



Queen Elizabeth II

National Trust

For open space in New Zealand

Nga Kairauhi Papa

Open Space

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1000TH NATIONAL TRUST COVENANT REGISTERED!

More than 400 people gathered on the property of Alister, Ann and Antony Stubbs on Saturday, 5 October 1996 to commemorate the registration of the 1000th QEII National Trust open space covenant.

His Excellency, the Governor General and Lady Hardie Boys, the Prime Minister the Rt Hon Jim Bolger and Mrs Bolger, and the founding Chairperson of the Trust, the Rt Hon Sir Thaddeus McCarthy, were amongst the dignitaries present.

The Stubbs family have protected a third of their 672 hectare farm *Awatiro*, on Te Anga Road, 24 kilometres west of

Otorohanga. Over 13 kilometres of fencing has been required to protect the 213 hectares.

The covenant protects a dense native forest of tawa, hinau, pukatea, mangeao and podocarps, an underground cave network, stream systems and impressive rock outcrops.

Alister Stubbs explains that a desire to protect the area and its qualities was the motivation behind entering into an open space covenant:

"We really love the bush, that is probably the main reason we took out a covenant. And we want to see it protected for future generations as well as our



The Prime Minister, Rt Hon Jim Bolger speaking at the 1000th open space covenant event.

To his right are Their Excellencies Sir Michael and Lady Hardie Boys (obscured), Mrs Bolger, Trust Chairperson Maggie Bayfield, former Trust Deputy-Chairperson Gordon Stephenson (standing), Trust Director Sir Paul Reeves, the Governor-General's Aides-de-Camp, Alister, Ann and Antony Stubbs. Photo: Allan Johnston

own, and to make sure it survives untouched.

We thought protection by open space covenant was the best option. I am quite convinced we have done the

set of three new tracks to let people get around it more easily.

The tracks take walkers up to high spots to get good views over the bush and local landscape. They hope to put in

dairy farmer from Waotu, spoke of the genesis of the Trust and the role of Federated Farmers.

"What we wanted was an organisation run for farmers, by farmers to give people



The sign unveiled at the conclusion of formalities. From left: Antony Stubbs, His Excellency Sir Michael Hardie Boys, Alister Stubbs, the Prime Minister and Ann Stubbs. Photo: Allan Johnston

right thing. Even if we have to leave the property, the forest is protected forever."

They first considered formal protection in the early 1980s after the then Wildlife Service surveyed the bush for kokako and other birdlife.

"It is very interesting bush because it has karst formations through it. A lot of trees in the covenant only grow in limestone areas, and it is rich in ground and perching orchids," notes Alister.

The family is hoping to use the covenant as a focus for ecotourism, a very strong industry in the Waitomo district. Blackwater rafting, outdoor adventures and horse-trekking are all popular local pursuits.

Already they have many school groups coming to visit the bush, and they now have a

more tracks, because as Mr Stubbs says: "It's not the sort of country you would let people go through without tracks, particularly because of the presence of tomos".

The formal part of the day started with the arrival by airforce helicopter of the Governor General and Lady Hardie Boys. The Prime Minister and Mrs Bolger arrived shortly afterwards.

Speeches were held in a natural amphitheatre with the covenant as a backdrop.

Rua Anderson and other members of the Ruapuha Uekaha Hapu Trust opened the ceremony with karakia and a blessing.

Gordon Stephenson, the owner of open space covenant number 1, former deputy-Chairperson of the Trust and a

confidence it wasn't something being imposed upon them.

We are the only country in the world that has a queue of farmers wanting to place restrictive covenants on their properties for no financial gain or grants except for fencing. Nowhere else is that happening. In the US or the UK you would have to pay the landowner megabucks," he noted.

"Here we have an independent organisation set up to service the requests and needs of farmers, rather than bludgeoning them into doing something they didn't want to do.

The number of heart-warming stories you come across the personal sacrifice because people wanted their bush protected," he adds.

"I am absolutely thrilled about

the 1000 covenants. Not many of us are given the opportunity to see a dream come true, yet it has been a dream come true for me. The 1000th covenant event was really a very moving occasion."

Trust Chairperson Maggie Bayfield paid tribute to the commitment and work the Stubbs' put into their covenant. "Landowners themselves shoulder the greatest proportion of costs of establishing a covenant," she said.

"Thanks must go to the Stubbs family for their commitment in protecting this marvellous forest. We must also recognise the commitment of the 999 other landowners before them, who have made sacrifices to ensure future generations inherit a landscape which is visually and ecologically diverse.

Lowland forests and wetlands are poorly represented in the Crown protection estate.

These areas are immensely important as we strive to protect our unique biodiversity. Lowland forest remnants support the greatest diversity of plants and animals of all New Zealand's forest ecosystems. If the Trust was relevant in 1977 when the conservation philosophy was far from mainstream, and the Crown still subsidised the clearing of native forest for agricultural development, how much more relevant is it in the late 1990s," she asked.

The Prime Minister spoke of the role the National Trust and landowners play in helping the government to achieve its important goals for conservation and in particular, biodiversity.

The Prime Minister also expressed his admiration for what had been achieved by landowners in his own region through voluntary protection.

The Governor General, Sir Michael Hardie Boys, spoke of

the "global conservation imperative" and the need for each individual to take responsibility for their actions. Landowners voluntarily protecting their land with the National Trust were clearly taking this message on board, he noted.

Sir Michael then unveiled a carved wooden sign (carved by Southland Regional Representative, Roger Sutton) commemorating the 1000th covenant. Finally Sir Michael was joined by the Prime Minister in planting a number of commemorative trees.

Throughout the day, guests had arrived, picnicked, walked the tracks through the covenant and generally enjoyed the good weather and splendid setting. Many people contributed to making the day a success, not least the Stubbs family themselves.

AROHA ISLAND ECOLOGICAL CENTRE OPENING

On a beautiful Northland day with Aroha Island looking at its best, the Trust's Aroha Island Ecological Centre was officially opened on Saturday, 23 November 1996. An assembly of 120 guests witnessed the cutting of the ribbon by Arthur Cowan, sheep farmer, noted conservationist, founding trustee of the NZ Native Forests Restoration Trust and a current Director of the National Trust.

Speakers included John Carter, MP for Northland, Pat Baker, Chairman of the Lottery Heritage and Environment Committee, John Gale of the Miranda Naturalists Trust and Maggie Bayfield, Chairperson of the National Trust Board.

All guest speakers praised the foresight of the Trust in

establishing the Centre, noting that it fulfilled an important need in Northland towards raising awareness of conservation issues in general and the plight of New Zealand's national symbol, the kiwi, in particular.

Two National Trust covenant life members Lindsay Charman and Wendy Sporle, who are now involved in the Kiwi Recovery Programme in Northland, described the various initiatives being taken to halt the decline of kiwi. Both expressed their support for the Aroha Island Ecological Centre, the Trust's work in general and the opportunity for the Department of Conservation and the Trust to work together on Northland conservation issues.

Aroha Island is 12 kilometres north west of Kerikeri on the shores of the Kerikeri Inlet. Previous owners Margaret and Colin Little entered into an open space covenant with the Trust in order to protect the Island and prevent possible residential development. The property was sold to the Trust in 1991 in anticipation that it would be used as a focus for the Trust's work.

