



Queen Elizabeth II

National Trust

newsletter

No.6 March 1983

The First Chairman of the Trust Retires

The Rt. Hon. Sir Thaddeus McCarthy, P.C., K.B.E., is to retire from the position of Chairman of the Trust at the end of March. The staff of the Trust who have worked alongside Sir Thaddeus are sorry to see him retire, and will miss his leadership, keen legal mind, and enthusiasm for the Trust's work.

Sir Thaddeus is responsible for establishing the Trust's reputation as an effective and independent authority on open space in New Zealand. He has initiated and supported the Trust's involvement in a great range of issues, some controversial, and all of long standing significance for the care and protection of the New Zealand landscape.

The Rt. Hon. L. W. Gandar has been appointed the new Chairman of the Trust. He takes up this position in April. Former Minister of Education and New Zealand's High Commissioner in London, Mr Gandar farms in the Manawatu.



The Rt. Hon. Sir Thaddeus McCarthy, K.B.E. Chairman of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust 1978-1983.

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The Revegetation Manual

There are two straightforward and practical things that you can do to help ensure that there are native forests for future generations to enjoy: you can protect forest remnants, and you can carry out revegetation. Protected forest remnants and areas of revegetation naturally regenerate: they are the forests of the future.

The Trust receives many requests from around the country for information about protecting forest remnants and about revegetation. In response, the Trust is publishing the *Revegetation Manual*, written by Boyden Evans, the Trust's landscape architect.

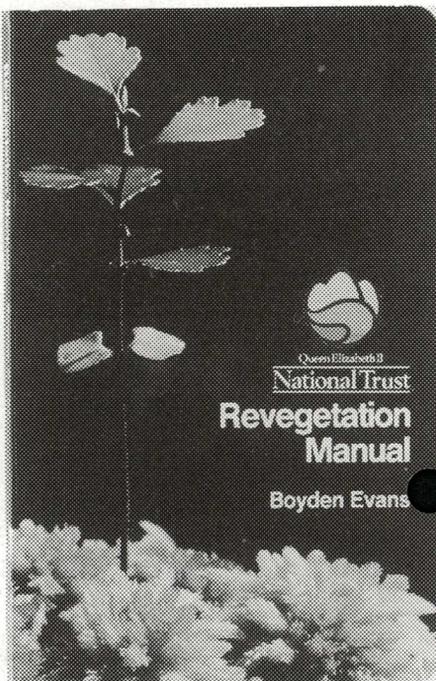
Revegetation is the establishing of native plant communities by artificially creating the growing conditions of the naturally regenerating forest. It can be carried out on bare land, or on land that already has vegetation, such as a deteriorated forest remnant. Forest remnants and areas of vegetation are important as the potential forests of the future. Areas that are revegetated are also important because they provide new habitats for birds and animals, sources of plants, eventual shelter for stock and crops, and can help control erosion. They also enhance the landscape.

Revegetation is a straightforward way for people to protect and improve our environment: the reverted pasture and other rural areas, roadsides, waste and barren sites in towns and cities, urban parks, and private gardens, all have tremendous potential for revegetation.

