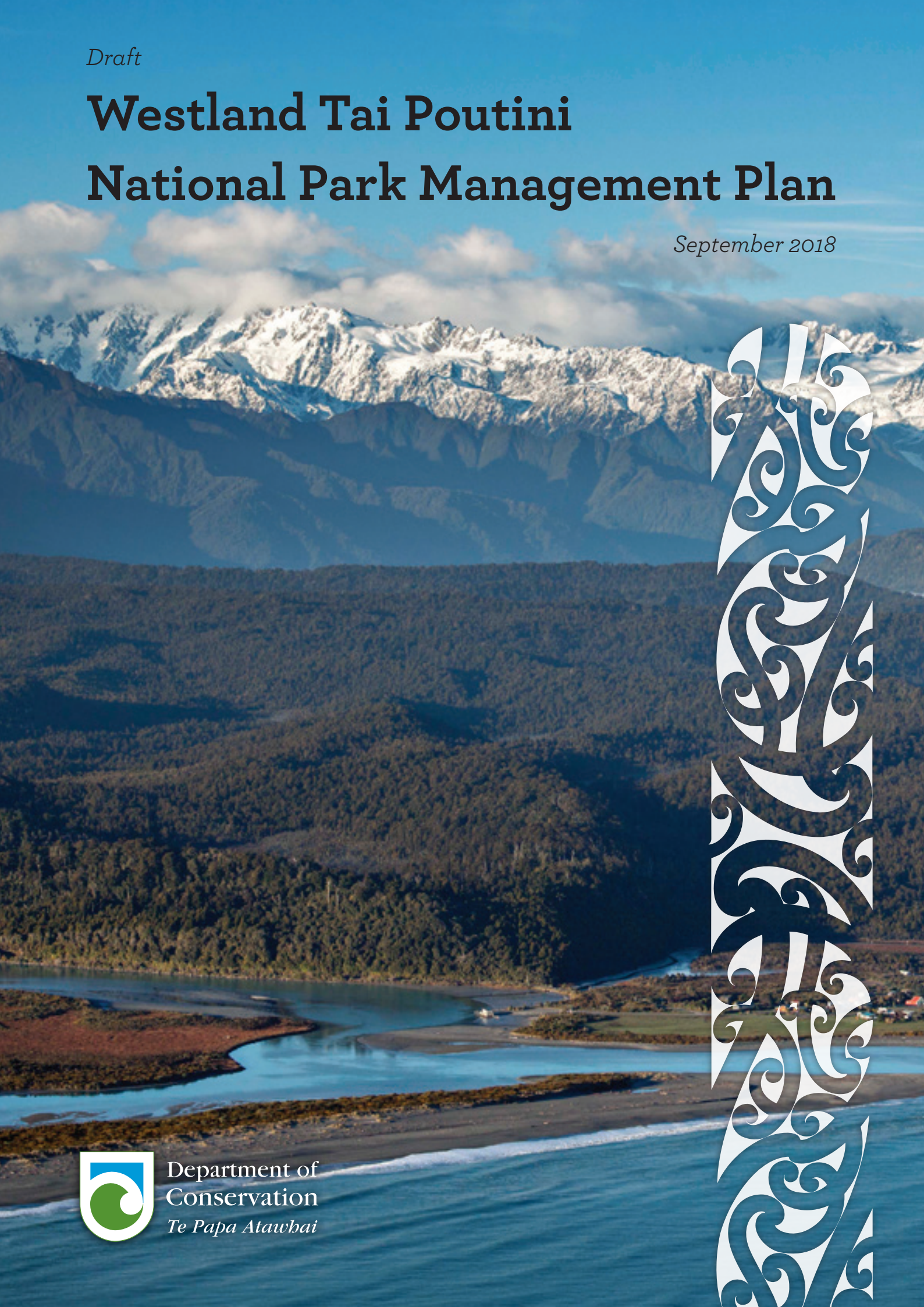
Draft

Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan

September 2018



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Cover image: Ōkārito Lagoon
Photographer: Andris Apse

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Ko Manawa

Kōwhaiwhai pattern

The kōwhaiwhai pattern is called "Ko Manawa", a design taken from the mahau/veranda of Te Tauraka Waka a Māui marae at Mahitahi/Bruce Bay. It represents the source of the wai tapu/sacred waters from Kā Tiritiri o te Moana, from the mountain tops to the sea.

The wai tapu represented here are kā roimata – the tears shed by Hinehukatere mourning the loss of her beloved Wawe. Her tears are forever weeping, shaping the alpine area and feeding the Waiau River. The green colour of this pattern represents Aotea, a type of pounamu found in South Westland.

This publication is produced using paper sourced from well-managed, renewable and legally logged forests.

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Te haereka

The journey

Welcome to the draft Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan, which sets out the proposed management regime for the Westland Tai Poutini National Park for the next 10 years. All national parks have a management plan. This is the fourth plan for this Park since its establishment in 1960.

The Plan recognises Kā Roimata o Rakinui, the tears of the Sky Father, which speaks of the dominant natural force in the Park being water. Much of the scenery for which the Park is nationally and internationally renowned depends ultimately on a generous supply of rain.

The Plan recognises the significance of this special place to takata whenua and seeks to enhance opportunities for Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu whānui to connect, engage, remain and/or return to their takiwā to allow for the continued exercising, maintenance and enhancement of ahi kā. The Plan outlines the natural, cultural, historic, recreation and engagement values associated with the Park.

This Plan also highlights the significant issues currently facing the Park, which include ongoing access to the Park, climate change, retreating glaciers, managing tranquillity and protecting biodiversity.

This Plan sets out how the Department, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will work in partnership in Westland Tai Poutini National Park. This Plan also reflects the views and aspirations of the community, conservation partners and stakeholders with interests in the national park.

Draft Plan signed by:

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KĀ ROIMATA O RAKINUI

Kā Roimata o Rakinui

The tears of the Sky Father – the beginning

Ka rewa hoki a Raki ki ruka. Kātahi a Raki ka poroporoaki ki a Papa, ka mea atu a Raki ki a Papatūānuku, "E Papa e, hei konei rā koe. Tēnei taku aroha ki a koe. Kei te waru ka taki au ki a koe."

Koia hoki te haukū, he roimata nō Raki e taki ana ki a Papa.

Ka mea hoki a Raki ki tōna wahine, ki a Papatūānuku, "E kui, hei konei rā noho ai. Kei te makariri hoki ahau te hiahia iho ai ki a koe".

Koia hoki te kōpaka. Ka poroporoaki a Papatūānuku ki a Raki, ka mea ia ki a Raki, "E koro, haere ra e Raki. Kei te raumati ahau te mihi atu ai ki a koe".

Koia te tūtūroroa, ko tō Papatūānuku aroha ki a Raki.

-

Raki rose up. Then Raki farewelled Papa and said to Papatūānuku, "My dear Papa, remain where you are. To show you how much I love you I shall weep for you in the summer".

This is the dew that touches the ground during the warm months – it is the tears of Raki for Papa.

Then Raki said to his wife, to Papatūānuku, "My dear wife, stay on the earth and dwell there. I shall miss you in the winter".

This is the ice and Papatūānuku bid farewell to Raki, and said to Raki, "Go the heavens Raki. In the summer I shall greet you."

This is the mist, the love of Papatūānuku for Raki.

-

The love between the Sky Father and the Earth Mother, recited by a tribal tohuka in the 1800s, speaks of the dominant natural force in Tai Poutini National Park – water. Rain from the tears of Rakinui for his beloved and water welling up from Papatūānuku as she bids her beloved farewell have all shaped the whenua and coastline that occupy the area in this Park. Water is the dominant mauri in this area.

The takata whenua, Kāti Māhaki, welcomes everyone to enjoy the beauty and peace of this national park, to explore its wonders and enjoy the paradise that has been their ancestral home for centuries. Their narratives and history ebb and flow throughout this Plan just as the waters continuously move between Raki and Papatūānuku. The mauri and the rich natural resources that reside within the boundaries of the Westland Tai Poutini National Park are highly valued and this Plan provides a framework for the Park's future management.

Mana whenua

Ko Aoraki te mauka ariki
Ko Makaawhio te awa tapu
Ko Te Tauraka Waka a Māui te marae
Ko Kāti Māhaki te hapū
Ko Kāti Māmoe, ko Kāi Tahu kā iwi

Ko te whenua ko au, ko au ko te whenua – I am the land, and the land is me.

Since the earliest ancestors from Rapuwai and Waitaha inhabited this land, generations of Kāti Māhaki have lived, worked, traversed and enjoyed the wild expanses of Poutini. They have been shaped by the land and the ever-flowing water from the mountains to the sea. Kāti Māhaki has faced many challenges borne from the remoteness of their takiwā and the resulting isolation, as well as its harsh beauty, but still the people remained and flourished.

The ability of hapū to sustainably use, access, interpret, live within their takiwā and sustain themselves as part of the natural environment is fundamental to Kāti Māhaki retaining their mana and ahi kā. The intergenerational transfer of mātauraka requires active participation with the land, water and all other natural resources for tikaka, mātauraka and ultimately the cultural identity of Kāti Māhaki.

Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri, ā muri ake nei – for us and our children after us.

The responsibility for Kāti Māhaki created through this strong heritage is to ensure that the connections between themselves and the rest of the natural world are recognised and maintained in perpetuity. Since the 1960s, the land status of more than 90% of land within the takiwā of Kāti Māhaki has changed to public conservation land. This changing land status has resulted in Kāti Māhaki being restricted or prevented from undertaking certain customary practices and harvests on their ancestral lands. This restricted use, coupled with limited job opportunities, has resulted in the dispersal of many Kāti Māhaki away from their takiwā. However, it is the ongoing resolve of Kāti Māhaki that its people thrive in South Westland, and are upholding and honouring their tīpuna while fulfilling responsibilities as kaitiaki.

In the spirit of partnership, the Department of Conservation is working with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to infuse an array of values and uses for the Park, including access, sustainable use of cultural materials, and mahika kai. Both parties are committed to providing opportunities for Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu whānui to retain ahi kā and for those to return to their takiwā.

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is the mandated representative body of Kāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio, a hapū of Kāi Tahu and Kāti Mamoe with bloodlines from the earliest inhabitants. Their hapū is centred at Makaawhio in South Westland and extends from the south bank of Pouerua River to Piopiotahi/Milford Sound in the south and inland to the main divide.

Its marae, Te Tauraka Waka a Māui Marae, located in Maitahi/Bruce Bay, takes its name from the nearby landing place of Māui. Te Tauraka Waka a Māui is 40 km from their ancestral mauka, Aoraki, and looks out to Te Moana Tāpokopoko a Tāwhaki/the Tasman Sea and to Heretaniwha Point – their traditional rereka wairua/departing place of the spirits.

He Kupu Whakataki

Introduction

Te Whāika

Plan purpose

This Plan sets out how the Department, in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, will manage the Park on behalf of the New Zealand public consistently with the National Parks Act 1980, Conservation Act 1987, General Policy for National Parks 2005 and the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010–2020. It provides for integrated Park management and preservation.

Ka Tohu o te Mahere

Plan guide

Te Haka o te Mahere

Plan structure

This Plan describes the values, issues and opportunities in the Park. Developed in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the Plan incorporates Kā Roimata concept – the tears of Rakinui, Aoraki and Hinehukatere – into the Introduction, Part One and Part Two of the Plan. A paragraph at the beginning outlines how Kā Roimata relates to and supports the management of the Park.

The sections are:

Kā Roimata o Rakinui/the tears of the Sky Father – the beginning – the Plan vision, introduction, how to use the Plan, and the Treaty of Waitangi.

Part One: Te mana o Tai Poutini/Significance of Tai Poutini – the significance and stories of Poutini and the national park.

Part Two: Kā Roimata o Aoraki/The tears of Aoraki – what we see today – cultural and spiritual significance of the Park, how the Park's features were created; and the Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values, natural, historic, mahika kai recreation and engagement values and uses in the Park.

Part Three: Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere/The tears of Hinehukatere – what we need to know as guardians of the Park – the overarching objectives and policies for the Park.

Part Four: Places – the three Places within the Park – Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place, He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place, and Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place – based on commonality of landscapes, ecosystems, values, uses and management issues. The outcomes, policies and milestones provide specific guidance for each Place.

Part Five: Implementation

- **Reporting** – the implementation, monitoring, reporting and milestones, to identify whether the Department is achieving the Plan's directions.
- **Glossary**
- **Appendices**

Milestones are included as specific actions that are measurable steps towards achieving objectives, outcomes and policies within the Plan. They are a means by which the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board can annually monitor and report on the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan implementation.

To the extent allowed by the National Parks Act 1980, if any land is added to the Westland Tai Poutini National Park during the life of this Plan[1], the provisions of this Plan will apply to any such additions. The provisions of the Place which adjoins the additional land will also apply. Changes to maps within the Plan are expected to be made without additional public notice and consultation.

Specific provisions such as the proposed amenities area, recreational dog walking and mountain biking within this draft Plan will require a partial review to the West Coast Te Tai O Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010–2020 and/or an amendment to the Westland National Park Bylaws 1981. These provisions cannot become operative in the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan until the conservation management strategy and bylaws have been amended.

1. Additions to national parks are undertaken in accordance with Sections 7 or 8 of the National Parks Act 1980.

Kā Wawata mō te Pāka ā-iwi o Tai Poutini

Vision for Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Westland Tai Poutini National Park provides inspiration, enjoyment and a place for reflection to current and future generations for its internationally outstanding natural, historic and cultural features and landscapes – its mountains, glaciers, rainforest, rivers, wetlands and coastal lagoons. The 'ki uta ki tai' (from the mountains to the sea) landscape is celebrated and protected. Its mauri is protected and enhanced.

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu are mana whenua, who exercise kaitiakitaka of their ancestral lands and the resources in this region. Mana whenua are active in the Park, are living their culture and are maintaining ahi kā. They are undertaking customary practices and mahika kai, including interpreting, accessing and sustainably using cultural materials within the Park. Mana whenua are conveying their connections and telling their stories to Park visitors in a variety of ways.

Westland Tai Poutini National Park is a place in which biodiversity and landscapes are valued and thriving. Mana whenua are actively involved in the management of the Park, toaka species and the ecosystems they inhabit. The Park is a sanctuary in which native species such as rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi, tuke/rock wren, kea and whio are flourishing. Nature is at the centre of the visitor experience.

The Park is valued by the local community living alongside and working within it, supporting their own wellbeing and inspiring the community to embrace environmental stewardship. Sustainable management and resilience is at the heart of managing activities within this dynamic environment with the need to continually adapt to the ongoing impacts of climate change.

The Park vision was developed in partnership with Kāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, and in consultation with key stakeholders and the public. It establishes a united Park management approach and guides advocacy, education and community engagement. This Park is for everyone to enjoy.

The Park vision also links to the Department's national long-term vision:

New Zealand is the greatest living space on Earth

Kāore he wāhi i tua atu i a Aotearoa, he wāhi noho i te ao

The long-term vision is aspirational and challenges the Department to connect with others to achieve it. In doing so, it requires the Department to build empathy, trust and understanding with both traditional and non-traditional audiences to engage in this common vision.

Conservation protects New Zealand's natural environment. Conserving and protecting our natural resources and heritage is an essential investment in New Zealand's long-term wellbeing and prosperity.

The Department provides leadership, inspiring and involving others to work to achieve more conservation together, as reflected in the Department's overarching purpose:

Conservation leadership for our nature

Tākina te hī, tiakina, te hā o te Āo Tūroa

The Department has four intermediate outcomes and eight stretch goals (from the Statement of Intent 2016–2020), which support the national vision and guide the Department's work. The Statement of Intent and this Plan inform the Department's annual business planning, targeting resources to achieve the vision for New Zealand, and the Plan's vision and outcomes.

Te Aka Whakahaere

Management framework

The management tools include both legislative and customary management.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi me te whakatauka o te Kerēme o Ngāi Tahu

Treaty of Waitangi and Ngāi Tahu settlement obligations

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by the Crown and Māori in 1840 and provides for the exercise of kawanatanga while actively protecting tino rangatiratanga of tangata whenua in respect of their natural, physical and spiritual resources. The Conservation Act 1987 and all the Acts listed in its First Schedule must be interpreted and administered so as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Conservation Act 1987: section 4).

The Department also has specific responsibilities under the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997 and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the Settlement 1998) and the corresponding Protocols (Appendix 1), which provide a platform for the partnership

between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown, based on the Treaty of Waitangi principles. Twenty years on from Kāi Tahu Settlement, the Department, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu are looking to build on the Act's foundation and move the partnership towards one where there is greater engagement and involvement of Makaawhio and Kāi Tahu in future management of the Park. The legal mechanisms established through the Settlement 1998 provide the mechanism for Ngāi Tahu rakatirataka and its expression through kaitiakitaka and are the basis for the enduring partnership between Ngāi Tahu and the Crown.

Purpose of national parks

The purpose of national parks as set out in the National Parks Act 1980 is for the preservation in perpetuity – for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public – of areas of New Zealand that contain scenery of such distinctive quality, ecological systems, or natural features so beautiful, unique or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest.

National park management plan

Under the National Parks Act 1980, the Department is required to administer and manage the Park in accordance with the General Policy for National Parks 2005 (GPNP), the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010–20 (CMS) and this Plan.

The purpose of the Plan is to implement the GPNP and establish objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, including species management, by the Department, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes.

Relevant provisions of the National Parks Act 1980 and General Policy for National Parks 2005 are not repeated in this Plan.

The Plan is the primary document for making decisions in relation to the Park.

The Plan has six main uses:

- for managing and protecting the flora, fauna, natural and cultural values of Westland Tai Poutini National Park
- as an information source, setting out the commitment for managing Westland Tai Poutini National Park
- as direction and guidance for managers of Westland Tai Poutini National Park in their work
- as direction and guidance to decision-makers considering proposals from businesses and others who require authorisation to undertake activities within Westland Tai Poutini National Park
- for monitoring the performance of the Department in implementing the Plan
- for the purposes of section 4(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Kā Honoka

Relationship with other Department of Conservation strategic documents and tools

The Plan should be read in conjunction with the Department's Statement of Intent[2] (SOI) revised yearly. Where there is inconsistency between the two, the provisions of the Plan prevail.

The General Policy for National Parks 2005 provides that each Plan should integrate the management of 'Places' to achieve national conservation outcomes. To help achieve this, the high-level objectives of the SOI and the national priorities identified through the Department's national decision-making support tools are reflected in this Plan. These tools include the natural heritage management system and destination management framework.

National park management plans integrate the Department's national priorities with local priorities identified through partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and through consultation with the community and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board. The Plan reflects the management of Places within the Park and the priorities for business planning. The Plan directs and guides decisions on concessions and other authorisations, and identifies opportunities for co-operative efforts to achieve more conservation.

2. Department of Conservation 2016, Statement of Intent 2016–2020. www.doc.govt.nz

Stretch goals and key priorities

New Zealand is the greatest living space on Earth
Kāore he wāhi i tua atu i a Aotearoa, hei wāhi noho i te ao

Vision: 50+ years

A living treaty partnership based on shared values for the benefit of Aotearoa New Zealand

New Zealanders have their say on what places and species they value, through conservation management strategies and management plans.

New Zealanders receive reports on the places and spaces they value.

The diversity of our natural heritage is maintained and restored	Our history is brought to life and protected	New Zealanders and our visitors are enriched by outdoor experiences	New Zealanders connect and contribute to conservation	
				Intermediate outcomes by year 50
• Ecosystem representation • Species persistence • Iconic features and species • Locally treasured partnerships • Lands, waters and species held	• New Zealanders engage in/value historic heritage • Historic heritage protected/conserved	• Icon destinations • Gateway destinations • Locally Treasured destinations • Backcountry destinations	• Conservation and identity • More conservation achieved by others • New Zealanders' well-being and conservation	**Intermediate outcomes objectives by year 25**
50% of New Zealand's natural ecosystems are benefiting from pest management. 90% of our threatened species across New Zealand's ecosystems are managed to enhance their populations. 50 freshwater ecosystems are restored from 'mountains to the sea'. A nationwide network of marine protected areas is in place, representing New Zealand's marine ecosystems.	The stories of 50 Historic Icon sites are told and protected.	50% of international holiday visitors come to New Zealand to connect with our natural places.	90% of New Zealanders' lives are enriched through connection to our nature.	**Stretch goals by year 10 (2025)**

Whānau, hapū and iwi are able to practise their responsibilities as kaitiaki of natural and cultural resources on public conservation lands and waters.

Predator Free 2050 War on Weeds Battle for our Birds Save our Kiwi Kauri dieback Threatened Species Strategy MPA legislation Island predator programme	Heritage landmarks and icons	Long-term upgrades of 4 Iconic destinations Pike River experience Pouakai Crossing upgrade Engaging others in destinations and networks	Healthy Nature/ Healthy People Conservation/ Environmental Education Strategy Our Nature Reporting contribution of others	**Priorities** (for years 1–4 see Table 1 overleaf)
Pest management Species management Restoration Legal protection	Historic management	Recreation opportunities management Asset management Concession management	Participation Education and communication	**Annual outputs**

Capable and safe Department of Conservation

Capability: safety and leadership

• Core management disciplines • Working with Māori • Partnering and collaborating • Safety and well-being • Leadership

Kā hereka ki tāwāhi

International obligations

New Zealand is signatory to many international agreements that are relevant to conservation. The Department implements these agreements in accordance with its functions and has responsibility for a number of species under these agreements. Examples of important international agreements of most relevance with Westland Tai Poutini National Park include the:

- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1975
- Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) 1973
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1983
- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970

Kā Tikaka Whakahaere ā-Iwi tikaka

Customary management practices

Kāti Māhaki has engaged in sustainable management practices of their environment and the natural resources contained within them for many generations and continue to do so today. Guided by tikaka that have evolved over continual years of use, they remind individuals to respect and be considerate of the resource. Tikaka remind individuals that all things have a mauri, and dictate when and how different plants and animals are hunted or gathered, to ensure they are best equipped to rejuvenate. Examples include use of karakia, never harvesting in excess of immediate need, and, in terms of flora, only harvesting from a specific side or area of the plant (such as the sunny side, or specific leaves).

Rāhui are also often used to deem certain areas off-limits for harvest for prescribed periods to allow species recovery or to restore spiritual wellbeing. The ability of Kāti Māhaki to manage natural resources according to tikaka is an important expression of rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka.

The Department is committed to strengthening its partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and acknowledges they have a valuable role to play in incorporating mātauraka Māori and tikaka into the management of Westland Tai Poutini National Park where appropriate. This will enhance the experience of everyone who lives, works and visits this very special part of the world.

Whakamāramataka

Interpretation

Objectives describe what the Department wants to achieve within the Park that are consistent with the intrinsic worth and values. They support national directions and the vision of Kāti Māhaki and the community to achieve integrated management for the whole Park. They also guide decision-making.

Outcomes describe the desired future state of a Place including its intrinsic values, and reflect the expected changes at that Place over the term of the Plan. They guide Park management and decision-making at Place.

Policies provide detailed guidance to achieve an objective and/or outcome. They describe the actions to apply in Park management and decision-making.

Milestones identify specific measurable steps to achieve the vision, objectives, outcomes and policies. The West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board uses milestones to annually monitor and advise on the implementation of this Plan.

Glossary defines words and phrases.

All the Plan provisions need to be read alongside one another, as many are interconnected. If an inconsistency arises between Parts 1 and 2, the more specific provision in Part 2 applies. Together, Parts 1–3 ensure integrated management across the Park, with adjoining areas of public conservation lands and waters, and nationally.

Regarding abbreviations used in this Plan, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is abbreviated to Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is abbreviated to Ngāi Tahu, and Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu is abbreviated to mana whenua.

The Kāi Tahu dialect uses the 'k' interchangeably with the 'ng'. The preference of Kāti Māhaki is to use a 'k', so in this Plan the iwi is known as Kāi Tahu rather than Ngāi Tahu and, for example, mahinga kai becomes mahika kai. In this Plan the 'k' will be used in all te reo Māori words except for legal names and references to legislation. For further explanation of Māori terms, please see in-text explanations or the glossary.

Whakamāramataka/Interpretation

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Give legal effect to the objectives, outcomes, policies and glossary in this Plan.
2. Give precedence to the outcomes and policies in Part 2, where they differ from the objectives or policies in Part 1.
3. Interpret the words 'will', 'should' and 'may' in the policies in this Plan as follows:
   a) 'will' is used where legislation provides no discretion for decision-making or a deliberate decision has been made by the Authority to direct decision-makers;
   b) 'should' is used where there is a strong expectation of the outcome, without diminishing the constitutional role of the Minister and other decision-makers, and a departure from such a policy requires the decision-maker to be satisfied exceptional circumstances exist; and
   c) 'may' is used where the intention is to allow greater flexibility in decision-making.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Treaty partner

Kāti Māhaki, on behalf of Kāi Tahu whānui, is the takata whenua who hold mana whenua over the lands, waters and resources of South Westland, including Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Today, Kāi Tahu whānau and hapū are represented by 18 Papatipu Rūnaka, including Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, and one iwi authority, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 established Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to serve Ngāi Tahu whānui, manage collectively-held tribal assets and protect tribal interests. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu deals with global tribal policy and issues, while Papatipu Rūnaka manages issues requiring wider or local consultation or collaboration.

In practice, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is the kaitiaki rūnaka for Westland Tai Poutini National Park, as the Park resides in its takiwā. The membership of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio embraces descendants of Rapuwai, Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe and Kāti Tahu who settled in South Westland and chose to collectively identify themselves as Kāti Māhaki in the late 1800s with their common ancestor Māhakinui.

The Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997 and the Settlement Act 1998 recognised the injustices against Kāi Tahu and formalised the relationship between the Crown and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as Treaty partners. The legal mechanisms established through the Settlement Act 1998 enable Kāi Tahu rakatirataka and its expression through kaitiakitaka, and the basis for an enduring partnership between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown.

A living Treaty partnership

The Treaty of Waitangi and its principles provide the foundation for the partnership between the Department, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. A meaningful Treaty partnership respects the conservation responsibilities of the Department and the kaitiaki responsibilities of takata whenua while protecting the authority of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in relation to its ancestral lands, waters, wāhi tapu and taoka.

Section 2 of General Policy for National Parks 2005 outlines the Department's Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities. For practical purposes, the Department applies the Treaty principles most relevant to its work in the following ways: partnership and interacting with good faith and reasonableness, informed decision-making considering others' interests and points of view, active protection of Māori interests, and redress and reconciliation with involvement in management of public conservation lands and waters.

In recognition of this relationship and requirements, this Plan enables mana whenua to give practical effect to kaitiakitaka in Westland Tai Poutini National Park through:

- active and shared management and decision-making with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, in the management of Westland Tai Poutini National Park and resources of importance to Kāi Tahu
- recognising kaitiaki rights and responsibilities, and associated mātauraka, of mana whenua, particularly in areas of cultural significance
- enabling mana whenua to undertake customary practices, including access to and use of cultural materials and mahika kai
- protecting mana whenua values and enhancing mana whenua connection with Westland Tai Poutini National Park
- enabling Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to explore and develop opportunities to support intergenerational wellbeing
- supporting Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to revitalise and strengthen their relationship with the land and resources within Westland Tai Poutini National Park
- implementing the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

The Settlement Act 1998 and the corresponding Protocols address these historical grievances and provide a platform for a partnership with the Department of Conservation based on Treaty of Waitangi principles.

The Treaty partnership will be actively sustained by the Department and Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu through this Plan and beyond. The necessary mechanisms and processes for active and shared management, and in some specific areas devolved management, of Westland Tai Poutini National Park are to be developed. These will provide detail on how active and shared or devolved management shall occur. The objectives and policies that follow from this partnership will apply to all the Department's activities throughout the Park.

A living Treaty partnership based on shared values for the benefit of Aotearoa New Zealand

Te Whāika/Objective

1. The Treaty partnership with mana whenua is strengthened and maintained in a manner consistent with the Settlement and legislation to:
   a) enable mana whenua rakatirataka and the exercise of kaitiakitaka by mana whenua;
   b) enable mana whenua connection with the land, waters, mahika kai and taoka of Westland Tai Poutini National Park;
   c) enhance opportunities for mana whenua to remain and/or return to their takiwā to allow for the continued exercising, maintenance and enhancement of ahi kā;
   d) recognise and work with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to incorporate mātauraka of mana whenua, including traditional management practices, into Park management;
   e) support intergenerational mana whenua wellbeing; and
   f) protect the mauri of Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Work with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to:
   a) Develop and implement a partnership engagement framework identifying the principles and mechanisms to deliver outcomes that strengthen and maintain an enduring partnership in the management of Westland Tai Poutini National Park;
   b) identify and implement shared decision-making at all levels and across management and governance, where consistent with legislation, including developing mechanisms to:
      i) provide for shared consideration of authorisation applications, prior to approval by the Minister or their delegate;
      ii) ensure that mātauraka of mana whenua, including traditional management practices, are recognised and incorporated into Park management;
   c) enable exercise of kaitiaki rights and responsibilities of mana whenua for natural and cultural resources, where consistent with legislation, including;
      i) managing indigenous species and the ecosystems they inhabit;
      ii) identifying and implementing opportunities for shared management, or devolved management, to Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu of areas, specific sites and/or species of significance to mana whenua;
      iii) improving access to, and customary use of, cultural materials and mahika kai;
      iv) establishing a customary authorisation system managed by Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu for native species;
      v) ensuring engagement with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu when developing relationships with others in the Park;
      vi) communicating mana whenua history and values to Park visitors, and ensure the mechanisms and information used are authorised by Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu;
      vii) seeking to uphold mana whenua tikaka and kawa where iwi or hapū from outside of the Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu takiwā are involved in the Park;
      viii) identifying and implementing mechanisms to support mana whenua ability to access and use ancestral lands and taoka to support intergenerational mana whenua wellbeing; and
   d) identify and implement measures to build Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu capability and capacity in managing land, water and resources in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, including mechanisms involving sharing of knowledge, training and employment opportunities, and educational programmes.
2. Implement the Department's responsibilities under section 4, Conservation Act 1987, the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997, Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, Conservation Protocols 2001 (and any subsequent amendments and associated guidance documents) and Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

In addition to managing the Park in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, in a manner consistent with legislation:

1. Developed mechanisms to achieve shared decision-making for the Department, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and/or devolved management to Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu of areas, specific sites and/or species (Year 3).
2. Developed and implemented a customary authorisation system with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to improve mana whenua access to and sustainable customary use of cultural materials and mahika kai in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Year 3).

In a manner consistent with legislation:

3. Implemented mechanisms for shared decision-making between the Department, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and/or devolved management to Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu of areas, specific sites and/or species (Year 5).
4. Implemented a customary authorisation system for mana whenua, which is being managed by Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu (Year 5).

