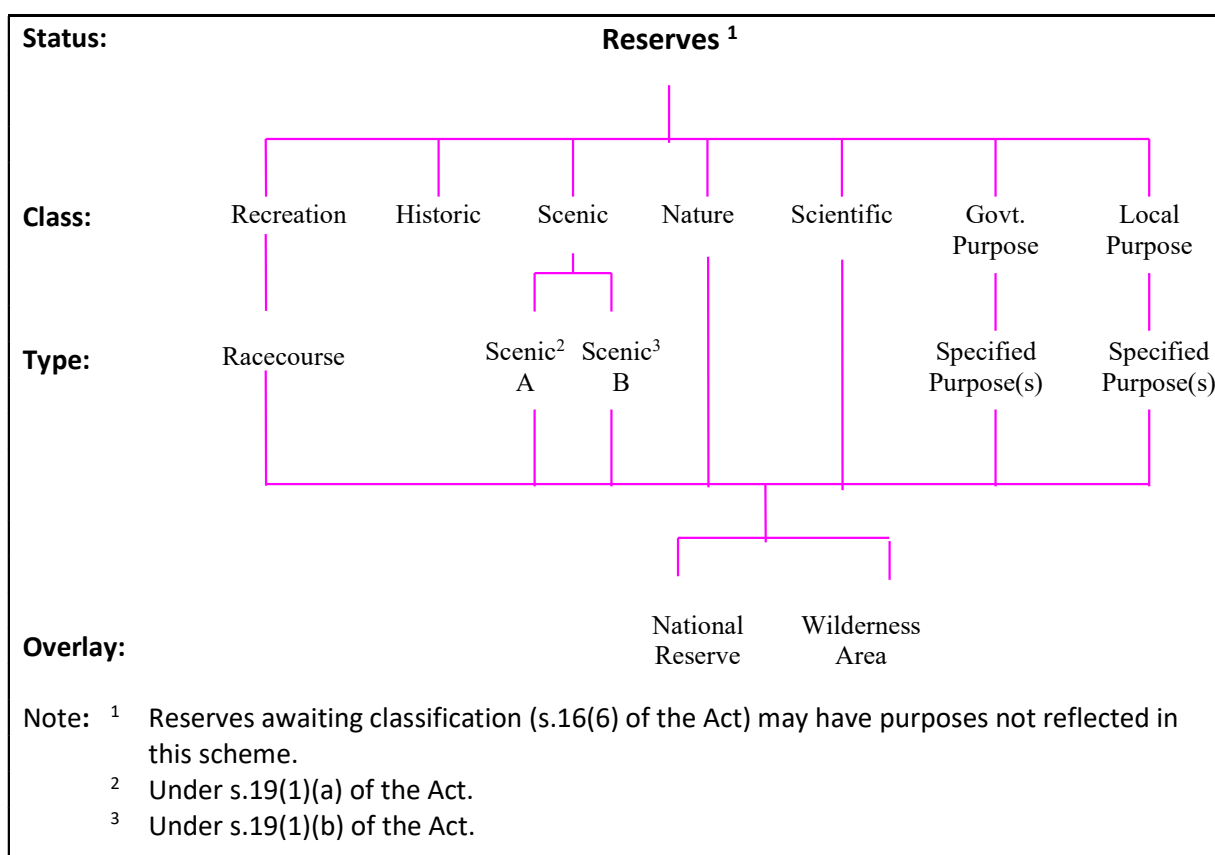


CATEGORISATION OF PROTECTED AREAS

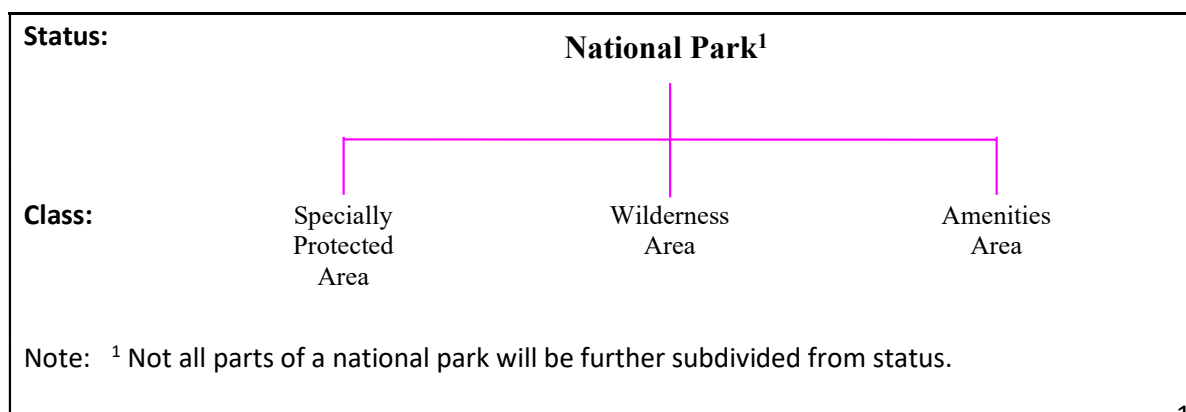
Purpose of this document	Outline and compare categories of protected areas to assist in discussion on re-categorisation of stewardship land
Contents	<p>A Categories of protected areas. The categorisation trees in this section illustrate the sub-divisions of protected area categories covered in this document.</p> <p>B. Comparison tables. This section is organised to draw out the key similarities and contrasts between the different subdivisions of protected area status.</p>