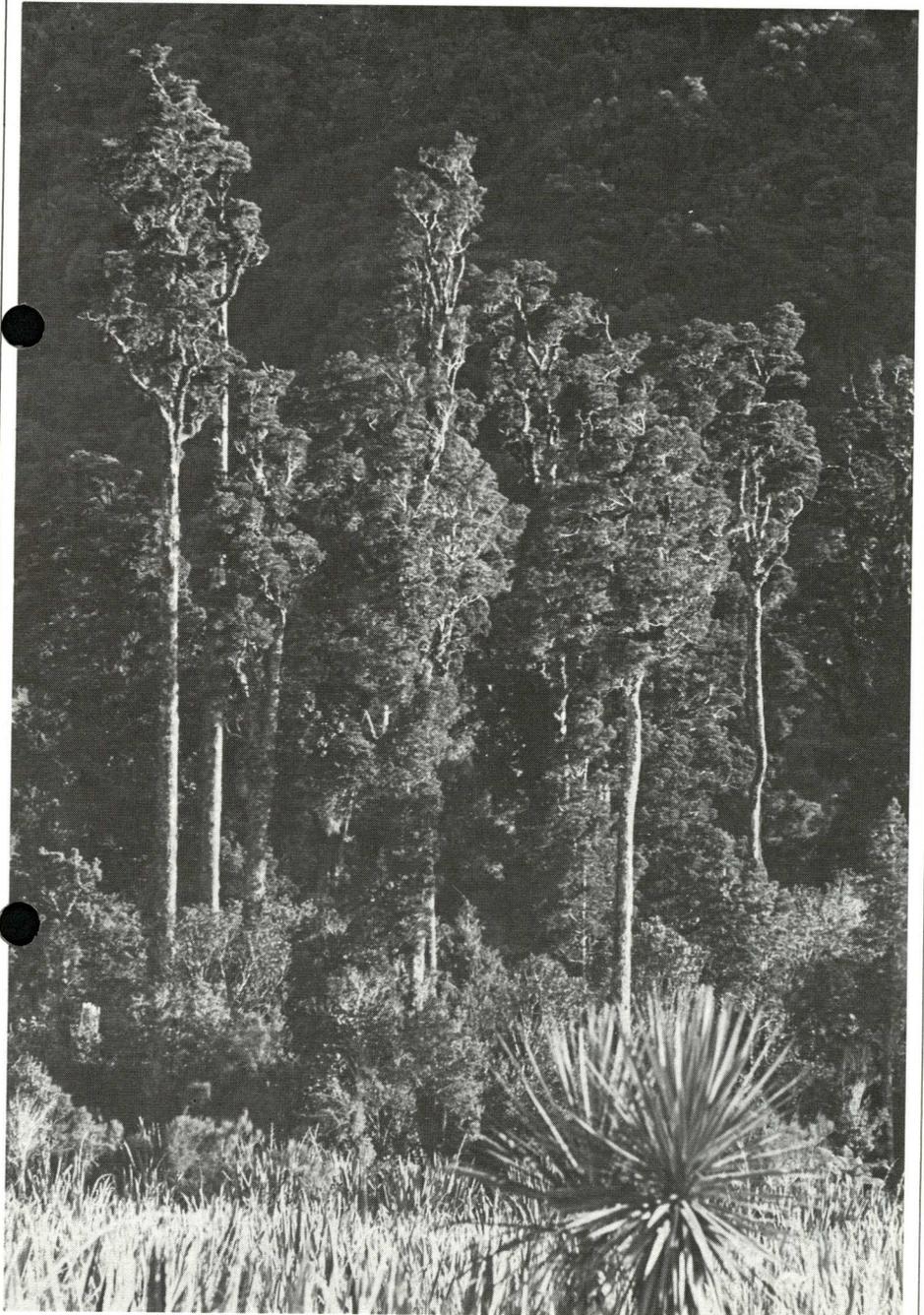
The *Revegetation Manual* is in two parts, the first discussing principles and planning, and the second discussing revegetation on specific sites. It is a thorough and practical guide to revegetation, designed for quick reference.

Boyden Evans spoke about the manual to the "Restoration of Damaged Ecosystems" Section of the Fifteenth Pacific Science Congress in Dunedin in February.

The cost of the *Revegetation Manual* be \$9.95, reduced to \$7.95 for members. It will be available from the Trust office from June.



Opposite: A remnant stand of kahikatea near the Arawata River, South Westland.
Photo: Native Forests Action Council.



The Waipa County Study

As part of the Waipa County Landscape Study, the Trust is publishing a series of six booklets to encourage awareness of the landscape among landowners and land users, the people who change the land. The first, *Waipa County Landscape — an Introduction*, is to be published in March.

This covers the natural, historical and agricultural processes that have made the Waipa landscape distinctive. It also discusses the changes that are taking place today, and that are likely to happen in the future e.g. a marked increase in horticulture.

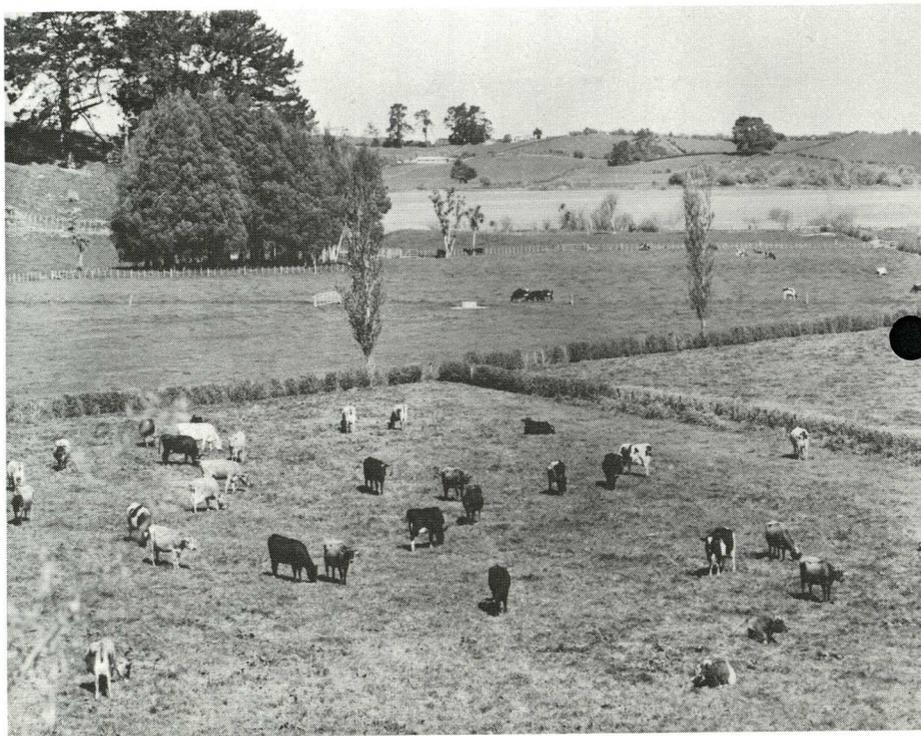
Subsequent booklets deal with specific aspects of the landscape and land use, e.g. native forest remnants, archaeological sites, distinctive peat lakes; and guidelines for the de-