In a manner consistent with legislation:

5. Successfully realised shared decision-making between the Department, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and/or devolved management to Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu of areas, specific sites and/or species (Year 10).
6. Improved mana whenua access to, and sustainable customary use and management of cultural materials and mahika kai in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Year 10).

TE MANA O TE TAI POUTINI

Part One: Te Mana o Te Tai Poutini

Significance of Te Tai Poutini

1.1 *Te Pāka ā-Iwi o Westland Tai Poutini me tōna Taiao* Westland Tai Poutini National Park natural features

The wonders of natural processes have made Westland Tai Poutini National Park one of New Zealand's most outstanding national parks as well as being a landscape of international significance (see Map 1: Overview). The Park has scenery of such distinctive quality, and ecological systems or natural features so beautiful, unique or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest.

It is located within the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (see Map 2 and Appendix 6). The essentially unmodified state of natural areas contributes to the ecological significance. The Park is an important reservoir of indigenous wildlife, especially several declining endemic bird species which depend on unmodified environments for their survival. The Park adjoins Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park and the cultural heritage links of these places is significant.

Climate

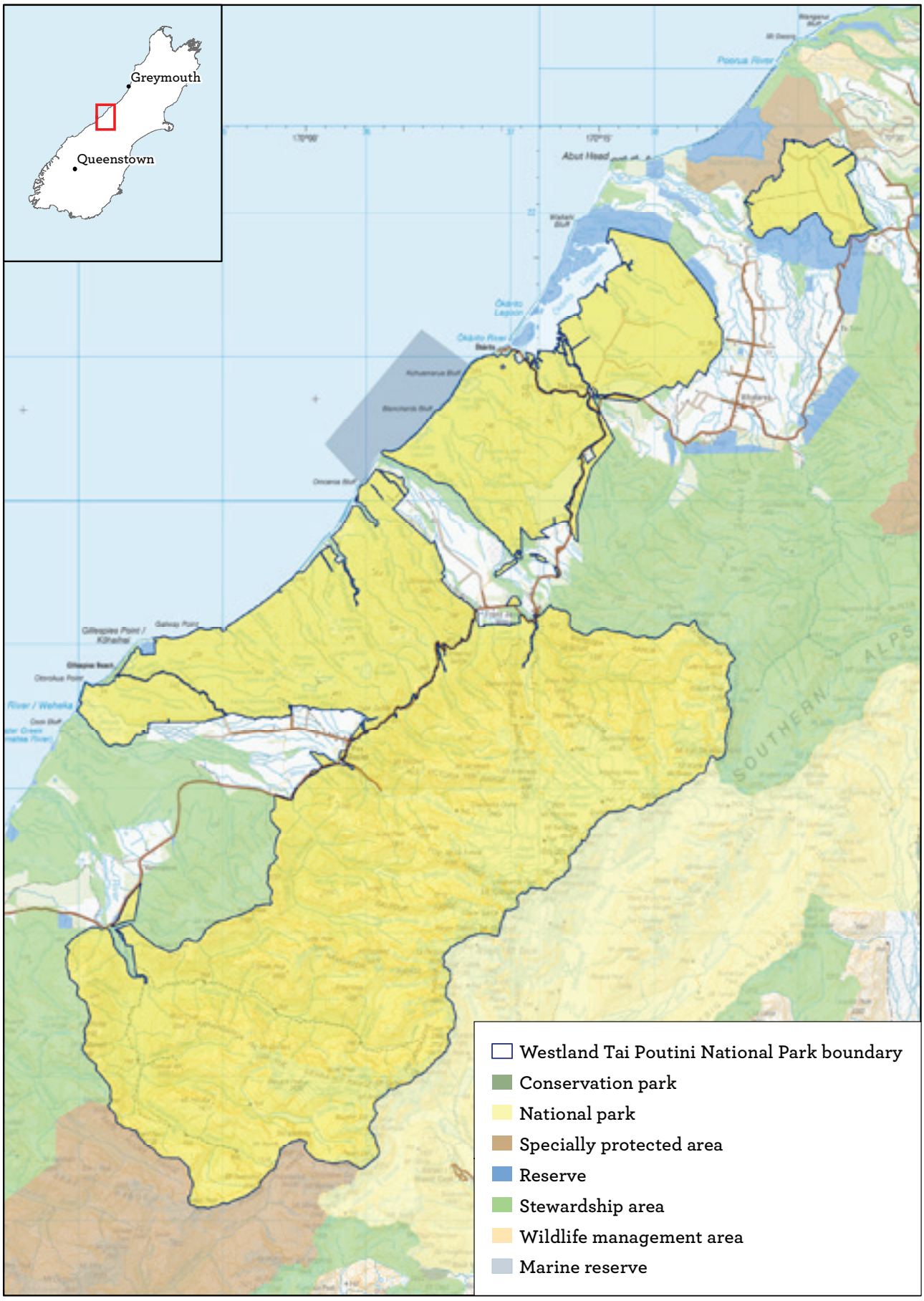
In Westland the climate is vigorous and diverse. It is responsible for developing the glaciers and the biodiversity of the area. Airstreams laden with moisture collected from the Tasman Sea are interrupted by the high mountains and forced upwards, releasing rain. The rainfall increases from the coast to the mountains. Calm, stable weather is characteristic of midwinter and later summer. The alpine weather can be severe, and wind, temperature and visibility may change quickly. In winter and spring, the snow lies at 1200–1500 metres rising to 2000–2400 metres in summer.

Coast

Poutini is the name given to the seas of the West Coast of the South Island.
For mana whenua, the coastal environment is of considerable significance both spiritually and for the wealth of its natural resources. The coast provides a rich site for gathering food and other resources.

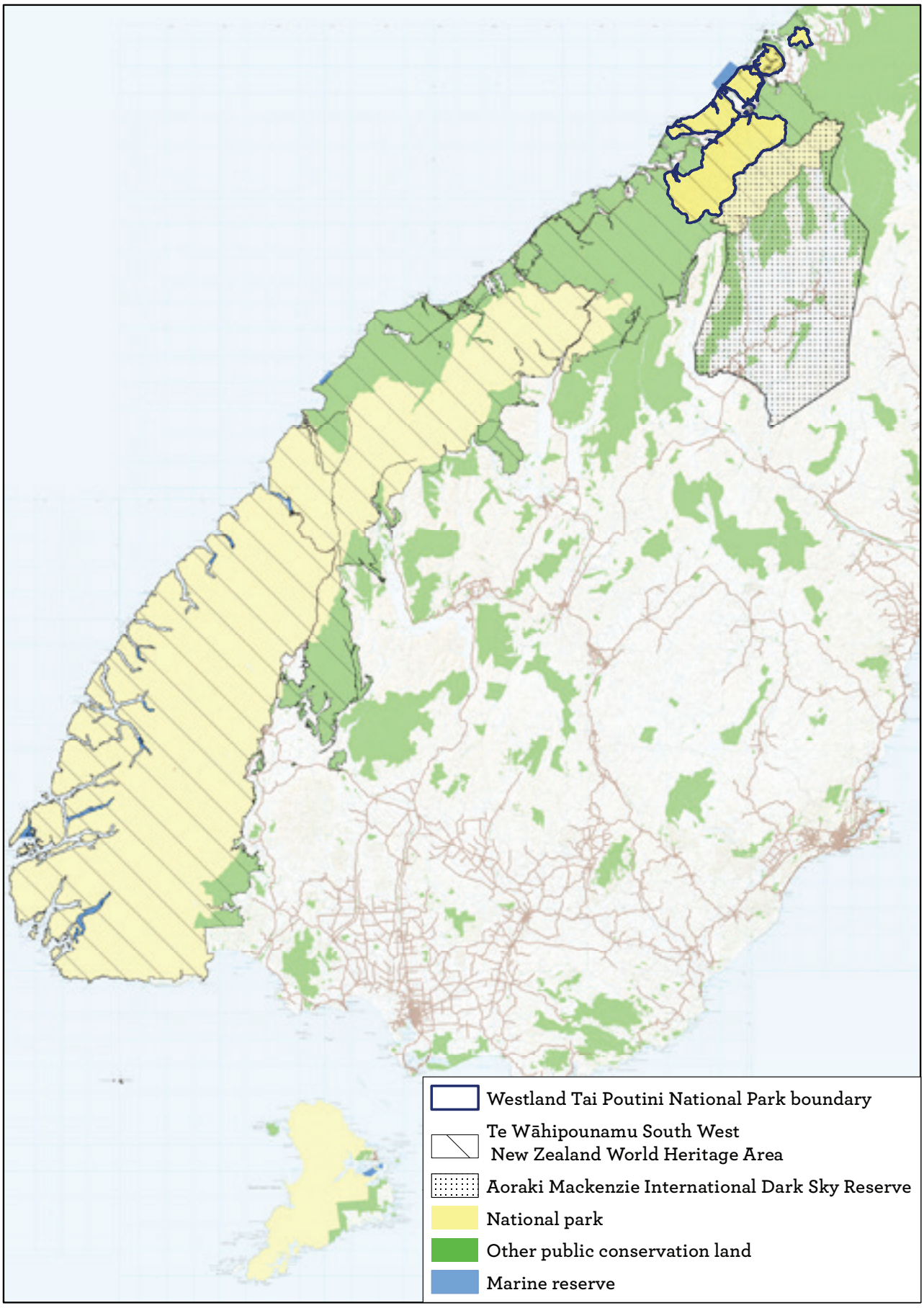
Natural hazards

The Park is a dynamic hazardscape environment with potential for ice falls, river surges, rockfalls and river flooding. Roads and tracks, particularly those in the upper reaches of the glacier valleys, are often severely damaged by slips, rockfalls and erosion from swollen, fast-running rivers. In the glacier valleys, the problems caused by severe weather acting on steep, unstable landforms have been compounded by the continual recession and advancement of the glaciers. The access roads into the glaciers are being constantly monitored and maintained to ensure access and safety.



Map 1 Overview

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini



Map 2 Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

Alpine Fault

The Alpine Fault, which runs for about 600 km along the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana, is a nationally significant geological feature. This fault has ruptured four times in the last 900 years, each time producing earthquakes of about magnitude 8 on the Richter scale. The Alpine Fault has a high probability (up to 30%) of rupturing in the next 50 years[3]. There are numerous geothermal hot springs associated with the Alpine Fault, the most commonly known at Welcome Flat.

An earthquake of this magnitude will be very disruptive to road access and infrastructure. It will be followed by years of increased debris flows onto alluvial fans which will create further ongoing issues. In the event of a large earthquake on the Alpine Fault, co-siesmic landslides would affect access to large areas of the national park and present a serious risk to backcountry visitors.[4] It would likely have a significant impact on visitor demand, particularly international visitors being able to access destinations such as the glacier region.

In July 2016, ProjectAF8[5] started to develop an improved understanding of the likely consequence of a large Alpine Fault earthquake across the South Island. As well as planning for initial response actions and emergency management, this project will look at planning for community resilience in areas likely to be impacted. This work will contribute to provide guidance on how to manage the hazard risks and invest in infrastructure that will bring the greatest benefits relative to the costs.

Climate change

The influence of climate change is becoming apparent in New Zealand with changes in climate such as temperature and rainfall already occurring. Based on the latest climate projections[6], by the end of this century New Zealand is likely to experience higher temperatures, rising sea levels, more frequent extreme weather events and a change in rainfall patterns. As a result, some properties and settlements in vulnerable locations may have to consider relocation in the future.

The Department's work is changing to reflect the adaption required to manage the ongoing impacts of climate change. New or increased numbers of predators and weeds with greater distributional range can be expected, producing additional pressure on ecosystems and threatened species. Managing for ecosystem resilience is therefore increasingly important. Changes in land management practices by other sectors adapting to climate change could also affect native species. For example, building sea walls to protect coastlines from storm surge and sea level rise will have an impact on coastal ecosystems. Predicting how species will respond to climate change and which species are most vulnerable is difficult because there is uncertainty about their ability to tolerate climate change.

How indigenous flora and fauna and ecosystems respond to climate change is complicated by other threats, such as invasive pest species and human-related habitat loss. Invasive pest species may benefit from climate change and further impact on native species. For example, pest species such as hedgehogs, rats and wasps are climate restricted and may be able to increase in range and abundance.

3. https://www.gns.cri.nz/Home/Learning/Science-Topics/Earthquakes/Major-Faults-in-New-Zealand/Alpine-Fault
4. Key points from Sustainable Summits conference held at Aoraki Mount Cook on 8–11 August 2016, Don Bogie
5. http://projectaf8.co.nz/about-the-alpine-fault/
6. Ministry for the Environment. Climate Change Projections for New Zealand: Atmosphere Projections Based on Simulations from the IPCC Fifth Assessment. 2016, Wellington. http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate-change/climate-change-projections-new-zealand

At a national level the lead agency for adapting to climate change is the Ministry for the Environment, which is leading discussions and coordination on the impacts of climate change. The Government has a range of initiatives to help New Zealand transition to a low emissions economy and reduce the impacts of climate change. The Department continues to work closely with the Ministry and other agencies.

Ongoing resilience and planning for recreation and tourism facilities in places most exposed to storm events, particularly near the coast and in steep terrain susceptible to rainfall-induced landslips, is an ongoing management challenge.

When planning for facilities, determining natural heritage research and species management programmes, or granting concessions in the Park that extend beyond 10 years, it is necessary to do so in the context of a longer-term view. Consideration of the potential exacerbation of hazards due to climate change during the planning phase will reduce the likelihood of adverse impacts in both the short and long term. It is likely the effects may also occur more rapidly than originally anticipated.

1.2 Significance of the area to Kāti Māhaki

Māori have navigated the waters, passes and lands of South Westland, from the mountains to the sea, for centuries. The names of tīpuna still remain for some of the prominent passes, mountains and rivers such as that of Ōhinetamatea.

The passes provided significant benefits to Kāti Māhaki through commerce, sustenance, and continuing relationships with whānau living on the other side of Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. The historical pounamu trade by Kāi Tahu whānui is well known. While there are no major sources of pounamu within the Westland Tai Poutini National Park boundaries, the area was part of the pounamu trails and this treasured stone has been extensively worked by takata whenua in this area for centuries.

As this landscape was so pivotal to the survival and identity of Kāti Māhaki, the stories and relationships within it are rich. Makaawhio will continue this relationship for generations to come. The landscape provides sustenance to its people and is fundamental to the cultural identity of Kāti Māhaki, including those who went to live outside the area due to limited job opportunities and land restrictions.

1.3 Significance of the national park to Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio

All the stages of time from the creation to the present day are known to mana whenua and are part of the landscape that is now Westland Tai Poutini National Park. Atua and ancestors are embodied in the waters, the air, the forests, the coastal environment, the fauna of the area and the very rocks of the land itself. The current infrastructure that is visible on the landscape is built on these lands which are valued so highly by mana whenua. It is important to recognise that these whakapapa relationships with the natural world are not degraded by the passage of time nor the status of the land.

For Kāti Māhaki the waters of the Park all flow from the beginning of time. They flow continuously from the source, the tūpuna personified in the mountains, through to the sea. The essences of those ancestors are contained within the waters and add to the mauri which is found in all things. This concept does not alter, whether it be in association with small

droplets, tributary streams, creeks, rivers, lakes, wetlands, swamps and estuaries or frozen, still, meandering or fast-flowing water.

Makaawio represent mana whenua over the Park and seek the protection, in perpetuity, of all the natural, cultural and historic heritage that is paramount to them, consistent with the philosophy of the National Parks Act 1980.

1.4 Significance of the national park to New Zealand

Early recognition of the West Coast's scenic beauty and tourism potential occurred with the gazettal of several scenic reserves under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908. These reserves included areas that would eventually became part of the Park, such as Canavan's Knob, the glaciers, and lakes Wahapo/Wahapako, Mapourika/Mapouriki and Matheson/Kairaumati.

From the 1920s the New Zealand Alpine Club and other mountain clubs lobbied for a national park system to unify administration and protection of natural areas and public recreation rights. This led to the passing of the National Parks Act 1952; its purpose being to preserve scenic areas or natural features in perpetuity for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Following a suggestion that the Westland snowfields and glaciers should be part of Mount Cook National Park (as created in 1953), the significant natural values of the mountains and associated waterways were recognised with national park status in 1960. Ongoing additions (and some exclusions) occurred over the years, including a significant addition in 1982, after the National Parks Act 1980 was passed, of lowland forest (Waikūkupa and south Ōkārito). This recognised their ecological representativeness and scientific importance, as well as scenic values, and created a mountains-to-sea connection.

Further significant park additions included: the complete catchment of the upper Karangarua River valley in 1983, which contained distinctive ecological and scenic values; and in 2002, the Saltwater/Pouerua and north Ōkārito forests, resulting from the Forests (West Coast Accord) Act 2000, which protected previously logged indigenous production forest land.

The Park gained international recognition in 1986 when it was inscribed for its significant natural values, along with Aoraki/Mount Cook and Fiordland national parks, as a World Heritage Area (WHA). In 1990 the WHA was expanded to include Mount Aspiring National Park and other areas of public conservation lands and waters between and adjacent to the parks. It was also renamed Te Wāhipounamu South-West New Zealand WHA. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the WHA contains many references relevant to the Park, including the following points.

- There is a combination of geological and climatic processes, resultant landforms, and unique biota displaying evolutionary adaptation over a diverse range of climatic and altitudinal gradients, which are all in a relatively pristine state.
- The landscapes are world class for the sheer excellence of their scenic beauty. It is an area of magnificent primeval vistas: snow-capped mountains, glaciers, forests, tussock grasslands, lakes, rivers, wetlands and coastline.
- The area is the best modern example of the primitive taxa of Gondwanaland and as such the property is of global significance.
- Ice-carved landforms created by 'ice age' glaciers dominate the mountain lands. Depositional landforms of Pleistocene glacial origin are also important.

- Fresh-water, temperate rainforest and alpine ecosystems are all outstandingly well represented over an extensive array of landforms and across wide climatic and altitudinal gradients.
- The predominant human uses today are associated with sustainable tourism.
- The habitats contain an extensive range of New Zealand's unusual endemic fauna, a fauna which reflects its long evolutionary isolation and absence of mammalian predators, including New Zealand's rarest kiwi, the rowi/Ōkārito brown.

1.5 Early history

Since the arrival of Māui, successive iwi have come to Poutini on voyaging waka from Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa, including the Uruao and Takitimu waka. The early arrivals of Te Aitaka a Rapuwai, Hawea and Pātea integrated with the later arrivals of Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe and Kāti Wairaki. The arrival of Kāi Tahu in the 1600s marked a particularly turbulent time in the history of Poutini that resulted in a series of alliances and intermarriages to protect strategic alpine passes and trade routes between the west and east coasts. By the early 1800s, conquests led to the lands of Poutini being divided between hapū.

One group of chiefs that included Taetae, Tuarohi and Tūtoko settled in South Westland. The main settlements of this group were at Ōkārito, Makaawhio and Whakatipu Waitai. Wharekai and his Kāi Tuke people from North Canterbury had already settled at Ōkahu/Jackson's Bay. Eventually this southern group of relations amalgamated at Makaawhio and became known as Kāti Māhaki. Te Koeti Tūranga, an accomplished warrior, became their leader from the 1860s until he died in 1892.

Throughout these years, Kāti Māhaki moved across South Westland on seasonal migrations, following the lifecycles of animals and plants to be consumed in situ or harvested for future use. The coastline and inland areas had an abundance of resources. Rivers were the source of the treasured inaka/whitebait, tuna/eel, muds, and stones, the coastline yielded shellfish and karoro/black-bill gull eggs, and the forests and alpine areas gave grasses, berries, ferns, and birds such as kākā, weka and kākāpō.

Poutini was also an important source of pounamu. Pounamu is a taoka to generations of mana whenua, and was traded with other iwi, and manufactured to make tools such as adzes, chisels and clubs, as well as treasured items of personal adornment.

There are numerous recorded Māori archaeological sites and place names located along the coastline, giving detailed evidence that this area was extensively used.

1.6 History of the Park

Kā Kōrero o Nāianei
Recent history

Traversing the mountains and rivers

Mahika kai practices in Te Waipounamu required whānau to move from place to place and be adept at crossing rivers, climbing alpine passes and travelling for long distances in the pursuit of food. In addition, the pounamu trails that included the Poutini coastline and inland routes provided a well-worn track for knowledgeable travellers.

The earliest recorded history of a transalpine crossing involves an elderly woman called Hinetamatea, her sons and their wives. While she perished making the crossing from the Karangarua River to the foot of Aoraki, her sons and her daughter-in-laws successfully traversed the pass.

Keen to find routes between Canterbury and the West Coast, other pioneering explorers made crossings in the late 1850s and early 1860s. These crossings generally followed historical routes, of which some sections were visible. Māori often followed the ridge lines or river valleys as they found bracken fern difficult to traverse. Due to these crossings, relationships developed between local Māori and explorers as is evident with Edward Fitzgerald and Tāne Te Koeti, the son of Te Koeti Tūranga, Arthur Harper, Charlie Douglas and Ruera Te Naihi (passage to the Hermitage), Gerard Mueller and Kere Tūtoko (survey reserved Māori land, 1865–66), Professor Baldwin Spence, Leonard Lindon, Butler Te Koeti and Ernie Wilson (West Coast glaciers to Wanaka through Haast Pass).

Charlie Douglas moved to Westland in 1867 and surveyed the coast for some 20 years, mostly on his own but occasionally with other companions including Ruera Te Naihi. In 1893, Douglas explored the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere, Fox Glacier/ Te Moeka o Tuawe and Cook River/Te Weheka regions with Arthur Harper, son of Leonard Harper.

The men of Kāti Māhaki came into particular prominence in the early 20th century for their alpine guiding, mountaineering and physical strength. In 1905, a close family friend Peter Graham invited Pahikore (Butler) Te Koeti to work with him as a guide and porter at the Hermitage. The bond between the Graham whānau and Kāti Māhaki stems from an incident in the mid-1860s when David Graham, father of Peter and Alec, was shipwrecked at Ōkahu/Jackson Bay.

Alec wrote in his book: "The Māoris helped them make a Mai-Mai and provided them food. My father never forgot their kindness and ever after had the greatest respect and kindness for the Māoris."[7]

In 1905, with Peter Graham, Butler Te Koeti guided the first Pākehā woman, Annie Lindon, to make a double-crossing of Barron Saddle at the head of the Mueller Glacier. Five years later he accompanied Annie Lindon, her husband and Peter Graham up the Glacier Dome. Te Koeti is likely to have done many other ascents during his time at The Hermitage but these are the only recorded climbs.[8]

Butler was pivotal in Kāti Māhaki's work on Noti Hinetamatea, continuing work on the Pass until the 1940s and he encouraged other young Kāti Māhaki men like George Bannister and Joe Fluerty to work in the mountains. George Bannister made a number of climbs on Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana with an ambitious climbing client Sam Turner. They climbed Mount Annette and Mount Sealy by the Te Ruaapu River from The Hermitage.[9]

At age 18, George Bannister is recorded as the first Māori to have reached the summit of his ancestral mountain Aoraki in 1912. Jo Fluerty, a first cousin of George's, started his

7. McKerrow, B. "Māori Mountaineers of South Westland - New Zealand", New Zealand Alpine Journal (1993)
8. www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3t15/tekoeti-turanga-pahikore
9. Langton, G., "Māori Guides of South Westland", New Zealand Wilderness Magazine (April 2001)

guiding career at the Franz Josef Glacier Hotel in the 1920s. Jo Fluerty was eager to climb the second highest mountain of Kā Tiritiri o te Moana, Horokōau/Mount Tasman. In 1932, along with other guides Jack Cox and Jack Pope, he made the first ascent of the Horokōau from the west. He was also on the first traverse of Mount Haidinger in 1934 and climbed it again in 1935.

Settlements and commerce

In 1860, near Ōkārito, James MacKay purchased the Poutini Coast from Kāi Tahu (the Arahura Deed). Such was the isolation of the South Westland Māori that MacKay was greeted with great curiosity at Bruce Bay, as the women had never before seen a white man.

Prospectors found payable gold in Greenstone Creek, a tributary of the Taramakau River, in 1864, leading to the frantic rushes of 1865–67 as more discoveries followed. Numerous parts of the present-day Park, both inland waterways and beaches, were mined. The alluvial gold, carried down rivers such as the Waikūkupa and Cook/Te Weheka, ended up on the black sand beaches, where townships such as Gillespies Beach/Waikōhai, Five Mile/Tōtaranui and Three Mile/Tōtaraiti beaches, and Ōkārito sprang up. By early 1866 these townships supported about four thousand people, a quarter of the region's population. Ōkārito became the third largest port on the coast. Individual and co-operative ventures worked the area for about eighteen months, then the settlements became virtual ghost towns.

Following the gold rush, the ports, roads and service facilities continued to benefit travellers and the settlers who still mined or turned to milling and farming. As exploration and surveying continued, stories of the region's scenic beauty and recreational potential soon attracted sightseers, some desiring no more than a glimpse of a glacier, others set on conquest of mountain peaks. Until the 1950s, it was common for Kāti Māhaki to travel from Maitahi to Pōpātea where they would often camp together and access abundant resources from the forests and the river.

The 1960s marks an era of dramatic changes in southern Westland with school closures and job losses in 'traditional' industries that resulted in centralisation of communities and people leaving the area for employment, education and sporting opportunities. The remaining people transitioned into new industries, running community organisations/facilities with fewer volunteers, and the impacts of the new road links that 'opened up' the remote area. For many, the isolation and wilderness of the area was a key part of their cultural identity and why they lived in southern Westland.

As road access became easier, visitor numbers increased and the accommodation industry grew. Families, who in earlier times had shared their homes with guests, became owners of hotels. At both glaciers, enterprising families like the Grahams at Franz Josef/Waiau and the Sullivans at Fox Glacier/Weheka saw a future in taking excursions onto the ice. These accommodation and guiding operations formed the basis of glacier tourism today. By 2018 the early trickle of visitors to the West Coast had risen to approximately 1.1 million a year, most of whom visited the glaciers. This increase in tourism is continually putting pressure on infrastructure and facilities at these places.

1.7 *Hakaka o Te Tai Poutini*
Geological formation of Te Tai Poutini

The Alpine Fault, which runs along the western edge of the mountains, marks the boundary where the Pacific plate is being forced up over the Indo-Australian plate, forming the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. This uplift and subsequent erosion has been an ongoing process for the last 15 million years. Over the last two million years successive cooling and warming has had a major effect on present-day topography. Large glaciers carved out huge U-shaped valleys in the mountains. The glaciers regularly advanced downwards from the mountains and merged to produce vast ice sheets, which covered the lowlands and often extended beyond the present coastline.

Successive rises and falls of sea-levels formed the flights of terraces seen in the river valleys and around the coast. Beach gravels and inland sea-cut cliffs along the Waikūkupa coastline, now uplifted far above sea level, show these fluctuating shorelines of the early ice age.

Nearly all the lowland landforms of the Park were formed during the two major advances of the last glaciation. The earlier advance, which ended about 17,000 years ago, left behind huge deposits of moraine and till, as well as extensive outwash surfaces of fluvial-glacial gravels and sands. These deposits, known as the Ōkārito Formation, are the main landforms of Ōkārito and Waikūkupa. Ōmoeroa Range is one of the few pieces of bedrock that rises above the sediments derived from erosion. Melt waters from the receding glaciers cut wide open valleys across the deposited landforms. In the last major glaciation, between 14,000 and 17,000 years ago, piedmont ice occupied lowland areas. Since this time, alluvial soils have filled many of the glacier-formed valleys.

More recently the glaciers have undergone numerous minor fluctuations; as seen by the gravel and moraine deposits in the glacier valleys. An advance about 11,000 years ago formed the Waiho/Waiau Loop, a sharply defined arc-shaped ridge situated between the Waiho/Waiau River and Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki. Since then the glaciers have remained within their valleys east of the fault and receded to their present positions in the heads of the valleys.

KĀ ROIMATA O AORAKI

Part Two: Kā Roimata o Aoraki

The tears of Aoraki – what we see today

Before Raki met Papatūānuku he was married to Pokohāruatepō. They had four sons, Aoraki who was the oldest and his brothers Rakirua, Rakiroa and Rārakiroa. After Raki fell in love and coupled with Papatūānuku, Aoraki and his brothers came down from the heavens in a waka to search for Raki's second wife, Papatūānuku. The brothers looked for her in vain and they decided to return to their celestial home to be with their own mother, Pokohāruatepō.

Aoraki recited the karakia to lift the waka back to the heavens but he made a mistake. The waka fell back into the sea, turning over onto its side. The brothers clung to the waka, clambering to the highest point, but were stranded.

The sons of Raki sat on the upturned waka of Aoraki for many years, their hair turned white and their frozen bodies turned to stone by Tāwhirimātea to protect them from the great cold storms. Aoraki the oldest and tallest still sits over his vast waka today, surrounded by his brothers, in stony silence.

Aoraki is clearly visible from various vantage points along Poutini. It is often said in oratory, "ka mariki kā roimata o Aoraki" – "the tears of Aoraki fall from the mountain tops". The continual cladding of Aoraki in snow and the melting of that snow creates a continuous flow of water from our ancestral mountain shaping the hinterland and filling our rivers that flow out to the sea.

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This section outlines the values of Westland Tai Poutini National Park. The national objectives and policies provide for integrated conservation management across the country. The regional policies focus on Westland Tai Poutini National Park, and address issues and opportunities for the whole Park. Sections 2.1–2.5 link to the Department's intermediate outcomes.

In this section the focus is on how people associate with and should behave in Tai Poutini – the objectives and policies to direct what is expected of those who manage and use the Park.

2.1 Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

For mana whenua, the range of natural resources, species and other taoka found within their takiwā is a taoka that transcends the generations. It is the responsibility of the current generation to pass onto the following generations the values, resources and age-old customs that distinguish Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu from any other iwi and that identify their hapū and iwi as mana whenua of their takiwā.

This notion is captured within this Plan and in the Treaty Protocols between the Department and Ngāi Tahu (see Appendix 1). The Protocols cover matters such as cultural materials, freshwater fisheries, culling of species, historic resources, and various matters under the Resource Management Act 1991, and visitor and public information.

Mauri

The preservation of the mauri of all natural resources is paramount to mana whenua. For mana whenua, the overall purpose of managing resources is to maintain the mauri of natural and physical resources and to enhance mauri where it has been degraded by the actions of humans, so that natural and physical resources can be used sustainably by present and future generations.

Mahika kai

Mahika kai was, and is, central to the Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu way of life and its ability to retain ahi kā in South Westland. The mahika kai custom of producing or procuring food resources from a range of resources throughout the region on a seasonal basis is a fundamental practice. The Park encompasses many of the preferred sites of mana whenua for cultural harvests.