A. CATEGORIES OF PROTECTED AREA

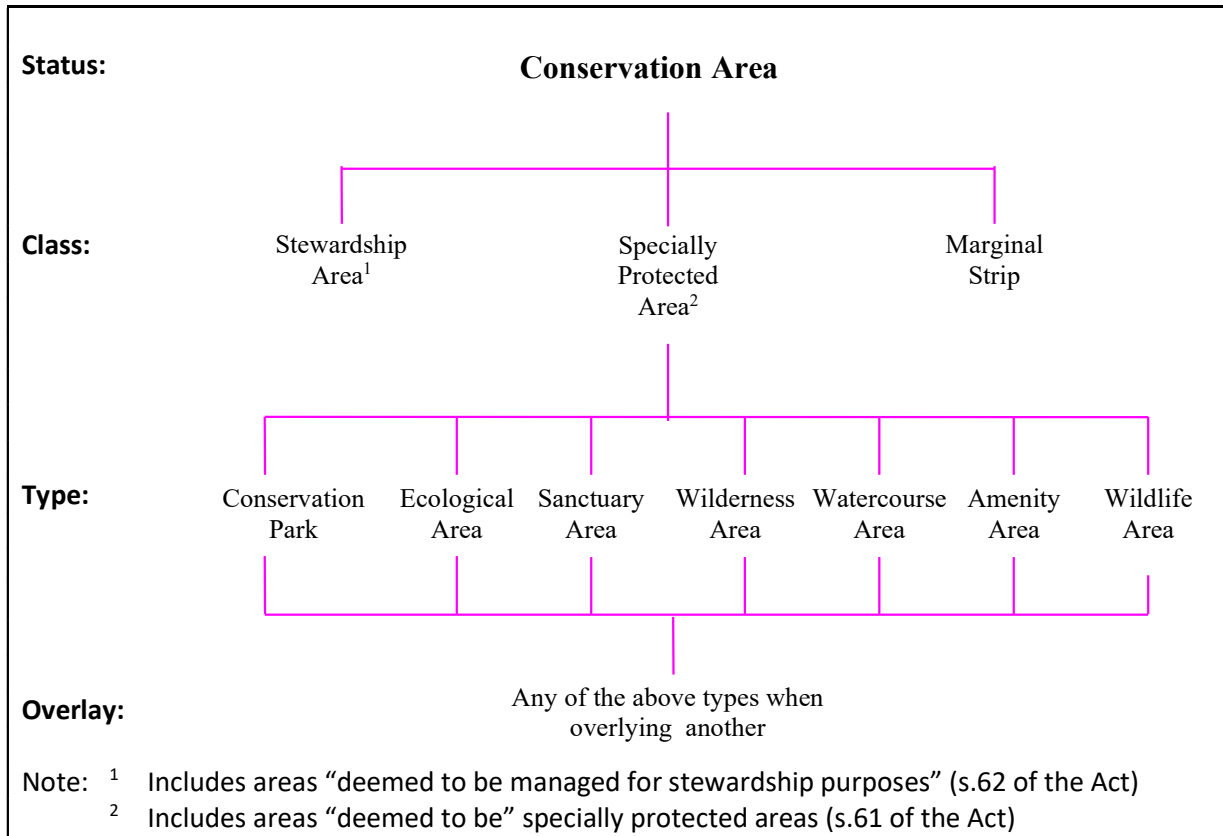
RESERVES ACT



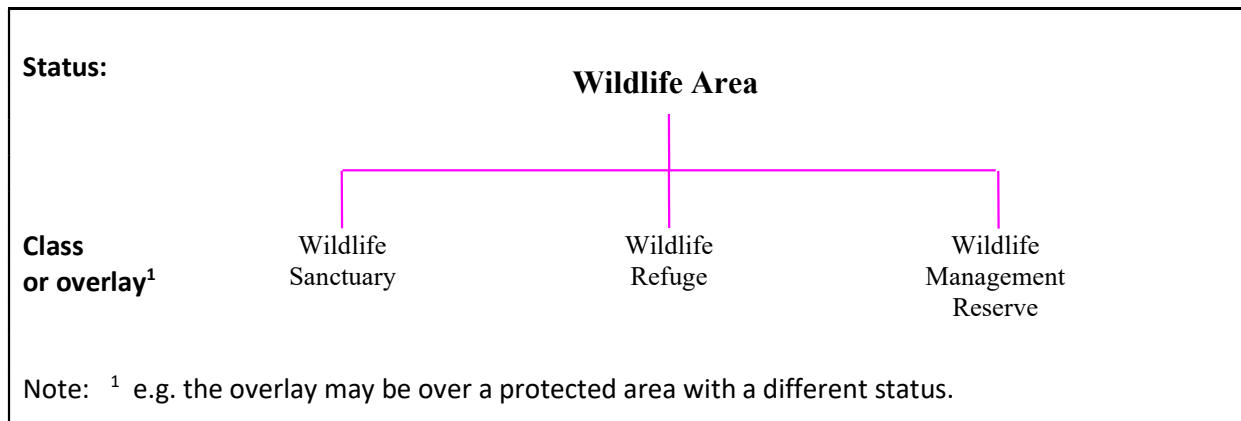
NATIONAL PARKS ACT



CONSERVATION ACT



WILDLIFE ACT



Section B

COMPARISON OF PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES

Sub-section B1

FACTORS USED IN COMPARISON TABLES

Purpose	<hr/> <p>This is the broad primary purpose of each category of protected area.</p> <p>Where the purpose is defined in statute, the section of the Act is mentioned, and the statutory provision is paraphrased in the statement.</p> <p>Where there is no definition from a statutory source one has been specified for the purpose of this Manual. In the case of national park classes the purpose is based on general policy.</p> <hr/>
Objectives of management	<p>Under this factor the general management objectives for the category of protected area are described. It does not describe specific site management objectives for particular protected areas. These may be found in statutory planning documents (e.g. CMP or CMS)</p> <p>When the management objectives are defined in statute the section of the Act is mentioned, and the statutory provision is paraphrased in the table.</p> <hr/>
Guidance for selection	<p>Under this factor we the range of key qualities that are looked for in the category of protected area are described.</p> <hr/>
Organisational responsibility	<p>Under this factor we describe the ownership and management responsibility, provided for in statute, which are relevant to each category of protected area.</p> <p>“Ownership” may involve a fee simple or leasehold estate.</p> <p>The formal “DOC” responsibility for a reserve without an administering body rests with the “Commissioner” (s.62 Reserves Act).</p> <hr/>
Esplanade reserves	<p>Esplanade reserves are managed under the Reserves Act 1977 along with other types of local purpose reserve.</p> <p>Some were created under and their primary purpose(s) is/are defined in the Resource Management Act 1991. The reference to the RMA for objectives of management is therefore outside the normal framework of the Tables but is relevant to the management objectives for those areas.</p> <p>You should note that some esplanade reserves were created prior to 1991 and their primary purpose(s) is/are defined in legislation which is now repealed (e.g. s.289 and s.306 (4) Local Government Act 1974). For the sake of limiting the size of the relevant column in the table these purposes have not been described.</p>

Sub-section B2

COMPARISON TABLES

Overview

Introduction

The tables are organised for ease of comparison at a national level to show up similarities or contrasts. [See sub-section B1 for an explanation of the factors used.]

If you want to make a different set of comparisons a photocopy of the tables can be cut up to allow other groupings for that purpose or a soft copy of the document can be made for computerised “cut” and “paste”.

Other factors

When determining the appropriate categorisation of an area you may also want to take into account other provisions in the Acts applicable to the categories. They are not all set out in the tables (e.g. ability to grant concessions, regulatory provisions, the means of controlling or restricting use, the ease of changing or uplifting the category of protected area in the future etc).

In this section

In the tables that follow we have covered the following groupings of protected area categories.

[These tables are not intended to be a substitute for reading the statutory provisions in their fullness and contexts.]

Table	Topic	See Page
1.	Marginal Strip, Esplanade Reserve, Watercourse Area.	5
2.	Nature Reserve, Sanctuary, National Park Specially Protected Area.	7
3.	Scientific Reserve & Ecological Area.	9
4.	Scenic Reserve (natural), Stewardship Area, Wildlife Refuge, Wildlife Management Area or Reserve.	10
5.	Marine Reserve, Marine Mammal Sanctuary.	13
6.	Recreation Reserve, Wilderness Area, Amenities/Amenity Area, Scenic Reserve (modified)	14
7.	National Park, Conservation Park, National Reserve	17
8.	Historic Reserve, Local Purpose Reserve, Government Purpose Reserve	20

TABLE 1

CONSERVATION ACT 1987	RESERVES ACT 1977	CONSERVATION ACT 1987
<p>Marginal Strip</p>	<p>Esplanade Reserve ¹</p>	<p>Watercourse Area ²</p>
<p>Purpose Either a fixed or moving linear area of riverbank, lakeshore or seashore of at least 3 metres or greater width (usually 20m) either in a natural or modified state available primarily for conservation and public access.</p>	<p>Purpose A fixed linear area of riverbank, lakeshore or seashore of at least 3 metres or greater width (usually 20m) either in a natural or modified state available primarily for conservation and public access.</p>	<p>Purpose An area of land adjoining a river, lake or stream which, together with the water body, has outstanding wild, scenic or other natural or recreational characteristics.</p>