Importantly, Aroha Island contains a resident population of the threatened New Zealand Brown Kiwi. The existence of kiwi, the potential of the Island as a site for environmental education and the receipt or forecast of significant donations from a number of individuals and charitable bodies enabled

the National Trust Board to decide in December 1995 to proceed with the establishment of the Centre.

Initial funding for new construction was underwritten by the Trust from the Dr Lucy Moore estate bequest. Dr Moore had a keen interest and enthusiasm for environmental education, particularly in the field of ecological protection.

As well as a major Lottery Grants Board grant of \$100,000 received in July 1996, other donations and grants for the project have exceeded \$42,000, with more likely. It is intended that the Centre will be financially self-sustaining.

Aroha Island is a tranquil location ideal for families. Visitors can enjoy open space to relax in as well as calm estuary water with the opportunity to canoe to offshore islands or through the mangroves.

Visitors wishing to stay on the Island have a range of options from which to choose, be it camping, self contained cottage or homestay with meals provided. Discount rates are available to National Trust members.

Since its opening, the Centre has attracted a steady flow of day and overnight visitors. It is now clear from comments made in the visitors' book that the Centre

is fulfilling an important need in Northland by raising awareness of conservation issues in an appropriate setting.



Wendy Sporle addresses guests at the opening of the Aroha Island Ecological Centre.

Contact and bookings:

Further information, accommodation and hire charges can be obtained from the Aroha Island Ecological Centre Manager
Telephone: 09-407 5243 Facsimile: 09-407 5246
or write to Private Box 541, Kerikeri

HAMISH ENSOR RESIGNS

In May of last year Hamish Ensor tendered his resignation to the Minister of Conservation from the position of Trust Chairperson. Mr Ensor's resignation came as a result of injuries sustained in a farming accident. The then Minister of Conservation, Hon Denis Marshall, in reluctantly accepting the resignation, stated:

"I am truly sorry you have decided to resign from the position of Chair of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust. I accept it

with deep regret, although I am very sympathetic for your reasons for doing so. In your time as Chair, the QEII National Trust has gone from strength to strength, and I have had great confidence in your chairmanship."

Mr Ensor's fellow Directors paid tribute to his contribution at the May Board meeting and later noted in a letter to him that:

"As a result of the initiatives you have

pursued, the Trust's standing in the eyes of the Minister, his advisors, the wider conservation community and the rural community has grown considerably."

Hamish and his wife Belinda farm the 4,300 hectare Glanaan Station in the Upper Rakaia. Hamish is now increasingly participating in farming activities.

Maggie Bayfield, a Director of the Trust since 1991, was appointed Chair in July 1996.

FROM THE TRUST CHAIRPERSON

One of the first tasks I have on being honoured by the appointment to the Chair is to look at the priorities for the Trust during my term of office. To this end, I and my fellow Directors will be holding a strategic planning session in early March, to ensure the Trust continues to build on its success to date.

In the twenty years since it was established the National Trust has firmly established for itself a significant role in the protection of our unique landscapes and biodiversity. Its strengths are its independence and permanence. While we all strive to improve the details, the fundamental aims and objectives have remained, and I believe should remain unchanged.

The first open space covenant was registered in 1977, the 500th in 1992 and we celebrated the 1000th in 1996 – an impressive increase in activity over time.

The challenge for the Trust is to keep pace with this exponential growth in the demand for its services while ensuring the areas covenanted are of high value. Of course, part of that means ensuring that the Trust is adequately resourced as well as having effective procedures to do the job. In times of fiscal restraint we still receive significant support from Government and we have recently been able to simplify the way this funding is made available to the Trust. I hope that we can meet increasing demand and I am heartened by the support of the many organisations and individuals who assist in a range of ways with covenants.

While I, and the Trust Directors, firmly believe that Crown funding should always remain a significant component of funding of the Trust as it recognises the “national good” being achieved by landowners through the Trust, I hope the Trust can further encourage support of its work from other

sources. I am humbled when I learn of the contributions now made by individuals and organisations such as Forest & Bird branches and other conservation groups. A further challenge is to get the achievements of the Trust better recognised in the wider community. As ‘quiet achievers’ with no need to advertise to stimulate demand for its services, the Trust is not well known outside its client group. Changing this won’t be easy but it is a pre-requisite, I believe, to securing funding support whether from the Crown or the private sector.

I look forward to the opportunity, with my fellow Directors, in facing these challenges while continuing the good work started by my predecessor, Hamish Ensor, in scrutinising all aspects of the Trust’s operation. I hope to see the Trust well on the way to the celebration of the 2000th covenant.

Maggie Bayfield
Trust Chairperson

TRUST RECEIVES LOTTERY SUPPORT

The Trust was fortunate to be the recipient of two significant grants from Lottery Grants Board in 1996.

The first totalling \$22,500 was to assist with the removal of wilding pines from the Trust’s 177 hectare property at Miro Bay in the Marlborough Sounds.

A contractor was engaged and during August and September a total of 815 trees felled and 210 seedlings pulled.

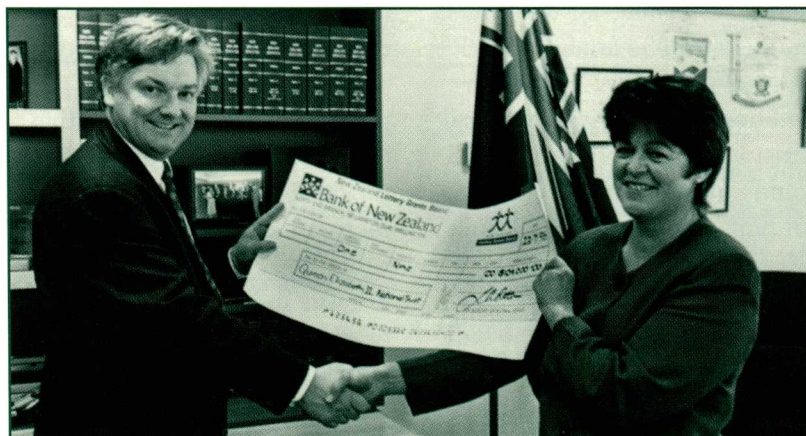
Regeneration of a native forest cover, already well advanced in much of the property, will be enhanced as a result of the project.

The second grant received

totalled \$100,000 towards the establishment of the Aroha Island Ecological Centre (see article page 3).

The National Trust is most

grateful for this support from the Lottery Grants Board without which these two worthwhile projects could not have advanced



Trust Chairperson Maggie Bayfield, receiving a replica of the Lottery Grants Board cheque from Internal Affairs Minister, Hon. Peter Dunne in August 1996.

COVENANTORS WIN CONSERVATION AWARD

National Trust covenantors took first and second prize in the inaugural Aoraki Conservation Award held in 1996.

The award is sponsored by Trustbank South Canterbury and is divided into two categories, the first recognising conservation efforts on the nominees own land, the second for efforts on other land.

It was in the former category that Ian Morrison of Bush Farm, Kakahu, south of Geraldine, was declared the winner. On his 190 hectare property, Ian's conservation objective has been to preserve in perpetuity the outstanding range of botanical and geological values.