Mahika kai resources include kai/food, rokoā/medicine, other materials such as feathers and fibres, and also features such as mountain landforms, timber and hot springs. Section 167 of the Settlement Act 1998 defines mahika kai as "the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered".

Mahika kai brings people together and lures them home to spend time with whānau and reconnect with their whenua. The use of mahika kai resources helps provide for personal needs and the needs of whānau and hapū. Enhanced access and the ability to utilise mahika kai resources would increase the ability of whānau to sustain their families and therefore support the retention and return of whānau to South Westland.

Rakatirataka – Mana

Rakatirataka incorporates the traditional authority to make, alter and enforce decisions pertaining to how a resource is to be used and managed, and by whom. This is carried out in accordance with kawa and tikaka. Rangatirataka is about mana whenua continuing to have the mana or authority to exercise the relationship between themselves, their culture and traditions, and the natural world.

The protection and use of mahika kai helps to develop and maintain identity and enforce rakatirataka over an area or resource. Rakatirataka is also closely linked to mana and kaitiakitaka. Rakatirataka enables mana whenua to manaaki (host/care) for manuhiri (visitors) to the area with the provision of local foods and safety.

Ahi kā

Ahi kā is fundamental to land tenure for Māori – it shows the rights of hapū to an area through continuous occupation. Ahi kā is also used to describe the home people – the ones who live on their whenua, who keep the home fires burning, who keep undertaking their practices and connections to place in their takiwā. Ahi kā and kaitiakitaka are closely intertwined. They include notions of wellbeing, leadership, authority and management of lands, hapū and local issues, and cultural and environmental knowledge and practices required to undertake the role.

There is an assumption that the ahi kā people will maintain 'home' so that whānau living away always have a place to return to. This point is of particular importance to Kāti Māhaki with so many whānau now living outside the takiwā. The maintenance of ahi kā and the return of whānau to South Westland was a fundamental driver for the formation of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and continues to inform strategic planning and decision-making. It is still a priority to enable whānau to return home by providing economic and educational opportunities in the takiwā of Kāti Māhaki, including within the national park.

Kaitiakitaka

Traditionally, kawa and tikaka were established to govern the use of natural and physical resources and to ensure that the mauri was protected from human actions. These systems of traditional management or kaitiakitaka were the means by which mana whenua sought sustainable management in Poutini ki te Toka.

The kaitiaki system is based on whakapapa lineage and is an inherited traditional responsibility that is strongly held. Kāti Māhaki preserve the mana of kaitiaki, to ensure that the mauri of their taoka is healthy and strong. Kaitiakitaka is the act of guardianship and entails an active exercise of power in a manner beneficial to the resource. This involves the use of traditional environmental management systems and values, which include mauri, tapu and rāhui.

The practical implementation and integration of mana whenua values in relation to kaitiakitaka in the management of the resources and taoka in the Westland Tai Poutini National Park is essential for Kāti Māhaki. The recognition of Kāti Māhaki as kaitiaki and their ability to interact with the environment on their terms is inextricably linked to their identity as takata whenua. The Department is committed to working in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to enable the integration of traditional environmental management systems in the management of the national park land and indigenous species.

Mātauraka

Mana whenua were dependent on their immediate environment for survival, and on their knowledge of mahika kai and the ability to sustainably gather resources for their endurance in this area. This, coupled with a long history of settlement, occupation, travel and resource use, resulted in the diverse mātauraka accumulated about their takiwā (which includes the entire Park) and its natural resources.

Transfer of mātauraka within Kāti Māhaki is through active participation, such as undertaking mahika kai – knowing the sites and tohu/indicators, how to get there, preparing and looking after the area, gathering materials for harvest, harvesting, preparing and storing the materials/kai. All these activities maintain social cohesion within Kāti Māhaki by encouraging intergenerational interactions, and connections between people and place. Transfer from one generation to the next of the cumulative mātauraka is tied to practical use and management of the mahika kai resource.

Taoka species

Mana whenua are kaitiaki of the indigenous species and ecosystems throughout the Park and South Westland. This kaitiaki responsibility is derived from whakapapa and passed through generations, relying on mātauraka, customary practices and tohu to guide the care and use of taoka species. Care includes understanding the impacts of recovery programmes on the whakapapa and wellbeing of respective species and striving for best practice.

Sections 287–296 and 297–304, and Schedules 97 and 98 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the Act) formally recognise a restricted number of plants and animals (including fish) as taoka species (see Appendix 3). Through section 288 and 298 of the Act, the Crown acknowledges the cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional associations of mana whenua with the taoka species. Many of these taoka species are found in the Park.

The Act also provides that the Minister of Conservation must consult mana whenua when the Minister or the Director-General makes decisions with respect to the protection, management or conservation of taoka species, including taoka species subject to recovery plans or species recovery groups.[10]

For species not recognised as taoka species in the Act, the Department must recongise their significance to mana whenua, in accordance with section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987.

2.1.1 Retention of Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu Culture, Mātauraka and Ahi Kā on the Whenua

Te Whāika/Objective

1. The Westland Tai Poutini National Park is managed in a manner that supports mana whenua to retain their culture, mana, mātauraka and ahi kā on their ancestral lands, with a focus on:
   a) the mana whenua spiritual, cultural and physical relationship with the lands, waters and resources in the Park being protected and enhanced;
   b) working with mana whenua to enable integrated management of lands and waters within the Park with adjoining public conservation lands and waters of significance to mana whenua;
   c) retaining and increasing the visible presence of mana whenua in the Park;
   d) in addition to Objective 1(d) and Policy 2 in the living Treaty partnership in Part One, actively supporting mana whenua to incorporate mātauraka and traditional management practices into the management of indigenous species and the ecosystems that inhabit; and
   e) ensuring mahika kai resources are thriving and mana whenua accessibility to them continues to expand.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

The policies below should be read in conjunction with the living Treaty partnership policies in Part One.

1. Regular kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) meetings will be held between the Department, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to work through strategic issues, such as development or review of operational documents and annual business plans, and between the Department and Makaawhio to work through day-to-day management issues in the Park.

10. The Department now manages these through natural heritage specialist groups.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

2. Support Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu conservation and mahika kai projects (which are consistent with national park values) with information and technical advice.
3. Working in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, opportunities for Department staff to increase their understanding of mana whenua values and mātauraka relating to conservation management will be identified and promoted.
4. Support the erection of cultural markers such as pou whenua by Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu within the Park.
5. Work with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to establish venture/s to showcase mana whenua history, and cultural associations and activities in specific locations within the Park.
6. Partner with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to determine when developing public information whether it is appropriate to use te reo Māori, reference mana whenua place and species names and draw attention to mana whenua values.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

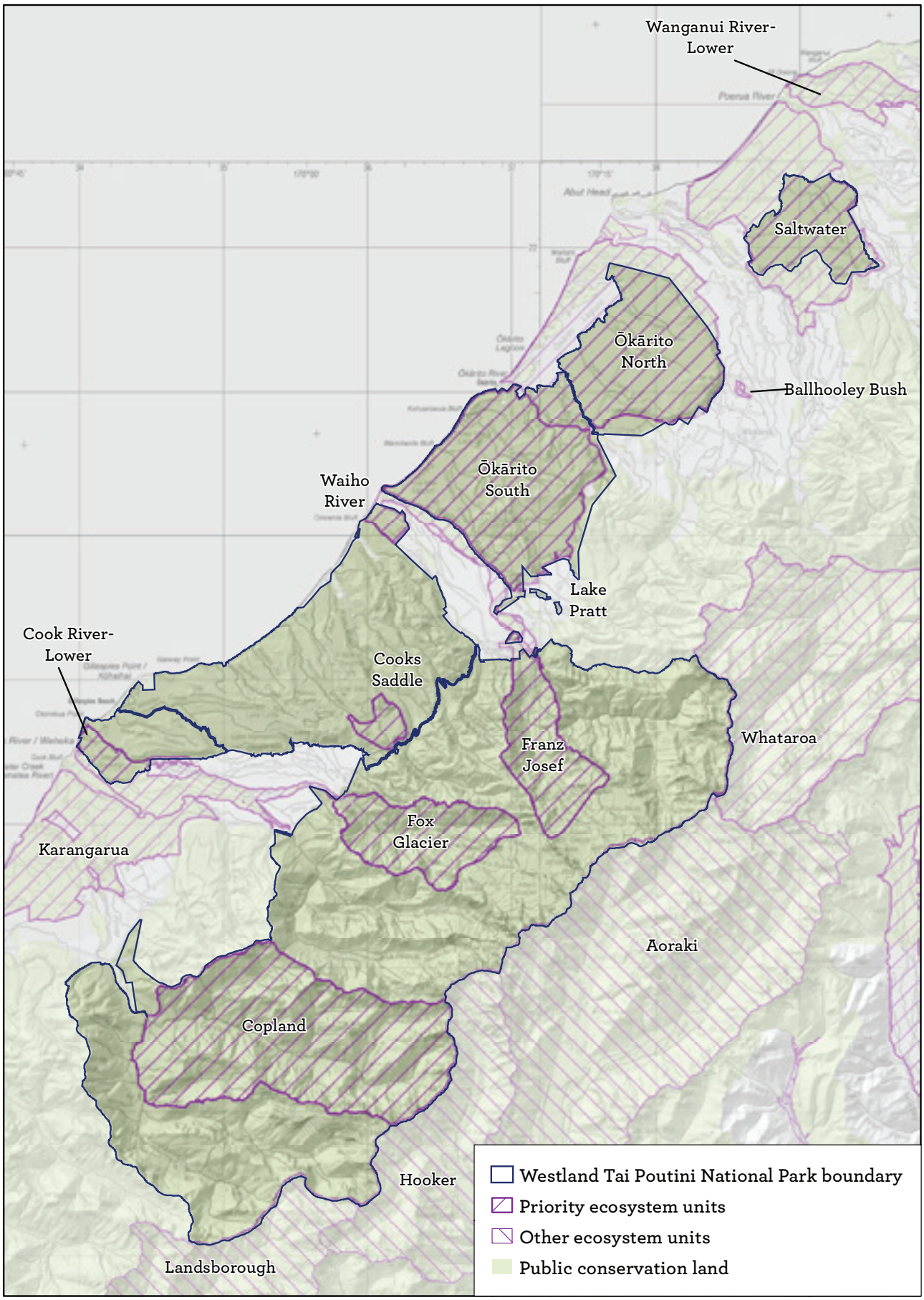
1. Demonstrate that mātauraka Māori is being incorporated into management of taoka species and ecosystem management (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
2. Six-monthly kanohi ki te kanohi hui are being held between the Department and Makaawhio to discuss strategic issues, business planning and day-to-day operation matters within the Park.
3. Established a cultural interpretation programme in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to enhance mana whenua presence and visibility in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5 and 10).
4. In partnership with Makaawhio, appropriate use of te reo, mana whenua place names, values and species names.

2.2 *Kā Uarataka*
Natural values

The mauri of the Park and the community's wellbeing are enhanced by the Park's healthy ecosystems, which can be defined as the interacting components of air, land, water and living organisms in the Park. Maintenance of the Park's life-supporting capacity and intrinsic values requires conservation of the physical and biological processes as well as all the component parts of the Park.

The Park, comprising 127 165 ha, contains ecosystems from sea level to over 3000 m along the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. This continuum from extensive lowland rainforests, through montane forests, sub-alpine shrublands and grasslands to an alpine zone is unique in New Zealand[11]. Extensive snowfields feed more than 60 glaciers, of which two, the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe, descend almost to sea level to approximately 18 km from the coast, a feature not found elsewhere in New Zealand. In the south, the snowfields are less extensive and the dominant landforms are the long narrow valleys of the Copland/Karangarua and Karangarua rivers[12]. The wetland systems near the Ōkārito and Pouerua Hāpua/Saltwater lagoons are nationally and internationally important for their freshwater and estuarine conservation values. Many species in the Park are taoka species for Kāi Tahu as identified in Appendix 3.

11. Fiordland National Park is similar, but the highest point is Mount Tutoko (2723 m).
12. The mana whenua name for the Copland valley/Copland River is Karangarua. Māori didn't always have different names for two branches of the same water catchment or valley. Karangarua itself literally means 'two calls' so it is appropriate to have that entire area named Karangarua.



Map 3 Ecosystem priorities

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

There are nine priority ecosystem units (PEUs) as identified through the Department's natural heritage prioritising processes, in the Park (see Appendix 4 and Map 3): Saltwater; North Ōkārito (includes Mātaitai for Ōkārito Lagoon although the lagoon is not in the Park); Ōkārito South; Waiho River; Franz Josef; Cooks Saddle; Fox Glacier; Cook River Lower; and Copland. The Saltwater, Ōkarito North, Waiho River and Cook River Lower PEUs all include areas outside the Park boundary. There are eight ecosystem units immediately adjoining the Park, which are Wanganui River – lower, Whataroa, West Coast Marine Reserve – Waiau, Balleyhoolley Bush, Lake Pratt, Aoraki, Hooker and Landsborough – upper. The details in Map 3 and Appendix 4 identify the current management approach for each priority ecosystem within the Park.

Additional sites in the Park with high ecological value, but not PEUs, include Ōmoeroa Flat; Ōmoeroa Range, Sandfly Beach wetland system, Lake Matheson/Kairaumati, Lake Wahapo/Wahapako, Lake Gault/Skiffington Swamp, Waikūkupa River, Quinlan/Waikowhai Creek wetland, Waiho/Waiau Loop (geological feature of international significance). Two other important ecosystems adjoining the Park are Galways Beach, a haul out site for kekeno/fur seals; and Gillespies Beach/Waikōhai, one of the largest beach/dune systems in Westland. Integrated management of Galways Beach and Gillespies Beach/Waikōhai will occur where practicable.

Kāi Tipu

Flora

The Park contains more than 600 species and varieties of native ferns, conifers and flowering plants. A handful of these are at the limit of their distribution including species such as hīnau/whīnau, toro and kawakawa. A unique feature of the Park is the pattern of plant succession due to the retreat of the glaciers. This is also caused by the differing abilities and sources of beech and podocarp seeds to reinvade after the ice sheets melt. Other than one isolated population near Farewell Spit, the Waiho/Waiau and Copland/Ōhinetamatea riverbeds are the stronghold of the nationally vulnerable prostrate broom Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka.

The Park is highly significant as it is situated within the West Coast "beech gap". The gap was caused by the massive ice sheet that once covered this part of the coast long after other glaciers, north and south, had receded. It allowed beech forest to establish. The recent retreat of glaciers in the area, about 18 000 years ago, was followed by podocarp establishment. The lowland Podocarp hardwood forests in the Park include rimu, mātai, miro, tōtara and kahikatea emergent over a canopy dominated by kāmahi. Smaller trees such as pigeonwood/matipo and horoeka/lancewood occur beneath the canopy with numerous small leaved fleshy fruited shrubs. The berries provide colour and fruit for birds during the winter. Lianes and rātā vines twist up from the forest floor to the canopy in search of light. Tree ferns occur on almost all sites with a continuous understorey of ground ferns, moss and other bryophytes, lichens and abundant fungi.

Above 500 m a shorter stature southern rātā, kāmahi forest dominates, and includes the native cedar/kaikawaka. The forest floor has a cover of shield fern, bush lily and kiokio. Southern rātā is particularly noticeable in summer throughout the Park when trees burst into red flower. Kōwhai and clematis/puawānaka with their yellow and white flowers provide blocks of colour through the spring, while flax/harakeke flowers from the mountains to the sea provide abundant nectar for tūī/kōkō and bellbirds/makomako.

Higher up, the vegetation moves into subalpine conditions with low forest in the gullies and scrub dominated by native tree daisy/heketara, mountain ribbonwood/houhere and primitive dracophyllums, before reaching the snow tussock grasslands and alpine fields of

mountain daisies/tikumu, giant ranunculus, speargrass/taramea, creeping, sprawling herbs and shrubs.

Kāi Kīrehe

Fauna

The diverse cross-section of ecosystems within the Park, stretching from the mountains to the sea, supports an abundant array of indigenous fauna. Many species are threatened, at risk or even endemic to the region, while the status of others remains unknown. See the NZ Threat Classification System (NZTCS) at www.doc.govt.nz/nature/conservation-status/

The only naturally occurring population of the nationally vulnerable rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi occurs within the Park and is confined to an area of lowland forest near Ōkārito and surrounds[13]. Ōkārito Forest was established as one of five kiwi sanctuaries in New Zealand in 2000 and rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi were recognised as a distinct species in 2003. The population is estimated to be at least 450 individuals and increasing slowly, largely due to the success of ongoing Operation Nest Egg programme and control of predators within Ōkārito Forest. The distribution of rowi has been expanded through releases into North Ōkārito forest, where birds first bred in 2014. Rowi are also being established on stoat-free offshore islands as kōhaka kiwi/a breeding ground for kiwi. These kōhaka can then be used as source populations for translocations to other sites.

Mana whenua are kaitiaki of species and ecosystems throughout the Park. This kaitiaki responsibility is derived from whakapapa and passed through generations, relying on mātauraka, customary practices and tohu to guide the care and use of taoka species. Care includes understanding the impacts of recovery programmes on the whakapapa and wellbeing of respective species and striving for best practice. The Department will be working in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to incorporate more mana whenua mātauraka into the care of these birds in the future.

In forested regions of the Park, most common forest birds, representative of South Island forests, have been recorded, including rifleman/titiripounamu, tomtit/pimiromiro, kererū, morepork/rūrū, grey warbler/riroriro, fantail/pītakataka, bellbird/korimako, tūī/kōkō, brown creeper/pīpipi and the largest southern population of the declining South Island robin/totoara on the West Coast. Within the Park the Department has a specific focus on kea, blue duck/whio, rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi and Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka.

Some less common species found in the Park's forests include the nationally vulnerable South Island kākā; at risk-recovering New Zealand falcon/kārearea; and western weka, not threatened, and yellow-crowned parakeet/kākāriki. The rock wren/tuke, nationally endangered kea and declining pipit/pīhoihoi are widespread in alpine habitat. The nationally vulnerable blue duck/whio is present in the higher reaches of most waterways.

While declining nationally, the South Island fernbird/mātā is common amongst wetland vegetation throughout the Park. The nationally critical white heron/kōtuku and

13. Conservation status of New Zealand birds, 2016. Hugh A. Robertson, Karen Baird, John E. Dowding, Graeme P. Elliott, Rodney A. Hitchmough, Colin M. Miskelly, Nikki McArthur, Colin F.J. O'Donnell, Paul M. Sagar, R. Paul Scofield; Graeme A. Taylor. *New Zealand Threat Classification Series 19*. 27 p.

Australasian bittern/matuku hūrepo, naturally uncommon black shag/kōau and little black shag/kawau, and the white-faced heron/matuku can all be found in the Park's coastal wetlands, as well as the naturally vulnerable godwits. Sandspits and riverbeds are used by the nationally critical black-billed gull/tarāpuka, nationally vulnerable Caspian tern/taranui and banded dotterel/tūturiwhatu, declining white-fronted tern/tara, and recovering variable oystercatcher/tōrea pango. The nationally vulnerable crested grebe/kāmana is no longer found on Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki. New Zealand fur seals/kekeno have a permanent haul-out site on the Waikowhai Bluff/Galway Beach coastline and several hundred seals congregate there during the winter.

Lizards/mokomoko would likely have occupied every habitat within the Park, from the coast to above the bush line. Due to limited survey data, much of the Park, especially above the bush line, lacks any information on lizard fauna. It is possible the nationally vulnerable black-eyed gecko, the Southern Alps gecko, or other montane species are present. Only one declining speckled skink has been recorded in the Park, in pakihi habitat at Ōkārito, well south of previous records of this species. The Ōkārito gecko has been recorded from several coastal locations. The nationally critical long-tailed bats/pekapeka are found in the Park, although their abundance and distribution have only been partly described.[14]

The full extent of invertebrate fauna within the Park is not well known, despite many areas providing important indigenous habitat for invertebrates. Forest invertebrates appear diverse and constitute not only an important component of the food chain, but also fulfil vital ecological roles such as pollination, the mixing and aeration of soil, decomposition and nutrient recycling. Invertebrate diversity is also high in the alpine zone. Two species of giant wētā, the western alpine giant wētā and the scree wētā occur here along with many other alpine-dwelling spiders, cave wētā, cicada, weevils, moths, rare alpine butterflies, and a high-altitude bat-winged fly and a large alpine snail Powelliphanta rossiana 'Fox', known only from three locations in the Park. Some invertebrates unique to the Park have yet to be formally described and named. These include New Zealand's only known species of a flightless and terrestrial dytiscid beetle, found in the South Ōkārito forest.

Freshwater fish

Eighteen indigenous fish species are found in the Park, due to an abundance of rain-fed and lowland waters, including several threatened galaxiid species such as the nationally vulnerable shortjaw kōkopu. These fish are more numerous in rain-fed and lowland waters than in glacial rivers and upland waters[15].

The at-risk, declining shortfin and longfin eels/tuna are in many waters, their juveniles having migrated across vast distances from breeding grounds in the Pacific Ocean. This sequence is reversed in the nationally vulnerable lamprey/kanakana which spawn in inland waters but spend most of their life cycle at sea. Turbulent stretches on rivers and streams are the habitat of torrent fish/piripiripohatu, which are not uncommon but are rarely seen. More obvious are several species of native bullies/hawai. The at risk-declining freshwater crayfish/kōura can also be found in some waterways within the Park.

Freshwater mussels/kākahi are present in the shallow reaches of some lakes and slow-flowing outlet streams. The limited mudflats of the coastal lagoons contain extensive cockle beds/tuaki, an abundance of mud crabs and mud snails and occasional flounder/pātiki, kawhai and yellow-eyed mullet/kātaha.

14. Conservation status of New Zealand bats, 2017. By C.F.J. O'Donnell, K.M. Borkin, J.E. Christie, B. Lloyd, S. Parsons and R.A. Hitchmough. *New Zealand Threat Classification Series 21*. 4 p.

15. Conservation status of New Zealand freshwater fish, 2013. Jane M. Goodman, Nicholas R. Dunn, Peter J. Ravenscroft, Richard M. Allibone, Jacques A.T. Boubee, Bruno O. David, Marc Griffiths, Nicholas Ling, Rodney A. Hitchmough and Jeremy R. Rolfe 2014. *New Zealand Threat Classification Series 7*. 12 p.

Lakes and wetlands

Westland Tai Poutini National Park contains numerous glacial lakes and wetlands that are of regional or national significance. All wetlands in the Park are of high conservation value and some are of international significance. The larger lakes in the Park include lakes Matheson/Kairaumati, Mapourika/Mapouriki, Wahapo/Wahapako, Mueller/Te Wiahope, Alpine/Ata Puai, Gault, Lyttle, Pratt, Miro, Gibbs and Wombat. Ōkārito Lagoon and the Sandfly Beach coastal wetland that adjoin the Park are of high value, and integrated management of the lagoon and wetland will occur where appropriate.

Kā Tarutaru me kā Kīrearea

Pest plants and animals

Introduced plants may threaten indigenous species through competition for light and nutrients, and if invasive, may affect characteristics of entire ecosystems. Pest plants are not generally a threat to the intact forest of the Park but can be a problem where a break in canopy vegetation occurs, such as along some rivers, old road lines and tracks, or disturbance from slips and erosion. Weed control programmes are undertaken as required, particularly along the coast and rivers of the Park to control pest plants such as buddleia, crack willow and Himalayan honeysuckle.

A number of introduced animals are present throughout the Park. Himalayan tahr are present at low/moderate densities and appear to be confined to high altitude areas. Chamois and red deer are found throughout. Feral goats are present in one population in the Park, especially at Waikūkupa/Ōmoeroa rivers and catchments. Possums, rats, hare, rabbits and stoats are widespread but low/moderate in numbers with some seasonal variations. Weasels are relatively rare in the Park. Feral and domestic cats and dogs, hedgehogs and ferrets are also present but not common or widespread. The German wasp is a threat and subject to seasonally variable irruptions in density.

Other potential pests include introduced freshwater plants and fish, pigs, birds, invertebrates and fungi (e.g. myrtle rust). Of the introduced fish, brown trout are found in several lowland waters and quinnat salmon reside in Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki. Sports fishing is a popular recreational activity, with opportunities to fish for trout in highly scenic rivers attracting locals and visitors. The West Coast Fish & Game Council manages sports fish and fishing in the region. An authorisation from the Minister is required.

There is a large number of pest plants in the Park including climbers, scrambling ground covers and grasses, rushes, sedges and herbaceous species and a variety of trees and shrubs such as broom. Didymo is common in South Island waterways, but variable in impact.

Biosecurity surveillance work helps to prevent the introduction of new unwanted pests. Many control methods are used to reduce and, where possible, eradicate plant and animal pests as part of the Department's national War on Weeds, Battle for our Birds programme and country-wide initiatives such as Predator Free 2050. Predator Free 2050 is an ambitious goal to rid New Zealand of the most damaging introduced predators that threaten the nation's natural taoka, economy and primary sector. Predator control undertaken in the Park will contribute to the strategic outcomes of Predator Free 2050.

2.2.1 The diversity of our natural heritage is maintained and restored

Kā Whāika/Objectives

1. The diversity of natural values in Westland Tai Poutini National Park is preserved as far as possible, including:
   a) preserving, restoring and protecting a full range of indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems in a healthy functioning state, with an emphasis on priority ecosystem units and using an integrated landscape scale approach;
   b) preserving, protecting and enhancing populations of threatened and at-risk species within the Park to contribute to their overall persistence[16];
   c) applying an integrated landscape-scale approach to exterminating, containing or controlling pest plants and animals, and wild animals;
   d) preserving and protecting significant geological features, landforms and landscapes, including temporal and seasonal landscapes, which contribute to the exceptional beauty, cultural – including mana whenua values – and scientific importance of the Park; and
   e) supporting the work of others to maintain and restore locally treasured natural values including ecosystems, catchments, landscapes and species.
2. The integrity of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area status over Westland Tai Poutini National Park is recognised, celebrated and preserved.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

Ecosystems

1. Identify the full range of species, ecosystems, catchments and habitats in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, determine their importance to mana whenua and undertake to maintain or enhance their health and persistence.

Threatened species

2. Establish with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu management programmes to restore, preserve and monitor threatened, at-risk and taoka species and their habitats.
3. The Department will determine in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu whether to transfer taoka species outside of the Park. The Department will keep Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu informed of the health and location of any taoka species removed from the Park.

Freshwater

4. Work in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to:
   a) restore species, ecosystems, catchments and natural features in Westland Tai Poutini National Park significant to mana whenua; and
   b) integrate mātauraka Māori into decision-making for natural heritage management.
5. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, landowners, Crown agencies, West Coast Fish & Game Council, West Coast Regional Council and other agencies, and advocate, for the:
   a) preservation of indigenous freshwater fisheries and fish habitat in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, including by implementing the *New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines 2018*[17];
   b) maintenance and restoration of indigenous fish passage into and out of the Park;
   c) protection of recreational freshwater fisheries in Westland Tai Poutini National Park; and
   d) maintenance and improvement of habitat connectivity and water quality from the headwaters of waterways to the coast.

16. Persistence is achieved when there is a 95% probability of a species surviving over the next 50 years or three generations (whichever is longer).
17. Guidelines developed by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd and the Department of Conservation, with the New Zealand Fish Passage Advisory Group.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

6. Should not authorise the introduction of non-indigenous species into freshwater fisheries where only indigenous species are present or the non-indigenous species would pose a threat to the preservation of indigenous freshwater fisheries.
7. Build and maintain partnerships with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, and others to restore and preserve species and habitats in Westland Tai Poutini National Park collectively valued by the community.

Pest management

8. Detect, eradicate, contain or control pest plants and animals, and wild animals, in Westland Tai Poutini National Park through strategic and sustainable multi-threat management to ensure the long-term health of indigenous species and habitats.
9. Implement management programmes to reduce tahr populations in Westland Tai Poutini National Park in accordance with the Himalayan Tahr Control Plan 1993.
10. Work with local authorities, other agencies and adjacent landowners/managers:
    a) when undertaking pest plant and animal, and wild animal, control operations in Westland Tai Poutini National Park; and
    b) to eradicate new incursions of pest plants and animals, and wild animals, into the Park.
11. Encourage individual, Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu and community initiatives for, and participation in, pest control programmes where this supports the Department's control of pest plants and animals, and wild animals, within and adjacent to Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
12. Ensure equipment, such as earth-moving machinery, is cleaned before operating in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to avoid introducing pest plants.

Landscape values

13. Identify potential risks for long-term protection of significant natural and cultural landscapes and features in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, and the preservation of the Park's natural character, including natural quiet and natural light cycles and the night sky quality.
14. Allow the natural processes of avalanche, debris flow, flooding and erosion to occur in Westland Tai Poutini National Park but take any necessary and reasonably practical measures where public safety or State Highway 6 are threatened.
15. Increase awareness of the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area status over Westland Tai Poutini National Park, and potential threats to preserving the associated values.
16. Ensure the World Heritage Centre is contacted regarding any application for new activities or developments within Westland Tai Poutini National Park potentially affecting the status of the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area before deciding on the application.
17. Advocate for responsible land use, river bed and freshwater activities outside of Westland Tai Poutini National Park to protect, and avoid adverse effects on, national park values, including:
    a) maintaining public access and safety;
    b) preserving significant natural, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values;
    c) protecting recreational fisheries and freshwater fish habitats; and
    d) protecting significant natural areas.
18. Work with Fire and Emergency New Zealand to raise public awareness of fire threat to the natural values of Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
19. Work with Makaawhio and West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to achieve the natural heritage intermediate outcomes and relevant stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

Ecosystems

1. Maintained or improved the ecological condition of Westland Tai Poutini National Park as a result of pest management (Years 3, 5 and 10).

Threatened species

2. Increased the abundance and persistence of threatened and at-risk species within Westland Tai Poutini National Park, with an emphasis on rowi, kea, whio, rock wren/tuke and Carmichaelia juncea broom/mākaka and taoka species (Years 1, 4, 7 and 10).
3. Implemented and reported on work undertaken on monitoring priority, at-risk and taoka species within Westland Tai Poutini National Park (yearly).
4. Report on the health, numbers and location of taoka species translocated outside of the Park (yearly).

Pest management

5. Established and implemented a programme to eradicate goats from Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5 and 10).
6. Ensured no new pest plants or animal populations have established in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5 and 10).

Community involvement and partnerships

7. Identified co-operative restoration opportunities for ecosystems, catchments, threatened and at-risk species and taoka species in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and other conservation partners (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
8. Maintained the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area status (Year 10).