<p>Objectives of Management (s.24C)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain adjacent watercourses or bodies of water; • maintain water quality; • maintain aquatic life and control harmful species of aquatic life; • protect other natural values; • enable the public access to adjacent water courses or water bodies; • allow public recreational use. 	<p>Objectives of Management Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain or enhance the natural functioning of the adjacent sea, river, or lake; • maintain or enhance water quality; • maintain or enhance aquatic habitats; • protect associated natural values; • mitigate natural hazards; • enable the public access to or along any sea river or lake (s.229). <p>Reserves Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable public recreational use where compatible with conservation values and prohibit or restrict public access only where necessary to preserve the stability of the land or the biological values of the reserve. <p>To the extent compatible with the primary purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological or natural features; • maintain value as a soil, water and forest conservation area (s.23) 	<p>Objectives of Management (s.23) (Collective)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the wild, scenic, and other natural or recreational characteristics. • co-ordinate its administration and management with other watercourse areas. <p>(Specific parts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the same objectives as the purposes for which the land is classified.

Cont'd over

¹ These reserves are types of "local purpose" reserves

² This category can include any conservation area and any reserve under the Reserves Act (s.23)

³ The RMA describes an esplanade reserve as having "one or more" of the purposes.

Table 1 continued.

Marginal Strip	Esplanade Reserve	Watercourse Area
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selected on disposal of Crown land abutting the landward margin of any foreshore or the bed of any lake, or the bed of any river or stream with an average width of 3m or more (s.24); area of less than 20m width may be selected adjoining the margin of the sea or a lake only if achievement of the above objectives will not be diminished (s.24A); a marginal strip may not be selected adjoining a river or stream if the land has little or no value in terms of the objectives of management or if any value the land has in those terms can be protected effectively by another means (s.24B). 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selected (as alternatives to “esplanade strips”) on subdivision of land under the provisions of the RMA adjoining allotments of less than 4ha (or in some cases 4 ha or more - s.237F RMA) along the MHW (springs) of the sea, along the bank of any river with a bed of average width of 3m or more, or the margin of any lake whose bed has an area of 8ha or more; otherwise RMA selection is determined by the provisions of policy statements and district plans in accordance with Part II of the Second Schedule of RMA. If not selected under the RMA (ie not as a reserve on subdivision) then any area which is linear in nature, adjoins a water body and has public access or conservation value related to the waterway. 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the area adjoins a river, lake or stream for which a water conservation order has been made under the RMA, or that is otherwise protected (s.23). when considered with the river, lake or stream, has outstanding wild, scenic, or other natural or recreational characteristics (s.23). may include any conservation area, public reserve, and (by consent) a range of protected private land (s.23).
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown (s.24); can be placed under the control of a manager - presumption in favour of the owner of the adjoining land unless there is a more suitable manager (s.24H); otherwise under the control and management of DOC - especially areas of high natural value or adjoining or providing access to other areas under DOC control and management 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the territorial authority for the district (s.231 RMA); administered by the territorial authority for the district (s.231 RMA). <p>[But note that, under the provisions of s.237D RMA, esplanade reserves can be transferred to the Crown (for administration by DOC) or to a regional Council.</p> <p>or:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown or vested in a territorial authority or other administering body (s.26 Reserves Act) administered by DOC unless an administering body would better carry out the purpose of the reserve. (s.62 Reserves Act) 	<p>Organisational Responsibility (s.23)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an area may be a composite of different categories it may contain parts which are privately-owned or owned by the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust, or owned by the Crown. Control and management of the different parts will depend on their category or the conditions of covenants or agreements over private land.