Botanically, Bush Farm has one of the largest podocarp-broadleaf-hardwood forest remnants remaining in the Canterbury region and this provides important habitat for wildlife, including kereru and Long Tailed Bat. Ian has fenced and protected 87 hectares of his farm with a Trust covenant and

put considerable effort into controlling animal pests such as goats and possums.

The decision to award Ian the overall prize was made, in part, in recognition of the 'significant personal and financial commitment' that Ian has made towards protecting the conservation values on his property.

The runners-up in this category were covenantors Graeme and Chris Henrikson of Totara Valley, Pleasant Point in recognition of their efforts in protecting 14 hectares of lowland forest on their property.

The National Trust congratulates both Ian Morrison and Graeme and Chris Henrikson on their well deserved success.



Ian Morrison receives the Aoraki Conservation Award from Conservation Minister Hon. Denis Marshall. Looking on is Rosemary Acland of the Aoraki Conservation Board. Behind them is the Chair of the Board, Mr Ian Rodger (left) and Ian Morrison's son, Grant. Photo: Timaru Herald

SCULPTURE EXHIBITION ADDS VALUE TO GARDEN VISITING

Visitors to the two Trust gardens, Tupare and Hollard Gardens, during the BNZ Taranaki Rhododendron Festival late last year, got more than they bargained for.

As always, the two gardens were in top shape for the garden enthusiasts who annually flock from all over New Zealand. In addition, the first QEII National Trust Sculpture Exhibition held jointly in both gardens provided art buffs with something extra to admire.

The idea was to bring a new artistic dimension to the already established and beautiful surroundings which would show the gardens off and encourage more visitors. The flowing

landscape of Tupare in New Plymouth and the garden rooms of Hollard Gardens at Kaponga lend themselves admirably to display of large sculptures and the exhibition was a success.

Many visitors who had never been to the gardens before were drawn by the sculptures. Others who came only to see the gardens and were unaware that the sculptures were in place, felt they had received good value for their money.

Twenty-one artists from Rotorua to Wellington exhibited nearly 50 sculptures in a range of media including stoneware, Taranaki andesite, Oamaru stone, marble, limestone, polyplast concrete, bronze and

wood. They were enthusiastic about the opportunity to display their art in such attractive and appropriate "galleries" and many inquiries have been received about the next exhibition, plans for which are under way.

Another attraction at Tupare is the recently refurbished Chapman-Taylor house which is now available as an exclusive venue for small dinner parties. Work on the house has ensured that it complies to health and safety standards while retaining its old-world, Tudor-style charm.

For information on the Trust gardens, contact Greg Rine, Gardens Manager, (06) 764 6544.

RECENTLY REGISTERED COVENANTS

FAR NORTH

Seon Covenant

One of the most northern hard beech forest remnants in New Zealand has been protected by Terri and Gregory Seon of Berghans Point, Hihi.

Their 19.2 hectare covenant is part of an estimated 600 hectares of native bush on the Point, which can easily be seen from Coopers Beach and Mangonui. The Seon covenant is high up on the steep-sided Mt Whakaangi, and gives good views to the northwest towards Ahipara and up to North Cape, says Terri Seon.

The protection put in place by the Seons is quite critical to retaining the coastal kauri podocarp forest, which has very high ecological values, says Regional Representative Fenton Hamlin.

This forest includes a rare creeping shrub rata and numerous large kauri. North Island brown kiwi are present, as are pied tits. "It's taken quite a long time to conclude this covenant, and I am delighted it is now registered," he says.

"The Seons faced criticism from neighbours who tried to pressure them into milling their timber, and it's been quite a battle for them."

"There are a number of other properties also now being protected in the Berghans Point area. The Seon covenant has been a catalyst for the others."

Bannister Covenant

John Bannister of Ngawha Springs near Kaikohe already has two major covenants on his farm. John has been tirelessly active as an ambassador and advocate for the National Trust

and its work in Northland. The Trust is extremely grateful for his commitment.

Prior to recently selling his property, John has added an area of puriri and totara bush, as well as some regenerating kauri and towhai bush totalling 19.5 hectares to the 151 hectares of bush and geothermal wetlands he had previously protected. About half the total property is protected with the National Trust.

The newly covenanted area rises from swamp to cover a low hill of moderate contour. A wide range of species is protected by the covenant.

CENTRAL NORTHLAND

Lee Covenant

A significant totara dominant remnant has been protected by Brett Lee on his dairy farm at Marua, 10km east of Hikurangi. The compact remnant of a hectare has been cut over in the past, and has a good range of other species with an excellent lower canopy and ground cover, thanks to Brett having fenced the majority of it 14 years ago.

Kauri, kahikatea, karaka, rewarewa, puriri, tanekaha, titoki, five-finger, mahoe, cabbage trees and putaputaweta are all present. The bush supports a good bird population.

Perkins Family Covenant

It took almost six kilometres of fencing to protect the new Perkins covenant at Tinopai on the Kaipara Harbour.

Richard and Elizabeth Perkins have protected all of the coastline on their sheep and cattle farm, including mangroves and coastal forest remnants.

They had already fenced 2.2 km, and the Trust helped fund the remainder of fencing to secure the 21.7ha covenant.

Regional Representative Murray Tapp is impressed with the scope of this covenant. "This is a leading covenant, because by fencing off their whole riparian strip the adjacent mangroves are protected and run-off into the harbour is reduced."

Beaches, mangroves, bluffs, and three bush areas are included within the covenant area. The forest remnants include puriri, totara, taraire, kahikatea, kauri, kohekohe, karaka, kowhai, titoki, ngaio, rimu, and cabbage trees.



Richard Perkins is dwarfed by one of the large kauri in his covenant.

Sommerville Covenant

John and Monica Sommerville now have their second registered covenant, a 3.5 hectare forest remnant at Karaka Road, Tangowahine, 31 km north of Dargaville.

The bush, on medium to steep land, has been fenced for some time, so it's in good condition with a full understorey says

Native Forest Restoration

by Tim Porteous



PUBLISHED by the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, this practical handbook contains essential information for individuals and organisations managing and restoring areas of native forest. It also contains revegetation information for those wishing to create, enlarge or enhance areas of native forest on their land.

Native Forest Restoration contains sections on the following important topics:

- Starting a management programme
- Background factors to consider
- Animal control and eradication techniques
- Weed identification and control methods (Colour identification photos and detailed control methods for over 40 common problem weeds of native forests)
- Revegetation principles and techniques
- Propagating native plants (Seed collection, cleaning and treatment suggestions for over 60 common native trees and shrubs)
- Site preparation and planting techniques
- Post-planting treatments
- Revegetation on specific sites (Planting in manuka, kanuka, tauhinu, gorse, broom, bracken, grassland)

The Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Monsanto (NZ) Ltd, in producing this handbook.

Monsanto

A5 size, wire spiral bound and plastic laminated cover for easy use in the field, the handbook contains over 200 pages of technical information and advice. It includes 86 black and white and 46 colour photos and 11 line drawings. Price \$29.95, Trust Members \$24.95.

A glossary of more specialised terms enables lay people to confidently use the handbook and there are references for people who want more detailed information. The handbook is fully indexed.

ORDER FORM: Native Forest Restoration: A Practical Guide for Landowners

GST Tax Invoice No. 19-456-900. All prices include GST and Packaging and Postage.