Freshwater

9. Initiated the restoration of two freshwater ecosystems in Westland Tai Poutini National Park from 'mountains to the sea' in an ongoing partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and conservation partners (Years 3, 5 and 10).
10. Publicly reported on actions that contribute to achieving the intermediate outcomes and relevant stretch goals for natural heritage in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (yearly).

2.3 *Kā Uara Tuku Iho*
Historic values

Archaeological sites, traditional or sacred places and historic structures as well as customary practices are taoka and an important part of our heritage. Preservation, active management, interpretation and continued use of these places and structures bind current generations with those that have passed and become part of the heritage of future generations. The heritage of the Park is not static and based on a single point of time; it is ongoing, shaped by each generation, and enshrines an individual and collective sense of place.

The information resources associated with historic places can enhance understanding and enjoyment of these sites. Information sources such as oral histories, written records and photographs or drawings are essential for preserving stories of time and place. Artwork and pou can also connect people with the stories and places of the Park.

Many historic places and/or archaeological sites are recorded from within or immediately adjacent to the Park. Of these, some are actively managed by the Department (see Table 1). The Department protects 12,000 archaeological and historical sites nationally that tell the story of our past. The Department in association with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage is working on Icon Heritage Sites – the story of who we are. These sites tell a range of great stories about kiwi identity. The project is also known as Landmarks/Whenua Tohunga. Recorded archaeological sites are on the NZ Archaeological Association archaeological site recording scheme website www.archsite.org.nz/ and www.doc.govt.nz/westland-review

Historic heritage resources are by their very nature non-renewable; many are fragile and vulnerable to development pressures and natural processes. Despite being legally protected within the Park, all the historic places are threatened in some way, by things such as natural processes and loss of information. The Department focuses on protecting and conserving historic and cultural heritage values and increasing public appreciation of them.

Wahi tīpuna and place names

Mana whenua whakapapa, wāhi tapu, wāhi taoka, wāhi ikoa, mahika kai, taoka species (see Appendix 3), natural features, resting places and ara tawhito/ancient trails weave together throughout the Park to demonstrate the significance of the area and form part of New Zealand's history. It is important for Park visitors to understand and respect its cultural heritage significance.

There is archaeological evidence of mana whenua tīpuna in the Westland Tai Poutini National Park. There are sites showing the working of pounamu, as well as kāika, pā and urupā. In addition to recorded sites, there are many more unrecorded or destroyed archaeological sites within the area. It is the ongoing responsibility of kaitiaki to look after the sites and wāhi tapu wāhi tīpuna.

Sitting alongside physical evidence of the heritage of mana whenua are the equally important parts of its heritage that have left no physical imprint. Mana whenua place names within the Park and surrounding area are highly valued. These names were used to connect sites with each other and with faraway places. Place names tell the early history of Poutini by personifying the whakapapa of atua and people, journeys of exploration, myth memories, and physical attributes and resources.

Many of the inland passes across the Main Divide are named in memory of important descent lines and tīpuna who have ventured across the alpine passes. The most well known of these passes in the Park is the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Pass. The passes connected mana whenua with Aoraki and the east coast of the South Island and have continued to be significant socially and economically to the hapū.

Built heritage

Table 1: Actively-conserved historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Place	Location	Heritage topics and significance
Almer Hut	Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere	Recreation, tourism (1950)
Blacks Rail Tractor	Pakihi, North Ōkārito	Timber milling (1950s)
Callery Bridge	Callery River	Transport, communication and tourism (early 20th century)
Cape Defiance Hut	Old Franz Josef/Waiau visitor centre picnic area	Recreation, tourism (1913)
Chancellor Hut	Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe	Recreation, tourism (1930)
Nōti Hinetamatea/ Copland Track	Copland River valley	Cultural, transport, communication, recreation and tourism (early 20th century)
Douglas Suspension Bridge	Franz Josef Glacier valley/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere	Transport, communication, recreation and tourism
Fox River/Te Weheka Bridge	Fox Glacier valley/Te Moeka o Tuawe	Transport, communication, recreation and tourism
Hendes Gallery	Roberts Point Track, Franz Josef Glacier valley/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley	Transport, communication, recreation and tourism (1907)
Hendes Hut	Roberts Point Track, Franz Josef Glacier valley/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley	Recreation, tourism (1907)
Ōkārito Pack Track/ Three Mile/Tōtaraiti Pack Track	Ōkārito	Transport, communication (19th century)
Tatare Tunnel	Tatare Tunnels Walk, Tatare Stream valley	Power generation, gold mining (1937)
Welcome Flat/ Pōpātea Bridge	Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley	Transport, communication, recreation and tourism (1918)
Galway Beach Track	Gillespies Point/Waikōhai	Transport, communication (19th century)

2.3.1 Our history is brought to life and protected

Te Whāika/Objective

1. The history of Westland Tai Poutini National Park is brought to life, protected and preserved for future generations, with a focus on:
   a) recognising and enhancing the relationship between mana whenua and the land, waters and resources in the Park;
   b) engaging more New Zealanders in their heritage; and
   c) increasing the benefits of cultural and historic values to New Zealanders.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Partner with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to consider mutually-agreed identification, preservation and management of heritage in Westland Tai Poutini National Park significant to them.
2. Work with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to identify the location, value, significance and condition of historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park and ensure records of these places are up to date.
3. Profile any historic icon sites and selected actively-conserved places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park through quality interpretation, both on- and off-site, to enable visitors to identify with the places and their stories.
4. Prioritise the actively-conserved historic places and Icon sites in Westland Tai Poutini National Park for protection and preservation based on their:
   a) historic, cultural and physical significance;
   b) value to mana whenua and the community; and
   c) conservation requirements.
5. Undertake conservation work (repair and maintenance) at actively-conserved historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park having regard to any heritage assessments and conservation plans, national and international best practices, and the ICOMOS NZ charter.
6. Engage with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu before undertaking works on or adjacent to wāhi tapu or wāhi taoka in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, having regard to both tangible and intangible values.
7. Report annually with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board on actions to achieve the historic heritage intermediate outcome and stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent, for Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
8. Partner with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to ensure the relevant tikaka Māori protocols are followed when managing kōiwi takatā.
9. Work with relevant local authorities and Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to develop a bylaw to prohibit the spreading of deceased person's ashes within the lands and water of Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
10. In partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, establish a cultural interpretation programme to enhance mana whenua presence and visibility in the Park.
11. The Department supports Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu if they decide to revise the Statement of Outstanding Universal Values for Te Wāhipounamu South West NZ World Heritage Area to better reflect the cultural values of mana whenua.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

1. Completed heritage assessments for all actively-conserved historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park and made them available on the Department's website (Years 3, 5 and 10).
2. Enhanced existing partnerships and developed new partnerships to support the restoration, protection and management of historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5 and 10).
3. Told, protected and promoted the stories of all the actively-conserved historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5 and 10).
4. Increased the number of actively-conserved historic places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, including significant historic events, actions, tracks, trails and routes where active interpretation and promotion connects people with historic and cultural heritage (Years 3, 5 and 10).
5. Publicly reported on actions which contribute to achieving the intermediate outcomes and relevant stretch goals for historic heritage in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (yearly).

2.4 *Kā Uara ki Kā Papa Rēhia*
Recreation values

The beauty of the area has long drawn people to explore it for their enjoyment – from Hinehukatere first ascending Kā Tiritiri o te Moana due to her love for the mountains to the joyful escapades of Puha who delighted in tobogganing down the slopes. One of the slopes near Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere is named Pukereti in honour of one of Puha's favourite playgrounds.

The Park continues to offer an attractive and inspirational landscape for a variety of recreational activities. Tourism and recreation opportunities are well established within the Park. The attraction of the snowfields and glaciers including the iconic Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe glaciers which descend to the lowlands, and attract walking, glacier guiding, scenic flights, climbing and heli-hiking activities. Other iconic visitor destinations of the park include Lake Matheson/Kairaumati famous for its mirror views of Aoraki/Mount Cook and Mount Tasman/Horokoau.

The Copland Track/Nōti Hinetamatea, which mana whenua have significant historical and cultural connections with, is a popular overnight tramp to Welcome Flat/Pōpātea Hut. The Department provides for numerous opportunities through a network of tracks and huts and these give access to extensive backcountry opportunities. Mountain biking is currently provided for on the Te Ara a Waiau Walkway/Cycleway located in the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley and the Te Weheka Walkway/Cycleway, as well as the former forestry roads within the Saltwater/Pouerua and Ōkārito areas.

The outstanding mountains to the sea vista can be viewed from numerous vantage points within the Park including the Ōkarito Trig, Alex Knob and Lake Matheson/Kairaumati. Recreational activities include walking, tramping, mountaineering, ski touring, hunting and fishing. Water-based activities such as boating (power and sail), rafting and kayaking (including on white water) and canoeing occur, and the Park provides the access to adjoining waterways for these activities.

Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere, Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe and Lake Matheson/Kairaumati are key tourist attractions in South Westland and host approximately 1,000 000[18] visitors per year. International visitors make up 76% of visitors to the glacier

18. West Coast Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan, April 2014, page 38 (from Department of Conservation track counter information).

valleys.[19] China and the rest of Asia markets to the West Coast have been modelled to grow from 25% to 33% of all international visitors in the five years from 2016–22. That is in the context of total modelled growth to the region of 33% or 290,000 extra visitors[20] in the next five years.

People's health and wellbeing benefits from connection to our nature. The Department is promoting the connection between the health of our environment and our people through Healthy Nature Healthy People. It aims to encourage people to engage with New Zealand's natural places to maintain and improve our health and wellbeing. These places include land and water from our urban parks and beaches to our national parks, seas, lakes and wild rivers.

The Department uses a combination of approaches to manage recreation settings, sites and activities on public conservation lands and waters, including visitor management zones (see maps 4, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 and Appendix 2) and the Destination Management Framework. Visitor management zones are based on the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum[21] and help identify and plan for recreation opportunities in a range of settings categorised as urban, rural, frontcountry, backcountry, remote and wilderness. The zone characteristics/prescriptions guide departmental decision-making including the provision of facilities and assessment of concession applications.

Visitor sites are categorised into one of four destinations, each developed to meet the needs of a different user group. The following destinations are within Westland Tai Poutini National Park:

Icon destinations – where recreation is managed to support the growth of domestic and international tourism. They represent the best of New Zealand; the 'must see' places that both New Zealanders and our international visitors want to experience. They are most often located on main tourism travel routes. The focus of their management is to attract New Zealanders on holiday and international visitors.

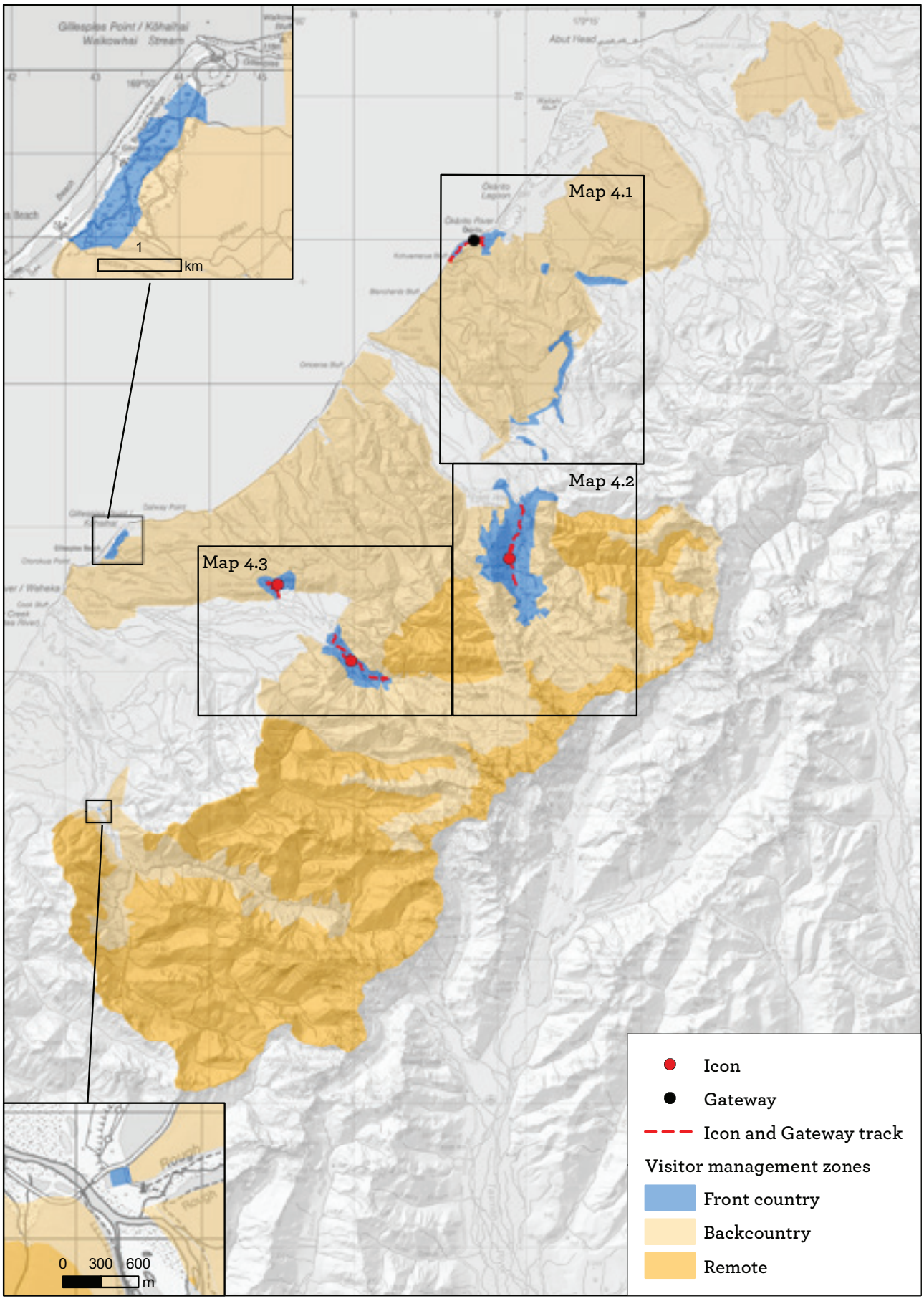
Gateway destinations – where recreation is managed to introduce new participants and to grow recreation in the outdoors. They introduce the next generation of outdoor users and grow family participation. These places are welcoming and visitors feel safe there. Gateway experiences are easy to access, easy to engage with and fun.

Local treasure destinations – where recreation is managed to grow community connection with, and use of, locally important places. These are the places that people from a community form a connection with. They are part of people's local identity and provide opportunities for communities to take ownership and contribute to conservation, where it matters to them.

Backcountry destinations – where recreation is managed to provide unique experiences. People can participate in a range of outdoor activities, be self-reliant and close to nature. The backcountry supports a wide range of recreation activities and provides stakeholders with an opportunity to take ownership and make contributions in places they value.

The Department acknowledges that the Westland Tai Poutini National Park is expected to see a significant increase of domestic and international visitors. As such the provision, management and monitoring of recreation opportunities must be carefully considered.

19. Espiner and Wilson (2015). *Visitor Survey: Monitoring the Effects of Aircraft Over-flights on visitors to the Fox and Franz Josef Glacier valleys, Westland Tai Poutini National Park*. Department of Conservation. Page 20.
20. Hall, F (2016). *Modelled data for New Zealand regions*. Modelling based on visitor data from Voyager (Qrious) and MBIE forecasts for international markets 2016–2022.
21. The New Zealand Recreation Spectrum – Guidelines for users (1993). Hillary Commission and Department of Conservation (107/16, 128/9, 174/5).



Map 4 Visitor management zones

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

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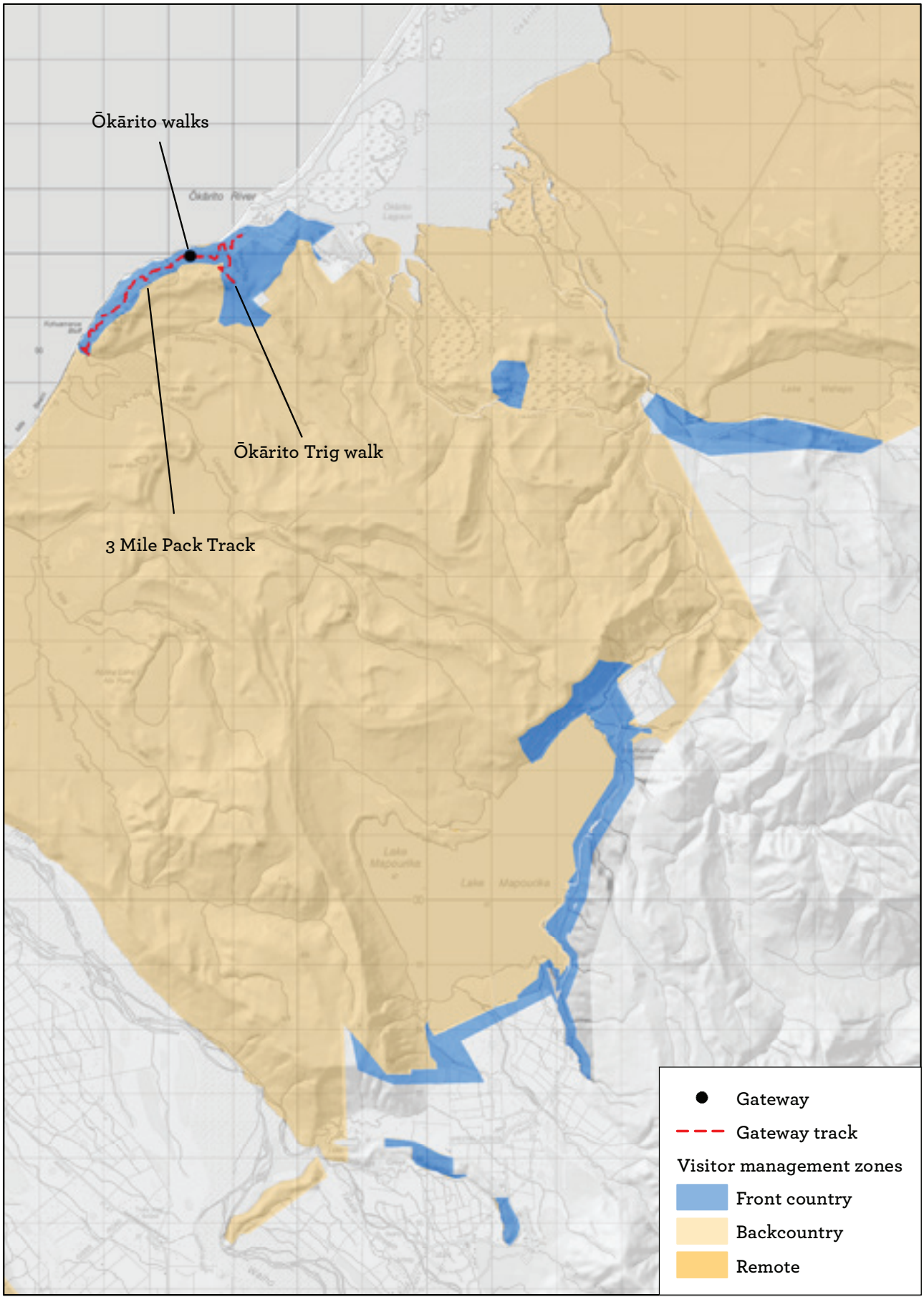
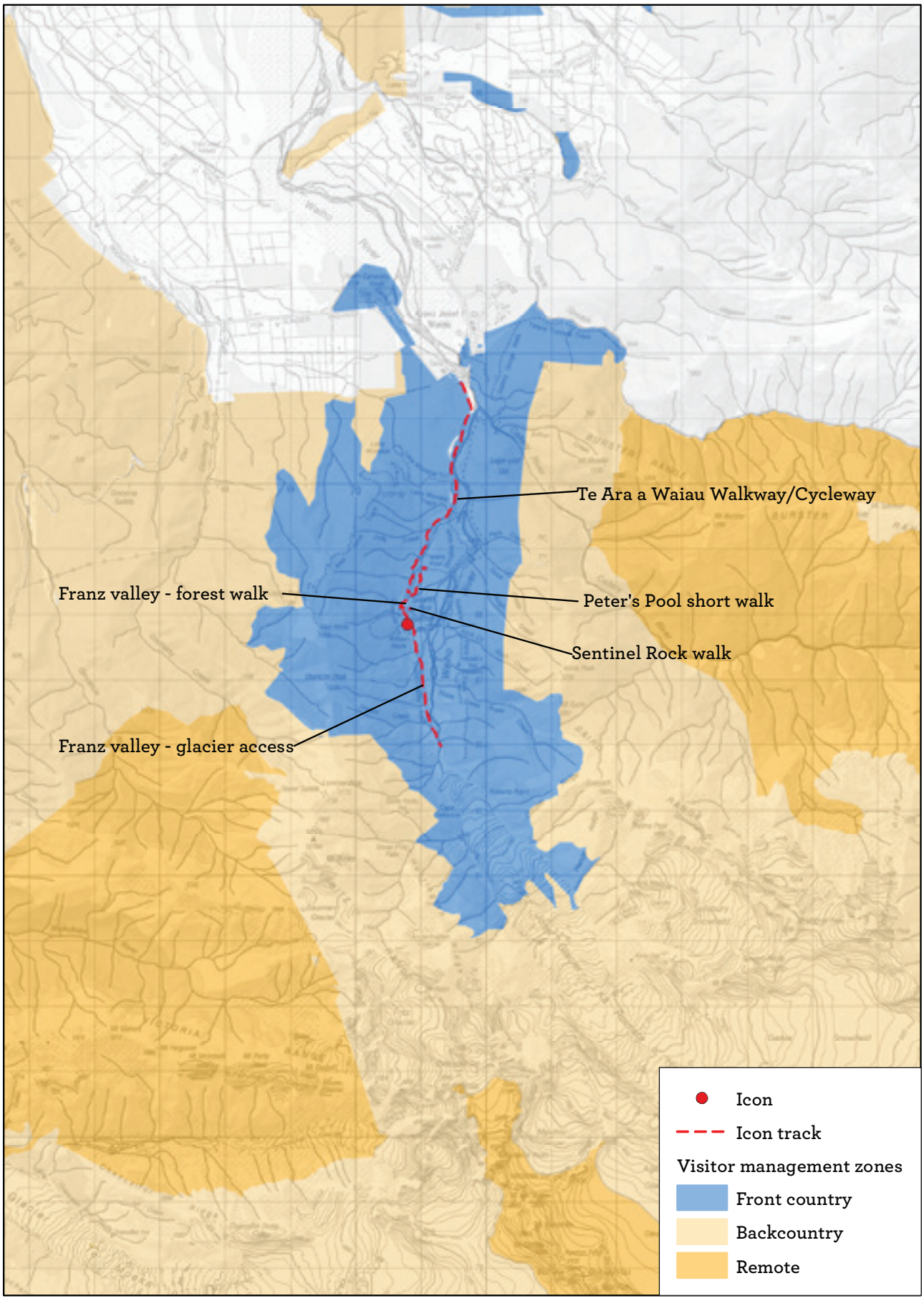


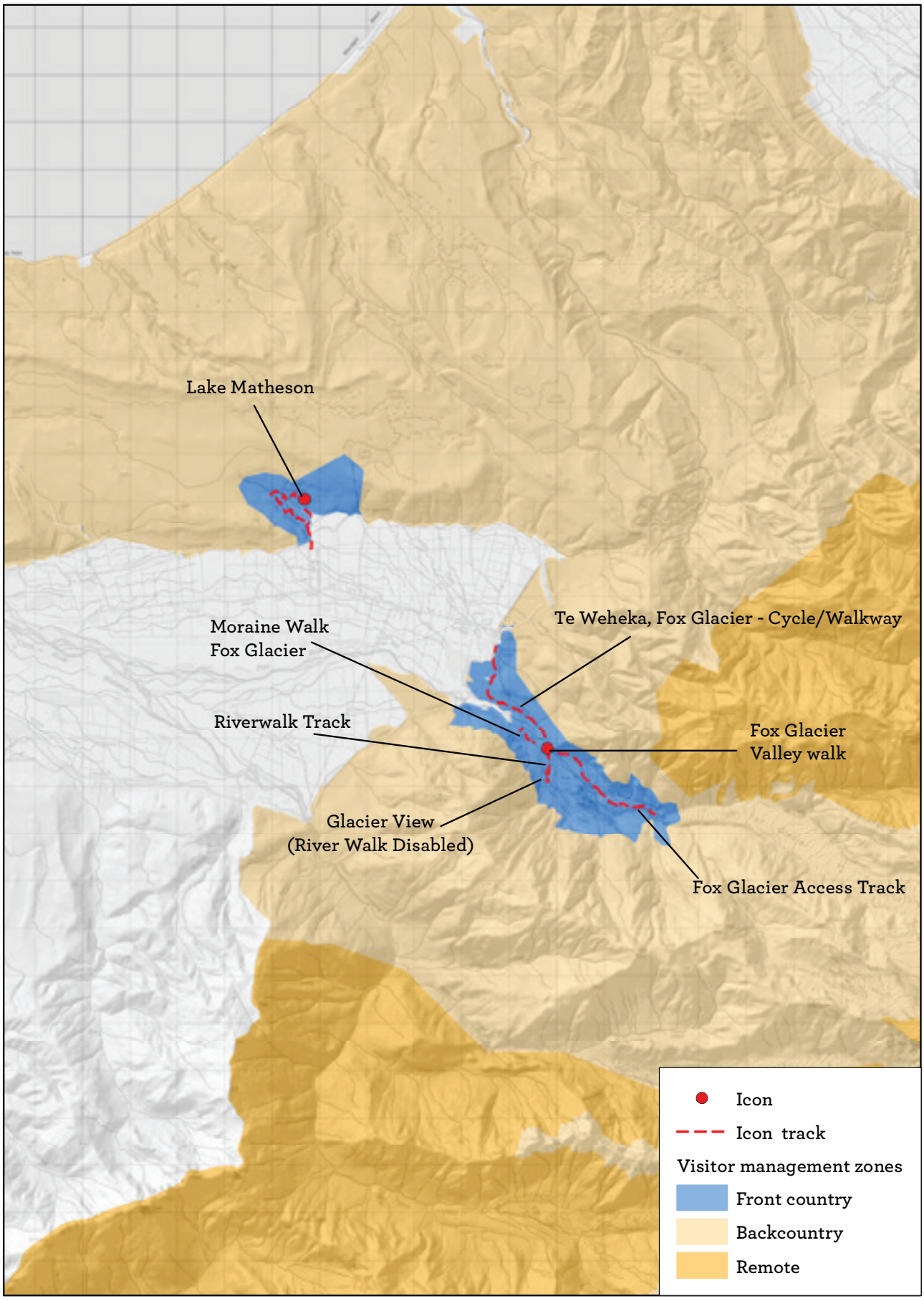
Map 4.1 Visitor management zones - Ōkārito detail

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini



Map 4.2 Visitor management zones - Franz Valley detail

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini



Map 4.3 Visitor management zones - Fox Valley and Lake Matheson detail

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

Soundscape and tranquillity

One of the Park's purposes is to enable the public to receive inspiration, enjoyment, recreation and other benefits from the mountains, forests, sounds, seacoasts, lakes, rivers and other natural features. One of the most valued benefits is the ability to experience tranquil places. Tranquillity is a function of both the visible setting and the audible setting. This is reflected in the need to preserve not only the natural landscapes of the Park, but also its natural soundscapes – also known as natural quiet[22]. The introduction of 'unnatural' anthropogenic (human-caused) sounds from powered aircraft – including overflights, watercraft, vehicles and other human activities – affects the naturalness of the Park's soundscape. These unwanted effects constitute noise and can reduce the tranquillity benefits the public receives from the Park.

One mechanism for monitoring and measuring the integrity of the natural soundscape is by applying tranquillity levels across the Park. Tranquillity levels are expressed as a Tranquillity Rating (TR) on a scale of 0–10. The presence of both fully natural landscapes and fully natural soundscapes result in the highest level of tranquillity possible (TR 10). The desired tranquillity levels within different parts of the Park are set out in the Place outcomes in Part Four, using the spectrum and words identified in Table 2 and shown on maps 5 and 5.1. Map 5.1 shows the combined desired tranquillity outcomes for both Westland Tai Poutini and Aoraki/Mount Cook national parks.

Table 2: Tranquillity Rating outcomes at Place

Tranquillity Rating (TR) scale	TR 0–2	TR 2–4	TR 4–6	TR 6–8	TR 8–10
Word used in outcomes to describe the desired tranquillity level	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very high

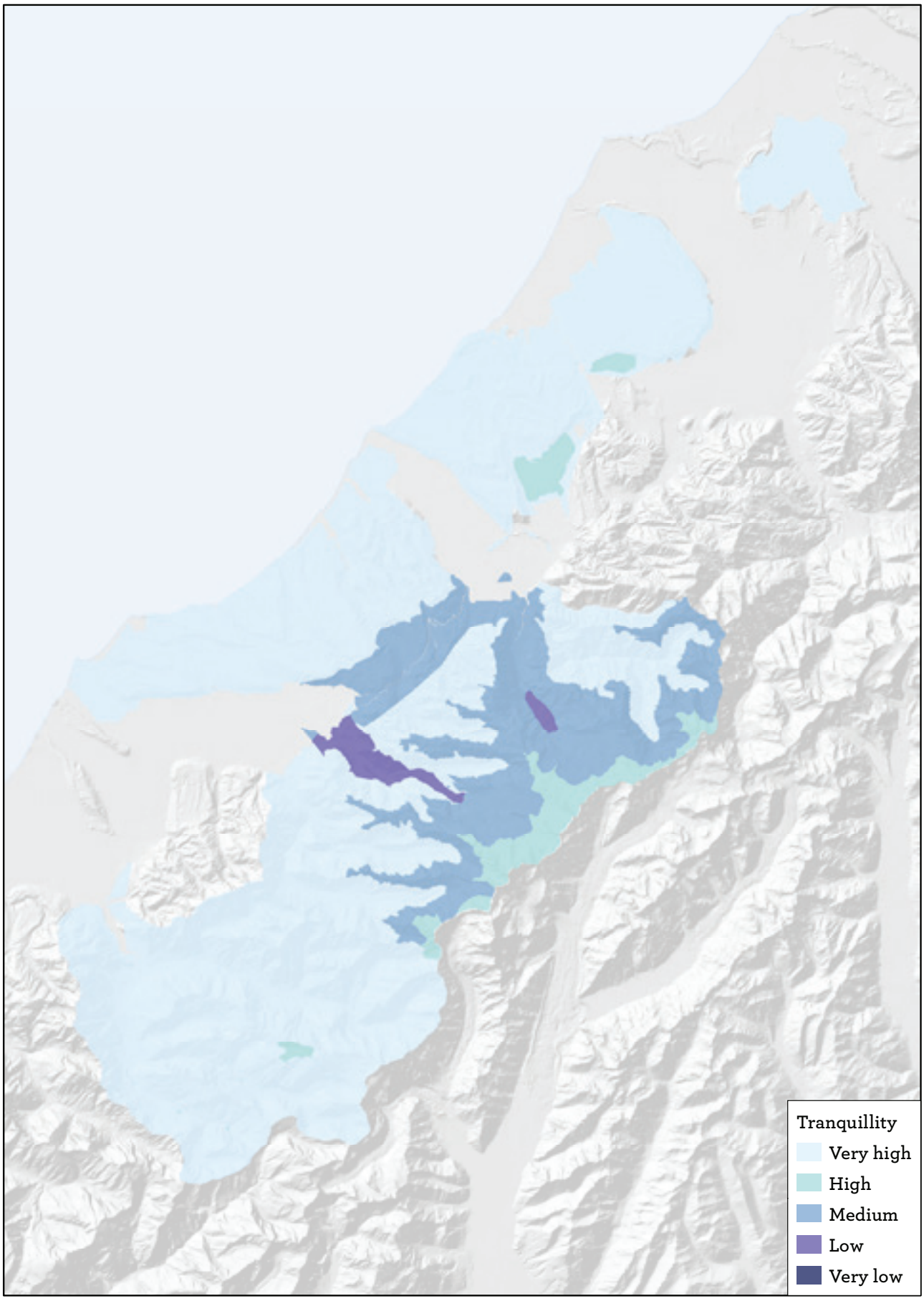
Most people tend to increasingly benefit from tranquillity above 5 on the TR scale: Note: TR 10 requires a fully natural soundscape – i.e., 'natural quiet'.