TABLE 2

RESERVES ACT 1977	WILDLIFE ACT 1953/CONSERVATION ACT 1987/RESERVES ACT 1977	NATIONAL PARKS ACT 1980
Nature Reserve	Sanctuary	Specially Protected Area
<p>Purpose (s.20) An area of land (or land and water) possessing indigenous flora or fauna or natural features which are of special public interest in terms of rarity, scientific interest or importance, or uniqueness.</p>	<p>Purpose An area of land (or land and water) possessing significant wildlife habitat which is especially susceptible to damage or disturbance by uncontrolled public entry; or outstanding ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species available primarily for scientific or other similar purposes.</p>	<p>Purpose Areas of land or land and water possessing indigenous plant or animal life, ecological, geological, archaeological or historical features of special significance. (General Policy for National Parks. NPRA 1983)</p>
<p>Objectives of Management (s.20) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve the area as far as possible in a natural state; • preserve indigenous flora and fauna, ecological associations and the natural environment as far as possible; • exterminate exotic flora and fauna as far as possible; • permit entry under controls which protect and preserve the flora and fauna in a natural state. 	<p>Objectives of Management⁴ Wildlife Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect all wildlife except those undesirable in terms of the purpose of the sanctuary (s.10 & s.11); • prohibit or restrict and control entry and use as appropriate; (s.9); <p>Conservation Act (SPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve indigenous plants and animals in their natural state (s.22); • manage the area for scientific and other similar purposes (s.22); <p>Reserves Act [Government purpose (wildlife sanctuary) reserve]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where appropriate prohibit access except by permit (s.22 Reserves Act) 	<p>Objectives of Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve the specially protected features intact with the minimum of human interference; • permit entry only for activities compatible with the purpose for which the area was set aside. (General Policy for National Parks. NPRA, 1983) <p>Cont'd over</p>

⁴ If the wildlife sanctuary is a "Government purpose" reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 or a wildlife sanctuary SPA under the Conservation Act it will also be wildlife sanctuary for the purposes of the Wildlife Act 1953 (s.2 & s.9(1)(b)).

Table 2 continued

Nature Reserve	Sanctuary Area or Reserve	Specially Protected Area
<p>(Secondary - if applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological geological, or other scientific features; • maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. 	<p>If the wildlife sanctuary is a reserve it will also have secondary objectives (s.22 Reserves Act) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, cultural, scientific or natural features or wildlife; • maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. 	
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area should be large enough to ensure the integrity of its ecosystems and to accomplish the management objectives for which it is protected; • area should be significantly free of direct human intervention and capable of remaining so; • area's biodiversity can be maintained without substantial active management or habitat manipulation. 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <p>As for nature reserve; also, should have very high intrinsic values.</p>	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <p>As for nature reserve in the case of natural values.</p> <p>For archaeological or historical features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area has spiritual, cultural or scientific values of such significance or vulnerability that the basic public freedom of entry and access to parks cannot be appropriately managed under the normal conditions and restrictions
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by the Crown; • administered by DOC unless an administering body would better carry out the purposes of the reserve. 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by Crown, except sanctuaries under Wildlife Act which may be over private land; • administered by DOC. (s.62 Reserves Act or s.6 Conservation Act. An administering body can be appointed for a government purpose (sanctuary) reserve where the body would better carry out the purposes of the reserve. 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by the Crown; • administered by DOC (s.43) or under HRC Act (s.10NP Act)

TABLE 3

RESERVES ACT 1977	CONSERVATION ACT 1987
Scientific Reserve	Ecological Area ⁵
<p>Purpose (s.21) An area of land (or land and water) possessing ecological associations, plant or animal communities, types of soil, geomorphological phenomena, and like matters of special interest for scientific study, research, education and the benefit of the country.</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.21) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve the indigenous flora and fauna, as far as possible; • exterminate the exotic flora and fauna as far as possible; • where appropriate manipulate the reserve (or part of it) for experimental purposes or to gain further scientific knowledge; • where appropriate prohibit general access to the whole or part of the area and permit persons with the necessary credentials or qualifications to enter for scientific study or for control and management purposes (s.59) <p>(Secondary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological or natural features; • maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. <p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area should be at least two-thirds in a natural condition, although it may contain limited areas of modified ecosystems; • area should be large enough to absorb sustainable scientific and related uses without detriment to its overall long-term natural values; • area should possess features of special interest for scientific study, research, education and like uses. 	<p>Purpose An area of land protected primarily for its scientific, particularly ecological value. [The scientific value for which each ecological area is held is specified when it is declared (s.18(4) or s.61(6) of the Act].</p> <p>Objectives of Management Adapted from 1985 policy draft of NZFS The relevance of these objectives depends on the specific scientific value selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect natural processes; • protect genetic pools for indigenous plants and animals; • maintain natural benchmarks for assessing changes associated with various forms of development within a region; • increase public awareness and appreciation of natural ecosystems and species; • when appropriate manipulate the area (or part of it) if necessary to maintain or restore ecological integrity; • allow recreational uses consistent with the specified value and appropriate to the setting. <p>Guidance for Selection As for scientific reserve, but with an emphasis on representativeness.</p>

