

Te Roroa Effects Assessment
Kauri Dieback Disease - (*Phytophthora taxon Agathis* - PTA)

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Report prepared for Te Roroa and the Kauri Die-back Joint Agency Response by Wakawhenua

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MIHI

Whakarongo!

Whakarongo ki te tangi o te manu nei
Tuia i runga, tuia i raro, tuia i roto, tuia i waho, tuituia!
Tuituia tatou i te herenga tangata.
Ka rongō te po, ka rongō te ao
Tuituia tatou ki te kawai tangata,
I heke mai i Hawaiki nui, Hawaiki roa
Hawaiki pamamao.
I hono ki te Wairua
kia whakaputaina ki te whai ao
Ki te ao marama.

Tihei mauri ora!.

Ka hoki nga mahara ki te timatanga o te kareme,
ki a ratou nga matua, nga tuakana, nga teina; me ratou nga pononga kua wehe atu ki te ao wairua,
moe mai.
Me mihi ki a ratou nga tupuna,
Moe mai koutou, moe mai.
Ko tuhono koutou katoa o Te Roroa.
Na reira, moe mai, moe mai.

Tenei te whakawhetai ki nga kaiarahi o te kareme o Te Roroa, mo o ratou kaha, ara, te aroha nui,
ki te mau tenei kaupapa taimaha i te mea i mahia i raro o nga wahi tapu.

I tautoko te iwi whanui me to ratou hari i te hoki mai o nga wahi tapu ki Te Roroa.

Toku inoi ki te iwi whanui o Te Roroa:
Haeremai.
Mauria mai o koutou matauranga, kia honotia ki nga taonga tuku iho.

Ma te Atua tatou katoa e manaaki me arahi mo ake tonu atu.

Na
Samuel Thompson Waipoua Taoho Nathan Patuawa

From the Deed of Settlement of the Historic Claims of
Te Roroa, December 2007

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Me he Kauri

Ka toro nga Peka o te Kauri

He Awhi i te Wao

Kauri forests are home to many other trees and plants including taraire, kohekohe, towai, toatoa, tanekaha and rata, and a diverse understory of shrubs and other plants. In fact, because Kauri live so long and their leaves are high in tannins, they modify the soil they live on, and create specialised habitats such as gumlands...

(www.doc.govt.co.nz)

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1.0 Purpose of Paper

To present the results of an effects assessment of the threat that *Phytophthora* taxon *Agathis* (PTA) poses to Te Roroa, their values, their taonga and their relationships.

KDJAR - The various agencies with responsibilities (MAF, DOC, NRC, ARC, EW, EBOP) have formed a response team known as the Kauri Die-back Joint Agency Response and are working with scientists from Landcare Research, SCION and other research bodies. The response has now transitioned to a long term management programme, which is a partnership of the above agencies and tangata whenua representatives from many of the 29 potentially affected iwi.

Weblinks –

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/conservation/native-plants/Kauri/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agathis_australis

Kauri are among the world's mightiest trees, growing to more than 50 metres tall, with trunk girths of up to 16 metres and living for more than 2000 years. Kauri forests once covered 1.2 million hectares from the Far North of Northland to Te Kauri, near Kawhia. Waipoua Forest Trust is a leading restoration example of mana whenua and conservation groups collaborating to protect and enhance Kauri ecosystems. (DOC website)

The 1500 year old Tane Mahuta is 51.5 metres tall, with a girth of 13.77 metres. The second and third largest Kauri trees can also be found in the Waipoua Forest

2.0 Context

The recent discovery of a new virus, PTA, causing dieback in Kauri is potentially of extreme significance to Te Roroa, other tangata whenua and the wider New Zealand community. A national Kauri Die-back Joint Agency Response (KDJAR) was formed by MAF Biosecurity (MAF) which has been expanded to include tangata whenua representation (including Te Roroa). Te Roroa is in the unenviable position of being, arguably, the most affected community of interest. As part of a package of initial research KDJAR have commissioned a Te Roroa Effects assessment. This section gives a brief description of the taonga, the iwi and the disease.

2.1 Kauri

A senior uri of the atua Tane Mahuta, Kauri is an instantly recognisable icon of NZ culture and identity. To Te Roroa it is a taonga of immeasurable and irreplaceable value, repeatedly referred to in whaikorero, haka, waiata, patere, whakatauki. Information on the whakapapa, biology and history of Kauri is available on the internet.

Like its whanaunga Tohora, the whale, Kauri has been commercially hunted to the brink of extinction over the last two centuries. Its great stands that reached as far south as Kawhia were easy victims and Kauri were milled in their thousands to build the new colonial centres in NZ, Australia and the US. It was keenly sought for shipbuilding (as it still is). Had it been sustainably managed and harvested then it would be a nationally significant (and renewable) economic resource today.

Commercial harvest of any note ceased in the 1980s. In the past 30 years there has been significant regeneration, both within Te Roroa's rohe and across its range, and there are increasing numbers of young rickers. Ecological restoration projects have had some impacts, notably here in Waipoua and Hauraki. Kauri is a major nursery species being planted by councils, landscapers, environmentalists and home gardeners. Unfortunately, scientific research into Kauri has virtually ceased in the past 20 years.

The resulting remnants, of which Waipoua is the last forest of any size, are tired and sad memories of their previous glory. More than ¾ of remaining Kauri is in Te Taitokerau. The great multitude of life they once supported is greatly diminished. Great trees are few. Bird song is muted. Hauturu, in the rohe of our whanaunga Ngati Wai, is the closest example of a full and healthy Kauri ecosystem.

Kauri 2000 is a long term project to recreate significant stands of Kauri on publicly-owned land on the Coromandel Peninsula.

www.kauri2000.co.nz/

Ko te koroi Te Roroa

o te tangata pera i te

Kahikatea o te tangata

Kauri has proved itself resilient to major threats in the past – although it has probably never been subjected to a threat of this nature before. In the “little Ice Age” (80,000 – 20,000 years ago) Kauri is thought to have retreated to a few small remnant forests north of Ahipara. Its aggressive colonisation capacity saw it come back from that threat to again dominate further south before the age of unsustainable logging. It is important to note that in the past 200 years, management of Kauri has been primarily for its economic value with virtually no consideration of its ecological, cultural, social or spiritual values. The destruction that has been wrought by commercial exploitation means that the forest is now in very poor health nationally and therefore its natural ecological resilience to defend itself against PTA is substantially diminished. The Kauri has sheltered, sustained and protected Te Roroa for generations. This generation of Te Roroa has no option but to do all it can to now attempt to protect this tupuna taonga.

2.2 Te Roroa

From an early time the people of Te Roroa occupied lands stretching from the Kaipara north to the Hokianga, including the Kauri forest at Waipoua. This history is well documented given below.

In 1842 the Crown required some chiefs of the northern Kaipara to cede between 2,200 and 3,000 acres of land as punishment for plunder of a store, whose owner was believed to be of, Te Roroa groups that had significant interests at Te Kopuru.

Te Roroa offered to sell the Crown some lands in the vicinity of Waimamaku and Waipoua in 1874. During the series of negotiations that followed, the Crown failed to instigate the sale of some of their most treasured sites, particularly at Kaharau, Manuwhetai, and

Whangaiariki. Shortly after the sales were concluded in 1876 Te Roroa began protesting the Crown’s failure to provide reserves they believed had been agreed to.

The lands retained by Te Roroa were awarded by the Native Land Court to individuals, rather than to the iwi or hapū. Individualisation made those lands susceptible to partition. Aratapu and Kohekohe were desecrated and looted while koiwi (human remains) as well as taonga (artefacts) were sold or added to Museum collections.

The separation of Te Roroa from their wāhi tapu and taonga has been a source of great spiritual and emotional pain for Te Roroa. The Crown acknowledges ‘ngā aureretanga and will appropriately deal with the grievances of Te Roroa prior to settlement.

In 2007 Te Roroa and the Crown signed a Deed of Settlement in regard to the historic claims. This Deed includes, in addition to recognition of Te Roroa's relationship to its taonga such as Kauri, a Tarehu arrangement specifically to recognise the partnership role of Te Roroa in the future management of Waipoua Forest, the last Kauri forest ecosystem to survive. Settlement also returned to Te Roroa ownership and control the Waipoua Forest HQ, for many years the Crown's management and research centre for Waipoua.