To manage and monitor the natural soundscapes of New Zealand's national parks and other public conservation lands and waters, the Department has developed a Tranquillity Mapping Tool (TMT) in collaboration with the University of Canterbury. The TMT enables the Department and stakeholders to work co-operatively in conserving New Zealand's treasured soundscapes and tranquil places. Tranquillity maps graphically represent the level of tranquillity present within a given area over a given timeframe. Tranquillity maps can also represent or 'model' the degree to which natural soundscapes are being modified by anthropogenic noise within a natural setting like a national park. Within the Park, most anthropogenic noise comes from commercial aircraft operations. Modelling the distribution of aircraft noise over periods of time and space requires an understanding of the movement of the sound source. To do this the Department developed tracking devices[23], which were temporarily installed in some aircraft on a voluntary basis by commercial aircraft operators to collect their flight path information, including Park landings and overflights.

Data collected from aircraft operators accessing the Park during the 2016/17 summer tourist season was used to generate maps showing the level of tranquillity available to the public on the ground during that time. The desired tranquillity outcomes for Places and Map 5 describe and represent the desired future state of natural soundscapes in the Park. Map 5.1 shows the desired tranquillity for both this Park and Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.

22. Referred to as natural quiet in General Policy for National Parks.

23. 'Soundscape Management' GNSS receivers – the CAA has assessed the Department's Receiver/'Beech Track' datalogger as a Personal Electronic Device for airworthiness purposes.



Map 5 Desired tranquillity outcomes

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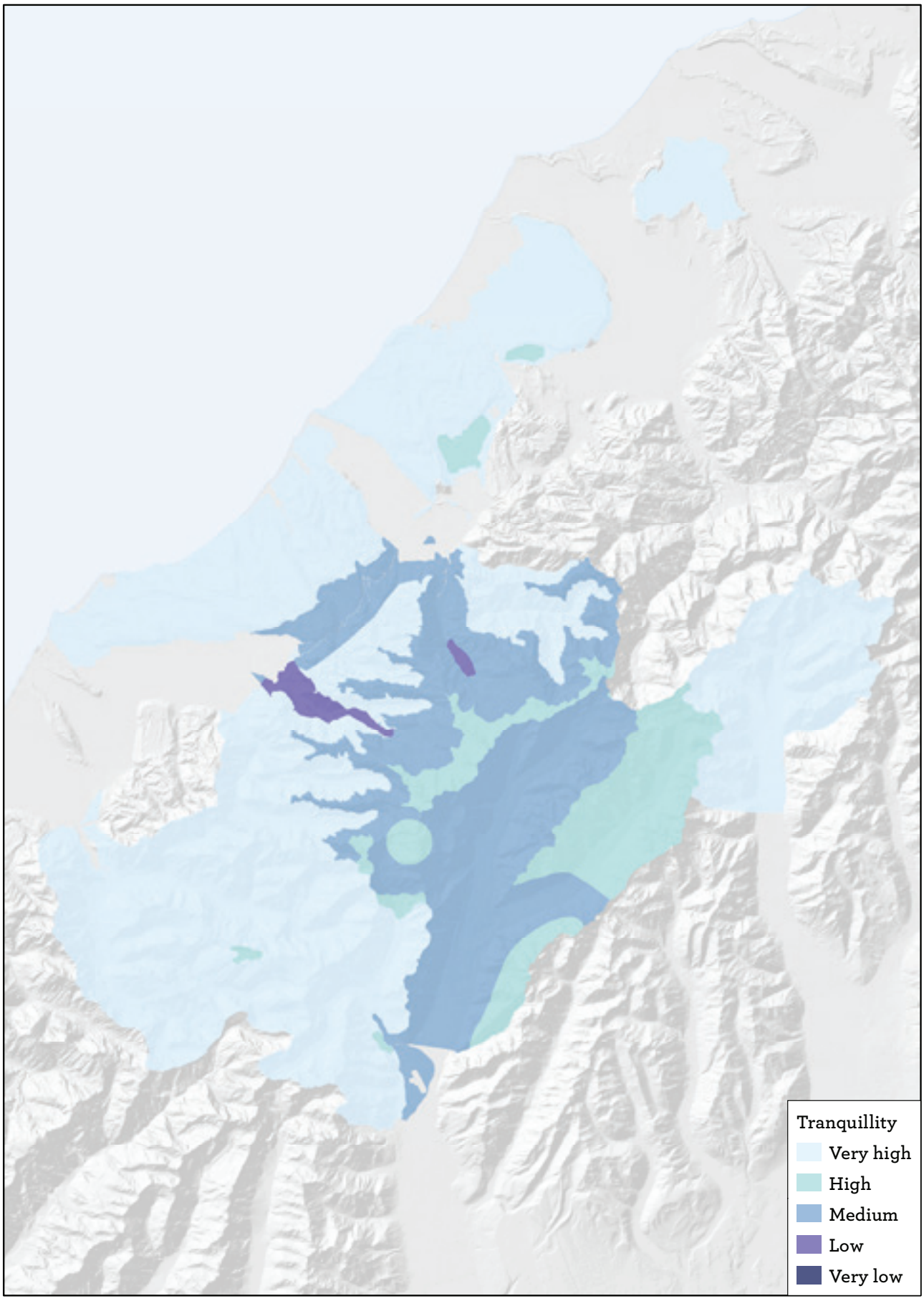
Westland Tai Poutini



Map 5.1 Desired tranquillity outcomes - combined

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

2.4.1 New Zealanders and our visitors are enriched by outdoor experiences

Te Whāika/Objective

1. New Zealanders and our visitors to Westland Tai Poutini National Park are enriched by inspiring and enjoyable outdoor recreation experiences, with an emphasis on:
   a) protecting natural resources and historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values;
   b) providing quality Icon and Gateway destinations, especially easily accessible experiences along State Highway 6;
   c) encouraging more people to safely enjoy the Local Treasure and Backcountry destinations; and
   d) enhancing visitor understanding of the biodiversity and unique natural values of the Park and of the importance of the Park to mana whenua.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Identify, provide and manage a range of safe outdoor recreation opportunities, in addition to those provided by concessionaires, in Westland Tai Poutini National Park where:
   a) they are consistent with the:
      i) protection of indigenous natural, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values;
      ii) purposes for which the Park is held;
      iii) outcome and policies for the relevant Place;
      iv) visitor management zones as shown in maps 4, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 and described in Appendix 2; and
      v) conservation of significant scenic, geological (including geothermal), soil and landform features and other abiotic diversity;
   b) the visitor investment planning processes that include consideration of demand, cost-benefit analysis, revenue opportunities and carrying capacity; and
   c) the effects of climate and geological change have been considered.
2. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, the community and businesses to provide a range of high-quality visitor facilities and opportunities that:
   a) contribute to and complement the recreational opportunities available in the Park and the wider Tai Poutini Westland area; and
   b) add value to the visitor experience in the Park, including opportunities to express the importance of the Park to mana whenua.
3. Build in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, relationships with others to plan for, maintain and/or better develop recreation opportunities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, including working with:
   a) Westland District Council to integrate management with recreation opportunities they provide outside the Park;
   b) recreational groups such as New Zealand Alpine Club, Federated Mountain Clubs and New Zealand Deerstalkers' Association to ensure ongoing recreational opportunities and partnerships within the Park; and
   c) Tourism Industry Aotearoa and tourism industry body representatives on the use of resources directly relevant to their members' operations.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

4. Seek to avoid or otherwise minimise conflicts between those providing or undertaking similar or different types of recreational activities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
5. Provide the community, New Zealanders and our visitors to Westland Tai Poutini National Park with opportunities to connect with our nature.
6. Avoid, remedy or minimise adverse effects on the qualities of tranquillity and natural quiet, solitude and remoteness where these are important features and expectations of the visitor experience in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
7. Work closely with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu and commercial recreation providers and recreation groups to explore opportunities to integrate recreation activities across the Westland Tai Poutini and Aoraki/Mount Cook national parks boundary where this will benefit:
   a) the ongoing protection and appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the parks; and
   b) the quality of the visitor experiences.
8. Work with Makaawhio and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to set and publicly report annually on actions for Westland Tai Poutini National Park to achieve the recreation intermediate outcome and relevant stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

Visitor experience

1. Collated and analysed evidence of use, demand and visitor satisfaction for Icon and Gateway destinations in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, developed and prioritised actions (Years 5 and 10).
2. Increased the number of visitors having an exceptional experience in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3 and 8).

Dual language signage

3. Updated all signage and other public information in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to include te reo Māori (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).

Backcountry destinations

4. Enhanced existing partnerships and developed new partnerships to support the restoration, protection and management of backcountry destinations in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).

Managing waste

5. Reviewed the effectiveness of toilet provision and refuse disposal in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Year 5).
6. Reviewed the effectiveness of the pack-out approach for human waste from alpine (non-organic soil) areas (Year 5).
7. Reported on and prioritised actions on the effectiveness of toilet provision and refuse disposal in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Year 5 and 10).
8. Reported on and prioritised actions on the effectiveness of the pack-out approach for human waste from alpine (non-organic soil) areas (Year 5 and 10).

Car parking

9. Trialled and reported on a preferred option (such as charging, time limits, off-site car parks, park & ride and seasonal parking) for managing car parks at Icon destination sites within Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Year 3).
10. Implemented the preferred option for managing car parks at Icon destination sites within Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Year 5).

Kā Tohu/Milestones continued

Aircraft

11. Allocated the commercial limited supply aircraft landing opportunities (Year 2).
12. Monitored the level of use and effects of aircraft activity, including effects on tranquillity levels and visitor experience (yearly).
13. Reviewed the aircraft activity, tranquillity levels and visitor experience monitoring result; and implemented any changes to aircraft landings as necessary (Years 4 and 8).

Recreational dog walking

14. Reported on the monitoring results for recreational dog walking in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, including any recommendations on whether to review the dog access provisions in this Plan (yearly).
15. Publicly reported on actions that contribute to achieving the intermediate outcomes and relevant stretch goal for recreation in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (yearly).

2.5 *Te Mahi Tahi* Engagement values

Te Hapori

Community engagement

For conservation management to continue to advance in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, the Department, working with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, is focused on growing conservation through working with others and engaging in strategic partnerships across government and non-government sectors to gain efficiencies and make a stronger collective impact. The Conservation/Environmental Education Strategy assists with achieving this.

The term 'engagement' describes a range of approaches used to involve people who may be affected by activities undertaken by the Department, or who can influence or contribute to implementing and achieving the outcomes in the Plan. Engagement approaches include education, volunteering, advocacy, collaboration and partnerships. The approach used reflects the outcomes sought both by the Department and other parties.

Volunteer projects can offer a range of different opportunities at different times to locals and visitors alike. This may include options for ongoing contributions, and opportunities for participants to up-skill and increase their knowledge and capability to do more or different work with or without departmental support. The Department recognises the importance of engaging with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu when developing relationships with others in conservation management, to ensure that Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities are upheld.

Informed and active communities are essential for developing and sustaining conservation actions to achieve outcomes sought by this Plan. Conservation education plays an important role as it strengthens people's ability to understand conservation issues, take individual action and influence others to also take an active role as kaitiaki/guardians of public conservation lands and waters. Some targeted conservation education occurs through schools, tertiary education organisations, and other conservation education providers.

The Department works with a wide range of other statutory agencies to achieve common objectives and mutually-agreed priorities. Examples include the New Zealand Transport Agency on roading; TBfree New Zealand on possum control; West Coast Regional Council on biodiversity and pest management; Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga on historic places; the West Coast Fish & Game Council on sports fish-related issues; and the Police and Search and Rescue on emergency responses.

There are a number of community groups, charitable organisations and individuals who are interested in the general wellbeing and protection of Westland Tai Poutini National Park, such as the Forest & Bird, Kea Conservation Trust, Tramping Clubs, New Zealand Deerstalkers' Association, Federated Mountain Clubs, New Zealand Alpine Club, West Coast Alpine Club and many other groups and clubs. The number of community groups continues to grow, with the assistance and support of other agencies, including West Coast Regional Council and Westland District Council.

Some of the issues the Department is focusing on to raise awareness in Westland Tai Poutini National Park include pest animal and plant control, impacts of uncontrolled dogs on wildlife, bio-security, potential impacts from climate change and natural hazards and increasing tourism. This involves working with specific groups within the community to identify shared values and develop solutions.

Partnerships with others

The Department seeks to identify and promote new opportunities and partnerships to deliver greater conservation gains while enhancing prosperity in the West Coast region.

With the growth in tourism, businesses are increasingly seeking to demonstrate how they can contribute to sustaining a healthy environment. There is potential for commercial businesses to engage in conservation partnerships. Such partnerships can significantly improve a business's worth, value and reputation while helping to conserve natural, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values.

Recreation and tourism concessions make an important contribution to the regional economy by offering guided opportunities such as walking, tramping, glacier guiding, heli-hiking, scenic snow landings and high alpine guiding, and providing transport to and from sites of visitor interest managed by the Department.

2.5.1 New Zealanders connect and contribute to conservation

Te Whāika/Objective

1. New Zealanders and businesses connect and contribute to the preservation of Westland Tai Poutini National Park, by:
   a) ensuring preservation of the Park is seen as an essential investment in their wellbeing and is core to their identity, values and thinking;
   b) providing opportunities for more people to be engaged in and connected with the Park through volunteer involvement and recreation;
   c) increasing community understanding, technical skill and active management and support for conservation in the Park; and
   d) increasing the amount of conservation achieved in the Park.

Kā Kaupapa Here/ Policies

1. Work with Makaawhio and community groups and other agencies such as Forest & Bird to increase understanding, technical skill and active management and support for conservation in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
2. Deliver conservation messages to schools connected to or near to Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
3. Work with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, statutory agencies, local authorities, businesses, concessionaires, tertiary and research providers, schools and the community to improve opportunities for connecting more people with the preservation of Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
4. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, regional tourism organisations, other promotional groups, and businesses to create and develop opportunities to promote conservation initiatives within Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
5. Reduce barriers to participation through effective communication, and acknowledge the contribution of the community, with clearly articulated goals for the preservation of national park values and recreation in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
6. Formalise management agreements or contracts with established community groups and Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to undertake conservation work within Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
7. Foster recreation opportunities with small businesses and Makaawhio, particularly eco-friendly and mana whenua cultural tourism initiatives in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
8. Raise awareness of the importance of intact, healthy, functioning ecosystems in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to the wellbeing of New Zealanders, and the Park's contribution to the economic prosperity of the region and country.
9. Seek opportunities to integrate conservation values into messaging from other agencies (such as visitor centres) where it can increase the number of people who engage with conservation in Westland Tai Poutini National Park and value its benefit.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

1. Identified and developed partnerships with Makaawhio, community, business and local and national conservation groups to increase conservation in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (yearly).
2. Demonstrated that local schools and community groups are benefiting from increased engagement and support for conservation in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
3. Developed and imparted information and resources to raise awareness of the benefit of conservation to the wellbeing of the communities surrounding the Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
4. Expanded conservation education opportunities for youth within Westland Tai Poutini National Park (Years 3, 5 and 10).
5. Contributed, in partnership with others, to considerations regarding the future of Franz Josef/Waiau township.
6. Publicly reported on actions which contribute to achieving the intermediate outcomes and relevant stretch goals for engagement in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (yearly).

KĀ ROIMĀTA O HINEHUKATERE

Part Three: Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere

The tears of Hinehukatere – what we need to know as guardians of the Park

Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere

Tēra a Hinehukatere

Te tihi mareikura taumata rau

Ka rere tō apakura he wai kōpaka

O te mate kai manawa

Ō roimata heke tonu rā

E takamuri tonu I tō iwi

He aroha e kore mutu

Hinehukatere

Our bold alpine ancestress

Your tears crystalised in a frozen river of love

Enshrine your grief for a lover lost

Your enduring spirit

Caresses your people

A love never ending

3. General policy for national parks and policy requirements for authorisations and activities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park

The objective, policies and milestones in this section guide the overarching management of activities within the Park. This section implements the General Policy for National Parks 2005 and other legislative requirements. If there is a more specific provision in Part Four: Places, then it prevails over these provisions.

3.1 General management

Te Whāika/Objective

1. Management of Westland Tai Poutini National Park:
   a) contributes to the Department's intermediate outcomes and stretch goals identified in the Statement of Intent; and
   b) is integrated both within the Park and with adjoining areas of public conservation lands and waters, including Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Restrict or close access to Westland Tai Poutini National Park, or any part of the Park, including the use of rāhui, following consultation, except in emergency circumstances, with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu and West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, where necessary for:
   a) the preservation of native plants and animals;
   b) the welfare in general of the Park;
   c) public safety; and
   d) the preservation of mana whenua values.
2. Encourage people and businesses undertaking activities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to comply with activity-specific minimum impact codes (care codes) as notified on the Department's website.
3. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, Land Information New Zealand, the New Zealand Walking Access Commission, Westland District Council, other agencies, adjoining landowners and the public, to achieve integrated management of legal roads and Crown riverbeds adjoining Westland Tai Poutini National Park (excluding those roads managed by the New Zealand Transport Agency), where actual or potential activity on or near these legal roads and Crown riverbeds creates difficulties, by:
   a) managing these roads and riverbeds consistently with the values and management of the Park, including by:
      i) encouraging the public to voluntarily manage their use of these roads and riverbeds;
      ii) enabling the Department to manage and facilitate recreation on these roads and riverbeds;
      iii) seeking active management of, and facilitation of recreation on, these roads and riverbeds by Westland District Council; or
      iv) stopping or resuming these roads, and transferring the management of the riverbeds, and adding them to the Park in accordance with national park legislation.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

4. Monitor authorised activities and their effects on natural, recreation, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values, as required. If evidence shows adverse effects are occurring, consider options to avoid, remedy or mitigate those effects, including additional restrictions.

Managing waste

5. Seek a bylaw to require visitors to the Park to remove all human waste from alpine (non-organic soil) areas generated by them where not disposed of in an approved waste receptacle.
6. Work with the New Zealand Alpine Club, the climbing community and the public to promote the "pack-it-out" method of all refuse and human waste generated by visitors to alpine (non-organic soil) areas where not disposed of in an approved waste receptacle[24].
7. Seek to minimise the amount of refuse disposed of within the Park and encourage its disposal at suitable sites outside the Park boundaries by:
    a) working with concessionaires, local businesses and Westland District Council;
    b) providing relevant information on refuse disposal to visitors through a variety of mechanisms;
    c) reducing the number of rubbish bins and other refuse receptacles in the Park; and
    d) enforcing bylaws to require visitors to pack-out refuse from the Park.

Authorisations

8. Manage (including when considering authorisation applications) Westland Tai Poutini National Park in accordance with the criteria for which the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area was nominated and the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (Appendix 6). This is to be done in accordance with other Plan provisions such as A living Treaty partnership.
9. Should grant concessions in a limited supply situation or opportunity:
    a) using an allocation process, developed in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu;
    b) with common expiry dates;
    c) using the following assessment criteria:
        i) operator experience;
        ii) compliance with any existing concession(s);
        iii) mechanism to avoid adverse effects on visitor experiences and Park values;
        iv) the range of visitor experiences proposed by the operator;
        v) avoiding the creation of monopoly situations; and
        vi) any other factor relevant to each limited supply situation or opportunity.
10. Should not grant authorisations where they are inconsistent with the:
    a) General Policy for National Parks 2005;
    b) West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy;
    c) outcomes, objectives and policies in this Plan;
    d) purposes of a national park; and
    e) visitor management zones on Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2, except in accordance with 3.2.6 Policy 1.
11. Should include conditions, where relevant, in authorisations for Westland Tai Poutini National Park to recognise and protect mana whenua values and encourage respectful use of the mountains and mana whenua cultural information.

24. "Waste receptacle" means a receptacle or facility that is provided by the Department for the purposes of disposing of waste (for example, a rubbish bin, public toilet, or bulk waste disposal unit). See the Freedom Camping Act 2011 section 20(4).

12. Should include a condition in all guiding concessions for Westland Tai Poutini National Park requiring no more than 50% of available bunk space in a hut to be occupied (unless otherwise unoccupied).
13. Should include a condition in all concessions operating in alpine (non-organic soil) areas to remove all refuse and solid human waste generated by that activity where not disposed of in an approved waste receptacle.
14. Should require all new concession applicants to abide by the care code established for sustainable activities and the principles of leave-no-trace when undertaking their activities.

Visitor and recreation facilities

15. Consider options for managing visitor use where demand exceeds capacity, and where conservation and social effects are evident, including:
    a) establishing or extending the use of a booking system, including for accommodation and related facilities;
    b) seeking bylaws to restrict occupancy of accommodation and related facilities and/or requiring people to book;
    c) reviewing the design and location of facilities;
    d) establishing restricted on-site parking (including user-pays), off-site parking and a park-and-ride service;
    e) removing or closing facilities to encourage or require the use of alternatives;
    f) managing visitor flows, such as using one-way loop tracks or providing information to visitors encouraging visitation outside peak periods or to alternative destinations; and
    g) reviewing conditions of concessions.
16. Take the following into account when considering proposals for the reconstruction, relocation or new development of public recreation facilities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (including community-led or business-led initiatives):
    a) is consistent with:
        i) the relevant outcomes and policies in Part Four: Places where the activity is proposed to occur;
        ii) the visitor management zones as shown in Map 4 and described in Appendix 2;
        iii) increasing the visibility and recognition of mana whenua values;
        iv) a focus on managing use and demand in the front country and consolidating existing backcountry facilities;
        v) facilitating foot access into areas where use has declined due to natural processes and a changing landscape;
        vi) encouraging sustainable, carbon neutral recreation opportunities;
    b) consultation with mana whenua and Ngāi Tahu, West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and the public has been undertaken;
    c) adverse effects on natural, cultural, historic, recreation and landscape values are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
    d) the need for a hazard risk assessment for any development or upgrading of facilities in high-use areas;
    e) adverse effects on natural light cycles and natural darkness are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
    f) the facility is publicly available and the potential impacts of any increased visitor use – including by different visitor types – resulting from the proposal can be managed;

g) adverse effects on visitor safety of encouraging unskilled visitors into the backcountry can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;

h) facilities are sited and designed to:

i) discourage activities adjacent to or within waterways, such as washing in the waterways;

ii) minimise their impact on the landscape, except for some high-altitude huts and bivouacs that may need to be clearly visible for safety reasons;

iii) minimise risk from natural hazards;

i) the provision of huts is in accordance with the following:

i) is consistent with the outcomes of consultation with mana whenua;

ii) the hut is readily available for public use; and

iii) huts are designed to facilitate easy removal.

17. Where this Plan identifies that charges or fees are appropriate, they may be reviewed and amended from time to time to take account of changing circumstances.

18. Manage camping in the Park such that camping areas are rested or retired where natural, historic or cultural values are being affected.

19. Make Park huts[25] and campsites available to the public on a first-come first-served basis, except where a booking system is in place to manage high visitor use or for use by family groups.

Natural hazards

20. Consider natural hazards and climate change impacts when locating, building or authorising new facilities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to minimise the risk of damage or loss to the facility and minimise the risk to public safety.

21. Remove or relocate existing facilities where the threat from natural hazards cannot be safely remedied or mitigated.

22. Inform visitors and concessionaires of potential natural hazards in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to raise awareness and understanding of natural hazards and climate change, while recognising they are primarily responsible for their own safety.

23. Consider developing a hazard and risk management plan specific to Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Alpine Fault

24. Work with others to develop an improved understanding of the likely consequence of a large Alpine Fault earthquake across the South Island and undertake planning for initial response actions and emergency management in areas likely to be impacted within and adjacent to the Park.

Bylaws

25. Amend the Westland National Park Bylaws 1981 to:

a) change the name of the bylaws to Westland Tai Poutini National Park Bylaws;

b) change charges and fees from time to time where these have been reviewed to take account of changing circumstances;

c) include any specific Place-based amendments identified in Part Four: Places.

25. "Park huts" means the public huts managed by the Department and club huts owned and managed by recreation clubs.

3.2.1 Additions to the Park and Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area

Adding adjacent areas of public conservation lands and waters possessing national park values to the Park would recognise those values and improve integrated management. Adding existing and new areas of the Park and to Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area and adding cultural criteria to the inscription would ensure consistent management and give recognition to the values of these areas.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Seek to add lands and waters to Westland Tai Poutini National Park to enhance integrated Park management and protect lands and waters with national park values.
2. Seek Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area status for the lands and waters of Westland Tai Poutini National Park that are not included.
3. Support Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu if they seek to add cultural criteria to the inscription for Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area.
4. Undertake or support the relevant statutory processes identified in policies 1–3:
   a) in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to address concerns regarding adding adjacent areas to the Park, as national park land status has restricted or prohibited some customary practices and harvests; and
   b) in consultation with the New Zealand Conservation Authority, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the New Zealand Walking Access Commission, Land Information New Zealand, Westland District Council and the community.

3.2.2 Aircraft

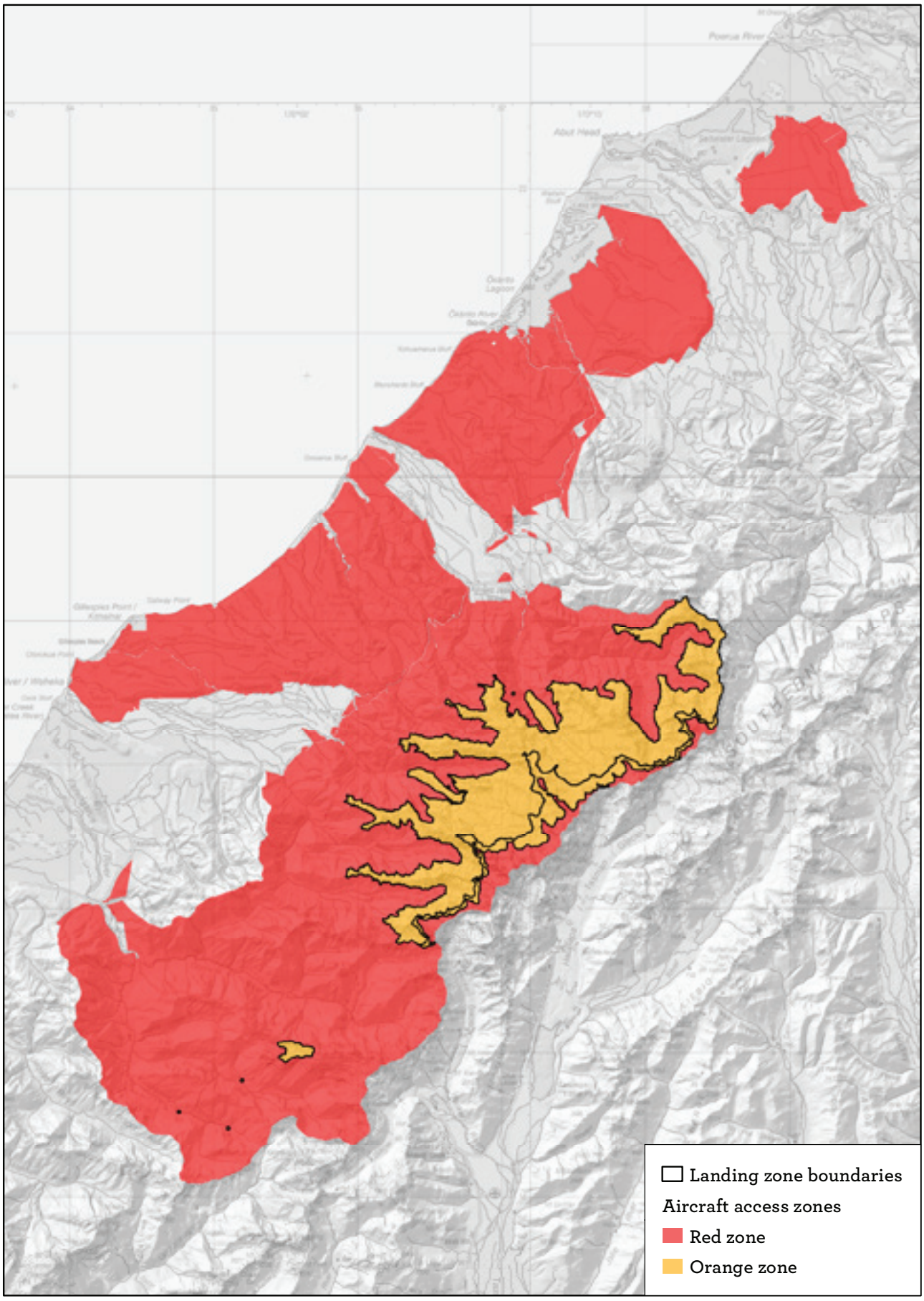
All aircraft, including remotely piloted aircraft (drones) and non-powered aircraft, require a concession or authorisation to land on, take off from, or hover over[26] Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Two nationally consistent aircraft access zones are used to manage the effects of aircraft landings in Westland Tai Poutini National Park (see Map 6). These zones reflect the different management required, and the likelihood of granting concessions, for aircraft landings.

Red Zones are areas where a concession application to land an aircraft would most likely be declined (with some exceptions, identified in 3.2.2 policies 4–6).