Send To: Trust Secretary, QEII National Trust, PO Box 3341, Wellington. Tel 0-4-472 6626, Fax 0-4-472 5578.

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Regional Representative Murray Tapp. Trees protected in the covenant include kauri, puriri, totara, rimu, taraire, kohekohe, red matipo, tanekaha and kawakawa.

While the block was previously logged, it now has a very good canopy. It is good kiwi habitat and carnivorous kauri snails are also present.

The Sommerville covenant is visible from Karaka Road because of its eye-catching conical shape and the diversity of its vegetation, Mr Tapp says.

The surrounding land is being taken permanently out of grazing and planted in production forestry.

Batten Covenant

When James and Rhoda Batten retired from dairy farming, they bought a block of land to run finishing cattle at Te Arai Point Road, Mangawhai, in the Wellsford district.

Their work was only beginning again – they're very committed to upgrading their property, and have spent a lot of time and money working on their two covenant areas says Regional Representative Murray Tapp.

The two blocks covenanted are rolling to steep, east-facing sidings totalling 11.23 hectares with a predominant cover of secondary forest.

The biggest block of eight hectares has been fenced now for six years. This block contains a wide range of native tree and shrub species.

The second smaller block is being revegetated by the Battens who have planted miro, taraire, matai, puriri, karaka, pigeonwood, puka, lacebark, tarata, titoki, rewarewa and tawa trees.

The covenanted blocks are a great seed source for native

Open Space Covenants		
As at 20 February 1997, there were 1,006 registered covenants totalling 41,285 hectares, with a further 327 areas totalling 58,747 hectares approved and proceeding towards registration. The breakdown by Land District (which differs from our Regional Representatives' boundaries) is as follows:		
REGISTERED OPEN SPACE COVENANTS AS AT 20/2/97		
LAND DISTRICT	TOTAL NO.	AREA PROTECTED (HA)
North Auckland	198	3,960
South Auckland	241	6,600
Gisborne	50	8,345
Hawkes Bay	45	1,253
Taranaki	57	1,660
Wellington	173	9,578
Marlborough	4	201
Nelson	51	1,643
Westland	3	20
Canterbury	78	2,65
Otago	38	3,885
Southland	68	1,482
	1,006	41,285

woodpigeons and tui, Mr Tapp says.

WAIKATO

Hunt Covenant

Marion and Mervyn Hunt are dairy farmers who live at Waotu, 22km from Putaruru. They have recently protected two outstanding tall tawa forest remnants totalling 16.25 hectares on easy land on their farm.

Fenced since 1983, the bush has a very good understorey of ferns and supplejack, and supports a good bird population. Before fencing it was so open a car could be driven through it, Mervyn says.

The covenanted remnants make a striking contribution to the local landscape, and include species such as kahikatea, pukatea, kohekohe, mangeao and rewarewa. One rimu tree

present in the bush is very tall and highly visible.

The Hunt covenant adjoins a small District Council reserve, and are near to the Stephenson, Lamb, Wilson, Pethybridge, Hedges and Mason covenants.

Livingston Covenant

To prevent a small bush remnant disappearing as a result of livestock destruction, Guy Livingston of Harepepe, Pirongia, protected it with the National Trust. Until it was fenced, the 1.54 hectare tawa remnant was used for shade and shelter for sheep and cattle.

As the covenant is at the junction of two streams stock were attracted to the water and, at the same time, depleted the understorey. When Mr Livingston lost some of the larger trees, he found the bush would have to be fenced and protected if it was to sustain

itself. He's pleased to have the bush protected now: "I get a lot of pleasure out of it."

Mamaku and wheki ferns are also present, and a few mangeo are also growing in the covenant.

Regional Representative Tim Oliver understands this island of bush was marked on an 1864 map of the district. "It's especially pleasing the bush survived for the next 130 years and that it's now formally protected and is being enhanced."

Other nearby covenants include Guy's brother Alan, who has protected six hectares of forest in the back corner of his farm, the Firth covenant, and the O'Connor covenant.

The Waikato Branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society helped Guy pay for some of the fencing costs. They also gave him some large pittosporum and akeake plants to enhance the edge of the covenant.

Self Family Covenant

Carole and Gary's Self's new covenant at Ngaroma, is a valuable and visible remnant in a district which was largely been cleared of bush after the Second World War. The 6.4 hectare covenant on a steep conical hill preserves an historic tiered pa site, as well as the distinctive bush remnant.

The covenant is a lower altitude outlier to Pureora Forest Park, and is 42km southeast of Te Awamutu. The bush is tall tawa and podocarp, with many emergents including kahikatea, rimu and miro as well as pukatea, hoheria and kamahi.

"We purchased the farm in 1989, and Gary and I just love native bush," Carole says. "I am pleased about the covenant because now the bush will be there forever. My children just

love it."

It was originally a very big sawmilling area, with large tracts of land milled, with the local landscape largely denuded, they say. "Our farm is virtually tree-free apart from some gullies," Gary says.

At 460 metres, the hill is the highest point for some distance, and there are panoramic views over to the Kaimai Range and to Ngaruawahia. The Pureora Forest Park is nearby, but no other nearby private land has any formal protection on its bush, they say. Regional Representative Tim Oliver hopes the example set by the Self family will act as a catalyst for other landowners in the district to covenant.

Rotowaro Downs Covenant

Two endangered native fish species, black mudfish and giant kokopu make a 19.4 hectare wetland near Huntly their home.

Farmers Allan and Dawn Metcalfe live at the end of Ginn Road, 14 km from Huntly on the western shores of Lake Waahi. They have placed a covenant on their lake margin and wetland.

The covenant consists of a complex of pasture grasses, rushes, sphagnum moss, scattered manuka, gorse, blackberry and ferns, as well as a canopy of pussy willow with scattered swamp coprosma, carex and more dense manuka.

This covenant protects and enhances the lower reaches of Waikokowai Stream which provides access, spawning and habitat for giant kokopu.

It is also an important site for bitterns to nest, and a significant part of Lake Waahi.

Regional Representative Tim Oliver says the area has been very modified as it was totally cleared for farming in the past.

Support from Coalcorp has enabled the purchase of plants which the Metcalfes have used to revegetate 800m of the Waikokowai Stream adjacent to the covenant.

Inside the main fence there's another fence so stock can graze the pastures down in summer, but can be moved out in winter when the water table rises. This pasture area is not a sensitive habitat for the native fish, and it helps keep the weeds under control Dawn says.

While there are many exotic shrubs and willows, they provide valuable shade and protective habitat for birds and the native fish.

Coalcorp paid for the fencing and survey of this covenant, and it has also fenced off much of the margins of Lake Waahi. Nearby is the Arthur Schaare Memorial Bush, originally covenanted by Dawn's mother Coralie Schaare, and now owned by Greg and Hayley Straker. This has banded kokopu living in it.

Huebner Covenant

A horseshoe shaped 22.9 hectare block on the south side of the largely forested Manaia Harbour, this new covenant faces north and protects regenerating forest, shrubland and revegetation.

Rainer and Shanti Huebner have protected this land, 20km south of Coromandel, to preserve the tranquillity of the existing landscape and natural values next to the Mana Retreat Centre, a holistic centre for seminars and retreats, and the Tara School, a Steiner-based primary school, which they established up the hill from the covenant. Both the school and centre benefit immensely from the protection of the natural environment and indigenous forest.