The health of Waipoua, the mauri of Kauri forests and the mana of Te Roroa are inextricably linked. If one suffers, all suffer.

2.3 *Phytophthora taxon Agathis* (PTA)

Phytophthora taxon Agathis is the name given to a fungus-like soil-borne pathogen that targets Kauri causing collar rot. Symptoms include yellowing foliage, canopy thinning, appearance of dead branches and tree death. Affected trees frequently show bleeding lesions on the lower trunk extending down the major roots. These lesions sometimes girdle the entire trunk and bleed resin. The disease can effect single trees or cause die-back of entire stands and all age classes of Kauri. Without management or intervention this disease will have serious consequences to New Zealand's environmental, social and cultural values. As an analogy it is the tree version of the AIDS virus or Swine Flu.

PTA was first discovered in 1972 on Aotea but wrongly identified as an indigenous disease. In recent years PTA has been found in regional parks, DoC estate and private land over a significant area near Auckland and at Trounson Park. Latest testing has confirmed it is in Waipoua itself. Surveying is required to determine the rate of spread throughout the Kauri range but it is now strongly suspected to be present in a wide range of locations. MAF has declared PTA an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act.

Almost nothing is known about PTA – whether it is native or introduced, been here for centuries and is now erupting due to unknown pressures, or a more recent import. It is strongly suspected to be a recent import. It is not fully understood how it spreads or sickens the tree. Until now almost no research has been done. It appears that it only sickens Kauri and no other native species are currently known to be susceptible. Its effects on the ecosystem are also unknown and it is possible that other species, possibly manuka, may be “carriers” but not show any adverse reaction. There are NO known cures and almost nothing known about how to

For more information on PTA see:

www.arc.govt.nz/environment/biosecurity/Kauri-dieback/

www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/Kauri-dieback

contain or control spread. There is unlikely to be any quick fixes or “silver bullets” discovered for combating this disease.

The threat to Te Roroa, our mana and our taonga is therefore potentially enormous.

3.0 Kauri Dieback Response

MAF has coordinated a multi-agency response, KDJAR, to the threat posed by PTA. KDJAR has negotiated a long term Partnership Charter which ‘provides a framework for the parties to work together as a Partnership to combat the adverse effects of Kauri dieback (*Phytophthora taxon agathis* - PTA) on Kauri forests and Kauri trees in New Zealand.’ Programme Outcomes identified are:

1. The mauri and health of iconic Kauri and Kauri dependent ecosystems is protected from PTA.
2. The connection to and enjoyment of Kauri is maintained in perpetuity.

Current response efforts are still at a very early stage and focussed on trying to get a better understanding of the disease, how it works and where it is before turning to control mechanisms or how to manage the threat. This initial work could take some years before we have any real understanding of what we are up for.

While planning for the scientific research continues, there have been few decisions on management responses. The high level of concern by government reflects the status of Kauri as an important taonga for tangata whenua and iconic to all new Zealanders. Many of the affected trees identified so far are on private land in Auckland and some landowners are trying their own responses. For Kauri on public land, the agencies are hesitant to implement strong measures (closing off affected areas or isolating important stands or closing public tracks such as Waipoua) because of political fears of over-reacting when we have so little information on how to identify which trees are infected or even how high a level of threat there is from this disease. There are so many ways the disease might spread – through soil, water, air, by humans, pigs, kiwi - that it is not even known how best to start to protect our taonga. Again, this raises serious concerns for us as kaitiaki.

Te Roroa is grateful that the science and management agencies are seriously addressing this threat. Unlike others, Te Roroa has no option but to prioritise and respond to PTA. We have to be realistic. The tribal resources to respond are small. Te Roroa will require all the support, from our whanaunga, the government and the community, that can be mustered. We in turn have to strategise carefully as to how best to make our unique contribution to the national response.

3.1 Tangata Whenua participation

KDJAR have recognised that participation of tangata whenua is both necessary and desired if the best response to PTA is to be mounted. When the KDJAR long term Partnership Charter was drafted we asked that the following wording be inserted:

“tāngata whenua are a key Partner in this programme, whose interest comes at three levels. Firstly, as tāngata whenua and as kaitiaki of these taonga tuku iho (the Kauri), they fulfil their responsibilities to the environment. In the case of Te Roroa, the tangata whenua of Waipoua, their relationship with the Kauri resource as a taonga species is enshrined in Treaty Settlement legislation. Secondly as a partner to the Treaty of Waitangi (ToW). All agency partners to this Charter have various obligations under legislation in regard to this fundamental partnership. For example, DoC is required to give effect to the principles of the ToW (s.4 Conservation Act). Thirdly, as landowners in their own right, where that land supports Kauri, tāngata whenua have a very strong and committed interest in minimising the adverse impact of PTA”.

A Tangata Whenua Roopu (TWR) with representatives from various iwi has been formed with TWR representation on the Leadership team and the various working parties currently formed under the KDJAR. The charter identifies the following as an immediate goal:

“ tangata whenua values and participation in the on-going governance and management of their taonga tuku iho is valued and prioritised.”

The charter also recognises that matauranga Maori needs to be valued alongside western management and science responses.

The TWR have received some resourcing commitments from KDJAR and have nominated some initial research priorities:

- Establishing a relationship monitoring framework to assess and measure the effectiveness of the partnership between Tangata Whenua and the Crown over this response.
- Undertaking a Cultural Effects Assessment of the threat of PTA to tangata whenua with this Te Roroa effects assessment as a pilot for a wider assessment across the affected iwi.
- Reviewing the proposed Long Term Management Plan for the response and providing a tangata whenua response.

3.2

e Roroa Participation

Initial intelligence reported to Te Roroa by KDJAR indicated that PTA was probably isolated to Aotea and Waitakere and also relatively slow spreading. Although the risk posed by PTA was recognised as being potentially significant to Te Roroa, the probable immediate threat to Waipoua and Te Roroa was thought to be low. Te Roroa is heavily committed to its post-Settlement transition and tribal resources are heavily stretched across a wide range of kaupapa. A close watching brief was maintained.

When updated information showed the potential threat to be increasing and the range of infection having spread into the rohe at Trounson Park, Te Roroa mandated Will Ngakuru as the representative to KDJAR in April 2010. Monthly reports are been made to both Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust (Te Roroa's iwi authority) and Te Roroa's Kaumatua Taumata. Through this CEA process we have attempted to inform and liaise closely at all levels of the iwi.

Through the Tangata Whenua Roopu of KDJAR, communication has been maintained with other iwi potentially affected by PTA. Given the obvious connections between Te Roroa and Kauri, Te Roroa has received tautoko from the TWR for it to take the lead in preparing this CEA. They have also endorsed the call from Te Roroa for the response programme to be relocated and lodged long-term at Waipoua. Te Roroa is both humbled and enheartened by this tautoko. Te Roroa has no choice, given its whakapapa and relationship to Waipoua and Kauri, to respond to this threat to the limit of its capacity. We fully recognise that such response will require the mana motuhake of all iwi if we are to have any chance of being successful.

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3. That TRWOT affirm that we consider the effects of PTA on Waipoua and Tane as being of national significance
4. That Te Roroa remain fully engaged with the Kauri Dieback Response Programme, conditional on our participation being one of full partner, being fully resourced and that a cultural effects assessment to fully identify the potential risks to Te Roroa and our taonga and allow us the opportunity to consider our responses to those risks be undertaken as an essential initial step.
5. That the Kauri Dieback Response programme be advised that Te Roroa assume that where-ever possible all field work within our rohe will be undertaken by our kaitiaki. Where training is needed to empower those kaitiaki this will be provided as a necessary investment in the future capacity of those kaitiaki to manage the taonga in the future.
6. That Te Roroa seek to collaborate with affected iwi in responding to this threat to our taonga.
7. The relationship between Te Roroa and other key organisations with interests in Kauri in our rohe be clarified.
8. That Te Roroa initiate an artist wananga and exhibition around the Kauri dieback issue.
9. That a process be implemented from the outset of the programme to measure the expectations, nature and participation of both tangata whenua and government agencies to the partnership and whether these expectations are delivered over the life of the programme.
10. That the kaumatua consider whether the level of threat to our taonga and mana and our lack of knowledge of that threat necessitate us taking direct

4.0 Te Roroa Effects Assessment

4.1 Methodology

Te Roroa have previous experience in CEA in various resource consent processes under the RMA 1991. Those have used a facilitated wananga approach in hui to complete matrices of relationship and effects. In the case of this assessment, we have acknowledged the strain that Te Roroa is under with numerous hui and wananga already scheduled. Rather than organise additional hui, the researchers have elected to use a range of formal and informal interviews with key iwi participants and reports and discussions at existing hui to both inform Te Roroa in regard to PTA and to elicit information for the CEA. This approach has allowed for repeated interviews with kaumatua, iwi authority members and managers, specialist advisors on Kauri and rangatira. In addition iwi members not resident locally have been invited to participate electronically.