Orange Zones are areas where there are complex issues to be managed, which require the use of limits and/or other criteria to guide whether applications for aircraft landings can be granted. The Orange Zones have been further divided into landing zones, which delineate different landing limits within specific geographic areas (see relevant Places and Map 6).

26. Collectively referred to as landings.



Map 6 Aircraft access zones

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

The Department only controls aircraft landings in the Park, not the airspace and flight paths over the Park, but it works closely with the aviation industry to mitigate the effects of overflights. While an area may have no, or limited, landings this does not mean that no overflights occur. One mechanism for addressing this is by identifying the desired tranquillity levels within the Place outcomes, as shown on Map 5. If ongoing monitoring shows these desired tranquillity outcomes are being met, additional landings could potentially be granted. For further information, see the aircraft topic paper here www.doc.govt.nz/westland-review

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Advocate to aviation controllers and aircraft operators that they establish voluntary codes of conduct to manage flight paths that:
   a) avoid adverse effects on Westland Tai Poutini National Park, including mana whenua values; and
   b) achieve the requirements of visitor management zones for the Park and the outcomes for the Places.
2. Should allocate the commercial limited supply aircraft landing opportunities in Westland Tai Poutini National Park:
   a) Within two years of this management plan becoming operative;
   b) in consultation with Aviation New Zealand; and
   c) in accordance with 3.1 Policy 12 and an assessment of compliance with relevant Civil Aviation Act 1990 requirements.
3. Should grant concessions for aircraft landings[27], excluding remotely piloted aircraft and non-powered aircraft, in Westland Tai Poutini National Park with conditions requiring:
   a) membership of the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone Air Users Group (AUG), except for non-commercial pilots;
   b) compliance with any current standards or procedures published by the AUG;
   c) the installation and use of approved tracking systems and other technologies for monitoring purposes, including returning the data collected to the Department; and
   d) mechanisms to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua cultural values.
4. Should not grant concessions or authorisations for remotely piloted aircraft in Westland Tai Poutini National Park except:
   a) to support research, monitoring or the collection of material authorised by the Department; or
   b) for authorised commercial filming and photography, or sporting and other competitive events; and
   c) where:
      i) the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone Air Users Group (AUG) has been consulted;
      ii) conditions are imposed to avoid or minimise any risks, including notifying the AUG, at least 48 hours prior, of the location(s), altitude(s), date(s) and time(s) the activity is to occur, if it is within the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone;
      iii) the pilot holds an unmanned aircraft operator certificate under Part 102 of the Civil Aviation Rules.
5. Should not grant concessions for aircraft landings in the Red Zone, as shown on Map 6, except:
   a) for the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (e.g. meteorological, seismic), or utilities (e.g. communication systems, transmission lines) authorised by the Department;

27. This includes landings, take-offs and hovering.

b) for wild animal control activities in accordance with 3.2.6;
c) to support research, monitoring or the collection of material authorised by the Department;
d) in support of mana whenua cultural purposes;
e) for non-powered hang-gliders and para-gliders where:
   i) the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone Air Users Group is notified of the location, date and time of the flight before it occurs, if it is within the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone; and
   ii) the pilot complies with Part 106 of the Civil Aviation Rules.

6. Should grant concessions for powered aircraft landings in the Orange Zone, as shown on Map 6, only in accordance with:
   a) 3.2.2 policies 8–10; or
   b) the relevant Place policies.
7. Should not grant concessions for non-powered aircraft, other than hang-gliders and para-gliders, in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
8. Should grant concessions for non-powered hang-glider and para-glider landings in the Orange Zone, as shown on Map 6, only where:
   a) The landing is not within the Fox Glacier Landing Zone or the Franz Josef Landing Zone;
   b) the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone Air Users Group is notified of the location, date and time of flight before it occurs, if it is within the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone; and
   c) The pilot complies with Part 106 of the Civil Aviation Rules.
9. May grant concessions for aircraft landings associated with commercial filming and photography, or sporting and other competitive events, where they do not meet the limits and/or criteria in the Orange Zone, in the relevant Places section, where mechanisms are used to address any adverse effects, including:
   a) the use of a remotely piloted aircraft, subject to 3.2.2 Policy 4; and
   b) low-level flying (i.e. hovering) but no actual landing on the ground.
10. May grant concessions for aircraft landings in Westland Tai Poutini National Park where they do not meet the limits and/or criteria in the Orange Zone for:
   a) the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (e.g. meteorological, seismic) or utilities (e.g. communication systems, transmissions lines) authorised by the Department;
   b) wild animal control activities in accordance with 3.2.16; or
   c) mana whenua cultural purposes.
11. Monitor the effects of aircraft activity in Westland Tai Poutini National Park on:
   a) the tranquillity levels in the Park; and
   b) the natural, historic, recreation and cultural values, including mana whenua values, of the Park. If the monitoring shows:
   c) adverse effects are occurring, further restrictions may be applied; or
   d) tranquillity outcomes at Place are being achieved, additional landings at some or all designated landing zones may be granted:
      i) following consultation with the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and New Zealand Conservation Authority, Ngāi Tahu, mana whenua, Civil Aviation Authority, Aviation New Zealand, and commercial aircraft operators, including the Southern Alps Mandatory Broadcast Zone Air Users Group; and
      ii) using an allocation process developed in accordance with 3.1 Policy 12.
12. Review bylaw 10 Aircraft in the Park bylaws following the passing of the Conservation (Aircraft Landings) Amendment Bill.

3.2.3 Animals

Domestic animals (including pets) can potentially modify or adversely affect natural, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values in the Park. Such effects include risks to wildlife, introducing pest plants, browsing of indigenous vegetation, damage to tracks and pollution of waterways. The managed use of animals can also enhance the recreational experience of visitors to the Park.

Discussion box – Recreational dog walking

Context
Historically, national park management plans have only allowed dogs in national parks for specific purposes, such as hunting and conservation management. However, people living in the Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier townships have requested provisions in the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan to allow dog walking on some tracks located within the Park.

Due to the geographical constraints of the Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier, and other areas outside the Park, limited opportunities exist for walking dogs safely. For example, Franz Josef/Waiau residents use the Waiho/Waiau River stopbanks to walk dogs, however the terrain can be difficult for dogs. The dog walkers understand the area's significant biodiversity values, particularly the Rowi Sanctuary (near Ōkārito), and signalled that they don't want dog walking to impact these values.

Biodiversity values
National parks are vitally important for the survival of endangered species. Some native birds are flightless and have few or no defenses against predation. A dog is capable of tracking and killing a kiwi with ease and uncontrolled dogs can decimate remaining kiwi populations. In addition, little blue penguins nest along the coast adjacent to, and within the Park. They are particularly vulnerable to dog attacks when molting. Kea nest cavities may also occur in trees at a height accessible to a dog.

The draft Plan identifies four proposed tracks for recreational dog walking within Westland Tai Poutini National Park, which are:

i) Tatare Tunnels Walk;
ii) Callery Gorge Walk;
iii) Canavan's Knob Walk; and
iv) Neils Creek Track.

The policies below, with specific conditions, provide for recreational dog walking on specific tracks. The Department is seeking your views on these locations being provided for controlled recreational dog walking.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should authorise horses to be taken onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park only where associated with an existing [as at notification date] grazing licence.
2. Should allow dogs to be taken onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park only:
   a) in accordance with:
      i) Section 56B or section 56E (including disability assist dogs) of the National Parks Act 1980; or
      ii) 3.2.3 Policy 3 or 4; or
   b) where associated with an existing [as at notification date] grazing licence.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

3. Should allow disability assist dogs[28] to be taken onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park without a dog control permit, provided:
   a) the person the dog is accompanying, including a person genuinely engaged in the dog's training, keeps the dog on a lead at all times; and
   b) the dog wears a Disability Assist Dog identification tag from a relevant Disability Assist Dog organisation.
4. Should allow dogs to be taken onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park only:
   a) on the following tracks and as identified on Places maps 8 and 9:
      i) Tatare Tunnels Walk;
      ii) Callery Gorge Walk;
      iii) Canavan's Knob Walk; and
      iv) Neils Creek Track; and
   b) in accordance with the following conditions at all times:
      i) the owner has a valid dog control permit on them which includes the dog's registration number;
      ii) the dog(s) is on a fixed lead;
      iii) the owner and dog(s) remain on the formed track;
      iv) the owner keeps the dog(s) under effective control;
      v) any harm or disturbance to other Park users or to native flora and fauna is avoided; and
      vi) all dog droppings are removed from the Park.
5. Identify, on the Department's website, signs and other information:
   a) where people are allowed to take dogs onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park with a dog control permit; and
   b) what conditions apply to the taking of dogs.
6. Educate the community about the threats that uncontrolled dogs can pose to wildlife and conservation values in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
7. Monitor the taking of dogs onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park. If monitoring shows adverse effects are occurring, take whatever steps are necessary to address the adverse effects, including:
   a) consultation with and education of relevant user groups and the community;
   b) undertaking compliance and enforcement action; and
   c) revoking dog control permits.
8. Should not authorise any other types of animals to be taken onto Westland Tai Poutini National Park including by way of new grazing licences, unless necessary to avoid encroachment by stock into the Park.

28. As defined in the Dog Control Act 1996. Includes a guide dog and what is referred to as a companion dog in section 56E(2) and (3) of the National Parks Act 1980.

3.2.4 Bolts and fixed anchors

Westland Tai Poutini National Park offers many climbing opportunities for mountaineering. There is a need to manage the use of bolts and fixed anchors to ensure that Park values, particularly landscape values and cultural values, including mana whenua values, are not adversely affected.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should take a precautionary approach to allowing the placement of bolts and fixed anchors in Westland Tai Poutini National Park. If allowed, it should be in accordance with the New Zealand Alpine Club's (NZAC) *Bolting Philosophy and Standards (for Route Developers) (December 2017)* and any other updated guidance for mountain climbing.
2. May authorise climbing development areas for sports climbing and abseiling where the following has been undertaken:
    a) consultation with Makaawhio and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board;
    b) a full assessment of effects, including;
        i) avoidance of adverse effects on priority ecosystem units and threatened or at-risk species;
        ii) protection of mana whenua values;
    c) protection of landscape values, including:
        i) consideration of recreation use patterns;
        ii) adverse effects of tracks required to access the climbing development area and associated campsites;
        iii) fixed anchor placement and the adverse effects on national park and mana whenua values; and
        iv) addressing safety concerns.
3. Encourage climbers using bolts and fixed anchors to provide a range of climbing experiences for different climbing abilities.
4. Encourage and support the NZ Alpine Club to take the lead on bolts and fixed anchor management in consultation with the Department, Makaawhio and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board.
5. Should allow the placement of safety anchors in canyons within Westland Tai Poutini National Park in accordance with 3.2.4 policies 3 and 4.
6. May authorise the placement of new fixed anchors for non-recreation purposes in Westland Tai Poutini National Park where:
    a) consultation with Makaawhio and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board has been undertaken;
    b) adverse effects on priority ecosystem units, threatened or at-risk species, and significant geological features, landforms and landscapes are avoided;
    c) adverse effects on sites of significance to mana whenua are avoided; and
    d) public safety issues are addressed.

3.2.5 Guiding activities

Guiding enables a wide range of people to explore places or undertake activities they may not otherwise experience. There are many guiding activities within the Park such as walking, tramping, alpine guiding and glacier guiding at Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe. Concessionaires provide visitors with the opportunity to walk on the glaciers and experience their beauty up close. Maintaining visitor experience is an important management consideration.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should grant concessions for guiding only in accordance with the following criteria:
   a) the activity is consistent with the visitor management zones shown on Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2;
   b) the requirements of policies for associated activities (such as use of vehicles and aircraft) are met; and
   c) guiding policies within the relevant Places sections apply.

3.2.6 Commercial filming and photography, and competitive sporting events

Commercial filming and photography (filming activity) is any photography or filming undertaken in Westland Tai Poutini National Park for gain or reward. Filming activities can include crew, film equipment, vehicles, aircraft, animals, sets and special effects.

Competitive sporting events, like endurance races, multi-sport and orienteering events, require a concession. These events provide an opportunity to educate participants about national park values, including through pre-race information and briefings. Adverse effects, such as ground and vegetation damage, tend to be minimal when confined to track systems designed and well maintained for the activity.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should grant authorisations for commercial filming and photography (filming activity) in Westland Tai Poutini National Park only where:
   a) it is consistent with the aircraft policies and the visitor management zones;
   b) adequate public notification of the event can occur before the event;
   c) adverse effects on natural, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values, are avoided, remedied or mitigated, including by:
      i) informing neighbours and potential visitors to the site that the event or activity is to occur or is occurring;
      ii) avoiding peak visitor times; and
      iii) avoiding or protecting sites with high natural, historic or cultural values.
2. Should require compliance with the latest version of the *Code of Practice: Filming on Public Conservation Lands*[29] in all concessions for filming activities.
3. Encourage compliance with the latest version of *A Guideline for Filming within the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu* in all concessions for filming activities.
4. May grant authorisations for competitive sporting events where adequate public notification of the event can occur before the event.

29. Jointly developed by the Department and Film New Zealand.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

5. May waive or reduce the requirement for public notification in circumstances where details of a competitive sporting event are not disclosed to participants in advance, if satisfied the adverse effects will be minimal and following consultation with the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and Makaawhio on a confidential basis.
6. May require the authorisation holder to ensure participants in a competitive sporting event comply with a code of conduct developed with the authorisation holder.
7. Should, in all authorisations for competitive sporting events, require:
   a) fire safety contingencies in high fire risk areas, including events being cancelled at short notice; and
   b) participants to be provided with information on national park values, including mana whenua cultural values in consultation with Makaawhio, and opportunities for involvement in conservation programmes.

3.2.7 Fishing (including eeling) and game bird hunting

The Department is responsible for protecting and preserving indigenous fish, including tuna/eels, and their habitat within Westland Tai Poutini National Park. The Ministry for Primary Industries manages commercial eeling under the Fisheries Act 1996 and associated regulations. Tuna/eels, as top predators, play an important role in freshwater ecosystems. Commercial eeling, habitat loss and hydro-development can all adversely affect tuna/eels, particularly longfin eels which are at-risk/declining.

The West Coast Fish & Game Council manages sports fish and fishing, and game bird hunting in the Park. The Department works with the Council, including preventing the introduction of sports fish to waters where they are not legally present, to protect habitat values.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should not grant concessions for:
   a) commercial eeling in Westland Tai Poutini National Park; or
   b) access over Westland Tai Poutini National Park, where it is required to reach a proposed commercial eeling site, to ensure the preservation of tuna/eel species.
2. Should not approve the introduction of sports fish to waters in Westland Tai Poutini National Park where they are not already present.
3. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, the West Coast Fish & Game Council and others:
   a) to preserve or enhance indigenous freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats in Westland Tai Poutini National Park; and
   b) to protect recreational freshwater fisheries in Westland Tai Poutini National Park at risk of loss or decline only when this will not adversely affect indigenous freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats.
4. Work with the West Coast Fish & Game Council in their management of sports fishing and game bird hunting in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

3.2.8 Fire

Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) is responsible for managing fires nationally, under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017. The Department works with and supports FENZ relating to fires within Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Work cooperatively with Fire and Emergency New Zealand, surrounding landowners, and the community to increase awareness of rural fire risks and prevent them from affecting Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
2. Amend the bylaws to restrict fires in Westland Tai Poutini National Park to the use of formed fireplaces at Otto/MacDonalds campsite, Welcome Flat campsite and portable cooking equipment only.

3.2.9 Grazing and farming

Grazing and farming is not usually consistent with the requirement to preserve national parks as far as possible in their natural state.

Te Kaupapa Here/Policy

1. Should not authorise new grazing and farming in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

3.2.10 Roading

The Department manages a number of formed roads within the Park. Additionally, State Highway 6 (the highway) is the primary means of access to Westland Tai Poutini National Park. It is part of the West Coast Heritage Highway and a significant tourist, commercial and recreational link between Hokitika and Haast. It is important for the highway and associated facilities to safely provide for the needs of visitors and the local communities. Certain works within the Park may be necessary to achieve this. Adjacent activities in the Park are managed to ensure that the safe and efficient operation of the highway is not compromised.

The highway is gazetted as a 'limited-access road' by the Transport Agency between Tatare Stream and Docherty Creek (north and south of Franz Josef/Waiau township). This means that the highway can only be accessed from authorised crossing points, to maintain road user safety. Any access road, track or walk entrance, picnic area, car park or visitor centre joining the highway along the limited access portion needs to be authorised by the Transport Agency.

The existing highway is not within the legal road boundary in all places due to realignment works. The Department and the Transport Agency are endeavouring to rationalise the legal road and Park boundaries. Westland District Council administers all other local roads adjacent to the Park, such as Forks Ōkārito Road and Gillespies Beach/Waikōhai Road.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should not grant consent for any new roads in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, except for:
   a) any formed routes from the glacier access road car parks to the glaciers to provide safe visitor access, only when safe walking access is not available; and
   b) realignments of State Highway 6 in accordance with 3.2.10 policies 2–8.
2. Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency and their contractors to ensure they give regard to adjacent national park values, including mana whenua cultural values, when undertaking all actions necessary to protect, maintain, improve or realign State Highway 6 and associated utilities, such as:
   a) road protection works, including:
      i) bridges and surrounding areas;
      ii) flood protection;
      iii) coastal erosion protection;
   b) road maintenance, including:
      i) gravel and stone stock piles;
      ii) clean fill sites;
      iii) accessing pest plant-free roading materials, including gravel and stone;
   c) vegetation clearance, including:
      i) public safety (improved road conditions and visibility);
      ii) view point development and enhancement;
      iii) car parking development and enhancement; and
      iv) road alignment.
3. Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency and their contractors to protect national park values adjacent to State Highway 6, including:
   a) pest plant management and control;
   b) re-vegetation of surplus highway areas resulting from realignment;
   c) shared resources where circumstances allow; and
   d) managing the effects of freedom campers on national park values.
4. Should grant authorisations for gravel and stone stock piles only at agreed locations, and where:
   a) adverse effects on natural, landscape, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values, are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
   b) the material is treated to avoid introducing pest plants and other organisms; and
   c) the material is used at the earliest opportunity.
5. Should grant authorisations for clean fill sites for the disposal of spoil from construction work, only where:
   a) the material is treated to avoid introduced pest plants and other organisms; and
   b) adverse effects, including visual effects, on natural, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

   Mechanisms that may be used to address adverse effects include:
      i) landscaping and re-vegetation; and
      ii) habitat restoration.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

6. Should grant authorisations to access material required for road construction only in accordance with Part One and relevant policies in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place.
7. Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency to rationalise the highway's legal road boundary through Westland Tai Poutini National Park where:
   a) options for realignment or reconstruction cannot be accommodated within the existing legal road;
   b) the proposal is supported by the Department, Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board as being required for safety reasons or in the best interest overall for Westland Tai Poutini National Park;
   c) there are no significant adverse effects on:
      i) threatened or at-risk species or their habitats;
      ii) historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values; or
      iii) landscape and scenic values; and
   d) redundant legal road is rehabilitated to a standard consistent with adjacent Park values.
8. Consult with the New Zealand Transport Agency and their contractors on the development of Park facilities, including track or walk entrances, picnic sites, car parks and visitor centres, which may access State Highway 6, particularly the limited-access road section, and impact highway management.

3.2.11 Mining, and sand and shingle extraction

Under the Crown Minerals Act 1991, the Minister of Conservation may, in certain circumstances, grant access arrangements over land and/or water described in Schedule 4 of the Act, which includes national parks.

The taking of sand, shingle or other natural material is managed by the West Coast Regional Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. An authorisation from the Department is also required for extraction activities within Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Rock is required for maintaining State Highway 6 and other roads and tracks in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, and to protect against erosion. Using material from inside the Park reduces the risk of importing seeds of pest plants from other sources. Rock extraction from the Park has occurred for these purposes in the past.

The taking of pounamu is managed by Ngāi Tahu under the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 and in South Westland this management occurs by Makaawhio.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should grant permits for access arrangements under section 61(1A) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 only in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant provisions of the Act.
2. Acknowledge the ownership of pounamu by Ngāi Tahu and Makaawhio and ensure relevant legislation and plans are given effect to when activities associated with pounamu occur.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

3. Should grant concessions for the removal of sand, shingle and other natural material from Westland Tai Poutini National Park only:
   a) in accordance with 4.1.3 Policy 7; and
   b) for use within the Park, river or coastal protection works adjacent to the Park, or for the maintenance of State Highway 6; and
   c) where adverse effects on natural, historic, landscape and cultural values, including mana whenua values are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
4. Encourage the sourcing of sand, shingle and other natural material from within Westland Tai Poutini National Park for works within the Park, to reduce the risk of introducing pest plants into the Park.
5. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu and West Coast Regional Council to achieve integrated management of sand, shingle and other natural material extraction within and adjacent to Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

3.2.12 Private accommodation and related facilities

Existing structures in Westland Tai Poutini National Park include private accommodation and related facilities not available for use by the general public (see Table 4 in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place). Under General Policy for National Parks 2005, the use of private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments solely for private purposes, is to be phased out, except where specifically provided for or allowed in legislation.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should not authorise new private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
2. Should phase out all existing private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, as identified in Table 4, by either:
   a) phasing in public use of the building(s) (see 3.2.12 Policy 4(a)); or
   b) removing the building(s) (see 3.2.12 Policy 4(b)), unless retained by the Department for public use.
3. Should consult the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and Makaawhio when assessing a concession application for existing private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, to determine whether a concession may be granted and, if so, which of the two phase-out methods (3.2.12 Policy 2(a) or 2(b)) should be applied.
4. Should specify the following concession conditions if private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, are to be authorised in accordance with 3.2.12 Policy 2:
   a) in the case of 3.2.12 Policy 2(a), the building(s) are to be made available for use by the public, with specific conditions on how this requirement will be phased in over time stated in each individual concession, including the requirement for any costs charged to the public to be reasonable; or
   b) in the case of 3.2.12 Policy 2(b), the building(s) are to be removed within 10 years of approval of this Plan; and
   c) the style and character of all building(s) are to remain essentially unmodified;
   d) the floor area and footprint of all building(s) are not to increase beyond that existing at the time of Plan approval;

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

e) all building(s) must comply with the Building Act 2004, Building Code and local authority requirements;

f) transfer/assignment and sublicensing of the concession to another party should not be authorised;

g) the concessionaire must indemnify the Department against any loss resulting from the use of the building(s) or the cost of removing the building(s); and

h) the concessionaire must hold adequate insurance/bonds to cover the indemnity.

5. Should not authorise the substantial repair or replacement of private accommodation and related facilities, including encampments, if a building:

a) falls into substantial disrepair and needs work requiring a building consent under the Building Act 2004; or

b) is destroyed or so damaged by an event (e.g. fire, flood) as to render it untenantable.

3.2.13 Structures, utilities, facilities and easements

The structures, utilities, facilities and easements within Westland Tai Poutini National Park relate to Department operational requirements, facilities for public use, utilities and the representation of mana whenua values. Utilities (and associated easements) provide essential public services such as telecommunications, energy generation and electricity transmission, water supply and flood control, roads, weather stations and seismic monitoring.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should grant concessions for structures, utilities, facilities and easements in Westland Tai Poutini National Park only where the activity:

a) is of a scale, design and colour that harmonises with the landscape and does not have an adverse effect on the natural state of the Park;

b) avoids adverse effects on cultural values, including mana whenua values;

c) the network is resilient to ensure long-term sustainability in this dynamic environment;

d) does not require exclusive possession unless necessary for:

i) the protection of public safety;

ii) the physical security of the activity; or

iii) its competent operation.

2. Should consider the following criteria when assessing applications to build/create or retain structures, utilities, facilities and easements in Westland Tai Poutini National Park:

a) whether the structure, utility, facility or easement is potentially vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards and climate change;

b) the activity promotes or enhances the retention of a historic structure, utility, facility or easement;

c) the activity is an adaptive reuse of an existing structure, utility, facility or easement;

d) the structure represents or communicates mana whenua history or values; and

e) the activity supports the health and safety of the public and communities.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

3. Should locate any new structure (including advertising materials) involving the promotion of businesses and services only within 500 m of Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier townships.
4. Should grant authorisations for new hydroelectric power generation schemes only where:
   a) the generating structures are located outside the Park;
   b) the water take is less than 5% of the five-year low flow of the stream or river from which the water is taken;
   c) adverse effects on cultural values are avoided, including mana whenua values;
   d) fish passage is maintained; and
   e) improved resilience for communities is provided.

3.2.14 Vehicles

Vehicles, both powered and non-powered, are allowed on formed roads, designated parking areas and identified tracks in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Powered vehicles include motor vehicles and electric powered-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes). Motor vehicles are limited to formed roads, including four-wheel drive roads, associated parking areas and identified tracks. E-bikes and non-powered vehicles such as bicycles and mountain bikes can be used where motor vehicles are allowed and may be taken on other identified tracks.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Liaise with vehicle user groups to identify opportunities to:
   a) be involved in conservation programmes; and
   b) maintain the roads, routes or tracks they are permitted to use.
2. Identify, on the Department's website, signs and other information:
   a) where people are permitted to take vehicles into Westland Tai Poutini National Park; and
   b) what conditions apply to the taking of such vehicles, including, the requirement to remain on the road, route or track formation at all times where vehicles are restricted to identified roads, routes or tracks.
3. Monitor the adverse effects of vehicle use on natural, landscape, historic and cultural values, including mana whenua values, and on other recreational users.
4. Review vehicle use where evidence shows adverse effects are occurring, in consultation with relevant user groups, Makaawhio and the community.
5. Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency and Westland District Council to manage the effects of vehicle use in Westland Tai Poutini National Park on State Highway 6 and district roads.
6. Consider vehicle access restrictions at any time where:
   a) there is a health and safety risk;
   b) there is a fire risk;
   c) adverse effects on national park values, including mana whenua values are evident or likely;
   d) priorities change for the provision of the road, route or track; or
   e) damage to the structure of the road or track is evident or likely.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

7. Apply the following criteria when considering new opportunities for vehicle use:
   a) is consistent with the outcome and policies for the Place where the road, track or site is, or is proposed to be, located;
   b) is consistent with the visitor management zones on Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2;
   c) adverse effects (including cumulative effects) on the road, track, or site and on natural, landscape, historic, or cultural values, including mana whenua values, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
   d) adverse effects (including cumulative effects and conflicts) on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
   e) measures such as trial periods, restricted seasons, daylight use only, limits on numbers and one-way flow can be applied if necessary;
   f) facilities, including those associated with overnight use, can be provided if necessary;
   g) risks of fire and biosecurity (including the introduction or spread of pest plants and pathogens) can be avoided or otherwise carefully managed; and
   h) the ongoing management implications of providing vehicle access (e.g. in terms of ongoing maintenance costs) are taken into account.
8. Should allow independent motor vehicle, electric power-assisted pedal cycle (e-bike) and mountain bike use only on the roads, tracks and other areas (including designated parking areas) identified in Table 3.
9. Should grant concessions for guided motor vehicle, e-bike and mountain bike use, or mountain bike events, only on the roads, routes, tracks and other areas (including designated parking areas) identified in Table 3.
10. Amend the existing bylaws to:
    a) restrict overnight camping in motor vehicles to designated areas;
    b) prohibit vehicle use on designated roads as identified in Table 3.
11. May allow vehicle use in other locations to construct, operate and maintain facilities or utilities (such as meteorological or seismic monitoring equipment, communication systems, transmission lines, flood protection works) authorised by the Department.
12. Work with Westland District Council, West Coast Regional Council, the New Zealand Police and Land Information New Zealand to manage motor vehicle use on adjacent beaches and river beds to protect national park values.

Table 3: Vehicle access within Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Location	Vehicle access and conditions
All Places	
• Access roads to, and including, designated picnic areas and gravel extraction sites • Access roads and carparks for visitor centres and walking tracks	Motor vehicles, e-bikes and mountain bikes
Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place	
• Tunnel Creek access road – 2WD • Whataroa Road – 4WD	Motor vehicles, e-bikes and mountain bikes
• Oroko Road – 2WD • Loop Road – 2WD and 4WD • Okutua Road – 2WD and 4WD • Otatoki Road – 4WD • South Ōkārito Road	Motor vehicles, e-bikes and mountain bikes

• Ōkārito Wetland Walk and Three Mile/Tōtaraiti Pack Track	Mountain bikes and e-bikes
• Proposed Te Ara Pounamu West Coast Wilderness Trail extension to Fox Glacier	Mountain bikes and e-bikes, subject to new track being built to required standards. Location of proposed new tracks to avoid adverse effects on the Rowi Sanctuary at Ōkārito.
He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place	
• Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere access road and carparks • Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe access road and carparks • Southside Road view road and carpark • Ottos Corner/MacDonald Creek access road, campsite, picnic area and boat launching access, Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki • Jetty Bay carpark and picnic area, Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki • Waiho/Waiau Beach Access Road – 4WD	Motor vehicles, e-bikes and mountain bikes
• Formed routes from glacier access road car parks to glaciers	Motor vehicle transportation by concession only (see 4.2.3 policies 7–9)
• Te Ara a Waiau Walkway/Cycleway (Franz Josef/Waiau) • Te Weheka Walkway/Cycleway (Fox)	Mountain bikes and e-bikes
• Neils Creek Track	Mountain bikes and e-bikes
• Proposed Te Ara Pounamu West Coast Wilderness Trail extension to Fox Glacier	Mountain bikes and e-bikes, subject to new track being built to required standards
Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place	
• Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland roadend access road and car park	Motor vehicles, e-bikes and mountain bikes

3.2.15 Watercraft

Westland Tai Poutini National Park contains numerous lakes, streams, rivers and other waterbodies, some of which are accessible to watercraft. Powered watercraft can use lakes Wahapo/Wahapako and Mapourika/Mapouriki provided that they avoid adverse effects on natural, recreation and cultural values.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Should allow non-powered watercraft in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, except on Lake Matheson/Kairaumati.
2. Should allow independent powered watercraft in Westland Tai Poutini National Park only on Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki and Lake Wahapo/Wahapako.
3. Should grant concessions for guided non-powered watercraft activity in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, except on Lake Matheson/Kairaumati, in accordance with the following conditions:
   a) adverse effects on natural values are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
   b) adverse effects on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users on and off the water are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
4. Should grant concessions for guided powered watercraft on Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki and Lake Wahapo/Wahapako only in accordance with the following conditions:
   a) adverse effects on natural values are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
   b) adverse effects on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users on and off the water are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

5. Monitor powered watercraft activity on Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki and Lake Wahapo/Wahapako to determine whether there are any adverse effects on natural or cultural values or other recreational users. If monitoring indicates that adverse effects are occurring, powered watercraft use may be stopped or further restrictions applied.
6. Amend the existing bylaws to prohibit:
   a) the use of hovercraft or seaplanes on or within the waters of Westland Tai Poutini National Park;
   b) the use of powered watercraft on or within the waters of Westland Tai Poutini National Park, except on Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki and Lake Wahapo/Wahapako;
   c) watercraft speeds greater than 5 knots within 200 metres of the shores of Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki and Lake Wahapo/Wahapako; and
   d) overnight camping in a watercraft while on or within the waters of Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

3.2.16 Wild and game animals

Wild and game animals are introduced animals managed in accordance with the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and Game Animal Council Act 2013.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Manage tahr in accordance with the Himalayan Thar Control Plan 1993 or any subsequent control plan.
2. Should grant authorisations for:
   a) deer, chamois, tahr, goats and pig carcass recovery, and deer, chamois and tahr live capture; or
   b) aerial assisted trophy hunting, in Westland Tai Poutini National Park only:
      i) in accordance with the Wild Animal Control Act 1977;
      ii) in accordance with the Himalayan Thar Control Plan 1993 or any subsequent control plan; and
      iii) where the frequency, timing and location of the activity can be managed.
3. Should not grant authorisations for ground hunting, trapping or poisoning in (refer to policies in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place):
   a) Fox Glacier/Te Moeka a Tuawe valley; and
   b) Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley.
4. Should not grant authorisations for ground hunting, trapping or poisoning in the Copland River valley between 20 December–31 January and Good Friday–Easter Monday each year due to high visitor numbers. Refer to policies in Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place.
5. Work with the Game Animal Council and others to facilitate the hunting of wild and game animals in Westland Tai Poutini National Park in accordance with the Game Animal Council Act 2013 and Wild Animal Control Act 1977.
6. Work with recreational hunting groups to monitor the impact of wild and game animal populations in Westland Tai Poutini National Park on biodiversity values and adapt management in response to findings.