Large kohekohe, puriri, young kauri and nikau, a few pohutukawa and the occasional maire are present, as well as numerous kowhai. Valley sides are covered with regenerating kanuka and manuka scrub which is regenerating.

The new covenant also has high soil conservation values, as it rises from 100 to 200 metres above sea level, and is made up of rolling to moderately steep sidlings. A rocky stream with a continuous bush canopy and a 15 metre rocky cascading waterfall are features of this covenant.



The Huebner covenant with Manaia Harbour in the background.

● Clayton Covenant

Nine kilometres south of Coromandel on the main Thames to Coromandel road at Manaia Hill is the lifestyle property of Kerry and Anne Clayton. The couple, retired dairy farmers, have protected a 12.8 hectare forest remnant on their land.

"The bush is made up of seven little gullies along a steep hillside, and although it doesn't look like much at first, there is a lot more bush in there than you realise from the outside," Anne says.

Their forest is a mix of old kanuka and manuka, and a wide range of bigger trees including several very old rata trees. Podocarps are present, as are kohekohe, puriri, rewarewa, mahoe, kamahi, cabbage trees and mamaku. Nikau, kohekohe and puriri are the dominant species.

The bush gully supports a wide range of birds, particularly wood pigeons which use the bush as a breeding area in spring, with up to 30 at one time, Anne says. Tui are increasing in numbers.

Anne says they used to be able

to hear kiwi, but don't any more. Predators may have killed them all, and in the six years they've lived there, Kerry has shot 10 wild cats. "We've got bait stations all through the bush, and Environment Waikato laid a line of bait stations through the middle." The Coromandel Forest Park is nearby, the Huebner covenant is 5km to the south and the Brickell covenant 12km away at Coromandel.

The Claytons' covenant protects their bush from logging, retains the wildlife values of the remnant, and contributes to soil stability.

Hedges Covenant

Christine Hedges, a Waotu dairy farmer, has protected three small areas -fenced since 1968 – of her farm with the National Trust.

Covenanting is the final step in the protection process of nearly 30 years, she says. Totalling 4.3 hectares, some of the new covenant can be seen from Lake Arapuni Road.

One area is tall tawa and mangeao, contiguous with a

larger block of forest on Maori land, which has recently also been protected.

The second area is relatively small but includes two ancient and huge karaka trees which were originally brought up from Otaki and planted by the then Maori inhabitants. They are estimated to be about 160 years old.

The third area is a gully of kanuka and regenerating tawa and podocarps which is adjacent to Christine's existing covenant. This area was previously part of the Stephenson covenant, the first National Trust covenant.

These forest remnants are important in the Waotu district. Many of the remnants are already protected with the Trust including the Stephenson, and Hunt covenants. There are sufficient forest remnants in the Waotu district to sustain a healthy population of native birds.

Christine grows thousands of native seedlings for planting out on the farm, and her son Stephen Hoyte, a Ruakura scientist, assists her.

"The regeneration is well on its way. My kids used to drive their motorbikes around in it, but now it's hard to walk through. You can see 20 years work which is the great thing. It never finishes, and now we are getting the noxious things out, including pulling out the barberry which has crept into the blocks."

Killing rats by bait to reduce bird predation is also keeping them busy now. "It's a long, slow process," she says.

down to the McLaren Falls Scenic Reserve. This is one of a number of covenants along the river which may be involved. This stretch of river has been described as one of the most scenic in the Tauranga area.

Melville Covenant

Jack and Jean Melville of Whakatane have joined forces with their son Keith and daughter in law Penny to protect a 12.4 hectare tawa covered valley five kilometres southeast

them using a tape recording of their calls and then shooting them."

From the high ridges, commanding views of the Whakatane coastline can be seen, as well as of the surrounding countryside.

The Department of Conservation helped develop the public Ngatapuotoi walkway through part of the covenant, as part of a local network of walkways from Whakatane to Ohope. Bay of Plenty Electricity generously paid for the boardwalk over the peat bogs in the bottom of the gullies.

"Toi was one of the first inhabitants here somewhere about 800AD, and his pa was only two miles nearer the coast from here. The walkway is named after him, and follows the track of another renegade, an ancestor of Te Kooti."



Part of the Hedges covenant.

BAY OF PLENTY

Grant Covenant

Started off by Bob and Maureen Bryan, and completed by the Grants, this 4.6 hectare covenant in two areas is adjacent to the Burke covenant near McLaren Falls.

The covenant is 30km from Tauranga on the Kaimai Road, and it protects a totara and tanekaha remnant along one side of the margin of the Mangakorengorengo River.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council has been interested in putting in a scenic walkway from State Highway 29

of Whakatane.

Jack Melville says mature rimu were logged out of their bush years ago, but now there are a dozen young ones up to 10 metres tall coming through the tawa canopy.

"We were very much relieved to get this area covenanted, and the Department of Conservation is doing a good job assisting with possum control and the population has been significantly reduced.

Tui numbers have built up but both mynas and magpies are "playing havoc" with the native birds, he says. "I have been controlling them by attracting

Ohiwa Harbour to Bryans Bay Covenants

A magnificent cliff face of pohutukawa has been protected with a series of new covenants east of Opotiki. The cliffs contain natural features of national significance. Regional Representative Stephen Parr explains the covenants encompass the total stretch of 100 metre high cliff face from the Ohiwa Harbour in the west through to Bryans Beach in the east.

The covenant series starts with Pauline Tuck's 1.7 hectares of protected pohutukawa on the edge of her Onekawa Mata Farm, the existing Gawn covenant, moves to a small council area and then three small private sections, each with a small area protected. Eric and Mary Anderson have 0.2 hectares protected, while Bruce and Noeline Adams have 0.5 ha

and Linda and Ken Dalley have 0.6 ha of the cliffs protected.

There has been a lot of interest in this project from the Department of Conservation, Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, and Project Crimson, Stephen says. The covenants protect archaeological, cultural, landscape and foreshore values, he says.

The pohutukawa has an understorey of taupata, houpapa and kawakawa. A report in 1991 by Geoff Walls of DOC found this was the only pohutukawa remnant on the coast which had not been significantly disturbed.

GISBORNE

Berkahn Covenant

Tawa seedlings carpet the forest floor in many places in David Berkahn's new covenant on his farm at Tahora, 74km northwest of Gisborne.

The 5.3 hectare forest remnant clothes the top of a small hill which can be easily seen from the inland loop road through the Poverty Bay hill country Regional Representative Malcolm Piper says.

There is little protected bush on this area, and logging tracks are still evident on the north side of the bush.

The bush is predominantly mature tawa with a 16 to 18 metre canopy, with a mix of tawa, fuchsia and mahoe along the ridges and higher slopes. Some of the tawa are huge, with a diameter of more than two metres. Other species present include rimu, kahikatea, totara, beech and matai.

David Berkahn fenced this sheltered bush remnant 10 years ago, so it was recovering well from previous grazing when the Trust started negotiating with him. His parents, Daisy and Peter, already have a covenant

over a major gully system on their Hawke's Bay farm.

Campbell-Snelling and Snelling Covenant

Gillian Campbell-Snelling, who has a degree in fine arts and botany, and teaches with her Canadian husband Douglas Snelling at Wairoa College, admits she is as equally botany-minded as she is farm-minded.