The information obtained in this manner has been combined with a desktop analysis of all available information on Kauri history, ecology and PTA. Researchers have been given access to the KDJAR shared workspace which has allowed a selective range of relevant documents. Results from the desktop analysis have then been reported back to the iwi and their views on a number of response options canvassed.

The researchers have then considered the results of the research in wananga. This report records the outcomes.

4.2 Assessment Structure

This assessment has used a standard CEA process of identifying relationship to taonga and then asking what potential or actual effects there are to those relationships across a quadruple bottom-line; cultural, social, economic and bio-physical.

The analysis of the data collected has used the following framework:

tona hauora

tona hautu

tona putake

Cultural Effects Assessments (also known as CIA) are a tool or process for assessing the effects on a cultural grouping of an activity or development proposal. CEA are primarily used in regard to Resource Management Act processes but are increasingly being used and promoted by organisations such as ERMA for assessing the effects of hazardous substances and new organisms. It is thought this is first time that CEA have been used in the context of a Bio-Security Response.

In these contexts a CEA is a two edged tool; to identify the relationship between a cultural grouping and a resource or area and secondly to identify the effects on that cultural grouping of the proposed activity and the available remedies or mitigations that might be available.

Effectively used a CEA is a powerful aid to relationship building between tangata whenua and other parties and should include clear recommendations for actions for furthering the relationship between parties.

For additional information on CEA/CIA see: www.gp.org.nz/consents/cultural-impact-assessment.

tona wananga

tona rapunga

4.3 Audience

This assessment has been prepared for a primary audience of Te Roroa, to allow the iwi to consider its options in regard to this threat to its taonga. It is also hoped that the assessment may provide a useful framework for other iwi. The third audience are Te Roroa's agency partners, and this report is to provide a platform for future discussion and negotiation over the role of Te Roroa in the national response to PTA. It is highly probable that the response to PTA will need to be an inter-generational one requiring research from a range of sciences and disciplines. This assessment may prove useful to those enquiries.

4.4 Limitations of this assessment

It is important that we acknowledge the limitations to this assessment. It is not a complete document. There are several factors that contribute to this:

✘

Resourcing. At the time this assessment was undertaken, resourcing has been promised by the KDJAR but has yet to arrive. Given the immense potential impact PTA may have for Te Roroa it was not possible to wait longer for contractual issues to be finalised and we have proceeded in a spirit of good faith. Unfortunately, the lack of confirmed resourcing has placed limits on the time and energy we have been able to commit to the exercise.

✘

Baseline Information. Detailed information on the response has been requested from the agencies involved and to date some of this has been withheld from Te Roroa, in particular detail on the operational processes underway by the Crown. We have therefore based our analysis and recommendations on information that was available to hand. The recommendations may have to be revisited when better data, particularly in regard to operational budgets and work plans has been made available. We have also asked our agency partners to assist us in framing and assessing this CEA. To those that

responded our heart-felt thanks. We do note unfortunately the minimal response to our request for input. Collaboration and communication between parties will need to be significantly improved if a joint agency approach is to prove workable.

- ✘ Language. This assessment is primarily in English. Although the primary audience is Te Roroa, it is essential that our Crown partners and other stakeholders in this debate can fully comprehend the significance of this issue to Te Roroa. This CEA is not a substitute for Maori Culture 101 and we have assumed that readers of this report are generally conversant with the terms and concepts used throughout this report and they do not need further explanation here.
- ✘ Protection of Te Roroa matauranga. As this assessment will be made available to our Crown and agency partners and will therefore be placed in the public domain, Te Roroa have elected not to disclose the full extent of tribal lore and knowledge pertaining to Kauri. Such knowledge is a taonga tuku iho belonging to our future generations. Sufficient information is imparted here to give all parties a sufficient understanding of Te Roroa knowledge, relationships and aspirations.
- ✘ Level of Threat. At the time of undertaking this assessment, the level of threat posed by PTA to Kauri (and therefore Te Roroa) is unknown. It may cause dieback in a few, some, most or all Kauri. The level of risk, as knowledge of spread and residence increases and has risen significantly in the space of the past few months. A precautionary approach suggests it would be prudent for Te Roroa to hope for the best while planning for the worst.
- ✘ Gender Imbalance. We are critically aware that the working party for this CEA is entirely male. We also prevail throughout KDJAR.

5.0 Relationship of Te Roroa and Taonga

In this section we summarise the various relationships Te Roroa has with Kauri. The relationship is complex and multi-faceted. The depth and range of the relationship needs to be understood in order to then understand the effects (potential and actual) that PTA may expose Te Roroa to.

For hundreds of years Te Roroa have occupied the rich river valleys of Waimamaku, Waipoua and Kaihu, as well as other contiguous lands between the Hokianga and Kaipara harbours. Te Roroa are descended from local tangata whenua Ngai Tuputupuwhenua, who are traditionally said to have been resident in that district when Kupe arrived, and the migrating Ngai Tamatea ki Muriwhenua. The combined peoples adopted the name Te Roroa in the time of Manumanu I and his brother Rangitauwawaro, probably sometime in the sixteenth century. References to 'Te Roroa' or 'Whanau Roroa' are found in ancient karakia – especially in relation to the tupuna Whakatau-potiki of whom the whakatauki is 'kotahi tangata ki Hawaiki to Whakatau anake', 'There is but one man in Hawaiki, Whakatau'.

Inter-tribal warfare in the 1820s led to Te Roroa being concentrated on lands around Waipoua and Waimamaku. Te Roroa hapu Ngati Whiu and Ngati Kawa, who have ancestral lands on the Northern Wairoa River near Tunatahi (Dargaville), were living at Utakura, Hokianga, where they had moved to join their relatives Te Popoto and Ngahengahe after the battle of Te Ika-a-Ranganui in 1825. At this time Te Kuihi hapu, which included Parore Te Awha, were living at Kaihu and Northern Wairoa.

Te Roroa's way of life was little changed by the early 1870s despite their participation in the south Hokianga and northern Wairoa timber and Kauri gum trade and their acceptance of Christianity and the Treaty. Being isolated and distant from European settlements and mixed districts, they were willing to lease and sell land they did not need for their own purposes to acquire more trade goods, Pakeha neighbours and government works and services. Before the Crown land purchase agents began to close in on their territory, it seemed that Te Roroa would continue to change and develop peacefully and progressively. But they lacked any awareness that there was a fundamental conflict between their desire to sell land and participate in the market economy and their retention of traditional concepts of mana whenua and mahinga kai.

They believed that:
Whatungarongaro te tangata toitu te whenua
(People come and go but the land endures)

– Te Roroa Waitangi Tribunal evidence

Ko te Kauri, Ko Au

Ko Au, ko te Kauri

The period of ngā aureretanga o Te Roroa has been a long and sad passage for Te Roroa that left us culturally intact but virtually land and asset less with our voice unheard in the management or governance of Kauri. We acknowledge that legislative reforms over the past generation of management has seen this situation progressively addressed. Successful negotiation of our Deed of Settlement through to legislative seal in 2007 signals the transition from grievance to re-establishment of tino rangatiratanga and management under a more genuine partnership relationship than we have enjoyed previously.

The post-Settlement environment presents huge challenges to Te Roroa, all with immensely positive future outcomes. The workload before the iwi is currently immense, intense and challenging. PTA introduces a whole new wero, one tinged with further sadness. At the time of signing the Deed of Settlement, Te Roroa were unaware that the future options offered by Settlement included a responsibility to establish and staff a hospital ward for Kauri. Fortunately, within that challenge is an opportunity.