PLACES

Part Four: Places

Mana Pounamu

Nā Tungia Baker, Whiringa-ā-rangi 2001

Taramakau, Arahura, Hokitika, Tōtara, Mikonui e

Kākāpotahi, Waitaha, Wanganui, Pouerua

Ko te rohe pōtae e!

Whataroa, Waitangi Tāhuna, Ōkārito e

Tatare, Waiau, Ōmoeroa, Waikūkupa e!

Piki ake ki Te Weheka, Aoraki,

Ōhinetamatea e

Karangarua, Manakaiaua tata atu ki

Makaawhio e!

Ko Aotea te āorangi mō te whānui e

Huri kau atu ki Maitahi me te taniwha i te maru a Māui e!

Whiti atu ki te matuaiwi o te Tangiwai e

Tahi ka hoki mai i Piopiotahi ki te Mana Pounamu e!

Kōkiri!

This waiata recalls the rivers and major landmarks that must be crossed to get to Maitahi/Bruce Bay from Māwhera/Greymouth. It includes the climb up to Te Weheka/Cook Saddle, the view of Aoraki and Ōhinetamatea – Karangarua.

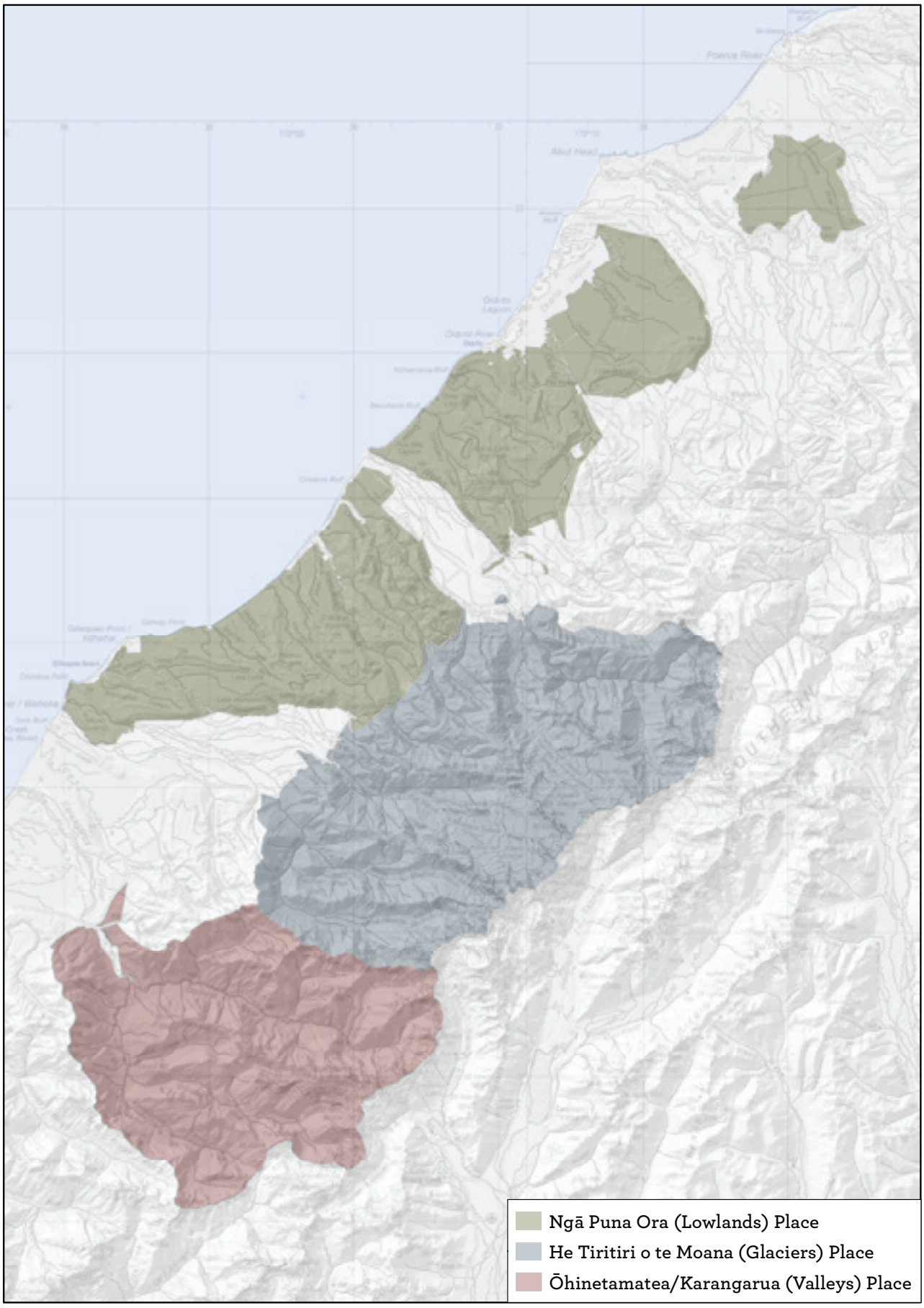
The waiata references the entire takiwā of Kāti Māhaki from Pouerua River in the north to Piopiotahi/Milford Sound in Fiordland, reflecting the pounamu trails and acknowledging the mana of pounamu.

This section covers the Places in Westland Tai Poutini National Park, as shown on Map 7, enabling integrated Park management and providing specific management direction. The values, issues, opportunities and outcomes sought for each Place are identified. The policies set out the actions required during the life of this Plan, and the milestones capture the key steps to achieve the outcomes.

The Places of Westland Tai Poutini National Park are:

- Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place
- He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place
- Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place

Nationally vulnerable Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka broom



Map 7 Places overview

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

Ngā Puna Ora

4.1 Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place

Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place covers three distinct geographical areas in the north and west of the Park (see Map 8). The northern area, Saltwater/Pouerua, is bound by the Poerua/Poueruatāhuna River, State Highway 6, the Whataroa River and Saltwater Lagoon/Pouerua hāpua.

The second geographical area, Ōkārito North and Ōkārito South, encompasses the land south of the Waitangiroto River to the Waiho/Waiau River, with the sea and Ōkārito Lagoon (adjoining but outside the Park) to the west, and State Highway 6 (plus some adjacent land) to the east. Ōkārito South (originally Ōkārito State Forest) contains significant lowland forest and was added to the Park in 1982. Ōkārito North and the Saltwater/Pouerua area (previously Saltwater State Forest) were added to the Park in 2002 by the Forests (West Coast Accord) Act 2000. The southernmost geographical area of this Place is the unmodified lowland forest area, between Docherty Creek and the Cook River/Te Weheka, and State Highway 6 and the sea.

Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place contains contiguous sequences of ecosystems and natural features, providing an opportunity for integrated management.

4.1.1 *Te Āhua*

Description and values

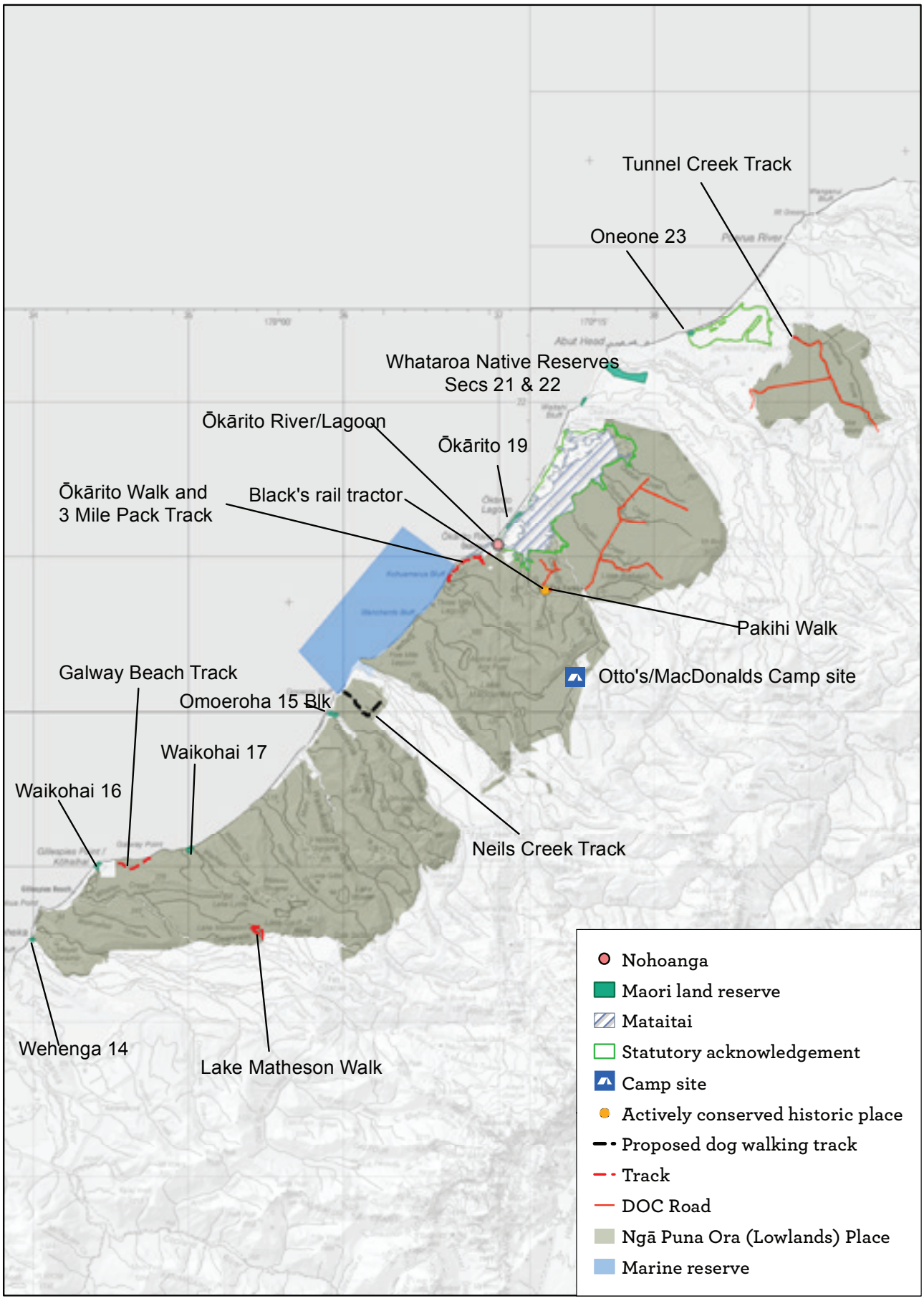
Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

Ōkārito and adjoining areas were one of the largest mana whenua kāika/settlements in South Westland. The lagoon, coastal and lowland region were a rich mahika kai source. It was also the site of a well-renowned traditional centre of learning.

Today it is most famous for being the only white heron/kōtuku breeding colony in the country. It is clear from a record provided to Herries Beattie by a Kāi Tahu informant in the late 1800s, that Kāti Māhaki took their role as kaitiaki of this bird seriously.

"The female birds sat on the eggs and he was greatly struck with the sight of the males stalking majestically round the nests in a big circle one after another like a file of soldiers. They were presumably on guard. He wished to go there and inspect the place better and closer but old Kere Tūtoko would not allow him, saying the place was tapu."

Nowadays, a nohoaka (provided under the Settlement Act) sits next to the lagoon (outside the Park). It provides whānau with opportunities to experience the landscape as their tīpuna and kaumātua did, and to rekindle the traditional practices. It remains a popular site with Kāti Māhaki, rich in resources. Ōkārito Lagoon is a mātaitai reserve which enables Kāti Māhaki to use, manage and exercise non-commercial fishing rights.



Map 8 Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

Māori Land Reserve Waikohai 17 sits within the Place, with other Māori land reserves nearby. The ecosystems of the Park and Māori land reserves benefit from each other, enhancing the wellbeing of taoka species and people.

Additionally, two statutory acknowledgement areas – Ōkārito Lagoon and Pouerua Hāpua/Saltwater Lagoon – are outside but immediately adjoining the Park. Mana whenua association with these areas is described in the Settlement Act.

Natural values

Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place contains one of the largest areas of lowland forest and wetland in the country. Being in the Westland beech gap, unmodified, podocarp forest predominates, containing mainly rimu and kahikatea. The dense rimu terrace forests of Ōkārito and Waikūkupa are some of the few significant tracts left in New Zealand. Typical hillcountry rimu, miro and kāmahi forest covers the steep and moderately steep lowland hillcountry, extending up to 400 metres above sea level on the flanks of the main ranges. Localised variants include miro-dominant forest on the summit of Canavan's Knob, a liane-dominant forest on north-facing slopes, and forest with frequent hīnau/whīnau on the ridge above Lake Wahapo/Wahapako.

Wetlands are another prominent feature in this Place. Coastal wetlands, often with extensive saltmarshes, include Three Mile/Tōtaraiti Lagoon, Five Mile/Tōtaranui Lagoon and the adjoining Ōkārito Lagoon, which is one of the largest intact natural estuaries in New Zealand. Freshwater wetlands include Meyer Swamp, Quinlin Creek, Plateau, Skiffington and Wilson wetlands. Meyer Swamp, on the floodplain of the lower Cook River/Te Weheka, and an area at the head of Lake Wahapo/Wahapako, are major examples of kahikatea forest and open wetlands on post-glacial alluvium.

Many rivers and creeks flow through or immediately adjoin this Place. The main rivers include Poerua/Poueruatāhuna, Ōkārito, Waitangiroto, Waiho/Waiau and Cook/Weheka. This Place also contains many glacial lakes, the biggest being Lakes Matheson/Kairaumati, Mapourika/Mapouriki, Gault, Wahapo/Wahapako, Alpine Lake/Ata Puai and Lake Mueller. The at-risk/declining *melicytus* is found at Lake Matheson/Kairaumati.

Seven priority ecosystem units are partly or wholly within this Place: Saltwater, Ōkarito North, Ōkarito South, Waiho/Waiau River, Lake Pratt, Cooks Saddle and Cook River Lower. These ecosystem units are prioritised for the threatened habitats and species they contain, including podocarp forest with abundant rimu and occasional miro, kāmahi, quintinia, southern rātā and locally Hall's tōtara and kahikatea. Priority ecosystem units immediately adjoining this Place but not in the Park include: Wanganui River – lower, Whataroa, West Coast Marine Reserve – Waiau and Balleyhoolley Bush; providing an opportunity for integrated management.

Additional sites in this Place with high ecological value include: Ōmoeroa Range, one of the few examples of the granite bedrock in the lowland piedmont not smothered by sediments derived from the erosion of the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana; Waiho/Waiau Loop, Sandfly Beach and wetland; Lake Matheson/Kairaumati, a stronghold for the declining perennial aquatic herb *Myriophyllum robustum*; Lake Wahapo/Wahapako; Lake Gault and Skiffington Swamp; Waikūkupa River; Quinlan Creek wetland; and Waiho/Waiau Loop (also a geological feature of international significance).

This Place provides habitat for significant threatened bird and lizard species, such as the nationally vulnerable rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi. The distribution of rowi, a taoka species, has been expanded through releases into North Ōkārito forest, where birds first bred in 2014. The Department, in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, intends to continue expanding the natural range of rowi within Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place.

Over 70 species of native wetland and coastal birds visit the wetlands and coastal area of this Place. Some of these include the nationally critical white heron/kōtuku and Australasian bittern/matuku hūrepo, naturally uncommon royal spoonbill/kōtuku ngutupapa, black shag/kōau and little black shag/kawau, and the white-faced heron/matuku. Sandspits and riverbeds are used by the nationally critical black-billed gull/tarāpuka, nationally vulnerable Caspian tern/taranui and banded dotterel/tūturiwhatu, declining Eastern bar-tailed godwit and white-fronted tern/tara and recovering variable oystercatcher/tōrea pango. The Ōkārito gecko can be found in several coastal locations.

New Zealand's only breeding colony of the white heron/kōtuku is in the Waitangiroto Nature Reserve, which adjoins the Park. During the breeding season between September and January the birds feed in coastal lagoons in the area, particularly Ōkārito Lagoon. After breeding, the birds disperse widely and may be seen at coastal freshwater wetlands or estuaries throughout the country. New Zealand fur seals/kekeno have a permanent haul-out site on the Waikūkupa coastline adjoining this Place and several hundred seals congregate there during the winter.

Geological features

Geopreservation sites, identified by the Geoscience Society of New Zealand as sites of international, national or regional/local importance, include Waiho/Waiau Loop and Canavan's Knob, Cook River Mouth Lateral Moraine, Hare Mare Alpine Fault Thrust, Cook Valley Moraine Loops, Douglas Moraine Wall, Waiho/Waiau Valley alpine schist, Waikūkupa thrust complex, Kiwi Jack Creek hornfels and Waiho/Waiau Valley cummingtonite (Appendix 5).

Recreation values

This Place contains many popular walking tracks, including the popular Icon destination of Lake Matheson/Kairaumati, one of the most popular walks on the West Coast. The forested lakeshore provides outstanding views and mountain reflections. There are also the popular Gateway destinations of the Ōkārito walks (Ōkārito Trig, Three Mile/Tōtaraiti Pack Track and Ōkārito Wetland Walk) and Pakihi Walk, and further south is Neils Creek Track, Canavan's Knob Walk and Galway Beach Track.

Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place has several Department-managed roads: Tunnel Creek Access Road (2WD), Whataroa Road (4WD), Okatoki Road (4WD), Okutua Road (4WD and 2WD), Oroko Road (2WD), Loop Road (4WD and 2WD), North Ōkārito Road and car park, Ottos Corner/MacDonalds Creek Access Road and car park (2WD), and short 2WD access roads to parking, picnicking and gravel extraction areas.

Camping and recreational facilities are provided at Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki, in the Ottos Corner/MacDonalds Creek picnic area and campground, and the Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki Jetty Bay picnic area.

There are many opportunities for kayaking or canoeing on lakes and rivers in and adjoining this Place. Powered watercraft can be used on both Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki and Lake Wahapo/Wahapako. Recreational hunting and fishing is a popular activity within this Place.

There are guided walking opportunities within this Place, as well as guided night tours at Ōkārito to view rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi.

Private accommodation

Five private huts located around the edge of Ōkārito Lagoon have been there for many years, in some instances, 90 to 100 years and for generations of families. The land on which the huts are located has been in some form of Crown land tenure for over 100 years. It was previously State forest, then became public conservation lands and waters in 1987, before becoming national park in 2010.

The national park management plan at that time had been approved in 2004 and therefore did not apply to the land where the huts are located. As such, the five huts were granted concessions in 2014/15 under the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010, for 10 years – expiring in either 2024 or 2025 (see Table 4). The concessions include a special condition providing for the huts to be made available, where appropriate, for public use.

Table 4: Private accommodation and related facilities in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place

No. of huts	Authorised	Right of renewal	Location and co-ordinates
1	Yes – expires 2025	No	Ōkārito Lagoon – accessible by boat only. E1375862 N5214826
1	Yes – expires 2025	No	Ōkārito Lagoon – accessible by boat only. E1376075 N5215051
1	Yes – expires 2025	No	Ōkārito Lagoon - accessible by boat only. E1373354 N5211065
2	Yes – expires 2024	No	Bach 1 – located at the north end of Ōkārito Lagoon. E1377252 N5217921 Bach 2 – located at Canoe Point/Ōrongomai tuhara close to the mouth of the Ōkārito River. E1373453 N5212023

Historic values

There are two actively-conserved historic features in this Place. The Three Mile/Tōtaraiti Pack Track in South Ōkārito is a day visitor experience and Blacks Locomotive, a remnant of the logging industry, is at the entrance to the Pakihi Walk, North Ōkārito. Many recorded New Zealand Archaeological Association sites are also within this Place. The European sites within the Saltwater area are predominantly remnants of the historic gold dredging activities. The sites along the coast are predominantly associated with early settlements, timber milling and gold mining.

Many sites of significance to mana whenua and recorded New Zealand Archaeological Association sites are also found within this Place. Mana whenua nohoaka and kāika were concentrated around waterbodies near the coast. There were pā at Pouerua, Whataroa, Waitangitāhuna, Ōkārito and Kohuamaru. Kā ara tawhito linked Ōkārito to kāika along the coast and to Aoraki, and to Temuka via the Sealy Pass and Godley Glacier.

Infrastructure

State Highway 6 immediately adjoins this Place and is the primary means of access to the Park. Several clean fill sites controlled by the New Zealand Transport Agency adjoin the State Highway. District council roads in this Place also provide access to Ōkārito and the Forks townships, and Gillespies/Waikōhai Beach. Commercial businesses operate hydroelectric power schemes at Lake Wahapo/Wahapako and Lake Gault, and a private power scheme has water pipelines near Franz Josef/Waiau. There are also various utilities in this Place such as telecommunication towers and powerline infrastructure. Westland District Council infrastructure adjoins the Park, specifically the water supply storage and wastewater treatment plant and disposal system at Franz Josef/Waiau.

4.1.2 Management considerations

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

This Place provides opportunities for ongoing partnership between the Department, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu in managing toaka species such as rowi and continuing mahika kai practices. Being able to practise mahika kai in traditional and contemporary sites binds whānau to the land and increases their ability to be effective kaitiaki through practical, seasonal experience and knowledge of this Place.

While the nohoaka and mātaitai sit outside the management of the Park, the Park and other upstream land activities outside the Park have a direct impact on the health of the water and biodiversity of the area, as well as access and infrastructure. Opportunities may arise to work on joint priorities that benefit both the Park and Ōkārito.

The Park also contains or surrounds Māori land reserves. Vehicle and walking access is needed through the Park to enable whānau to use, connect with and care for their lands.

There are future opportunities for mana whenua, in partnership with others, in education and cultural interpretation to enrich the visitor experience both within and adjoining the Park.

Natural values

Protecting rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi, blue duck/whio, kea and coastal/wetland birds and their habitats in this Place is a key focus of work for the Department. This work and a range of other conservation values and issues are being managed in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu and co-operatively with conservation partners. Greater partnerships with others in pest management and improvements in monitoring may lead to expansions of remnant populations of these and other indigenous species.

The ongoing impacts of climate change affect the ability of natural ecosytems to function, and this is particularly evident in ecosytems adjoining the coastal environments[30]. The internationally significant Ōkarito Lagoon is subject to coastal inundation. Such inundation events will increase in frequency as the sea level rises. Many rivers and creeks in the Park are aggrading, creating ongoing management issues for the Department. In particular

30. Ministry for the Environment, 2017. Coastal hazards and climate change: Guidance for local government, Wellington. http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate-change/coastal-hazards-and-climate-change-guidance-local-government

MacDonalds Creek adjoining Ottos/MacDonalds Campsite is continually aggrading, causing flooding and visitor safety risks at the campsite.

The impacts of climate change will also affect coastal settlements outside the Park. Any future considerations will require a response by several agencies including local district and regional councils.

At Lake Wahapo/Wahapako and on the lower Cook/Te Weheka River flats, formerly healthy kahikatea forests have been inundated by river gravels. Stronger and more regular weather events and floods are an inevitable consequence of the topography and ongoing effects of climate change.

Threats to national park values within this Place include pest animals and plants, unauthorised grazing, stock trespassing and fire. A key management consideration is controlling pest plants and animals, specifically goats and possums. Feral goats are present in one localised population in the Waikūkupa and Ōmoeroa river catchments. In some rivers and wetlands willows have spread widely. The Department aims to eradicate this invasive weed at Lake Wahapo/Wahapako.

Land management issues adjoining Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place are leading to degraded water quality and negatively affecting the habitats of indigenous species within this Place. The Department seeks opportunities for further development of partnerships with local authorities, particularly West Coast Regional Council, to address some of these issues.

Historic values

Many sites of significance to mana whenua and archaeological sites in this Place are adjacent to waterbodies or the coast. Weather events, erosion and development can impact on the material contained within these sites, as well as their topography and setting. Identification and yearly monitoring of sites of significance and archaeological sites in this Place will ensure the mātauraka they contain is available for future generations and enhance their management.

Recreation values

Significant increases in the number of domestic and international visitors to this Place are expected to continue. Existing and future recreation opportunities will need to be managed to make sure that visitor experiences are not impacted by this. Managing visitor access to and carparking at popular and accessible sites such as Lake Matheson/Kairaumati, as well as providing alternatives such as park and ride opportunities, need to be considered.

Opportunities exist in this Place to create:

- a safe multi-day backcountry lowland tramping experience between Ōkārito and Gillespies/Waikōhai Beach
- a walking track to Lake Gault, providing further recreation activities within the Fox Glacier/Weheka area
- integrated purpose-built mountain biking track from Saltwater/Pouerua to Fox Glacier/Weheka township to allow mountain biking on some existing tracks (see Table 3)

There is potential for future mountain biking opportunities within this Place, in particular linking the proposed extensions to the Te Ara Pounamu Cycleway. Further context of future recreational opportunities is provided here: www.doc.govt.nz/westland-review

Aircraft

Aircraft landings do not occur within this Place, other than exceptions provided for within the Red Zone, ensuring that visitors can experience natural quiet and very high levels of tranquillity.

Animals

Due to the geographical constraints of the Franz Josef/Waiau township there are limited opportunities outside the Park for walking dogs safely. Therefore, one track within this Place has been identified for recreational dog walking, subject to strict controls to protect Park values – Neils Creek Track – along with three opportunities in He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place. Dogs are not used for recreational hunting in the Park.

As at the notification of this draft Plan, there are two existing licences for grazing and farming within Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place (see Table 5 below). They can continue until they expire.

Table 5: Existing grazing licences in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place

Location	Animals allowed	Expiry date
Near Lake Mapourika/ Mapouriki	Up to 50 dry dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep. Plus, dogs and horses for stock and pest management.	30/9/18
On Meyer Swamp, within Cook River/Te Weheka flats	Up to 20 sheep all year round, and 20 cows and calves during April–October. Plus, dogs and horses for stock and pest management.	31/12/25

Franz Josef/Waiau future considerations

Understanding how best to mitigate natural hazards is an issue faced across New Zealand. Franz Josef/Waiau township is in a unique situation as the Alpine Fault and Waiho/Waiau River system generate significant risk to the people and structures located there. These natural hazards also present risks to land within and access to the Park.

Ongoing access to the Park

There is a multi-agency approach towards a future for Franz Josef/Waiau, involving West Coast Regional Council, Westland District Council, the Department, New Zealand Transport Agency and other Crown agencies. Discussions and planning are underway for future options for the township and possible relocation. There are future options for the containment of the Waiho/Waiau River that will have the potential to impact on the future alignment of State Highway 6 within the Park at Waiho/Waiau River bridge and surrounds.

4.1.3 Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place: Kā Hua, kā Kaupapa Here me kā Tohu/Outcomes, policies and milestones

Kā Hua/Outcomes

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

Mana whenua spiritual, cultural and physical relationship with Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place has been protected, maintained and enhanced.

There is integrated management of the land and waters within this Place with adjoining and nearby areas outside the Place such as Ōkārito Lagoon, the nohoaka site at Ōkārito, Pouerua hāpua/Saltwater Lagoon and nearby Māori land reserves.

Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu are actively involved in managing and monitoring toaka, sites, mahika kai species and the ecosystems they inhabit.

Toaka and mahika kai species and the ecosystems they inhabit are thriving and restored.

Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu may have established a wānaka taiao/environmental learning centre to enable the transfer of mana whenua maturaka to protect and enhance their relationship with taoka species and their spiritual, cultural and physical connection with this Place. The wānaka taiao may be located within this Place or outside the Park at a location that enables integrated use with the Park.

Biodiversity values

Shared management with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tāhu has been occurring to ensure rowi continue to thrive and expand their natural range within Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place. Extensive areas of intact forest support in-situ breeding populations of rowi.

Indigenous ecososytems are thriving and kākā populations are re-established within this Place.

Freshwater habitats within this Place are protected and restored.

The natural values of the adjoining Ōkārito Lagoon, the coastal environment and Waiau Glacier Marine Reserve and their connections with the Park are recognised and protected.

Natural and landscape values

The internationally outstanding landscape of Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place is treasured and supported by the community and visitors.

The natural character of Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place is preserved including natural quiet, natural light cycles and the night sky quality.

Predominant landscape and geological features remain in their natural state. A small number of structures are present where they have been sensitively sited in relation to the natural landscape and where structures already exist.

Recreation

The natural and aesthetic setting of Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place provides a range of low-impact, family-friendly recreational experiences. The Department partners with others to expand recreational opportunities within this Place where visitor pressures are evident, and it does not adversely impact the values.

The range of recreational opportunities throughout Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place are used by locals and visitors, including for day and overnight walks, camping, hunting and boating.

There are popular day and overnight recreation opportunities that showcase the natural values of this Place.

Tranquillity is very high throughout most of Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place, high on and near waterbodies with powered watercraft and low within 50 m of State Highway 6.

Kā Hua/Outcomes continued

Private accommodation baches adjoining Ōkārito Lagoon have been/or are being phased out or are available to the public.