⁵ A category of "Specially Protected Area" under Part IV of the Act

TABLE 4

RESERVES ACT 1977	CONSERVATION ACT 1977	WILDLIFE ACT 1953 / RESERVES ACT	WILDLIFE ACT 1953 / RESERVES ACT / CONSERVATION ACT
Scenic Reserve (Natural)	Stewardship Area	Wildlife Refuge ⁶	Wildlife Management Reserve ⁷
<p>Purpose Area of land (or land and water) possessing significant qualities of scenic interest or beauty or significant natural features or landscapes.</p>	<p>Purpose Area of land (or land and water) containing natural and/or historic resources.</p>	<p>Purpose Area of land (or land and water) which provides a haven for any classes of wildlife or possesses important wildlife habitat not otherwise protected.</p>	<p>Purpose Area of land (or land and water) protected for the conservation and management and public appreciation of wildlife.</p>
<p>Objectives of Management (s.19) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment and use of the public; • preserve indigenous flora and fauna, biological associations and the natural environment as far as possible; • exterminate exotic flora and fauna as far as possible; • allow the public freedom of entry and access subject to conditions 	<p>Objectives of Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect natural and historic resources (s.25). • actively intervene where necessary to ensure the protection of historic or other features or habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species. 	<p>Objectives of Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict and control entry and use as appropriate; • secure and maintain wildlife habitat conditions necessary to protect the specified classes of wildlife; • allow specific human manipulation for optimum management; • deliver such benefits to the public as are consistent with the other objectives of management; • facilitate scientific research and environmental monitoring associated with wildlife protection. 	<p>Objectives of Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict and control entry as appropriate but generally allow the taking of game; • develop limited areas for public education and appreciation of the wildlife and habitats concerned and of the work of wildlife management; • allow specific human manipulation for optimum management; • deliver such other benefits to the public as are consistent with the other objectives of management;

Cont'd over

⁶ If the wildlife refuge is a "Government purpose" reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 it will also be wildlife refuge for the purposes of the Wildlife Act (s.2).

⁷ A wildlife management reserve declared under the Wildlife Act will not be a reserve for the purposes of the Reserves Act. If the wildlife management reserve is a "Government purpose" reserve under the Reserves Act, or a wildlife management SPA under the Conservation Act, it will also be wildlife management reserve for the purposes of the Wildlife Act (s.2 & s.14A(1)(e)).

Table 4 continued

Scenic Reserve (Natural) cont'd	Stewardship Area cont'd	Wildlife Refuge cont'd	Wildlife Management Reserve cont'd
<p>& restrictions necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it;</p> <p>(Secondary - if applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop open portions for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve; • manage and protect historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features. • maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. 		<p>If subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and if applicable, the reserve will also have the following secondary objectives (s.22):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, cultural, scientific or natural features or wildlife; • maintain value as a soil, water and forest conservation area; • prohibit access to the whole or any part of the reserve except by permit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate scientific research and environmental monitoring associated with management of the wildlife resource. <p>If subject to the Reserves Act, and if applicable, the reserve will also have the following secondary objectives (s.22):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, cultural, scientific or natural features or wildlife; • maintain value as a soil, water and forest conservation area. • prohibit access to the whole or any part of the reserve except by permit. <p>If subject to the Conservation Act (s.23B):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect area's wildlife and wildlife habitat values (including the capacity for the movement of wildlife, genetic material of indigenous plants and genetic material of wildlife); • protect indigenous natural resources and historic resources.

Cont'd over

Table 4 continued

Scenic Reserve (Natural) cont'd	Stewardship Area cont'd	Wildlife Refuge cont'd	Wildlife Management Reserve cont'd
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> area should contain one or more natural or associated cultural or heritage features of special significance, or natural landscape of high scenic quality; 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> area may be natural or have modified ecosystems; 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> area may be natural or have modified ecosystems; 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> area may be natural or have modified ecosystems;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> area should be large enough to protect the integrity of the features and its immediately related surroundings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> size of the area should depend on the protection requirements of the natural and/or historic resources and may range from relatively small to very extensive; area may play an important role in the protection of nature and well-being of species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> size of area should depend on the wildlife protection requirements and may range from relatively small to extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> size of area should depend on the wildlife management requirements and may range from relatively small to extensive; retention of habitats and species may depend upon active intervention by the management authority, if necessary .
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown or vested in an administering body (s.26) administered by DOC (s.62) unless an administering body would better carry out the purposes of the reserve. 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by Crown; administered by DOC (s.6) 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <p>Wildlife Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown or privately owned; administered by DOC or by another body under delegation of powers from the Minister of Conservation (s.14B or s.44) <p>Reserves Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown, or vested in an administering body; (s.26 administered by DOC (s.62) unless an administering body would better carry out the purpose of the reserve. 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <p>As for Wildlife Refuge if Wildlife Act. As for Scenic Reserve if Reserves Act. As for Stewardship Area if Conservation Act.</p>