5.1 Whakapapa – Te Roroa hold mana whenua over all Kauri forests in our rohe.

Through whakapapa based on centuries of continuous residence, Te Roroa has established a relationship to these forests as mana whenua, tangata whenua and ahi kaa. Te Roroa consider those relationships to be beyond challenge. The relationship is generally recognised by other iwi and confirmed in our Deed of Settlement with the Crown. Although the Crown may have determined that we may not hold the legal deed of ownership to much of the Kauri forests in our rohe, our whakapapa and pepeha confirm that they are all ancestral land and Te Roroa hold mana (and therefore ultimate responsibility) for them. As the newest resident (albeit an undesirable one) in our forest, Te Roroa must now form a relationship with PTA and ask how the whakapapa of PTA links with our own.

5.2 Kaitiaki – Te Roroa are the kaitiaki of all Kauri in our rohe.

The relationship with Kauri itself is more complex and a subject of deep knowledge, the detail of which is confined to the Whare Wananga. Kauri are one of a complex interconnected set of relationships woven by the Atua, Tane Mahuta, to clothe and nurture his mother, Papatuanuku, after he had separated her from his father, Ranginui. Kauri are a tuakana, an older child, to Te Roroa. There is extensive matauranga around the relationship of Kauri to others of Tane's uri. One line of whakapapa, for example, explains the direct linkages between Kauri and Tohora and how these two rangatira move between the domains of Tane and Tangaroa.

For generations Kauri has sheltered Te Roroa beneath his spreading limbs. Kaitiakitanga now insists Te Roroa fulfil to the utmost our ancestral obligation to protect and nurture our tuakana.

In response to direct questions from our KDJAR partners we need to clarify that Te Roroa's kaitiaki role is one we hold in isolation within our rohe. Te Roroa are not the kaitiaki of Hauturu or the Kauri that resides there, for example – that falls to the mana of Ngati Wai. Nor are the Department of Conservation or our valued partners in conservation and restoration organisations kaitiaki here. We are the ones who guard.

Kaitiakitanga is a responsibility bestowed on us by whakapapa and one we pass on to our mokopuna. It is not a responsibility that we can avoid if we are to retain our mana. It is not a right we can transfer to others. It is a role we cannot set aside in relation to PTA, even if all other partners were to fade away.

In our modern form, Te Roroa kaitiaki are actively participating in Kauri forest management as professional contractors. The Department of Conservation and Waipoua Forest Trust are the two major clients and we have preferred contractor status with both. Future work streams, which include major projects such as the Rakau Rangatira project currently under negotiation, are potentially affected by PTA.

We repeat here our assumption that all survey and practical work undertaken in our rohe related to PTA will be undertaken by trained and resourced kaitiaki roopu.

5.3 Treaty Partner – Te Tiriti o Waitangi prescribes a primary partnership between Crown and Te Roroa in managing PTA

Prior to contact with Europeans, Maori were the sole “managers and governors” of Kauri forests and ecosystems. The economic value of our taonga - especially whales, seals and timber- was the very thing that brought and sustained contact between our cultures. In 1835 that relationship was delineated in Te Whakaputanga – the Declaration of Independence, signed by many leading rangatira on behalf of their hapu. For many in Te Roroa, Te Whakaputanga is still seen as the Matua document for defining the relationship and this is obviously a keenly followed subject in the current Waitangi Tribunal hearings in Te Taitokerau.

In 1840 the British Crown sought signatories to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Roroa's grievances under that contract are outlined above. Te Tiriti gave to Te Roroa the undisturbed possession of our forests and their ecosystems as long as we desired to hold them. Unfortunately, Justice Prendergast's ruling in 1877 that the Treaty was simple nullity removed Maori from any formal role in the management of our resources, including Kauri for well over a century. Through the agency of the NZ Forest Service, the Crown then managed our forests in isolation and largely to our exclusion. We need to again note that management

Te Roroa has agreed to explore the possibility of establishing the first National Kauri Park in Waipoua. The process will go through a number of stages. The first stage, and the one to which Te Roroa has agreed to, is the exploration of the opportunity and possibility. To do this an investigation team has been established by the Department of Conservation that includes members of the Te Roroa Governance group - Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust and Te Roroa operational staff. It is an exciting opportunity, however Te Roroa has laid down the bottom line in that Te Roroa must central to any such development and must be at the table in any governance structure of any entity that is established through this process.

<http://www.teroroa.iwi.nz/node/192>

Ko te tuarua

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangitira ki nga hapu – ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te Wenua – ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

This act shall be so interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

s.4 of the Conservation Act 1987

under the Crown’s watch has been primarily concerned with unsustainable economic extraction to the extreme cost of both Kauri and its ecosystem. A conservation ethic and active protection by the Department of Conservation is a relatively recent (and positive) initiative.

The overarching principles of the Treaty have been hotly debated in the past 25 years since the Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act 1985 and the inclusion of the Treaty in various legislation. The key principles include the concept of the “essential bargain”, the Crown’s right to administer kawanatanga is fettered by its responsibility to actively protect tino rangatiratanga of hapu and iwi. Most KDJAR partners have built in Treaty directives in their governing legislation and policy documents.

5.3.1 Settlement

It is important to stress that the Settlement referred to is a Settlement of the historic grievances over the failure of the Crown to meet its Treaty commitments. It is not settlement of the Treaty. That of course remains a living document. The challenge of PTA now provides us all an opportunity to see the beneficial sides of active partnership. Te Roroa’s settlement precedes the settlements of most other iwi with Kauri interests. Government policy is that all Treaty Settlements will be achieved by 2014. There is therefore a responsibility on Te Roroa to demonstrate that our settlement does provide a pathway to partnership with the Crown over the future management of our taonga. The PTA response gives Te Roroa an opportunity to test the adequacy of the various commitments and Protocols provided by the Crown in this regard.

The Crown was clear in the negotiations that return of the underlying title to Waipoua Forest and other Kauri stands vested in the conservation estate was a not an option and non-negotiable. The justification for this was the great importance to the National Interest of maintaining these lands in Crown ownership. We must assume that management of this threat our taonga is a matter of national interest and will remain a national priority.

5.3.2

e Tarehu

Te Tarehu is the name given to the overlay provisions in our Deed of Settlement that provide Te Roroa a pathway for partnership management of Waipoua and related conservation estate. Kauri is central to this overlay. Te Tarehu is essentially the compensation package we were offered when the Crown decreed that these lands could not be returned to the tribal estate. It is therefore a concession we will guard jealously. The Settlement provisions for Te

www.ots.govt.nz

2.2 Te Roroa and the Crown acknowledge that:

2.2.1 the Settlement represents the result of long, complex and comprehensive negotiations conducted in good faith and a spirit of co-operation and compromise;

2.2.2 the parties have acted honourably and reasonably in negotiating the Settlement

2.2.3 it is difficult to assess the loss and prejudice suffered by Te Roroa as a result of events on which the Historic Claims are or could be based

2.2.4 it is not possible to fully compensate Te Roroa for all loss and prejudice so suffered

2.2.5 the foregoing of full compensation by Te Roroa is a contribution to the development of New Zealand

(Deed of Settlement)

Tarehu are likely to be central to future debates over management of Waipoua and therefore responses to PTA.

5.4

Community

Te Roroa have a further relationship, that of community member. Like many tangata whenua, we have a long history of 'taking our community with us'. Many of those that have chosen to come and live amongst us share our great love and attachment to this place and we have built lasting ties with our friends and neighbours.

As community members, Te Roroa are also landowners, foresters, farmers, parents, pig-hunters, environmentalists, tax payers and residents. Many of Te Roroa live outside of the rohe, scattered to nga hau e wha and to be found throughout Aotearoa and the rest of the world. One of the most pressing objectives for Te Roroa in a post-settlement environment is to find sustainable pathways for bringing our people home. This inevitably includes sustainable economic development to provide stable work platforms for our ahi ka and hau kainga. Most opportunities available to Te Roroa include a direct or indirect link to Kauri – forestry, tourism, land management, conservation contractors and forest-based research are all primary targets that Te Roroa is currently investing heavily in. Many of our next generation are at wananga and universities acquiring qualifications for us to base these industries on. PTA is a direct challenge to this investment and must be carefully assessed to understand the level of risk now incurred.

The end of the logging era was foreshadowed by intense efforts of numerous environmental and conservation organisations. In that time long-lasting and mutually beneficial relationships were forged between Te Roroa and many of these groups and individuals – locally, nationally and internationally. The NZ Native Forest Restoration Trust and its offspring, the Waipoua Forest Trust, are of particular significance. These relationships extend to universities and research specialists, such as Auckland University and Landcare Research/Manaaki Whenua, and international partners. Renewing and where necessary re-forging these ties will be of immense benefit in the response to PTA.