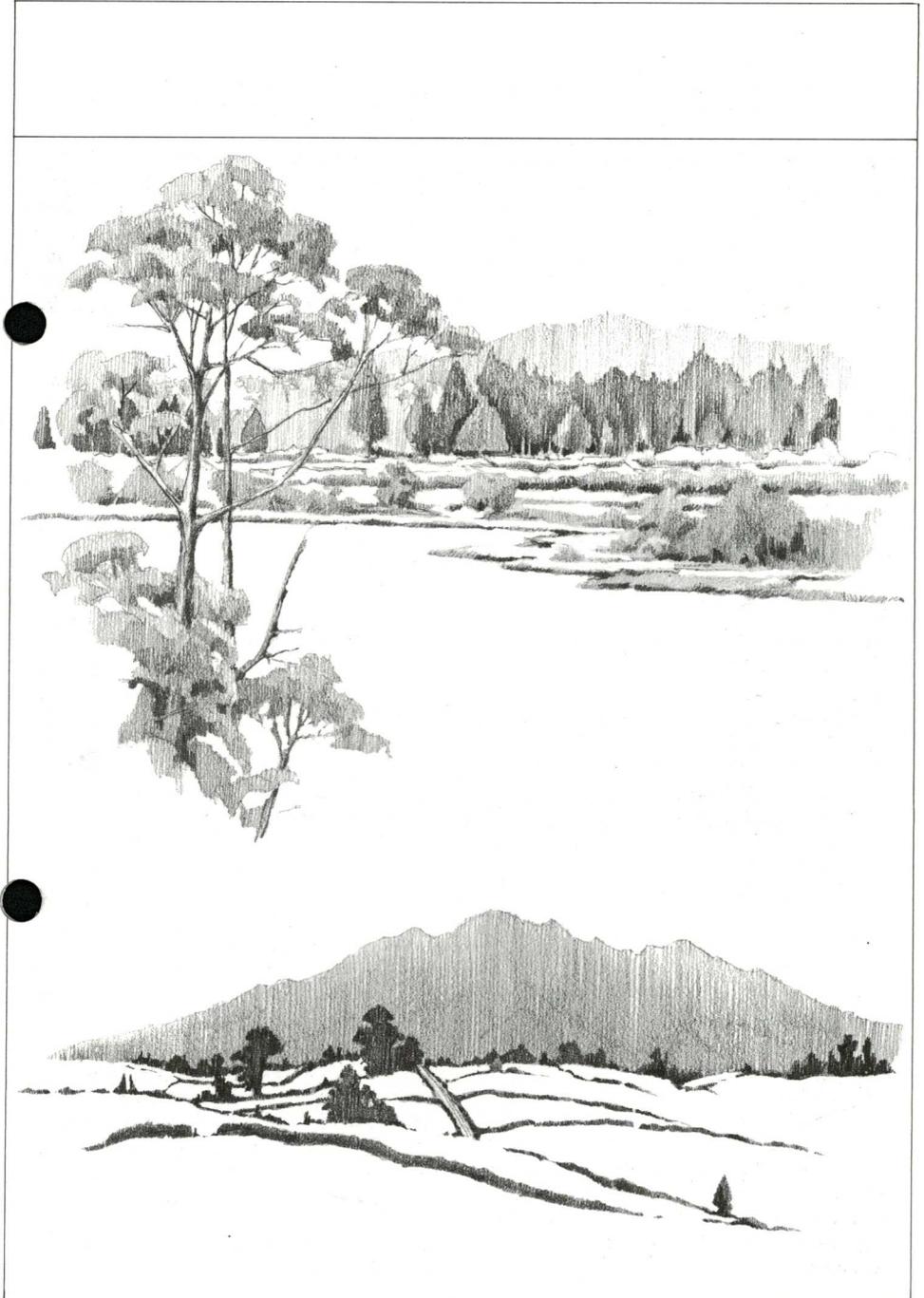
velopment and management of the land such as siting and design of buildings, roads and shelter.

The Trust is also negotiating Open Space Covenants over important landscape features in the county. Two covenants have been finalised with owners of Lake Maratoto, a scientifically important peat lake and one of the focal points of the study.

“Waipa County is part of the Waikato, which for most New Zealanders conjures up images of lush rolling pastures, dairying country, hedgerows, deciduous trees, and bush clad volcanic cones in the distance.”

Opposite and below: Illustrations used in the first of the Waipa County booklets.





Obituary

MR G. E. (ERIC) WEBSTER

We regretfully record the death, early in December 1982, of Mr G. E. (Eric) Webster of Milford, Auckland. Eric Webster held an Open Space Covenant with the Trust over his property at Smokehouse Bay on Great Barrier Island. He developed this land over the years, building smokehouses and planting native trees, and generously made it available to the public. Today it is known as a haven for yachtsmen.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

The purpose of the Trust's Demonstration Farms project is to show the farming community how farm management and landscape design can be combined to enhance long term production. So far three demonstration Farms are being set up, in the Waikato, at Lincoln, and in Southland. Each is a different type of farm and in a different landscape. The Trust will publish a booklet illustrating and describing each of them. The Trust is also looking at other farms which may be used as Demonstration Farms.