TABLE 5

MARINE RESERVES ACT 1971	MARINE MAMMAL ACT 1978
Marine Reserve	Marine Mammal Sanctuary
<p>Purpose (s.3) Area of seabed (or seabed and foreshore) and the water above it possessing distinctive, typical, beautiful or unique marine life of national interest.</p>	<p>Purpose ⁸ Area of land (or land and water, including foreshore, seabed, or waters of the sea) suitable to protect marine mammals against threat from human activities.</p>
<p>Objectives of Management (s.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage for the scientific study of marine life; • preserve the natural state as far as possible; • preserve and protect the marine life as far as possible; • allow the public freedom of access and entry subject to conditions and restrictions necessary for the preservation of marine life or the welfare in general of marine reserves so that the public may enjoy in full measure the opportunity to study, observe and record marine life in its natural habitat; • maintain any right of access to or upon the foreshore or any right of navigation as far as possible (s.23). 	<p>Objectives of Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defined and declared for each sanctuary when established (s.22)
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area to be suitable for scientific study of marine life and benefit of the public (s.5(9)) 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where there is an established threat to marine mammals, particularly breeding areas for threatened or endangered species; • where the proposed sanctuary area is readily defined and is a vital habitat for the species; • where management objectives can be achieved through development and enforcement of regulations to address and mitigate the threat.
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land of the Crown; ⁹ • administered by DOC (s.59) 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned or vested in, or land of, the Crown; • administered by DOC (s.3A).
<p>Nearest IUCN Category 1a : Strict Nature Reserve; protected area managed mainly for science.</p>	<p>Nearest IUCN Category IV : Habitat/Species Management Area : managed mainly for conservation through management intervention.</p>

⁸ Any area held under the National Parks Act 1980 or the Reserves Act 1977 or the Marine Reserves Act 1971 is excluded from being classified in this category.

⁹ Refer to s.9A Foreshore and Seabed Endowment Act 1991.

TABLE 6

RESERVES ACT 1977	CONSERVATION ACT 1987/ NATIONAL PARKS ACT 1980/ RESERVES ACT 1977 ¹⁰	NATIONAL PARKS ACT 1980/ CONSERVATION ACT 1987 ¹¹	RESERVES ACT 1977
Recreation Reserve	Wilderness Area	Amenities/Amenity Area	Scenic Reserve (Modified)
<p>Purpose (s.17 Res. Act) An area of land (or land and water) possessing open space, and outdoor recreational values especially suitable for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, including recreational tracks in the countryside.</p>	<p>Purpose An area of wild land (or land and water) which has a diversity in landscape, and recreational opportunity which requires physical endeavour, and is unaffected, except in minor ways, by human influences. [Wilderness Policy. Wilderness Advisory Group. 1985]</p>	<p>Purpose National Park Act: An area of land suitable for major development and operation of recreation and related amenities and services appropriate for public use and enjoyment of the park (s.15). Conservation Act: A suitable area which contributes to and facilitates people's appreciation of its indigenous natural resources and its historic resources (s.23A)</p>	<p>Purpose (s.19(1)(b)) A suitable area of land (or land and water) which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of significant scenic interest or beauty.</p>
<p>Objectives of Management (s.17 Res. Act) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> allow the public freedom of entry and access subject to such conditions as are necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it; 	<p>Objectives of Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preserve indigenous natural resources; exclude human development (i.e. buildings, roads, tracks or trails) or incompatible activity (involving machinery, livestock, vehicles, or motorised vessels or aircraft); 	<p>Objectives of Management National Park Act¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply principles applicable to national parks only so far as they are compatible with the development and operation of the amenities and services; 	<p>Objects of Management (s.19) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> as appropriate to the purpose, preserve the indigenous flora and fauna, biological associations, and natural environment and beauty as far as possible;

Cont'd over

¹⁰ In terms of the Reserves Act a wilderness area is a overlay; the class purpose will also apply

¹¹ Based on the General Policy for National Parks NPRA 1983

Table 6 continued

Recreation Reserve	Wilderness Area	Amenities/Amenity Area	Scenic Reserve (Modified)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conserve those qualities which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve. (Secondary) manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife; maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allow scientific testing or study which is necessary or desirable for the preservation of indigenous natural resources. provide for the recreational experience of remoteness and discovery, challenge, solitude, freedom, romance, self-reliance and empathy with wild nature [Wilderness Policy (SOP – NH1008) – but also see s.20 Conservation Act; s.14 National Park Act; s.47 Reserves Act.] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require a high quality of planning and design to ensure that any development and its future maintenance, does not have a deleterious effect on adjacent parts of the park; discourage development of facilities and services which are or can be provided for outside of the park. Conservation Act protect indigenous natural, and historic resource; foster the recreational attributes of the area (s.23A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as appropriate, exterminate exotic fauna and (to the extent consistent with the purpose) exotic flora as far as possible; allow the public freedom of entry and access subject to conditions and restrictions necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it. (Secondary) develop open portions for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve; manage and protect historic; archaeological, geological biological, or other scientific features; maintain value as a soil, water and forest conservation area.
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> area may be totally modified (e.g. suitable for sports fields); area may be in a partly natural condition (e.g. suitable for picnic or camp sites or like development); area may be lineal (suitable for recreational walking and/or vehicle use); 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> area which is large enough to take at least two days to traverse on foot; widely separated from other wilderness areas and remote enough not to be susceptible to over-use; has clearly defined topographic boundaries; 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <p>National Parks Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sites where the scale, impact or concentration of development will involve substantial and permanent modification of the park. generally small 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> degraded natural or semi-natural areas where the public interest warrants restoration or conversion as a scenic attraction; area will generally be small.