"When a native tree puts down its roots it basically has a home," she says. Gillian sees their farm as a huge sculpture. The three new covenanted areas link the farm together.

In total they have covenanted 69.8 hectares of their farm, "Waiparere", 15 km up the Mangapoike Valley, some 25 km from Wairoa. The covenant fulfils a wish that the recently deceased Mrs D.P. Goodall, Gillian's mother, and former owner of the property, had for the farm's unique areas of flora and fauna.

And the covenant is a tribute to the dedication of Gillian, who

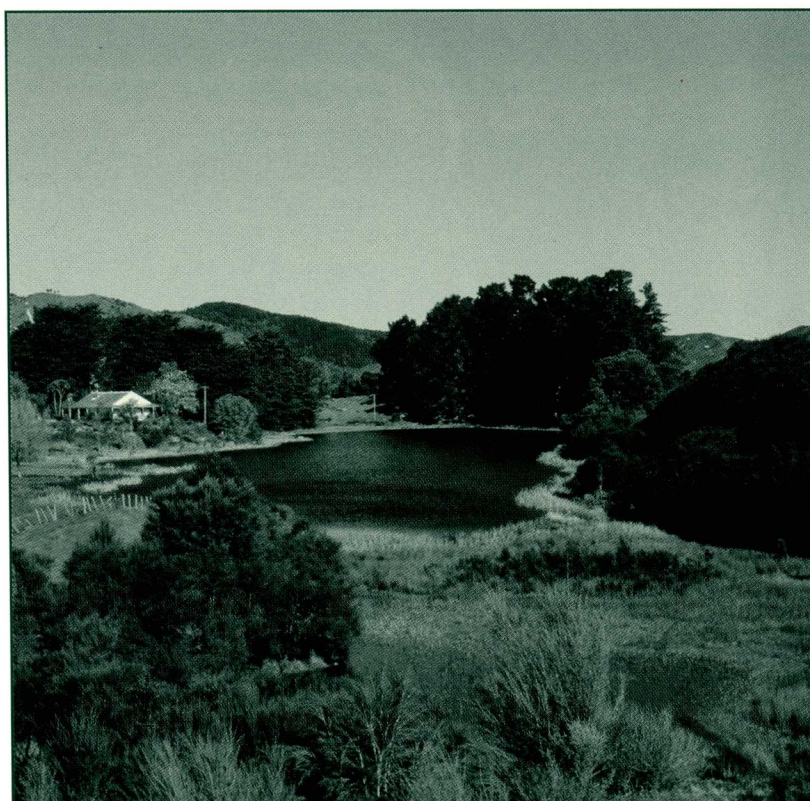
has made a substantial commitment in protecting a major part of the farm. Not many people would sacrifice this much land as it is all too easy to sell for monetary rewards says Regional Representative Malcolm Piper.

On easy rolling limestone hill country, the new covenant areas cover a wide variety of vegetation: forest remnant, secondary forest, scrub, and wetlands.

The smallest of their covenants is a three hectare block dominated by spring-fed Lake Waiparere, which sits next to their homestead. Estimated to be 24 metres deep, the lake is thought to be fed from Lake Waikaremoana. At one end of the lake is a pre-European canoe post and a sleeping pit.

"The lake is a source of water for the whole farm, and even during a long drought we have no water problems. It is a big reservoir feeding all the creeks."

"Around the lake we are revegetating with kahikatea, rimu, kowhai and cabbage trees



The smallest of the Snelling covenants includes Lake Waiparere.

with one side having an established manuka "nursery". The lake is a refuge for birds, and is a no shooting area, as is the remainder of the property."

A recent survey counted 42 species of bird living on their farm, many of which are wetland birds, including pukeko, blue heron, shag, kingfisher, black swan, Canadian geese, and a variety of duck species. Both larger covenants have colonies of North Island pied tomtit. The larger block was covenanted largely to protect the habitat of these tiny birds.

Tawa is the dominant species of the middle-sized covenanted block, with pukatea, kahikatea, totara, pigeonwood, mamaku and many other fern species present. These frame a large basin which also features a small lake, once considered to be one of the district's finest duck-shooting ponds.

The largest covenant of 54 hectares contains mainly kanuka with an understorey of regenerating bush. Open areas in this covenant will be revegetated with native tree species.

This new covenant is adjacent to the Taylor covenant, and near to the Munro covenant.

HAWKE'S BAY

Hawke's Bay Trustee Co Ltd Covenant

Three impressive bush remnants in a very open landscape have been protected on a major Central Hawke's Bay station.

Oueroa Station on Farm Road, 18km east of Waipukurau, is managed by James Mackie, who winters 5400 ewes and 1000 cattle on the property.

The bush blocks are nearly all that remain of the mixed broadleaf-podocarp forest which would have originally extended



Block A of the Hawke's Bay Trustee Co. Ltd's covenant.

over the rolling mudstone hill country of the Omakere district.

Two of the three blocks had been fenced before the National Trust began negotiating with the station, while the third and largest block was fenced with Trust help.

The three blocks make up the major part of the Bush Trig area which was recommended for protection by the Department of Conservation in 1993. They are one of 40 of the most important sites recommended for protection in the Eastern Hawke's Bay Ecological District, says Regional Representative Marie Taylor.

"The National Trust is delighted to be able to formalise protection for these three remnants, as they are of very high quality," she says.

The bush in all three blocks is largely tawa, titoki, kahikatea and totara forest, with ngaio and kaikomako present in the middle area. Kahikatea and totara trees as tall as 20 metres are present.

TARANAKI

Tuck Covenant

David and Karen Tuck of Inglewood have protected a

small but important remnant of kohekohe and tawa forest on their property.

This one hectare covenant contains the most inland semi-coastal kohekohe stand in the locality, while other remnants nearby are all of lowland forest types.

The Tuck's new covenant is clearly visible from Richmond Road, Inglewood as the bush is on a high point. The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society assisted the Tucks with the fencing costs of this covenant.

MANAWATU

Field Covenant

Martin Field has protected a 1.15 hectare bush remnant growing in a flat and peaty swamp nestled between sand hills seven kilometres from Bulls.

Pukatea is the main species in the block, but there are also matai, tawa, titoki, kahikatea, ngaio, kawakawa, and coprosma present.

Martin, a dairy farmer, had already fenced the bush with a good conventional fence, but extended it to include some large

trees before finalising the covenant.

This is a rare remnant, and is an extension of the neighbouring Moore covenant, bringing the total area under protection to five hectares.

WAIARAPA

Jones Covenant

In between his regular tours with the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, Bud and Elizabeth Jones are enthusiastic conservationists.

Bud is the orchestra's percussionist, and has also spent several years running the New Zealand Youth Jazz Orchestra.

Elizabeth pursues an active professional career, lecturing at the Wellington College of Education.

During their off-duty times, they have converted two dairy blocks into wildlife refuges by damming the drainage channels and creating a number of lakes and wetlands.

Their two new National Trust covenants totalling 86 hectares are just to the east of the Tararua Forest Park, in the valley of the Mangatainoka River.

When they began creating the Tokai Parera covenants, the land was almost entirely pasture, with just a few bush remnants in the steep gullies.

Since that time tens of thousands of trees have been planted, of 150 different species.