Landscape architects are working on the three farms. In the Waikato Herwi Scheltus, a landscape architect with the Department of Lands and Survey at Taupo, is working on the Whatawhata Hill Country Research Station run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Bruce Mackay is employed by Lincoln College to work specifically on the Lincoln College Cropping Farm. Just before Christmas Bruce was able to present to the hundreds of farmers who attended the Cropping Field Day his ideas and designs, which were well received.

Susan Mort, a landscape architect with J. E. Watson and Co., stock and station agents, Invercargill, is working with Mr and Mrs Pinney on their farm, Dunrobin, at Mossburn, Southland.

Proposals for the landscape development of each of these Demonstration Farms will be presented to the Trust in early April.

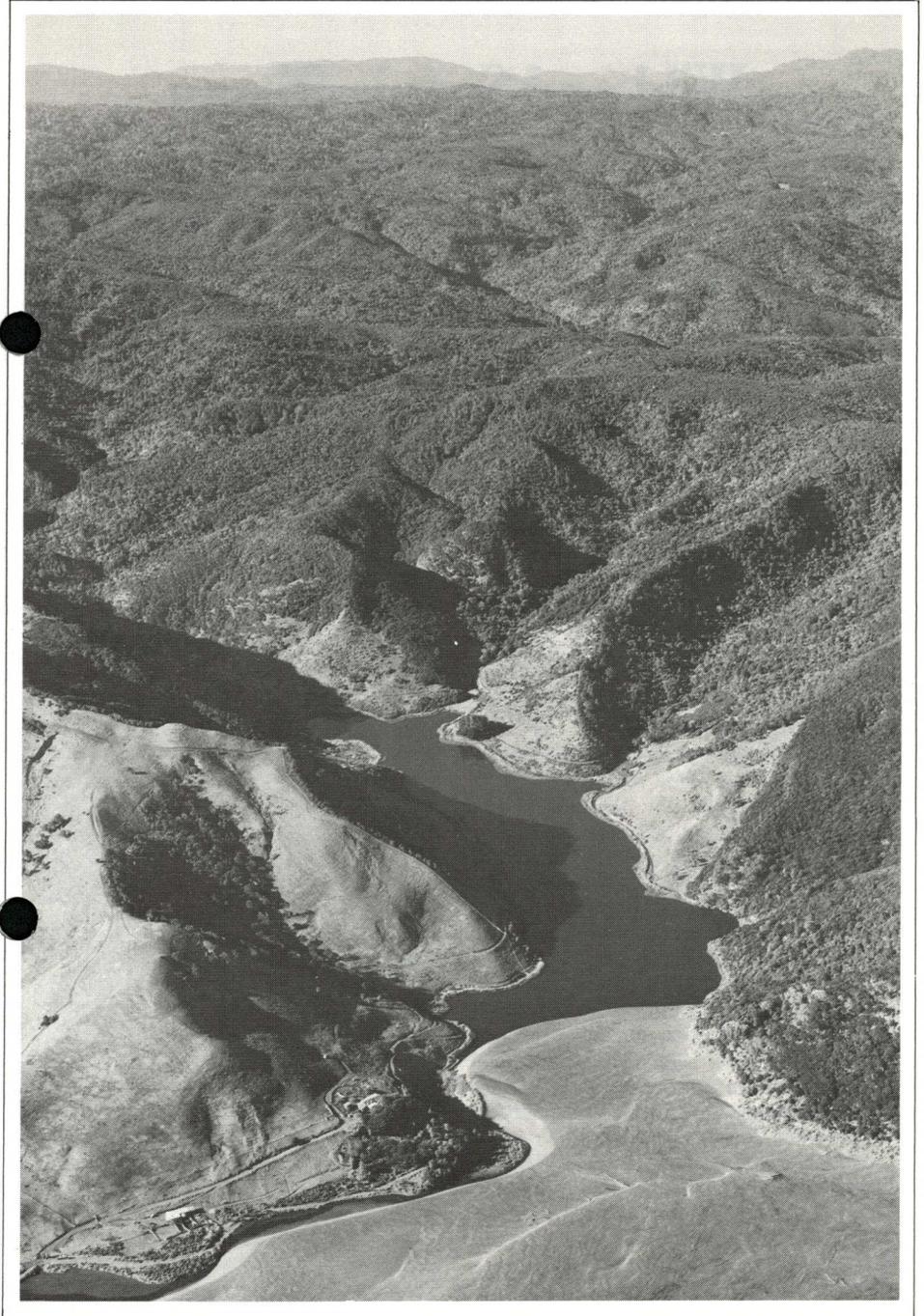
THE LAKE WAINAMU SCENIC RESERVE

The Wainamu Reserve in the Waitakere Ranges, Auckland, was bought by the Trust, with contributions from the Waitemata City Council, the Department of Lands and Survey, the Waitakere Ranges Protection Society, and the Auckland Regional Authority. Purchase of the Reserve began in 1979, and the last payment was made recently. The Reserve has been officially named the Lake Wainamu Scenic Reserve.