6.0 Potential and Actual Effects

A standard quadruple bottom-line approach (cultural, social, biophysical, economic) has been adopted for identifying potential and actual effects. The four well-beings approach is one that Te Roroa has previously used successfully in CEA prepared under RMA processes. It will also be familiar territory for most of our agency partners.

6.1 Cultural

Ko te Kauri Ko Au, Ko te Au ko Kauri. Effects on the wellbeing of Kauri are effects on the wellbeing of Te Roroa. The cultural implications of PTA for Te Roroa mana, tikanga, mauri, hauora and kaitiakitanga are potentially adverse and extreme. There is also potential for positive effects: for the threat to our taonga giving rise to a need for unity and collective response, for Te Roroa to “rise to the occasion”, for greater whakawhanaungatanga with other iwi facing similar threats, an opportunity for us to show leadership for the country, an opportunity to acknowledge that the home of our toanga is in need of TLC and perhaps it wouldn’t hurt to take our boots off at the door.

PTA is no cause for celebration. It is not a source of pride to Te Roroa that we are the most affected community of interest by a new and toxic disease. Especially when it didn’t arrive on our watch. We readily acknowledge and welcome that combating this threat will require the greatest possible collaboration with tangata whenua, our Treaty partner and all affected stakeholders. We are also highly aware that even if no-one else comes to the party, Te Roroa cannot ignore this threat. Our greatest asset will be the strength and depth and resilience of our culture.

- Arguably the most cherished value to Maori is Mana. Te Roroa are the kaitiaki of the Kauri of our rohe. Any challenge to the wellbeing of Kauri is a challenge to the mana of Te Roroa. Should we fail to protect the Kauri in this generation, this will reflect on the mana of our kaumatua in the eyes of generations yet to come.
- There are potential threats to matauranga and tikanga. For Te Roroa, Kauri, his whakapapa, his ihi and his wehi are living parts of day to day culture. Without Kauri, the cultural landscape which Te Roroa uses to describe and define itself becomes a part of history, of a thing lost.
- To the well-being of the iwi. Te Roroa are, after generations of loss and grievance, celebrating a future where tinorangatira may again be practiced as a natural process. It is not known and almost impossible to quantify what either losing this taonga (worst case) or having celebration turn to a bedside vigil of the sick (worse case) will do to the wellbeing, confidence and self-esteem of a people who claim identity

as being part of the forest itself. Positive effects include the potential for increasing Te Roroa participation as active kaitiaki in a well-coordinated and planned response.

- A further highly valued effect is the opportunity to further develop positive working networks and relationships with other kaitiaki and iwi.
- Other iwi have reported that “Kauri” has all but disappeared from their whaikorero and waiata since it has all but disappeared from their landscape. Te Roroa need to wananga and strategise how to maintain these cultural expressions of our relationship with this taonga. This is an essential component of our identity.
- Waka. Arguably the most practical response Te Roroa can make is to start planning to build high quality waka.

6.2 Bio-physical

Any consideration of the bio-physical effects of PTA must be placed in the context that the Kauri tree and the Kauri ecosystem currently under threat are already in a ‘tired’ state. It has been subjected over the past two centuries to increasing stress through unsustainable extraction and land management regimes. In the absence of any “magic bullet” fix to PTA, long term enhancement of the mauri of the forest to allow Kauri to best marshal its own defences must be considered the best (and probably only) long term approach. We also consider empowerment of kaitiaki to be an essential component of achieving this goal. The current ecological resilience of Kauri within Te Roroa must be considered to be low as a result of this history of degradation. We suspect this is the same for all Kauri with only a few minor exceptions (such as Hauturu) where ecosystems can be said to have been retained in some form of integrity.

- Currently, the level of threat posed to Kauri ecosystems by PTA is unknown. Te Roroa’s ecological experts have advised that approximately 1% of the current Kauri stock in Waipoua is dead. A 10% dieback due to PTA would be considered a catastrophic scenario but one that Kauri could be considered to come back from. Given the paucity of available knowledge a worst case scenario could include near total extinction. Not probable but possible and therefore needs to be considered.
- It is also totally unknown what sub-lethal effects may occur – that is to say, effects that are not great enough to kill trees but create lower levels of sicknesses in either individual trees or whole stands. PTA is now known to attack trees at all stages of their life cycle. Both healthy and already weakened trees appear susceptible.
- Likewise, effects on ecosystem health – (the whole complex interwoven web of life that Kauri forests support and sustain) - are totally unknown. It appears that there is strong likelihood that PTA may use “carriers”, possibly even species like Manuka that show no symptoms

of PTA but are capable of transmitting the disease within ecosystems. A Kauri forest without Kauri would be an entirely different type of community – including the composition of insects, bird communities, fungi and microbial interactions.

- There are no known physical cures for PTA and none appear likely to be developed in the near or even foreseeable future. Of possible control measures, the only possible tool appears to be phosphite. This control would not cure but merely mask or neutralise the display of systems and therefore may assist in slowing or halting spread of disease. We are awaiting the results of initial research. Nothing is currently known of the effects of phosphite on PTA (it has previously been used on crops such as avocado). Application would be by way of either injection of individual trees or aerial spray. It is likely phosphite could include a range of negative effects on the various communities – at plant, fungi or microbial levels – that live on, under or near Kauri itself. There is considerable political pressure on decision-makers to be “seen to be doing something” and early applications of phosphite may be called for. We consider this a highly dangerous approach when so little is known of the wider effects.
- A longer term focus on restoring ecological resilience to the disease would have more positive opportunities. Although it is a sad indictment that it is not until the taonga is under direct threat that resourcing and priority are now being applied to Kauri, it is now under the spotlight. Hopefully it now provides opportunity to look at all the threats this taonga and its communities (including ours) are under and how they might be addressed.
- It is not only the uri of Tane that will be affected by any change in the ecology of the Kauri forest. Kauri effect on soils over long time periods is well-documented by ecologists. No assessment has been done on whether changes in soil type (including acidity, composition, types of macro and micro invertebrate and fungal communities) could occur as a result of widespread PTA. Again, this is a low probability but high potential impact level of effect. Effects on soil may be either adverse or positive. A less acidic soil may provide opportunities for other types of useful plants for example.
- Water systems are also potentially at threat. In a worst-case scenario, decaying or denuded forests will prove less effective filters of water, sediment traps and erosion barriers. If PTA is serious enough to cause ecosystem level changes that lead to changes in leaf litter and soil composition, this could have flow-on effects to water quality. The effects of phosphite on water systems are also not clear.
- For Maori, Kauri forests contain much rongoa, including rongoa derived from the Kauri itself. It is totally unknown what effects PTA (or any controls such as phosphite) might have on the trees and plants used for rongoa. Nor is it known what effects or usefulness rongoa might have in finding controls or cures for PTA.
- PTA and proposed controls like phosphite may have effects on associated uses by tangata whenua of Kauri ecosystems such as mahinga kai sources. The Waipoua River is the highest quality freshwater system left in Te Taitokerau. What effect aerial application of phosphite, for example, on kai sources in these waterways is unknown and untested?