Birdlife, which had been unknown locally, flocked to the new habitat, so that at present it supports scaup, dabchick and shoveller, and black swans, all of which are breeding.

Occasional visitors have included bittern and brown teal. The wetlands have featured in a number of wildlife calendars and publications, and continue to be extended and improved as a haven for birdlife.

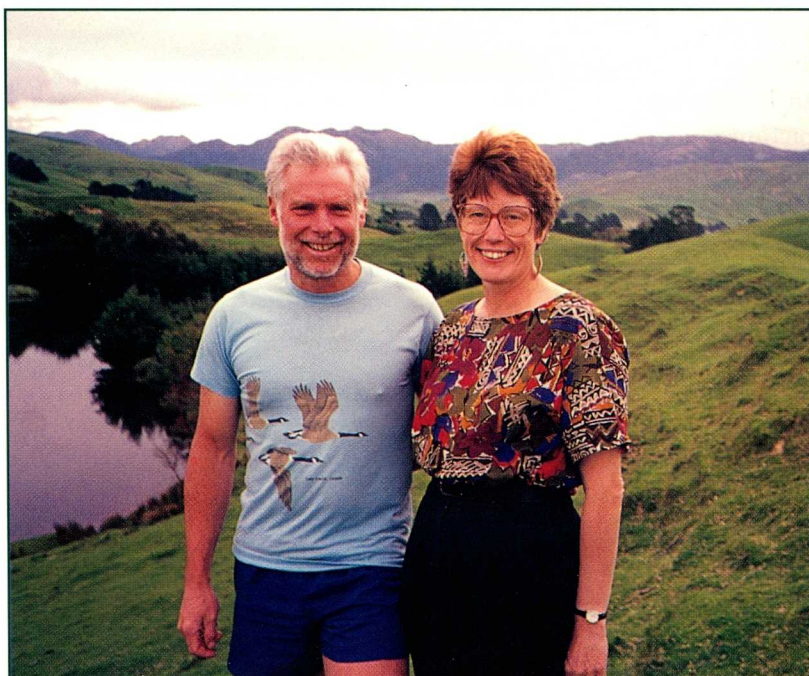
Carthew Covenant

The Carthew family of Bill, Diana and their son Simon took over Turnberry Farm near Alfredton in 1992, in order to expand their Coopworth stud-breeding operations.

Despite the work involved in developing a major farming operation, one of their priorities was to call in former National Trust Regional Representative Eddie Suckling to assess the quality of their largest bush area.

This was one of the last tasks before his death, and the Carthews have named their new covenant "Suckling's Bush" in his memory.

The 15 hectare tawa remnant lies to the west of Pori Road, just above its intersection with SH52, between Alfredton and Pongaroa. It is rich in podocarps, and supports a varied bird population, with large numbers of kereru and tui.



Bud and Elizabeth Jones in front of one of their created lakes.



The Carthew covenant.

NELSON

Cable Bay Farm Covenant

A day spent making your way from The Glen to Cable Bay over the Cable Bay walkway is one of the most interesting and spectacular walks in Nelson – and only a few minutes north of the city.

It takes you from the huge natural breakwater of the Boulder Bank, which starts at Mackays Bluff, right next to the small village of The Glen, and up and over the flanks of 629 metre Drumduan and down to the picturesque Cable Bay.

The Cable Bay walkway traverses the farm of Barbara and Ian Stuart, two practical farmers with a strong public spirit. “We really enjoy sharing the scenic and natural beauty of the farm with others,” Barbara says.

They have recently added to their impressive protection record with a second National Trust covenant over bush and regenerating forest on the southern slopes of Drumduan.

This new covenant of 91 hectares is only a stone’s throw south from their first, a 120 hectare cliff, coastal forest and beech and kamahi forest higher up on the slopes of Drumduan.

The Stuarts also have a small area of private protected bush on the coast at Cable Bay.

Regional Representative Martin Conway explains that this covenant provides a vital link between the existing covenant to the north and a similar sized area of private protected land to the south. The three areas make up the largest area of protected private land along the Tasman Bay coast.

The Nelson City Council also helped with funding the fencing of the new covenant, which is a recognition of the protection the

Stuarts have completed for the region.

The bush in this new covenant – about 40 hectares – is mixed podocarps and associated hardwoods, including tawa, beech and kamahi.

The vegetation contains species common in Marlborough and which either reach their western limits here or are very rare further west says Shannel Courtney of DOC, Nelson.

“These include tawa, kohekohe, *Coprosma crassifolia*, and leafless lawyer, *Rubus squarrosus*.”

“Pukatea and kohekohe are also close to their southern limits in the South Island here. Species such as velvet fern and jointed fern, while common in the northern parts of New Zealand are rare in the South Island, only being able to survive in warm, coastal situations in Nelson and Marlborough.”

Mixed broadleaf shrubs are emerging through gorse in the regeneration area.

This land was originally owned by James Mackay and his family, who were pioneers of the area. They mainly farmed the flats, and subsequent owners tackled the steep hills of The Glen for sheep farming, Ian says.

“Selective felling was done on the tops and steep gullies, and the accessible land was clear-felled up to the early 1920s.”

Ian’s parents Fred and Tess Stuart bought some of this original Mackay land in 1965, and the covenant block is part of that land.

Even at the time they bought the land the area now covenanted was marginal farm land, Ian says.

“Fred and Tess made the decision to allow the land to quietly regenerate. Now it’s quite exciting to see kanuka on a ferny area, and lacebark and whiteywood emerging through a gorse-clad hillside.”

“In our lifetime a new forest will grow. Covenanting it is simply a formal way of protecting what my parents began.”

MARLBOROUGH

Marlborough District Council Covenant

A magnificent backdrop to Blenheim is being created by the Marlborough District Council. The Wither Hills Farm Park, a 1046 hectare farm managed to control soil erosion, has been opened for public recreation.

With a “Walk the Withers” promotion, the Council is promoting the area as a haven for walkers, and the “place to hike, bike or just amble your way to freedom”.

Walking times vary from half an hour to three hours, including the two to three hour Mt Vernon track, which gives one of the finest vantage points over Marlborough.

The farm park includes a 41 hectare National Trust covenant over a kanuka-covered gully and associated 800 metre riparian strip downstream of the gully on the banks of Sutherland Stream.

Among largely bare and dry hills used for grazing, the kanuka gully is an oasis, and a protection against the severe erosion suffered on many of the other hills of the park.

The riparian strip has a mix of mahoe, akiraho, five-finger, prostrate kowhai, pigeonwood and hebe species.

Original cover may have been totara, matai, and perhaps black beech with many different broadleaf species, but burning brought scrub and tussock into the landscape says Regional Representative Martin Conway.

The farm was set up to demonstrate farming techniques on highly erodible soils, so this

new covenant is a practical expansion of the original aim of the farm.

Revegetation work to enhance the kanuka forest, as well as the dry shrubland areas and tussock grasslands has already been carried out.

To walk the Wither Hills, start at the end of Redwood Street in Blenheim.

tussock grassland, beech forest, and alpine tops with small valleys.

The covenanted block within the property is one of the best examples of montane valley vegetation identified in the Protected Natural Areas programme, and extends from 885m to 2000m above sea level.