During 1982, detailed landscape proposals were prepared by the Trust, based on the earlier draft Management Plan. These proposals aim to ensure that the expected increased use of the Reserve will not compromise or damage any of the Reserve values, such as its rural character. The proposals comprise an overall plan and specific development details, such as for tracks, an entrance, parking, signposting, a new jetty, and a picnic area.

The Lake Wainamu Management Committee recently decided to proceed with a final management plan, prepared by the Trust, using the landscape proposals as guidelines for the development of the Reserve.

Opposite: Lake Wainamu. Photo: Lloyd Homer, N.Z. Geological Survey.



Wild and Scenic Rivers

THE MOTU RIVER

The Trust's involvement in the Wild and Scenic Rivers issue formally began in 1978 when, at the request of the Minister for the Environment, the Commissioner for the Environment prepared a discussion paper on "Wild and Scenic River Protection". This recognised that there was a need for some rivers to be maintained in a natural state for the benefit of future generations. It examined the administration and co-ordination of river use and the means of giving protection under the existing water and soil legislation, and recommended a means of protecting wild and scenic rivers. It concluded that one agency should be responsible for the promotion of rivers and should take a co-ordinating role in the management of protected rivers and their environment. The Queen Elizabeth II National Trust was suggested as the most appropriate organisation.

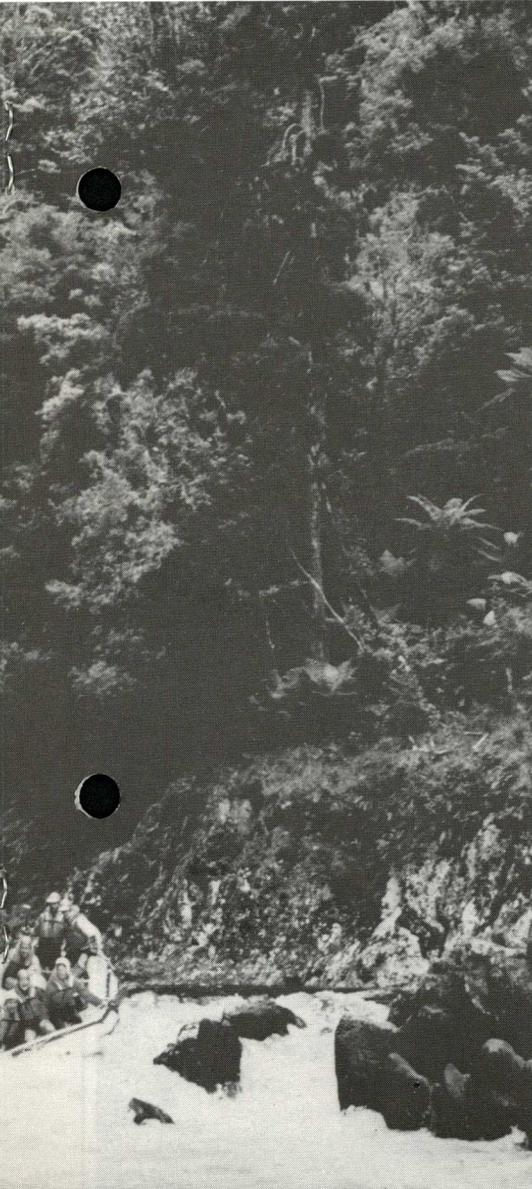
The need for greater statutory protection for wild and scenic rivers was recognised by Cabinet who, through the Minister for the Environment and the Minister of Works, issued a policy statement in December 1979. Government saw the Trust's job as advising interested groups and playing an advocacy role in the protection of rivers of wild and scenic value.

The Trust made representations concerning amending legislation which was subsequently passed by Government and came into law on 1 April 1981, as the Water and Soil Conservation Amendment Act 1981.

The Commission for the Environment and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Action Committee asked the Trust to apply for a National Water Conservation Order to protect the Motu River, the first application under the 1981 amendment. The Commission believed

Rafting the Upper Gorge of the Motu River. Photo: J. C. Horne.





that the Trust was the proper agency to make such an application where obviously a precedent was to be set for the procedures and criteria.

The Trust's Board agreed to make the application, believing that the Motu is of considerable importance as a wild and scenic river, and because it wished to see the Government's declared policy established, and the pattern of procedures and criteria secured.

Application was made to the Minister of Works and Development, who sought an opinion from the National Water and Soil Authority. The Authority agreed that the river was of national importance, and set a hearing that was held in Gisborne early in December 1982. The Trust's submission was made by Counsel from a legal firm in Auckland, supported by expert witnesses who know the area well. The Chairman of the Trust, Sir Thaddeus McCarthy, attended the first day of the Hearing. The outcome of the hearing was that a National Water Conservation Order was recommended for part of the Motu.

MANGANUI-A-TE-AO- RIVER

The Trust's earlier concern to protect the Manganui-a-te-Ao River in the central North Island led to it making an application to the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority that the minimum flow of the river be set at its natural level, in accordance with the Authority's powers. The Trust subsequently attended a hearing called by the Rangitikei/Wanganui Catchment Board. The Board has recommended to the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority that the minimum flow of the river be set at 90% percent of the natural level and that it should be maintained at that level for 5 years, from July 1982. The trust considers this a very satisfactory outcome.