- Another, as yet untested, control may be small or large scale culling of diseased and potentially healthy trees to create buffers to infection spread. While a radical approach, it needs to be fully considered alongside all other options of control. If faced with an option of destroying some of the forest to save the rest, how would Te Roroa respond? The bio-physical effects of such a measure are obvious and potentially enormous.
- The vectors of spread of PTA are still unknown. There is strong conjecture that it may be soil borne and that species like pigs are high risks. There are obvious implications for those members of our community that hunt pigs, either for kai or for recreation. Equally, taonga species like kiwi could also be a viable vector. If so, elimination of pigs and not kiwi is unlikely to have widespread effect. What is the value of one taonga when measured against the health of another?
- People are another obvious vector of disease spread. There appears a direct correlation between human interaction with forests and areas and rates of spread in the Waitakere ranges. Trousen, directly south of Waipoua, and the next stop in the tourist Kauri trail, is now thought to be heavily infected. How effective is controlling human interaction as a step to controlling PTA? How possible is it to police humans in the forest and restricting them to pathways and hygiene measures? Should forests be closed? In the case of Waipoua, this would ultimately mean closing the forest road to through traffic. At the least, the threat posed by human interaction should warrant serious consideration of full-time kaitiaki employed as a permanent presence to monitor and if necessary police rules of human interaction and behaviour in our forests.
- Te Roroa has managed to hold on to some land. Recently, Settlement has returned more into Te Roroa control, including pastoral and commercial forest land. Ideally, in the long term, we would like to see all this land returned to its original cover (see also the economic effects below). This could be as restored natural forests or sustainably managed commercial forests. Although the government has failed over the past 20 years to maintain any real scientific research into Kauri as a commercial species, it is increasingly likely that it could form the basis of a very viable industry. As restored forest its future economic value as a tourism asset is also high. As either it would have high ecological value. Does the lack of any cure for PTA mean there is little point in looking to increase the quantity of Kauri grown in Te Roroa now or in the future?
- Infrastructure in Kauri forests is now known to pose a number of adverse effects on the forest. For example, metalled tracks for visitors compact over time creating pressure on underlying soils and roots and forming dams for subsurface water movement within the forest. These are being progressively replaced with raised boardwalks, a positive improvement. But it is not known if the construction of boardwalks (and their associated earthworks) is a potential or significant contributor to spread of affected soils. There are obvious immediate implications for Te Roroa through our participation in the Rakau Rangatira project.

- It is not yet known (but it is highly probable) if there is a direct link between PTA and climate change. If there is then Kauri may be seen as an indicator species or climate change thermometer, similar to polar bears, glaciers and frogs. A degraded or decaying ecosystem is unlikely to be as effective a carbon-sink as a healthy one. If large-scale felling of trees was needed to control PTA (currently a low probability scenario) would there be any carbon credit implications? Is restoring the mauri of the forest through ecological enhancement worthy of attracting carbon credits? Is this a possible means of funding building ecological resilience?
- Arguably the highest level bio-physical threat is to Te Roroa ourselves. Te Roroa have been an integral part of that community that has sheltered between the spreading limbs of the Kauri for many generations. If Te Roroa and Kauri are synonymous terms, then any threat to the mauri of Kauri must be a reciprocal threat to the mauri of Te Roroa. To us this is a real and direct threat. We do not know if other cultures consider this an effect in this manner.

6.3 Economic

PTA is a post-Settlement issue. At the time of signing the Deed of Settlement, no thought was given by either Te Roroa or the Crown to the potential economic threats PTA might pose to land, assets such as the Waipoua HQ complex or the primary targets for sustainable economic development, in particular tourism and forestry. Settlement was also negotiated in a context where a future Kauri National Park centred on Waipoua was a high probability (and is currently being considered). Elevation to National Park would also have a range of economic implications which at the time did not include PTA. More so than any other place in NZ, Kauri and its related industries are a central pillar of the local economy. Any such threat could be potentially of great significance with corresponding social and cultural effects.

Some detail of the economic threat to Te Roroa is currently commercially sensitive information, especially in regard to Te Roroa research and potential investment in tourism ventures and is not disclosed here for those reasons.

- There is no evidence that Te Roroa have ever received any large or tangible economic benefit from Kauri. For the past 200 years Kauri has been managed by the Crown almost exclusively for its economic value. There is widespread evidence that such extraction did not realise the full value of the resource. It was certainly not done in any sustainable manner. While Te Roroa are regularly identified in early photos of logging operations, it does not appear that their economic benefit was ever greater than marginal labourers' wages. At best they may have been owners of bullock team contractors. Whether this had a greater economic benefit when measured against potential incomes as undisturbed forest owners (as the Treaty guaranteed) is highly questionable.

- Tourism is the most obvious current economic effect. Current visitors to see Tane Mahuta number around 250,000 p.a. Will tourists still come to see diseased trees? Will visitor numbers drop if they perceive they are potentially a vector of disease and therefore a threat to the tree? Would a different type of tourist come to assist with ecological enhancement programmes? What happens to tourist revenues if PTA control includes forest closures?
- To date Te Roroa have not benefited economically from the huge volume of people that come to see Kauri and Tane Mahuta in particular. Since Settlement Te Roroa has invested heavily in planning and negotiations over the economic benefits for Te Roroa through tourism. This has included negotiations locally with existing tourism operators, extensive negotiations with potential future operators and even international discussions with parties such as the Japanese and their indigenous people the Ainu. Again, this planning has occurred without reference to PTA. To some degree, all this investment is now at threat.
- Kauri Dieback is now an industry, with a current national worth of some \$10m pledged until 2014. We lack adequate data at this stage to undertake a detailed analysis of the value of the management costs of the national response (and such an exercise is beyond the scope of this paper). It appears currently sufficient to resource at least 5 management positions. There appear little practical reasons why the management of the response could not be housed as effectively (or more effectively) from Waipoua (see Appendix B – SWOT HQ). The response is currently spread from coast to coast and from Te Taitokerau to Wellington as it is. Modern electronic communications mean that distance and isolation is no longer the barrier it once was. The contribution that this type of programme management expenditure could make to a community like Waipoua is significant, while it is arguable that spending it in central Auckland, Wellington and Hamilton is of any economic benefit to Kauri at all. The greatest barrier to relocating the response, both physically to Waipoua, and conceptually to an iwi manager with an increased matauranga framework, is likely to be institutional resistance. If this is correct then it needs to be carefully assessed. Other partners we have discussed the issue with suggest that a tangata whenua led response is also likely to engender greater public and conservation lobby support than an agency led one.
- At time of Settlement, Te Roroa elected to invest part of the compensation quantum in strategic Kauri related assets. The Waipoua Forest HQ is a prime example. At the time, and based on best available data, the asset was prioritised partly in light of its future potential value as a strategic tourism related asset. It is not possible on currently available data to quantify the change in this value due to PTA but it must be assumed to be negative. Refocusing the future role of the HQ as a strategic asset in the response to PTA and making it both the physical “home” of the response and a centre for Kauri forest ecological restoration would seem logical options to explore.

- It is not yet known, but it highly probable, if there is a direct link between PTA and climate change. If large scale felling of trees was needed to control PTA (currently a low probability scenario) would there be any carbon credit implications? Is restoring the mauri of the forest through ecological enhancement worthy of attracting carbon credits? Is this a possible means of funding building ecological resilience? The issue of climate change is a further challenge to trees. How many Kauri have been saved by the response to date is unknown. It has sure killed a lot of paper trees and the carbon footprint of the air-miles and taxi rides involved in meetings to date appears highly excessive, at least from the viewpoint of Waipoua.
- Since Settlement, Te Roroa has maintained our own professional contracting team for undertaking various aspects of forest management. Ultimately we have made no secret that our intention is to assume greater and greater management responsibility. How does PTA affect this economic activity? The government is guilty of failing to maintain any investment in Kauri research over the past 20 years. Pest and other management contracts for Waipoua and other Te Roroa forests has remained largely static for some time and must be considered to be marginal in terms of what is really needed anyway. Te Roroa assumes that all additional work undertaken in forests in our rohe as a result of PTA will be undertaken by our kaitiaki. We would like to take this a step further and see the whole management to the current response programme moved to Waipoua. (See Appendix B).
- If trees, in any quantity, are felled, who owns the tree? Te Roroa are working on the assumption that any trees felled (or left for dead) as a result of PTA on our or public lands are our property. There are further parallels between Kauri and tohora here. The Marine Mammal Stranding Protocol championed by Ngati Wai sets a convenient baseline to commence negotiations on the reuse of resources. In the case of the whale, the Crown has accepted that some parts of this taonga – bone and teeth – may be taken by mana whenua for cultural use. The Crown has clearly defined it does not consider “cultural use” to include commercial or economic use. Ngatiwai have always clearly signalled that this is a positive step but not the final end point. We see no reason why Te Roroa should be fettered in our future use of Kauri. Clarification of this issue is one that needs early attention.
- Te Roroa currently has preferred provider status for work in our forests within our rohe. The survey and protection work that will be needed as part of the KDJAR provides opportunity for this role to be expanded. If enhancement of ecological resilience is identified as the major response tool, then it is likely that a wide range of contract work will be required. We have already stated that we expect all work

undertaken in our forests as a response to PTA to be undertaken by the kaitiaki ourselves. Given the long term nature of the response we consider this to be the most effective and efficient use of resource. We have taken care to ensure our partners are aware of this expectation since our participation in KDJAR and that we expect it to be built into all surveillance and workplans. We do not, therefore, expect to be blamed for any delays on project planning that meeting or negotiating this expectation may cause.