Cont'd over

Table 6 continued

Recreation Reserve	Wilderness Area	Amenities/Amenity Area	Scenic Reserve (Modified)
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown or vested in a territorial authority or other administering body; (s.26) administered by DOC (s.62) unless an administering body would better carry out the purpose of the reserve; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is adequately buffered so as to be unaffected by human influences; existing development or incompatible activity can be removed, ceased or no longer maintained. <p>[Wilderness Policy]</p>	<p>Conservation Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high use or potential high use areas buffering natural or historic resources where only more limited public use is desirable 	
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown; administered by DOC (s.62 Reserves Act, s.43 National Parks Act, s.6 Conservation Act) except areas under the Reserves Act can be under control and management of an administering body if that would better carry out the underlying purpose of the reserve. 		<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> owned by the Crown; administered by DOC (s.43 NP Act or S.6 Cons Act); area may be leased in whole or part as a concession. 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <p>As for recreation reserve</p>

TABLE 7

NATIONAL PARKS ACT 1980	CONSERVATION ACT 1987	RESERVES ACT 1977
National Park	Conservation Park	National Reserve
<p>Purpose (s.4) An area of land (or land and water) containing scenery of such distinctive quality, ecological systems, or natural features so beautiful, unique, or scientifically important that they are of national interest.</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve the scenery, ecological systems or natural features for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public; • preserve the natural state as far as possible; • preserve the native plants and animals as far as possible; • exterminate introduced plants and animals as far as possible; • preserve sites and objects of archaeological and historical interest as far as possible; • maintain value as soil, water and forest conservation area; • allow the public freedom of entry and access subject to conditions and restrictions necessary for the preservation of the native plants and animals or for the welfare in general of the park so that the public may receive in full measure the inspiration, enjoyment, recreation and other benefits that may be derived. 	<p>Purpose An area of land (or land and water) containing predominantly natural systems, managed to ensure long term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while providing recreational and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.19) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect its natural and historic resources. <p>(Secondary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate public recreation and enjoyment. 	<p>Purpose (s.13) An area of land (or land and water) which protects values of national or international importance.</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the application of management policies to protect the values of national or international significance and for the coordination of management with other national reserves; • apply other management objectives according to the underlying category of the reserve.

Cont'd over

Table 7 continued

National Park cont'd	Conservation Park cont'd	National Reserve cont'd
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● area should be relatively large, preferably in terms of tens of thousands of hectares, and preferably comprising contiguous blocks; ● in general, area under consideration should be a natural area with nationally significant scenery, ecological systems or natural features. ● predominantly natural areas will be considered if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – contain modified areas which can be restored or are capable of regeneration, or – contain features of significant historical, cultural, archaeological or scientific value, or – contain features which have no equivalent in an unmodified area in a national park and which are so beautiful, unique or so scientifically important that they should be protected in a national park; ● in fixing the boundaries of new parks or additions to existing parks the following criteria will apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ecosystems within the park should be able to withstand pressures from possible environmental change on lands adjacent to the park, (ii) Adjacent land uses should not detrimentally affect or dominate park values, (iii) Boundaries should encompass complete landscape units, (iv) Boundaries should allow the maximum possible right of access by the public consistent with the need to preserve park values, (v) Boundaries should be convenient for efficient management of the park and also for the occupier of adjacent land, 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● area should possess a landscape of high scenic quality, with diverse associated habitats and flora and fauna; ● area should provide opportunities for public enjoyment through outdoor recreation and tourism; ● area should be at least two thirds in a natural condition although it may contain limited commercial or non-commercial plantations; ● area should be large enough to absorb sustainable and appropriate uses without detriment to its overall long-term natural values. 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● area is the best example of particular national or international values;¹ ● area may be large or small but of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the value for which it is selected; ● may comprise a clustered group of areas without a single major contiguous area; ● area may contain only one or two outstanding features of specialised interest rather than a range of features of general interest. <p>¹ Footnote: These values were identified as follows by the National Parks and Reserves Authority (NPRA) in 1982:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “scenery of the most distinctive quality or natural features of the greatest beauty or scientific importance; or ● ecological systems or wildlife habitats which are of [special] scientific importance or are unique; or ● historic, cultural or archaeological sites which are the most prominent in New Zealand by virtue of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - being the place of significant historic or traditional events; or - being outstanding visual monuments of historic or prehistoric activity; or - having outstanding scientific potential as archaeological sites; or ● resource bases for [outdoor] recreation which are unrivalled; or ● have been designated under an international convention ratified by NZ.” <p>The NPRA also formulated more detailed selection criteria for these values.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cont'd over</p>

Table 7 continued

National Park cont'd	Conservation Park	National Reserve
<p>(vi) Boundaries should where possible follow physical features such as ridge lines and streams as these are natural and easily identifiable on the ground. Natural physical boundaries are normally preferable to vegetation boundaries, man-made features or straight line boundaries,</p> <p>[General Policy for National Parks. NPRA. 1983]</p>		
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● owned by the Crown; ● administered by DOC (s.43). 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● owned by Crown; ● administered by DOC (s.6). 	<p>Organisational Responsibility (s.13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● owned by the Crown; ● administered by (s.13): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DOC or – a reserves board or – in such other manner as the Minister directs consistent with the objectives of management.

TABLE 8

RESERVES ACT 1977	RESERVES ACT 1977	RESERVES ACT 1977
Historic Reserve	Local Purpose Reserve	Government Purpose Reserve
<p>Purpose (s.18 Res. Act) An area of land (or land and water) possessing places, objects, and natural features that are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational and other special interest.</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.18 Res. Act) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage structures, objects and sites so as to illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand. • allow the public freedom of entry and access subject to such conditions and restrictions as are necessary for the protection and general well being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it; • as appropriate, preserve the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment as far as possible. <p>(Secondary - if applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora and fauna, or wildlife; • maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. 	<p>Purpose (s.23) An area of land (or land and water) suitable for a specified local educational or community purpose which does not duplicate any other reserve purpose.</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.23) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determined by the purpose; • prohibit access to the whole or any part of the reserve except by permit where appropriate <p>(Secondary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological or natural features; • maintain value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area. 	<p>Purpose (s.22) Area of land (or land and water) suitable for a specified government purpose¹² which does not duplicate any other reserve purpose.</p> <p>Objectives of Management (s.22) (Primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determined by the purpose; • may be administered also under another Act or Acts when another Minister is appointed to control and manage; • prohibit access to the whole or part of the reserve except by permit where appropriate. <p>(Secondary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, cultural, scientific, or natural features or wildlife; • maintain value as a soil, water and forest conservation area.