The Hollard Gardens

The Hollard Gardens were generously gifted to the Trust by Mr and Mrs Bernard Hollard. They are south of Egmont National Park on Manaia Road, Ka-ponga, about 14 kms from Stratford, and consist of 6.4 hectares of exotic and native plants, ranging from tropical succulents to alpine species. They are among the most comprehensive and botanically important gardens in the country.

The Trust is responsible for the day to day running and long term management of the gardens. A Management Committee was set up in August 1982, consisting of Mr Ken Davidson, Chairman; Mr Allan Jellyman, Director of Parks, New Plymouth; and Mr Graeme Smith, Curator of the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust. The Committee is responsible to the Trust's Board for the daily

running and care of the Gardens and has appointed Mr Allan Hunter as plantsman to help Mr Hollard. The Committee controls the finances and prepares an annual budget and a quarterly report on the Gardens to the Trust's Board. It is also organising an overall landscape development plan which is being prepared by Tim Porteous, landscape architect employed by the Trust.

The plan provides for roadside parking, in co-operation with the Stratford County Council. It also includes signposting, upgrading the road frontage and the entrance, and providing a circular path system, information boards, and a handout brochure for visitors. A new area (2.2 hectares) has been added to the gardens, with many new plants donated by local people. A register of plants is being kept.



WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL LANDSCAPE STUDY

The Director of Planning for the Wellington Regional Council requested the Trust's assistance with a major landscape study, aimed at conserving, protecting and enhancing the landscape in the region. A study outline has been produced, and a visual landscape assessment and a biological inventory will be made.

As part of the study, staff of the Wellington Regional Council and the Biological Resource Centre, and the Trust's landscape architect have prepared a questionnaire designed to locate the most important biological features in the Wellington region. More than 1000 questionnaires have been

distributed to people and organisations such as interest groups, scientists, farmers, amateur botanists and other individuals, throughout the region. Already quite a few questionnaires have been completed and returned, indicating that the people living in the region are interested and want to be involved in the region's landscape.

The results will form the basis of a specific policy for the Wellington Regional Planning Scheme, and, by locating specific sites, will be used to protect areas of the landscape through the Trust's Open Space Covenant Scheme and other means.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS

The following are the Local Correspondents, employed by the Trust to help with field work, such as the assessment of land for Open Space Covenants, in the regions:

Northland

J. A. Childs Ph. 51-302 Whangarei
50 Te Paka Crescent

Whangarei

Waikato

A. E. Turley Ph. 65-654 Hamilton
11 Berkley Avenue
HAMILTON

Wanganui/Wairarapa/Hawkes Bay

K. E. Davidson Ph. 694-862 Wellington
33 Orr Crescent
LOWER HUTT

Nelson

A. E. Field Ph. 7257 Richmond
McShanes Road
RICHMOND

Christchurch

Dr I. Blair Ph. 489-571 Christchurch
65 Puriri Street
CHRISTCHURCH 4

Otago

Prof. R. Lister Ph. 774-437 Dunedin
10 Hart Street
DUNEDIN

Southland

R. R. Sutton Ph. 358-230 Invercargill
Lorneville
RD 4 INVERCARGILL

TRUST MEMBERSHIP

Since 1 August 1982, we have had fifteen new members join the Trust. Membership is now:

Ordinary Members:	130
Life Members	38
Corporate Members	40
Junior Members	5
Total	213

Open Space Covenants

Many of the Trust members and readers of the newsletter know about the Trust's Open Space Covenant scheme, but it is worth outlining it for those who don't. An Open Space Covenant is a means whereby a landowner can protect important features on the land, such as a wetland, a stand of native bush, or a wildlife habitat, while still retaining title to it. The Covenant is a legal agreement between the landowner and the Trust, which is registered against the title and binds the existing and any subsequent owner to manage the area in a specified way. The covenant can be for a set number of years, or forever. The scheme has the further advantages that:

- it ensures that the area is kept as the present owner feels it ought to be, even though ownership may change
- the Trust may help with maintenance of the area, e.g. financial assistance with fencing
- if the area is set aside from productive use the valuation may be reviewed, which may reduce the rates.

TWO DIVERSE OPEN SPACE COVENANTS IN SOUTHLAND

Among the special areas of Southland that are protected by Open Space Covenants, there are two that particularly illustrate the diversity and value of the areas that come under the Trust's care: a matai and kahikatea forest in the Mataura Valley, and a newly created wetland, the Redcliff Wetland Reserve, near Manapouri.

Bill Holm's Forest

Bill Holms is a well known farmer in Southland. On his land at Waimahaka in the lower Mataura Valley there are two areas (64 hectares) of dense matai and kahikatea forest which he and his family are protecting with an Open Space Covenant. The forest is in



Andrew Simm, the Trust's Senior Field Officer, and Mr Bill Holms, at Waimahaka, 1982.

excellent condition, of better quality than the forest in the adjoining scenic reserve, and it is botanically important as the best representation of the original forest that was widespread in the lower Mataura Valley. It supports considerable birdlife and is easily seen in the surrounding landscape which is mainly pasture with very little other native bush.