- Rakau Rangatira. Te Roroa are heavily involved in planning for new tracks, walkways and other infrastructure as part of the Rakau Rangatira project. It is understood that DOC is responsible for assessing whether this project is affected by PTA matters. The project is part of a long sought work programme that uses funding deferred repeatedly while awaiting conclusion of Settlement negotiations.
- Negotiations over National Park status for Waipoua and related Kauri areas is assumed to bring with it a range of economic benefit. If PTA causes any change in these negotiations it can be assumed there will be adverse economic effects.
- Settlement returned to Te Roroa land and forestry assets adjacent to Waipoua. A long term option is to see these lands replanted in Kauri and related species, either as an economic forestry asset or to enhance the tourism potential of our rohe. Both options would need to be based on strong economic analysis. PTA is a threat to such viability and therefore limits our future options. There is also the potential for PTA to spread from public lands to Te Roroa land.
- Even though the Crown has not returned our Tupuna whenua, as kaitiaki and tangata whenua we are ultimately responsible for it. This responsibility, and the ongoing costs it incurs to us in terms of time, energy and money, is seldom recognised by our management partners. Our participation in KDJAR to date has exposed this weakness. Our Kaumatua have therefore agreed to our recommendation that our future participation in KDJAR is conditional on being fully resourced to do so.

6.4 Social

- Tourists in general but the whole issue of people as a vector for spreading disease is central to this debate – this immediately raises issues of compromises between access, appreciation and control. We assume that the mauri of the ngahere and the hauora of the hau kainga is the highest priority when weighing these decisions.
- PTA is a threat to Te Roroa bringing our people home. This affects not only the community of Te Roroa but all those that live under the limbs of the Kauri. Effects may be negative but also positive (our rangatahi are actively acquiring qualifications to combat just this type of threat to our taonga – PTA responses may provide the opportunity to employ them as the front line of defence)
- Economic effects are likely to have drastic social effects locally. Our rohe is generally acknowledged as being at the lower end of socio-economic statistics. Many small business are primarily dependent on Kauri – tourist stops, Kauri museums, Kauri craftspeople, tourist operators. Many have a secondary interest – the local garage, shops and schools for example. Local health, education and welfare services are likely to suffer heavily if any economic effects cause population losses or lowering of locally disposable income.
- Our local community and its unique culture is heavily intertwined with Kauri and forests. A threat to the forest is a threat to the community – if only on a psychological or subconscious level. We are regularly told that our rohe is “economically depressed”. “isolated”, “low decile”, “of marginal viability”, “a backwater”. To now add “diseased”, “under threat”, “a hospice for trees” is unlikely to do much for our collective self-esteem.
- Our experience to date with all sectors of this debate we have had contact with – be they KDJAR scientists or the woman on the street corner – is that a threat to Kauri is met with an immediate emotional reaction. We have been pleasantly surprised at the degree of comfort a wide range of stakeholders would have with the suggestion of a Te Roroa-led response, within our own rohe at least, based on our informal surveying.
- There is potential for social conflict, especially if interventions are seen as coming from “outside”. Pig hunting is a prime example. If extermination of pigs was decided to be pursued, the reaction is likely to be quite different if eradicating was seen to be directed from DOC or Whangarei rather than a locally agreed solution. Pig hunters risk being seen as “villains of the piece”. We prefer to see them as a valuable ally, with extensive knowledge of the forests and potentially extra watchers and monitors of the disease.
- Te Roroa are kiwis too. Like other New Zealanders we cheer the All Blacks win or lose, buy poppies on Anzac day, give wooden bumblebees to our children and mourned the passing of Sir Ed. We understand the value of Kauri as an icon to our country. We fully expect that the threat to this icon from PTA will create a large and emotional reaction across the country. We also hope, kiwi’s will translate this emotional pain into positive reactions and bring out the best of our usual tenacious and practical tendencies.

- People love to rubberneck at road accidents. The world is already growing nervous of climate change and various apocalypse conspiracies abound. We have already noticed an increase in such “fringe thinkers” coming to Waipoua. They tend to bring with them their own brand of social issues. Will PTA see a further increase in doomsdayers and ghouls. If they do, then invariably their welfare will fall to us.

7.0 Assessment

7.1 Hauora

PTA provides opportunity to:

✚ Strengthen the forest by:-

- ✘ **Resting it.** Although the economic and public access effects would be high, it seems logical that current levels of human interaction are the most significant vector of spread between individual stands – either through direct contact with PTA trees or through nurseries. The advice of our kaumatua is that the forest is tired.
- ✘ **Refocusing on mauri.** And on an ecosystem level response.
- ✘ **Re-evaluating our relationship with it**
- ✘ **Remembering the inter-connectedness of all parts of the forest.**
- ✘ **Renewing our efforts to be active kaitiaki**
- ✘ **Re-investing in its protection and management**

✚ Strengthen Te Roroa by: –

- ✘ **Uniting whanau.**
- ✘ **Empowering kaitiaki.** Surveillance and monitoring are key priorities for KDJAR. We don't know how bad it is until someone goes and gets the data. There has been some debate within KDJAR to date over the value of high cost/high tech approaches versus recorders with paper and pen. Given the life span of a Kauri (many times that of tangata) then intergenerational, self learning and

Opportunities

- Lead the response and find the solution
- Focal point for iwi unity
- New option for Forest HQ
- Most NZers will have a reaction. Use plight of trees to focus on the need for ecological resilience building
- Increase networks with other “Kauri” iwi/whakawhanaungatanga – e.g. train the trainers scenario for survey work
- Increase networks with “Kauri” expertise and agencies
- Potential international support
- Increase focus on forest
- Greater availability of timber for cultural/commercial use.
- Successful partnership model for other responses

What is the capacity of Te Roroa to respond

- Experienced – in forest history
 - in restoration ecology
 - in forest management
- Networked – with conservation groups
 - With Landcare Research etc
 - With DOC
 - With international/indigenous
- Most people away from home BUT many keen to return
- Next generation – coming out of wananga/universities NOW
- Flexible/lateral – e.g. Art response
- Rakau Rangatira – sister trees/Japan
- Physical infrastructure – Forest HQ/ Cool, funky marae
- Ahi kaa/hau kainga “grounded” in the forest and Kauri ecology
- Preferred provider status -DOC

automatically reprogramming data loggers called kaitiaki appear an option worth further consideration. Fortunately, in Te Roroa, they are readily available, well trained and underutilised. We suspect it is a similar situation for other iwi.

✘ **Strengthening whanaungatanga.** The key message from kaumatua has been to remember the interconnectedness of the forest – in **all** its ways. Our strength as tangata whenua will be in maximising our collective values while honouring our individual contributions. Again, there are parallels for Kauri dieback in the whale stranding protocol and responses. Te Roroa would like to see the future response led by an active working network of kaitiaki. If this has support from tangata whenua generally then Te Roroa will continue to advocate for it.

✘ **Strengthening relationships.** Te Roroa already has extensive networks and relationships with most of the stakeholders in Kauri (see Appendix 1: Stakeholder analysis). These relationships have been forged around numerous projects and programmes to do with virtually every aspect of Kauri. Although KDJAR has brought some new players to the table (and certainly a whole new bureaucracy and process), it is largely reiterating existing relationships we have with DOC, research agencies and universities. The response will almost certainly move into a more public mode and this will almost certainly see Te Roroa engaged and re-engaged with familiar faces in the conservation and ecology movements. Settlement has seen relationships with industry figures increase – primarily tourism and forestry, but a broad range of secondary industry interests as well.

✘ **Providing timber and motivation for waka.** Obvious linkages

Threats

- Loose Kauri – loose Mana
- PTA spread from public land (DOC) to Te Roroa land – impacts options for future management
- As kaitiaki of public land now have no option to take responsibility for disease on that land – BUT still no ownership of the land.
- Threat to returned asset – Forest HQ
- Threat to future economic development – tourism/forestry/secondary industry
- Having got some control over the forest “back”, now faced with the medical bill
- \$\$ for response not sustainable – committed now until 2014
- Increase number of some visitors – ghouls/tree huggers/doomsdayers
- Pressure and public spotlight on iwi increases
- Impact on trees/forest = impact on kaitiaki = unclear how this will be manifest – reduced self-esteem
- Response team politics potential to disrupt existing partnerships
- Call to lead response not taken seriously/ ignored
- “Rural” needs (Waipoua/Te Roroa) overwhelmed by “Urban” wants (Auckland/Wellington)

7.2 Hautu

Risks, stakes and the potential for conflict and cross-communication are all high.