It contains mountain beech,

The mountain beech gives way to excellent stands of narrow-leaved snow tussock *Chionochloa rigida* and slim snow tussock *C. macra* on the Maitland Saddle.

The head of Snowy Gorge supports the most extensive area of blue tussock (*Poa colensoi*) in the district, and is surrounded by rock and scree communities.

COASTAL OTAGO

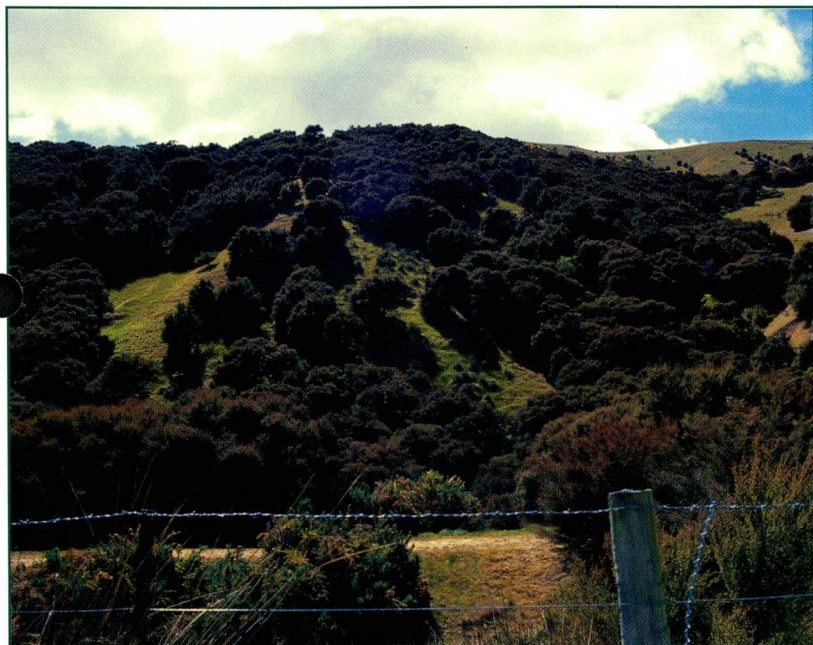
MacKintosh and Orr Covenant

Veterinary scientists Marjorie Orr and Colin MacKintosh have protected a quarter of their lifestyle block on Scurr Road, south of Saddle Hill, 15km from the middle of Dunedin City.

This 7.5 ha coastal lowland covenant is a gully of podocarp hardwood forest which has been logged and grazed in the past, as well as burnt by fires, says Regional Representative Helen Clarke.

Now it is dominated by kanuka in the drier areas, broadleaf in the damper areas, as well as pittosporum species, and some Hall's totara emerging through the canopy.

Apart from the adjacent Watt



Part of the open space covenant component of the Wither Hills Farm Park.

CANTERBURY

Weatherall Estate Covenant

Unique high country vegetation at the head of the Maitland Valley catchment of Lake Ohau has been protected with a whole title covenant.

The 1679 hectare covenant protects montane valley vegetation at Lake Ohau Station, which neighbours Birchwood Station and Lake Ohau.

Lake Ohau Station has been in the Weatherall family's ownership since the late 1940s. It is one of the few South Island high country runs which are wholly in freehold title.

It runs from the western shores of Lake Ohau to the Snowy Gorge and Maitland Valleys in the west. It's mainly

slim snow tussock, snow tussock, all on hill slopes, blue tussock on valley floodplains and rock and scree fellfields on mountain sides.



Montane valley vegetation of the Weatherall Estate covenant.

covenant of 9.8 hectares, other nearby covenants are of different forest types.

"The low coastal hills between Saddle Hill and the Taieri River mouth represent land of low productivity for pastoral farming. Much of the land has recently been used for exotic forestry plantations, and in the past 10 years there has been a move towards subdivision of the land closest to Brighton and Dunedin into life-style blocks," Helen says.

SOUTHLAND

Day Covenant

Brothers Malcolm and Warwick Day who farm at South Hillend, 16km from Winton, are some of Southland's keenest covenantors.

Already they have protected tussock wetlands and bush remnants on their low, east-facing hill country which slopes to the Oreti River Valley.

Their most recent covenant is made up of three forest remnants adding up to 12.3 hectares, all of which is podocarp and silver beech forest in four gullies. The podocarps include matai, kahikatea, rimu and totara, but there is also a big variety of other species such as pokaka, red and weeping matipo, marbleleaf, broadleaf, and narrow-leaved mahoe.

The canopy and sub-canopy are fairly dense, and there's a good standard of water quality in the several small streams says Regional Representative Roger Sutton.

"The three Day properties, with their diverse ecological values, combined with a high level of good land management, combine to make this something of a demonstration area for farming with nature," he says.

It's easy to see the new

covenants from the main South Hillend to Dipton Road, and particularly from State Highway 6 which runs up the Oreti Valley.

Brand Covenant

Barry Brand and his two sons Terry and Nigel have three new covenants adding up to four hectares on their sheep farm at Timpanys, 15km east of Invercargill. These forest

remnants are part of the once extensive Seaward Bush.

Semi-coastal forest of regenerating Hall's totara, kamahi and peppertree, the bush links in with two nearby covenants of Irving and Bruygoms. A botanical survey found mistletoe, which is on the national threatened plant list. Kahikatea, rimu and miro provide a seed source for future recovery of the bush too.



Marjorie Orr and Colin Mackintosh in a clearing on the southern edge of their covenant.

SELLING YOUR COVENANTED LAND?

If you are selling land with a covenant on it please notify the Trust or the Regional Representative in your area.

We need to know who the new owners are so the Representative can visit them and go through the covenant document and discuss ongoing management of the area.

Also, if you are the initial covenantor we need your new address so we can continue to send the newsletter and Trust information to you.

TRUST PEOPLE

Rex Smith

Long-time Auckland Regional Rep Walter Willis has retired from the Trust, and he has been replaced by Rex Smith.

Rex has broad experience in land management and administration, and worked as

assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for Auckland from 1981-1987, and was District Manager for the Department of Lands from then until 1990.

During this time he had a lot of contact with the farming community, as he was responsible for programmes of farm lending as well as

negotiating covenant agreements under the Reserves Act 1977. He lives in Remuera, and is director of his own sports management company.

Lenore Duffy

Lenore Duffy is our new Assistant Trust Secretary, replacing Jenny Stratford.

Lenore has many years of experience in the medical field as a technician and office administrator. She has worked in a variety of businesses and her skills and experience are of great value to the Trust.

Originally from the South Island, she has lived in Wellington for many years, and two of her three adult children live in Australia.

CONGRATULATIONS TO N.Z. NATIVE FORESTS RESTORATION TRUST

The National Trust extends congratulations to the New Zealand Native Forests Restoration Trust on being awarded the Loder Cup.

The Loder Cup is New Zealand's premier conservation award and is awarded annually for contributions towards the protection and cultivation of our native plants.

The Native Forests Restoration Trust, of which Trust Director Arthur Cowan is a founding trustee, has brought about the permanent protection of significant areas of native forest throughout New Zealand.

Trust Directors, who were in

the Waitomo area for the 1000th open space covenant event, were able to be present at Pureora Forest to witness the Minister of Conservation award the Native Forests Restoration Trust's Chair, Owen Lewis with the Loder Cup.

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