The forest will remain as part of the farm so that the family will continue to have a say and an interest in its future.

The Redcliff Wetland Reserve

The Southland Acclimatisation Society has done an excellent thing in creating a brand new wetland. It consists of 111 hectares in the Waiarau River Valley, some 12 km south-east of Manapouri, and is an outstanding asset in a district where wildlife habitats are disappearing.

The Society's aim in creating the wetland is to secure and improve wildlife and fish habitats, and to let local people and the public use the reserve for recreation, study,

and general enjoyment, without exposing the wildlife to dangers.

Observation over the 3 years following its establishment shows a spectacular increase in the species and numbers of water-associated birds, such as Grey Duck, Mallard Duck, Grey Teal, and Pukeko. There are both Brown and Rainbow Trout, and native fish.

Both the covenants protecting these very different areas have been drawn up in accordance with the owners' wishes and the Trust's criteria.

These are the kind of areas that can come under the Trust's protection through personal contact. For example, a covenant holder, proud of the way he or she and the Trust are protecting a special area, tells neighbouring landowners: they in turn decide to contact the Trust about a valley of bush

on their farm: this eventually leads to an Open Space Covenant.

The Trust prefers this sort of approach rather than having to ask a landowner to consider protecting the land.

While the Trust does not accept all suggestions for protecting areas, people should not hesitate to put forward their proposals. Then the Trust decides whether the area is suitable. A landowner may think that the stand of bush on the farm is too small: but it may well be scientifically important as the last example of that type of forest in the area. If you have some special area on your property, such as a stretch of remarkable coastline, a wetland, or a valley of native bush, think about whether it might be of scientific, recreational, or scenic importance. Suggest that the Trust looks at it: let the Trust decide.

OPEN SPACE COVENANTS

The Trust receives queries about the Open Space Covenant Scheme about twice a week. Since August twenty applications for Open Space Covenants have been approved by the Board. Over one hundred are being actioned, and the following are nearing completion. (These are in addition to those listed in Newsletter No. 5): (One hectare is about 2½ acres.)

SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

Davies, T. B.

18 hectares of Lake Maratoto near Ohaupo, and a narrow buffer of manuka on the lakeside. This is scientifically important as a peat lake.

Gluyas, W.

14 hectares of regenerating native forest, mainly tawa, at Waitomo.

SOUTHLAND LAND DISTRICT

Gunther, G. M. & Brown, M. F.

A 16 hectare stand of dense regenerating native forest near Invercargill which is a habitat for local birds.

Service, J. A.

9 hectares of native forest near Palmerston, an excellent example of native succession from dense gullies to spurs, set in attractive steep hill slopes.

Stewart, O. A. & C. C.

About 8 hectares of native

forest near Winton, lowland podocarp, dominated by kahikatea, matai, pokaka and rimu.

The following twenty-five Open Space Covenants have been registered and are now legally in force:

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

Holmes, P. D. & Barnes, J. B.

20.1 hectares. On the Tahekeroa-Puhoi Road, Kaukapakapa, near Waiwera. Amongst steep hill country in the Upper Waiwera Valley, 40 km from Auckland. Regenerating native forest, dominated by totara, puriri, kohekohe and taraire.

Kidd, G. E. & M. L.

2.1 hectares at Te Kopuru, on the North Wairoa River flats. One of the few areas of lowland forest in the area. Predominantly kahikatea, with a few rimus and two kauris.

Watt, G. E.

5.3 hectares on Mahurangi West Road, 12 km from Warkworth, overlooking Hauwai Bay, Mahurangi Harbour. Mixed exotic and native forest, predominantly pinus radiata, and totara, tanekaha, lancewood, Phoenix palms. Also a wide variety of birds.

Webster Family

(the late Mr G. E. Webster). Smokehouse Bay, Port Fitzroy, Great Barrier Island.

4.1 hectares. Bush covered slopes, largely manuka, *Hakea*, and second growth hardwoods. New trees have been planted over the last decade, and there are various facilities such as two smoke houses, and a bath house. The bay is an all weather anchorage, and is known as a haven for yachties.

SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

Brochendale Farms

(A. B. Cowan)
187.8 hectares. East of Barbers Road, on both sides of the Waipa River, 4.83 km up-river of Toa's Bridge, Otorohanga area. An outstandingly beautiful valley, steep 1000 ft sides, forest covered and a kiwi habitat.

Cowan, A. B.

42 hectares. Upper Waipa area,

Otorohanga. Native forest in excellent condition in four small blocks.

Caldwell, W. R. & A. A.

6.5 hectares. Mangaotaki, Piopio, in the hills of the northern King Country, adjacent to Whareorino State Forest, 43 km from Te Kuiti. Known as Blyth's Bush, it is dominated by tawa and kahikatea, with some rimu and miro. Good regeneration.

Crook, J. D.