✘ Although Kauri is an absolute priority for Te Roroa, it is only one of multiple priorities for all other members of the response team. What funding that is available is only committed until 2014. The business case of this funding and the limited options considered by Cabinet were based on

minimal information and without our input. There is no guarantee that additional/future funding will be allocated, even with the best business case. Currently, both Kauri and Waipoua are judged to be in the national interest. It is not known at what point the government or the agencies would decide its was no longer viable economically to maintain this interest. Two MAF Biosecurity responses have been cancelled and funding withdrawn recently, Dutch Elm disease and Fan Worm in the Hauraki Gulf. In the latter, although the level of threat to marine life and aquaculture is very high, the cost and inability to combat the threat saw committed funding withdrawn. If this was applied to KDJAR it would leave Te Roroa holding a somewhat pungent Rakau. Currently the bulk funding is allocated to MAF as a biosecurity response. However, it is now known PTA has been here for 40 years. We do not know if this

affects the commitment of current funding in any way. Will MAF exit and leave DOC to struggle on alone? An assurance at a political level that future or additional funding will be provided if it is demonstrated it is necessary would provide some comfort; a multi-party accord to that effect even more so.

- ✘ Despite the stated desire of the various agencies to develop a joint agency and collaborative approach to this response; relationship building, communication and adopting common work processes and styles is clearly having some speed bumps. It is the first time a joint agency response has been attempted. Clear understanding of roles and communication are obvious areas that need attention. Tangata whenua are something of a round peg in a square hole. It is not a structure that allows the strengths that tangata whenua bring to the table to be maximised or valued. It lacks flexibility or celebration of difference.
- ✘ Town mouse/Country mouse. There are obvious differences between the issues and the solutions facing KDJAR depending on the urban or rural nature of the location.
- ✘ There is potential for internal conflict in Te Roroa. The debate between those that hold that Te Wahakaputanga means we should not seek partnership approaches and other opinions is an obvious one.

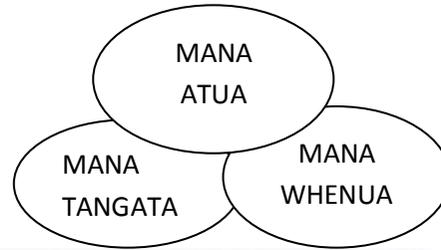
weaknesses

- Iwi still in transition from grievance to post – settlement
- “home” capacity low in numbers/ unresourced to participate
- Still unclear whether govt response will allow Te Roroa a “leadership/ownership’ role
- Political need for “runs on board” may not see the best/optimum long term solutions pursued in favour of short term “fixes” e.g. Phosphite sprays

- ✘ Likewise there is potential for conflict with other iwi. The tautoko of those iwi for Te Roroa to exhibit leadership comes with a responsibility to ensure any benefits we can win for our forests and kaitiaki then be rolled out to other iwi. Our failure to achieve this, even if caused by factors beyond our control, is likely to be seen as our fault.

- ✘ Arguably the greatest threat will be the Crown's inability to recognise the exceptional benefits and positive results that actively supporting a tangata whenua managed response to PTA could bring to all parties. This is most likely to be manifested in a reaction that says "we are the ones putting up the money, we should be the ones managing the programme".

7.3 Putake



Me he Kauri

Ka toro nga Peka o te Kauri

He Awhi i te Wao

Who are nga Kaitiaki o Tane?

Nga mokopuna o Te Roroa

Kaua Mate

Pera i te Moa.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The relationship between Kauri and Te Roroa is that great and of such a high priority/profile to the tribe that inaction is not an available option. It is how Te Roroa elect to participate, not whether they will participate, that is at question.
- Of the available roles (team sponsor, team owner, team manager, team member, team advisor, team observer, team critic), team owner/manager has the most opportunity and provides greatest control. It is the only potentially sustainable role for Te Roroa.
- It also has the greatest risk.
- Is only achievable with the willing support/tautoko of other iwi and govt agencies partners.
- Management of Waipoua is a national priority. Management at Waipoua is ours.
- There is more traction for Kauri nationally by allowing the Response Centre to be in Waipoua than not providing Te Roroa a sustainable role.
- The acknowledgement of the role of matauranga must now be translated into real and tangible participation.

7.4 Wananga

What options are available to Te Roroa? What number jersey should we wear? Should we join their club or start our own?

? **team sponsor** \$10m has currently been allocated by central and local government for this response nationally. Te Roroa is simply not in a position to be a team sponsor. As it is, our participation to date is heavily constrained by our lack of access to sustainable resourcing. Te Roroa's position, profile and networks may make it a more attractive target for sponsorship than other franchises. There are plenty of businesses with the term Kauri in their name or business banners who could be approached for sponsorship of stadiums, corporate boxes or team strips. Gate sales show increasing returns. Obviously a slick PR campaign needed.

? **team owner** It is not clear who currently owns the club? There is clear implication that the major sponsors consider that their investment equates to ownership. The general public could be thought to have a significant shareholding although it would appear currently they are largely holding non-voting stocks (given the current lack of publicity and public debate). The jury is still out on whether they would prefer current management to Te Roroa but there are definite factions who clearly do not support the current regime. A change of guard would allow a new fresh face of to be presented. May be of critical importance when it comes to iconic past players e.g. pig hunters.

? **team manager** Recommended Option. Management responsibility currently lies with MAF on the advice/direction of the Leadership Team. Approx 10% of the allocated budget is projected for management. Co-ordination and poor communication are currently identified weaknesses. Many are institutional weaknesses caused by too much focus on forward set-piece play and not enough trusting our natural back line flair. The breakdown around the ruck and maul is an area that must be tidied up. Contract up for retendering if a more effective and efficient offer available. Te Roroa has ready access to such skill sets if budget provided to procure.

? **team member** Being permanent full-time team members implies professional as opposed to amateur registration. Te Roroa is at a strong disadvantage of not having a fully professional club like most players in this league. Its performance in the provinces has been outstanding over the years and older players have widespread respect. Investment in junior teams in recent years and restructuring at all levels of the club mean Te Roroa has a wealth of young talent coming on tap. Te Roroa has several high profile players out on contract to national/international clubs.

? **team** Current position. Resourced for occasional meetings and occasional contracts. Not a lot of playing time this season but strong

substitute impact when brought off the bench. Noted for bullocking runs and a sweet step. Future captaincy material. Likened to a young Ma'a Nonu. Surprising depth of experience, locally and inter-nationally.

? **team observer** Tends to make fanatical and vocal supporter from the stands. Might not understand finer points of the game but loyalty unquestionable when home side is winning. Some social issues with away games from a rowdy but significant minority of fans. If left in this position likely to prove Achilles heel for current management. Can pull huge crowds for big games..

7.5 Rapunga

Recommendations for Action

- ✘ Discuss this issue as widely as possible within Te Roroa, and with other iwi, our communities, our partners. Don't forget the pig hunters
- ✘ Confirm the tautoko of Te Roroa for this CEA. Ask Te Roroa to confirm preferred participation options. We recommend either owner/manager or manager.
- ✘ Wananga CEA with Tangata Whenua Roopu to assess how well it travels to other iwi.
- ✘ Wananga CEA with KDJAR Leadership Team
- ✘ Undertake an in-depth business plan for relocating the PTA response to Waipoua under Te Roroa management within 12 months.
- ✘ Wananga the draft Long-term Management Plan with the Tangata Whenua Roopu to accommodate relocation of the response management to Waipoua, primary use of kaitiaki, focus on ecological resilience, etc
- ✘ Reassess budgets for PTA response in light of what is needed rather than what is available.
- ✘ Secure and maintain widespread public support for a Te Roroa managed response.
- ✘ Book the Ruby Suns to play at the Art Exhibition opening in December.

✘ Plan to build waka.

✘ Talk to trees

Appendices

A. Stakeholder Analysis

B. SWOT HQ