Cont'd over

12. Generally restricted in the case of new reserves to conservation - related purposes e.g. - wildlife refuge. Lands for other Government purposes are generally set apart under the Public Works Act.

Table 8 continued

Historic Reserve	Local Purpose Reserve	Government Purpose Reserve
<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area should be sufficiently large to preserve all the significant historic or archaeological features associated with the place, object or natural feature; • area should include sufficient additional land as a buffer against incompatible development or as unobtrusive sites for necessary services for management and public use; • the primary value should be traditional, historic or archaeological - through an association with major events, or Maori tradition; • area should have immediate interest to the visitor, or be important as a key for continuing research and interpretation of NZ history. 	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <p>Depends on purpose (but generally very small, modified areas)</p>	<p>Guidance for Selection</p> <p>Depends on the purpose (e.g. see table pg 10)</p>
<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by the Crown or vested in an administering body (s.26); • administered by DOC (s.62) unless an administering body would better carry out the purposes of the reserve. 	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <p>As for historic reserve.</p>	<p>Organisational Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned by the Crown; • administered by DOC (s.62) unless a Minister of the Crown (other than the Minister of Conservation) or another administering body would better carry out the purpose of the reserve under an appointment to control and manage.

Section C

QUICK REFERENCE FOR SELECTING AMONG PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES

Overview

Introduction This section draws on the information compiled in the preceding Sections to help you recommend the most appropriate category for an area or short-list possible options (in conjunction with use of the procedure in Chapter 2).

In this section This Section provides a quick-pick table ranking the primary and secondary values of the various categories of protected area, along with explanatory text.

It does not, however, list categories that are unrelated to conservation or recreation.

CONSERVATION VALUES AND PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES

Background

Through the Conservation Act 1987 the management of conservation areas was integrated under the concept of “conservation”, meaning the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.

Some other categories of protected area are also dedicated to preservation and protection of certain natural resources (e.g. scenic reserve) or historic resources (e.g. historic reserve).

Others again are dedicated to non-conservation purposes.

Only recreation and conservation-related purposes are featured in this Section.

Purposes of protected areas

The resources of protected areas are managed for a range of primary and secondary purposes, the finer detail of which is set out in sub-Section 7-B2.

In this Section these purposes are generalised according to the key values (relevant to resources) which attach to the various categories.

Values and codes

This table illustrates the values and codes used in the *Relationships* matrix for natural and historic resources (see later in this Section).

Table 1

Resource	Conservation/Recreation Value	Code
Natural	Intrinsic (ecological/species)	N1
	Recreational	N2
	Scientific	N3
	Sustainable Harvest	N4
Historic	Spiritual/Cultural	H1
	Recreational	H2
	Scientific	H3
	Sustainable Harvest	H4

Sustainable harvest Allowing for uses such as the taking of sports fish and game (where their habitat is included in a protected area) may be a factor in determining what category is the best one for some protected areas.

You should note, however, that some form of sustainable harvest may still be legally possible in a category of protected area even though protecting that value is not a primary or secondary purpose provided for in sub-section B2.

For example, the Director-General may authorise any person to take any plant from a conservation area if it is to be used for traditional Maori purposes (s.30(2) Conservation Act).

Ranking and codes This table illustrates the codes and ranking used in the relationship matrix on page 33.

Table 2

Code	Ranking Meaning
A	Primary value(s)
AA	Optional primary value
B	Secondary value
-	Not applicable

Definition An optional value is one where the category allows one or other value to be primary. For example, a national park specially protected area may protect either natural or historic resources as a primary value.

Relationships The relationships between conservation values and protected area categories are illustrated in matrix form in the table below. See Table 1 for the meaning of the numbers; see Table 2 for the meaning of the letters. This is **Table 3**.

Status	Category Options	Ranking of Primary and Secondary Values							
		Natural				Historic			
Nat. Pk	Uncategorised	A	B	A	-	A	B	-	-
	Specially protected	AA	-	-	-	AA	-	-	-
	Wilderness area	B	A	B	-	-	-	-	-
	Amenities Area	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve	Recreation	B	A	B	-	-	-	B	-
	Historic	B	B	B	-	A	B	B	-
	Scenic Nat.	A	B	B	-	-	-	B	-
	Scenic Mod.	A	B	B	-	-	-	B	-
	Nature	A	-	A	-	-	-	B	-
	Scientific	B	-	A	-	B	-	-	-
	GP Wildlife								
	- sanctuary	A	-	A	-	B	-	-	-
	- refuge	A	-	B	-	B	-	-	-
	- management	A	A	B	B	B	-	-	-
	LP Esplanade	A	A	-	-	B	-	-	-
Cons. Area	Stewardship	A	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
	Ecological	B	B	A	-	-	-	-	-
	Sanctuary	AA	-	AA	-	-	-	-	-
	Wilderness	B	A	B	-	-	-	-	-
	Marginal Strip	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Watercourse	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amenity Area	A	B	-	-	B	B	-	-
	Conservation Park	A	B	-	-	A	B	-	-
Wildlife Area	Sanctuary	AA	-	AA	-	-	-	-	-
	Refuge	A	-	B	-	-	-	-	-
	Management	A	A	B	B	-	-	-	-
Marine Res.		B	B	A	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Mam. Sanctuary		A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Values:	1. Intrinsic	2. Recreational	3. Scientific	4. Sus. Harvest	1. SP/Cultural	2. Recreational	3. Scientific	4. Sus. Harvest