4.5 hectares. On Maru Road, close to Te Awamutu-Arapuni Main Highway, 23 km from Kihikihi. Two areas of bush, both regenerating well, one with tawa, puketea and rata, the other including nikau palms.

Potter, W. G. & J. C.

45 hectares. On the Putaruru East Road, two areas of regenerating bush, on rolling, high sheep country close to where kiwis have been released.

Robertson, M. M.

23 hectares. On State Highway 3, 9 km west of Piopio between the highway and the Mangaotaki River. Attractive farmland steeply rolling to the river, with native bush in which new trees are being planted.

Stephenson, G. K. & C. G.

8 hectares. Waotu South Road, Putaruru. Two blocks of bush, among the last remaining forest remnants in the area. A wide range of native plants, including rewarewa, tawa, mahoe, and kamahi. This was the first Open Space Covenant to be registered (15/3/79).

TARANAKI LAND DISTRICT

Boggust, A.

24.2 hectares. Northern King Country, 50 km south of Te Kuiti. Near virgin native forest, with a variety of bird life.

Collier, K. R. et al.

222.9 hectares. Kakatahi, Hawera, on the banks of the Patea River. Regenerating bush, a habitat for tuis, kiwis, robins, and warblers.

Mathews, W. R.

(formerly owned by Mr P. J. Lintott).
136.3 hectares. Hawera, adjacent to the Collier property (see above) on the banks of the Patea river. Native forest.

Mathews, W. R.

77.7 hectares. Tangahoe Valley Road, near Hawera. Adjacent to the above property. It bounds the Meremere track, which is one of the features of the proposed hydro scheme, and is on the banks of the Patea river. The bush includes nikau palms, unusual in the area and is a habitat for kiwis.

WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT

Oliver, W. G. &

Brandon, E. S.
2.6 hectares. Ohura Road, Raetihi, on the south side of the Manganui-a-te-Ao river. Mature beech forest, with plenty of young rimu regenerating.

Robinson, N. H. & D. M.

97.2 hectares. "Lindis", on Spur Road, east of Pongaroa near Pahiatua. On a hill

country farm, half in mature beech forest and half in manuka and second growth scrub with some gorse. There is extensive rewarewa and the bush is rapidly regenerating. A habitat for pigeons and tuis.

Belkerling, A. W. & H. A.
 Mokekaha Road, Raetihi. 3.3 hectares on the south side of the Manganui-a-te-Ao river in two areas, covered in scenic bush. A good fishing river.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT

Baigent, Mr & Mrs P. N.
 1.6 hectares. West of Wakefield on the Wai-iti river. Near mature native forest remnant dominated by titoke, totara, rimu and kahikatea.

Puklowski, G. G. & H. G.
 5.72 hectares. At Pakawau, north of Collingwood on the road to Farewell Spit. A regenerating exotic forest remnant with a wide variety of species, including rata, pukatea, matai, rimu, kawakawa, and kahikatea. It can easily be seen from the road.

CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT

**Clayton Hill Co,
 Mr P. Mears**
 4.7 hectares. Rochford Road, Oxford County, North Canterbury. A remnant of the old Harewood Forest, a beech-podocarp forest, logged about a hundred years ago and burnt in the 1890s. The beech is regenerating, and there are a few kahikatea. There are also other native species such as broadleaf, Coprosma, pepperwood, fuchsia, lancewood. There are bell-birds and tuis, and the occasional pigeon.

Hodgen, M. R.
 2.06 hectares. Pyramid Valley, Harwarden, near Waikari in North Canterbury, 86 kms from Christchurch. This is known as the Pyramid Valley Swamp, which contains moa bones and is therefore archaeologically important. It is the most important moa swamp known to exist.

SOUTHLAND LAND DISTRICT

Holms, W. T.
 (See article *Two Diverse Open Space Covenants in Southland*).
 65.86 hectares. Waimahaka, at the edge of the Mataura Plain, on McKellar Road, 2 km east of Invercargill. Native bush in excellent condition, dominated by matai and kahikatea.

McKellar, A. J.
 13.86 hectares. McKellar Road, near Invercargill (see above). Flat, low lying land, with regenerating native bush. The common species are kamahi and rimu, with patches of manuka.

Mathieson, I. A. & R. M.
 63.5 hectares. Longwood, 50 km west of Invercargill and 1 km from the sea. Regenerating forest which was milled 70 years ago. An attractive stand, dominated by kamahi, rimu, and miro, with some totara, matai, and kahikatea.



NEW ZEALAND'S FORESTS

"The Artificial Bush.

If the ground can be spared, especially in some parts of the country where the forest has all been destroyed, a few acres of artificial bush would be a pleasing feature of an estate. Concerning its planting, a lesson may be taken from the natural reproduction of a forest. Here certain shrubs and young trees, varying in different localities, very quickly take possession of the cleared ground, so that in a few years' time a second growth, more dense than the original, will have come into being. Something akin to this may have been the forerunner of the original forest. The lesson to be learnt is that where no grazing animals interfere, and the climate is suitable, a forest will reproduce itself naturally. Now, what Nature does slowly man should surely be able to perform more rapidly."

Dr Leonard Cockayne,
Lyttelton Times, 1906