The Icon destination at Lake Matheson/Kairaumati provides a popular, easy, high quality walking opportunity attracting high numbers of visitors who can view outstanding reflections of Aoraki/Mount Cook and Mount Tasman/Horokōau in the lake.

One managed opportunity for locals and visitors to walk dogs is provided, which does not impact on biodiversity and other values.

Infrastructure

State Highway 6 is recognised for its important role in facilitating access to Westland Tai Poutini National Park. Activities in the Park are managed to ensure that the safe and efficient operation of State Highway 6 is not compromised.

Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, the Westland community, West Coast Regional Council, Westland District Council and others play an important role in managing the long-term threats and pressures affecting the Park due to climate change and increased tourism. The Department contributes to the future considerations for Franz Josef/Waiau township in partnership with other agencies and the community.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu

1. Support opportunities that enable Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to transfer mana whenua mātauraka to protect, maintain and enhance taoka species and their spiritual, cultural and physical connection with this Place.

Rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi and other taoka species

2. A shared and integrated management approach for the conservation and management of rowi and other taoka species is occurring in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu.

Pest control

3. Encourage individual and community initiatives for and participation in the Department's pest control in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place.

Car parking

4. Consider options for managing car parks at Icon and Gateway destination sites within Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place, including but not limited to:
   a) charging for use of the car parks;
   b) additional off-site car parks (either within or outside Westland Tai Poutini National Park);
   c) a park and ride service; and
   d) seasonal parking.
5. Retain the car park at Lake Matheson/Kairaumati at its current boundary and manage increasing use in accordance with 4.1.3 Policy 4. Seek to amend the bylaws, if necessary, to require people who park, or leave parked, any vehicle at car parks to pay a fee.

Removal of sand, shingle and other materials

6. Should grant concessions for the removal of sand, shingle and other natural material, where the material is not for use within the Park, river or coastal protection works adjacent to the Park, or for the maintenance of State Highway 6, only:
   a) from MacDonalds Creek;
   b) from places not in the wet bed; and
   c) where the Department determines when and how much material can be removed.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

Aircraft

7. Should not grant concessions for aircraft landings in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place, other than in accordance with 3.2.2 Policy 5.

Future of Franz Josef/Waiau

8. Work with Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, councils, New Zealand Transport Agency, adjoining landowners, businesses, other agencies and the community to undertake an integrated spatial master planning exercise (the Franz Josef/Waiau Master Plan), to resolve the pressures and issues facing the Franz Josef/Waiau area, while protecting national park values.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu

1. Worked in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu towards shared management of taoka species and mahika species and the ecosystems they inhabit within this Place (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
2. Implemented and reported mahika kai and taoka species monitoring within this Place (Years 3, 5 and 10).
3. Integrated management with adjoining and nearby areas outside this Place e.g. Ōkārito Lagoon, nohoanga site at Ōkārito, Pouerua Hāpua/Saltwater Lagoon, Waitangitāhuna, Kohuamaru Bluff and Māori land reserves (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).

Natural values

4. Identified the distribution and requirements to maintain persistence of Ōkārito gecko and invertebrates within this Place (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
5. Eradicated willows at Lake Wahapo/Wahapako, and ensured they remain at zero density (Years 5 and 10).
6. Prepared and implemented a rowi management plan, working in shared and integrated management with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
7. Increased known populations of Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka broom within this Place (Years 5 and 10).

Recreation values

8. Opened a walking track to Lake Gault (Year 3).
9. Removed the private accommodation baches adjoining Ōkarito Lagoon or ensured public use is provided (Years 5 and 10).
10. Investigated the feasibility of developing a lowland track and overnight walking and/or cycling experience within this Place (Year 5).
11. Collated and analysed evidence of use, demand and visitor satisfaction for Ōkārito walking tracks and Ottos/MacDonalds Campsite and developed and prioritised actions (Years 4 and 8).
12. Monitored archaeological sites within this Place to ensure the values of these sites are not undermined or being threatened from natural hazards (Years 3, 5 and 10).

Engagement values

13. Identified and implemented community and other partnerships to increase conservation in this Place (Years 5 and 10).
14. Increased pest control in this Place in conjunction with partnerships and/or community initiatives (Years 5 and 10).

4.2 He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place

He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place is in the north-east of the Park and is centred around Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe glaciers. Canavan's Knob is within this Place and is a stand-alone part of the Park alongside State Highway 6 adjoining the Waiho/Waiau River. The northern boundary of He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place follows the Burster Range, Tatare Range and Callery Saddle. The eastern boundary follows the Maximilian Range and the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana boundary with the adjoining Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park, south to La Perouse and the Gulch Glacier.

The southern boundary follows the Navigator Range and adjoins the Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place. The western boundary follows State Highway 6 between Franz Josef/Waiau to Fox Glacier/Weheka townships and adjoins Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place at this location (in some instances near Fox River, small areas of the Park are on the west of State Highway, still within this Place). From this point the western boundary continues south to the Ōhinetamatea River, north of the Navigator Range (see Map 9). Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier/Weheka townships are not in the Park.

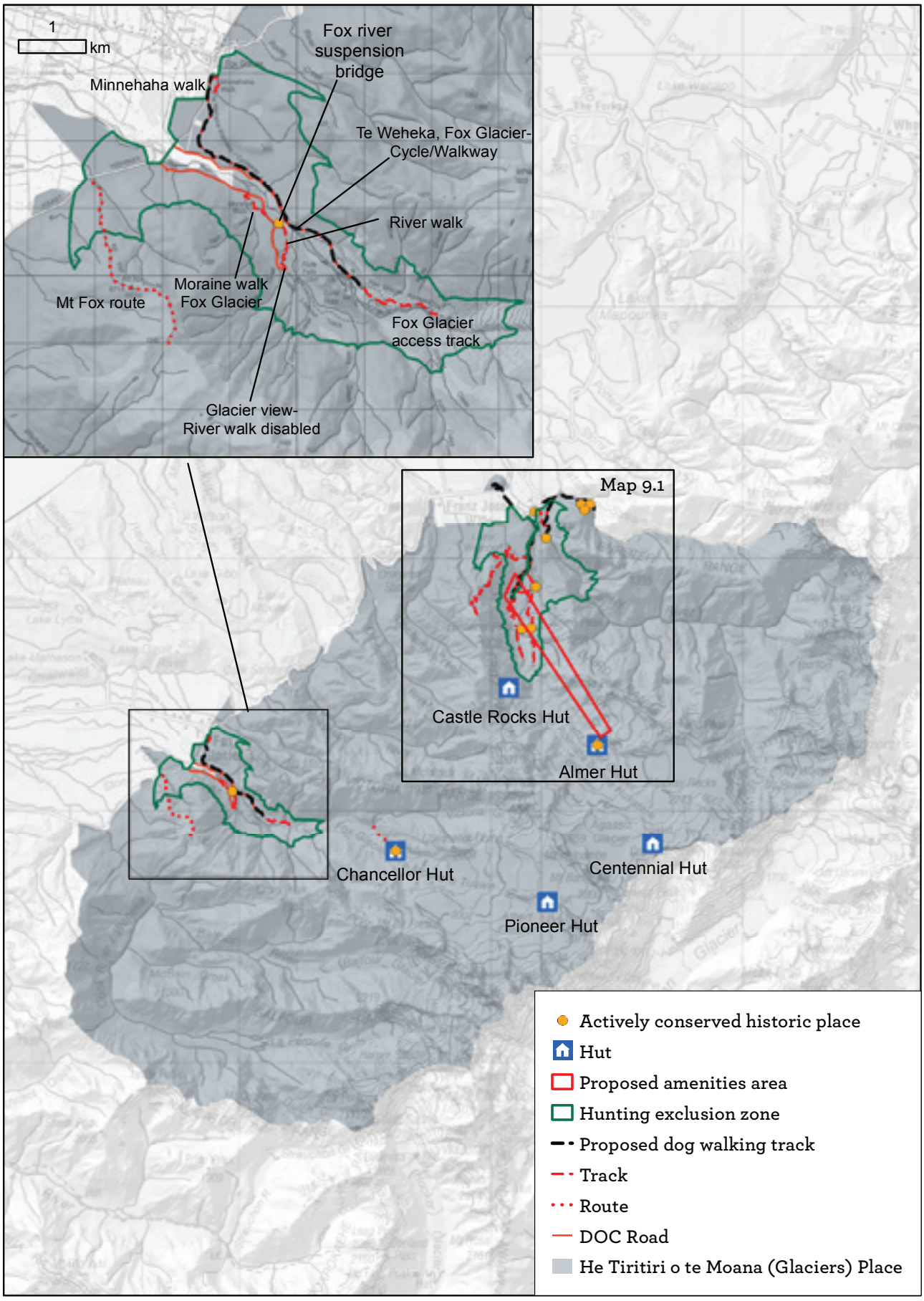
4.2.1 Te Āhua
Description and values

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

The names of the glaciers are a daily reminder of the history and importance of this Place to Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu. Hinehukatere was a strong and fearless young woman who loved climbing in the mountains. She persuaded her lover Wawe, to climb with her. Tuawe was a less experienced climber than Hinehukatere but loved to accompany her, until an avalanche swept Tuawe from the peaks to his untimely death. Hinehukatere was heart-broken and her hot tears flowed down the mountain. The gods, including Rakinui the Sky Father, took pity on her and froze her river of tears which formed the glacier we now know as Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere, or Franz Josef Glacier.

The story behind the original name for Fox Glacier is obscure but we know the name is Te Moeka o Tuawe, best translated as the bed or resting place of Tuawe.

Generations of Kāti Māhaki have continued to explore this Place and guided groups across the glaciers and passes. This mātauraka is treasured and a point of pride for Kāti Māhaki.



Map 9 He tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

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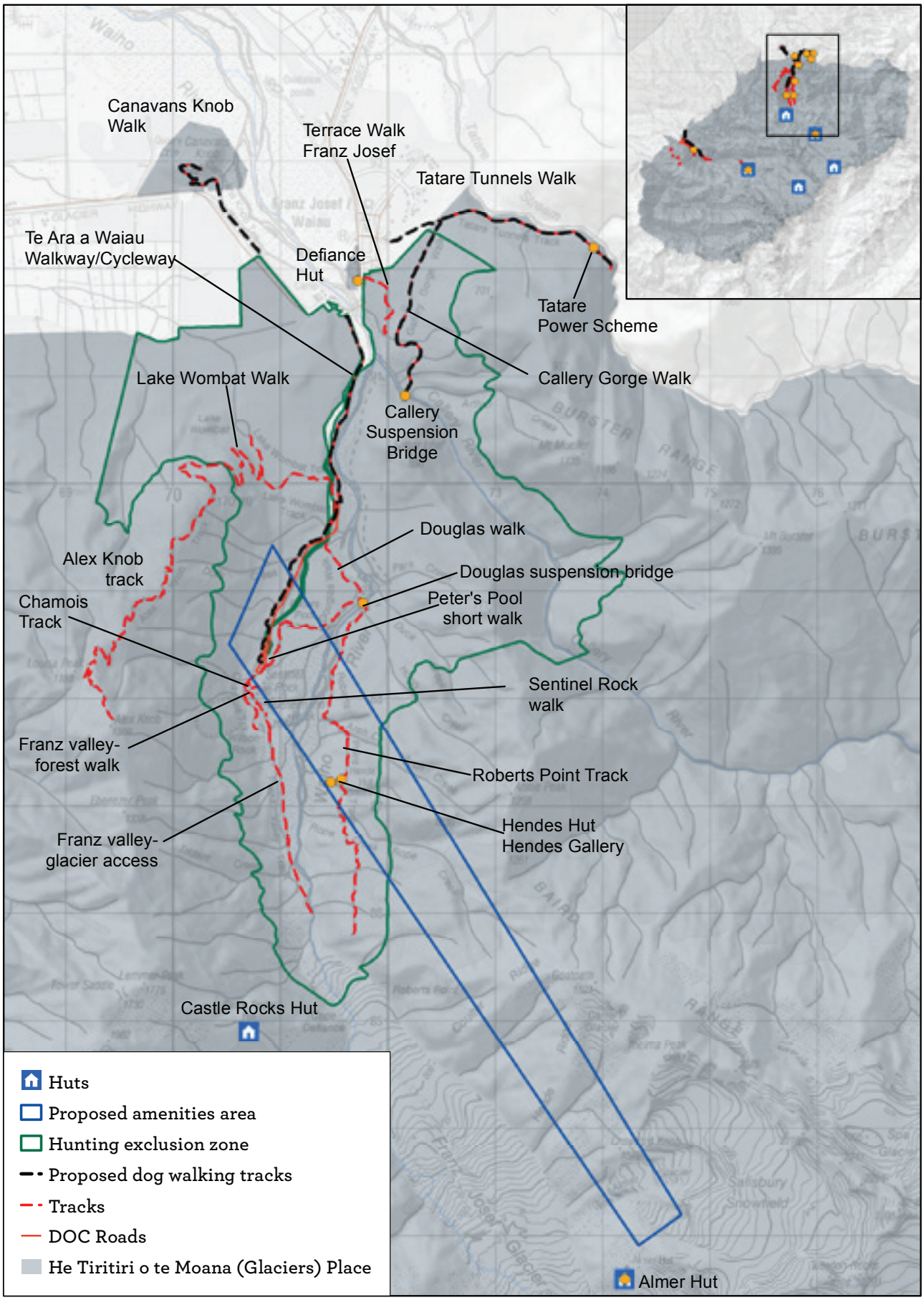

Map 9.1 He tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place - Franz Josef Valley

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

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Natural values

He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place encapsulates Ki uta ki tai – the mountains to the sea landscapes of the Park – by including large areas of the high alpine and sub-alpine environments as well as significant lowland forest. The alpine zone is a hotspot for alpine plant diversity including varieties of rare alpine herbs. This Place provides habitat for many rare and threatened species such as New Zealand's only true alpine bird – the nationally endangered rock wren/tuke – the world's only alpine parrot, the nationally endangered kea – and the nationally vulnerable South Island kākā and the New Zealand parakeet/kākāriki. The Callery River catchment is habitat for the nationally vulnerable blue duck/whio. Within this Place are many common native birds such as the woodpigeon/kererū, tūī, South Island tomtit/pimiromiro, fantail/pītakataka and bellbird/korimako.

This Place provides habitat for a range of invertebrates such as snails, wētā, moths, butterflies and beetles. It is thought that the snail *Montaropa macsweeneyi* is endemic to the Park, with its distribution restricted to alpine habitats in the ranges between Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe glaciers.

Many of the highest mountains in New Zealand are located along Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana boundary of this Place with the adjoining Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park. With over 60 glaciers, this Place includes the iconic and popular Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe. These glaciers offer visitors a rare opportunity to experience a dynamic glacial landscape in a temperate environment, while being within easy driving and walking distance from State Highway 6. Both Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier/Weheka townships immediately adjoin this Place and are the main townships servicing the Park.

Geology

Prominent features in this Place include recent glacial geomorphological processes and expansive landscapes of permanent snow and ice, including the vast névés at the head of the glaciers. The icefalls of these glaciers are among the fastest moving rivers of ice in the world. Moraines, trimlines, roche moutonnee and kettles are specific features. Another unusual glacial feature is Sentinel Rock, in the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley. It is an example of a "rock sheep" – rounded knobs of hard schist bedrock that have survived the formidable power of advancing ice. The northern section of this Place includes the Callery River Gorge, a narrow sawcut gorge of geological significance. This feature has changed dramatically over the years due to gravel deposits filling the gorge and raising the level of the riverbed.

Vegetation

The Fox Glacier and Franz Josef priority ecosystem units contain representative vegetational sequences from conifer-broadleaf forests, subalpine scrub and grasslands, to alpine tops with extensive areas of snow and ice. On valley floors and glacial surfaces there are complex vegetation sequences driven by glacier advance and retreat cycles. These areas are prioritised for the indigenous biodiversity, species, habitats and ecosystems they support. Priority ecosystem units immediately adjoining this Place and not in the Park include Whataroa, Aoraki and Hooker. These provide an opportunity for integrated management on a wider landscape scale.

A unique biodiversity feature within this Place is the vegetation chronosequences i.e. vegetation that shares similar attributes but are of different ages, developing following glacial retreat. The glacial valleys show evidence of the Westland "beech gap" patterns of plant colonisation and soil formation following the retreat of glacial ice. Here the altitudinal sequence of vegetation types is continually disrupted by glacial and river activity. Fresh deposits of glacial debris are colonised by lichens, mosses, scabweeds and other herbs. If undisturbed by further glacial or river activity, there is an orderly successional progression to scrub communities on sites 10 to 20 years old, high forest of kāmahi and rātā on 120–200-year-old sites, and ultimately to forest of rimu/rātā/kāmahi and Hall's tōtara on surfaces older than 500 years. Within the glacial valleys vegetation of all ages is present, often concentrated in small and vulnerable areas.

In the steeply-rising area east of the Alpine Fault, known as the sub-alpine zone, altitudinal changes in temperature determine the basic vegetation pattern. The valley floor and sides forest cover gives way at about 900 m to dense cold-tolerant shrubs, and then to grassland and herbfields which extend up to 2000 m. Above 2000 m the alpine zone is bare rock, snow and ice.

Tall grassland of snow tussock occupies a low alpine belt up to about 1400 m with upward extensions on north-facing slopes as high as 2000 m. Mountain daisies, spear grasses, mountain lilies and buttercups, mountain foxgloves and gentians add diversity and splashes of colour among the tussocks. Turpentine shrub perches on rocky, steep north- and west-facing slopes at these high altitudes.

Freshwater

Significant river catchments in this Place include the Waiho/Waiau and Fox rivers that are fed by the meltwaters of the Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe glaciers. Other rivers that flow from this Place into Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place include Docherty Creek and the Callery, Ōmoeroa, Cook/Te Weheka and Waikūkupa rivers. Lake Wombat and Peters Pools in this Place and are popular Franz Josef valley walks.

Geological features

This Place has many significant geological landscapes, namely Callery Gorge, Cook River/Te Weheka Mouth lateral moraine, Fox Glacier lacerised surfaces, Fox Glacier Rockfalls, La Perouse Moraine, Alpine Fault thrust, Mount La Perouse folded schist, Waiho/Waiau Valley alpine schist (internationally significant), Waiho/Waiau Valley cummingtonite and Waiho/Waiau River (Franz Josef) springs (Appendix 5).

Natural hazards and climate change

The ongoing effects of climate change are increasingly relevant for the Park and in particular this Place, with the risks and challenges that these effects pose to ongoing and increasing demand for visitor access to the high alpine environments. Overall glacier ice mass has decreased by 24 per cent over the last 40 years in New Zealand and is expected to continue to decrease[31]. Some of the most well known glaciers in this Place, including Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe, have gone through a series of advance and retreat phases in recent times.

Increased melting and reduced snowfall due to warmer temperatures will outweigh increased snowfall in the mountains, and lead to continued glacier retreat, albeit with short-term advances at some more responsive glaciers (e.g. Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hineukatere and Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe glaciers). One glacier modelling study suggests that ice volume in the Tai Poutini/Aoraki area will reduce from 31 km3 to 19–22 km^3 by

31. A. Willsman, (NIWA), Annual glacier ice volumes, 1977–2016, Prepared for Ministry for the Environment, May 2017.

2050 (a 29–38% loss) and then reduce to 8–21 km^3 by 2100, depending on the pathway of future greenhouse gas emissions[32]. Current rates of retreat have resulted in the recent loss of traditional foot access onto both the Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe glaciers. Cycles of mountain uplift and erosion are demonstrated by the short term changes that are occurring at the terminal regions of both these glaciers.

Recreation

There is a range of passive and active recreation opportunities within this Place. The glacier valleys are hugely popular destinations for walkers, trampers and mountain bikers. The high alpine areas are popular for other recreation activities such as glacier guiding, heli-hiking, mountaineering, ski touring and scenic snow landings. Access to these high alpine areas is, in most cases, provided by helicopter.

High alpine huts can help facilitate some of these activities. Huts in this Place include Castle Rocks, Almer (historic), Centennial, Chancellor (historic) and Pioneer Hut. The New Zealand Alpine Club owns and maintains Centennial and Pioneer huts for public use. This Place is also popular for recreational hunting.

Tourism at the glacier valleys is of significant economic importance for the West Coast. Icon destinations within this Place include Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley walk, Peters Pools short walk, Sentinel Rock Walk and Te Ara a Waiau Walkway/cycleway. Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe glacier valley has the Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe walk, Te Weheka cycleway/walkway, Fox Glacier river walk, Fox Glacier view walk, Moraine walk and chalet lookout track (closed).

Local treasures destinations include, for Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley: Terrace Walk, Callery Gorge Walk, Tatare Tunnels Walk, Franz Josef Glacier access road, Lake Wombat Walk, Douglas Walk, Franz Valley Forest Walk and Chamois Track Glacier access track. For the Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe valley, local treasure destinations include: Minnehaha walk, Glacier Access Road and Causeway, Southside Road View Road, Glacier View River Walk, Fox Glacier Access Track and Fox Glacier Bluff Track.

Backcountry destinations in the Place include Alex Knob Track and Roberts Point Track, Mount Fox Route and Chancellor Route. Many of these tracks and walks offer impressive views of the glacier valleys, rivers and out to sea.

Historic places

There are ten actively-conserved historic places within this Place: Callery Bridge, Cape Defiance Hut (in storage), Tatare Tunnel, Douglas Suspension Bridge, Hendes Gallery, Hendes Hut, Almer Hut, Chancellor Hut, Fox River Footbridge and Douglas Suspension Bridge. There are a number of recorded New Zealand Archaeological Association sites and sites of significance to mana whenua within and immediately adjoining this Place.

32. B. Anderson, A.N. Mackintosh, J. Oerlemans, B. Mullan, C. Zammit, A. Sood, A. Doughty, R. Dadić. Modeled response of debris-covered and lake-calving glaciers to warming, Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana/Southern Alps, New Zealand. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, in review.

Infrastructure and access

State Highway 6 immediately adjoins this Place and is the primary means of access to the Park. Roads managed by the Department within this Place include Franz Josef Glacier Access Road and car parks, Fox Glacier Access road and car parks and Southside Road view road and car park. Within the Franz Josef valley, road access up to the car park is sealed. The Department maintains the northern and southern glacier access roads in the Fox Glacier valley, and the northern access road is sealed. Dual walking/cycling access is provided up to both glacier valley car parks, separating pedestrian and bicycle traffic from motor vehicles on the highway and glacier access roads.

Both access roads to the carparks in the glacier valleys are managed as special purpose roads with funding from the New Zealand Transport Agency (the Transport Agency).

4.2.2 Management considerations

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

Recognising and using the dual place names in this Place allows visitors and future generations to learn the story of Hinehukatere and Tuawe. It also continues the connection of mana whenau with their tīpuna and He Tiritiri o Te Moana.

Climate change and the dynamic landscape means that access to this Place by foot and to see the glaciers from viewing areas is threatened. Undertaking kaitiaki responsibilities, protecting the mauri of He Tiritiri o te Moana and retaining related mātauraka, from historical stories to learnings about their retreat, is important for the intergenerational management of this Place.

The mountaineering legacy of Kāti Māhaki can continue only by ensuring current and future generations of Kāti Māhaki actively engage with the Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. This engagement can occur through walking, guiding and exploring Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere, climbing other mountains and continuing the strong involvement of Kāti Māhaki with the management of Nōti Hinetamatea.

Natural values

Protecting the unique alpine and sub-alpine biodiversity and internationally significant landscape of this Place is essential given the National Park and Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area status. Threats to biodiversity values include pest animals such as chamois and tahr, pest plants, biosecurity threats, unauthorized grazing, stock trespassing and fire. The Department will work in partnership with others towards conservation outcomes in pest management and improvements in monitoring. The Department will prepare a zero-density pest plant plan for this Place.

The Department will continue ongoing monitoring of rock wren/tuke, alpine herbs and invertebrates here. Survey work will be undertaken to determine the Montaropa macsweeneyi snail's abundance, population structure, habitat and conservation status.

Natural hazards and climate change impacts on recreation activities

The Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe valleys are dynamic natural environments. Hazards are monitored daily within these glacier valleys. Potential hazards at these locations include icefall, river surges, flooding, rock fall and earthquakes. Heavier rainfall events due to climate change will exacerbate the flooding and rock fall hazards. All of these hazards affect the ability of the Department to provide infrastructure for visitor access to the glacier valleys and the safe use of backcountry huts, tracks and routes in this Place.

New recreation opportunities

The draft Plan considers potential future recreational opportunities to create a new walking track and overnight opportunity at Mount Fox. Further details on these potential opportunities can be found at www.doc.govt.nz/westland-review

Access to the glaciers

Providing ongoing access to retreating glaciers that are located in dynamic and changing environments – as well as managing visitor experience and visitor safety – is a significant issue for this Plan to address. Alternative ways of accessing the glaciers from the traditional walking access are already being used and are proposed in this Plan. Increased use of aircraft to take visitors onto the glaciers has occurred since walking access has become unsafe. See the following Aircraft section for the proposed management approach.

Routes used by specialised vehicles could be developed in the glacier valleys if safe walking access to the glacier is no longer feasible. The routes would be developed and maintained by the Department and concessions granted for vehicles to transport the public and concessionaire groups from the car parks up the valleys to the glaciers, or to a place with closer views of the glacier's terminals.

A proposal to consider setting apart a proposed amenities area in the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley to facilitate other recreational and public amenities is included in this draft Plan for consideration. See the discussion box below.

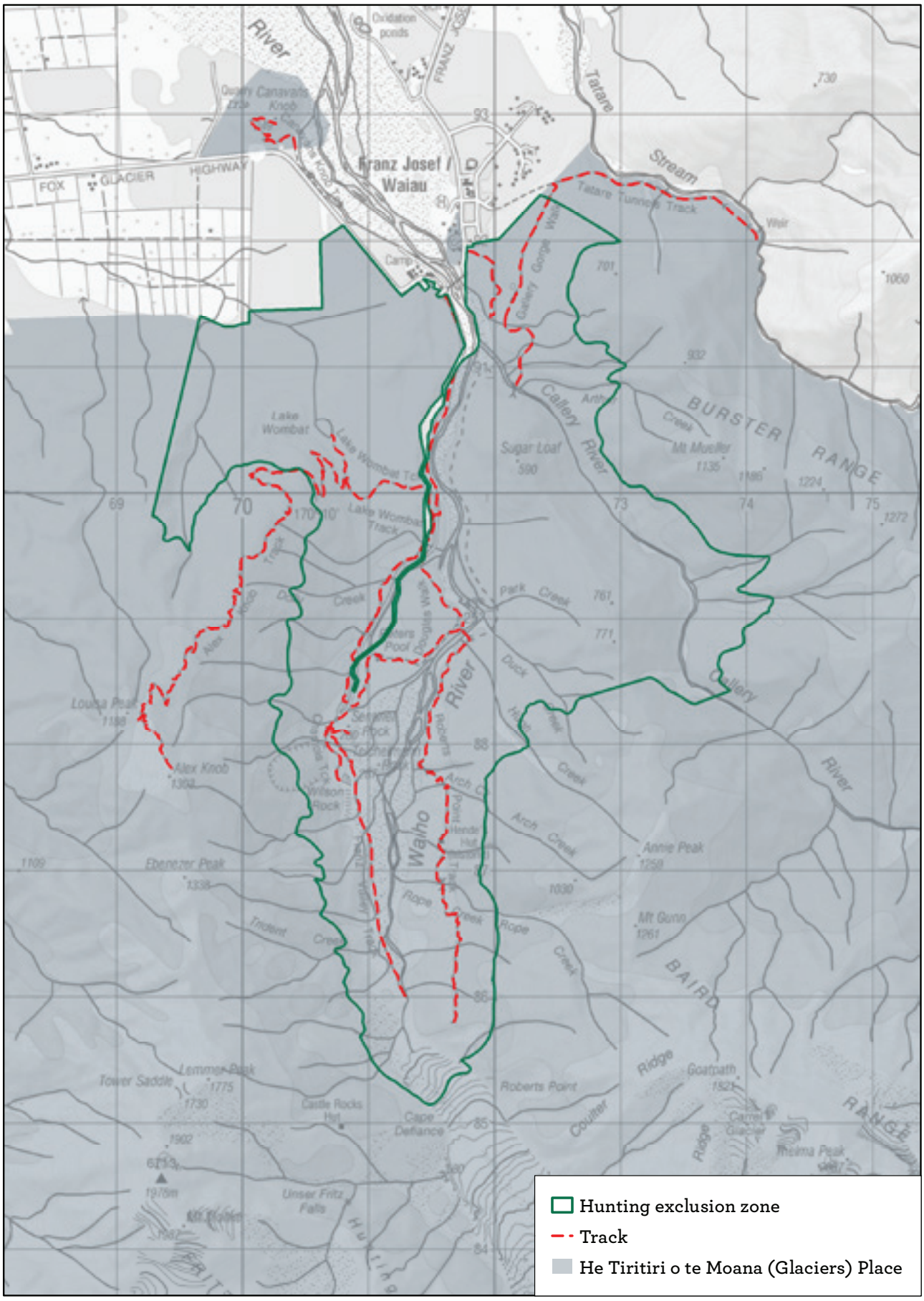
Recreational hunting

Recreational and commercial hunting is a popular activity within this Place. Due to the large number of visitors to the lower glacier valleys, the Department needs to ensure that hunting, trapping or poisoning does not occur here. A hunting exclusion zone is proposed for the lower valleys (see maps 10.1 and 10.2).

Aircraft

Historically visitors could walk to and onto the glaciers, but glacial retreat means that this is likely to remain impossible due to safety issues. Most of the access to the glaciers and some huts uses aircraft, and activity is high. Aircraft access into the Park has been well established for many years to provide access for recreation. Approximately 10% of people who visit the Park do a scenic snow landing or a guided glacier heli-hike. The demand for aircraft landings is expected to remain high. This Plan seeks to manage the number and location of aircraft landings on the glaciers to retain an appropriate visitor experience. The glaciers are changing rapidly and at times some areas become crevassed, meaning that aircraft cannot land safely. Six landing zones within this Place allow pilots to choose the safest landing site:

- **Fox Glacier Landing Zone** and **Franz Josef Glacier Landing Zone** – between 600 m and 1500 m, predominately provide access for guided heli-hike opportunities on the glaciers
- **Scenic Snow Landing Zone** – between 1500 and 2300 m, predominantly provides access for scenic snow landings
- **High Alpine Landing Zone** – between 2300 m and 2500 m (including Bishmarck Peaks), predominantly provides access for mountaineering and ski-touring
- **Castle Rocks** and **Chancellor Huts Landing Zone** – 100 m radius around each hut, predominantly provides access for mountaineering



Map 10.1 Hunting exclusion zone - Franz Josef glacier valley

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

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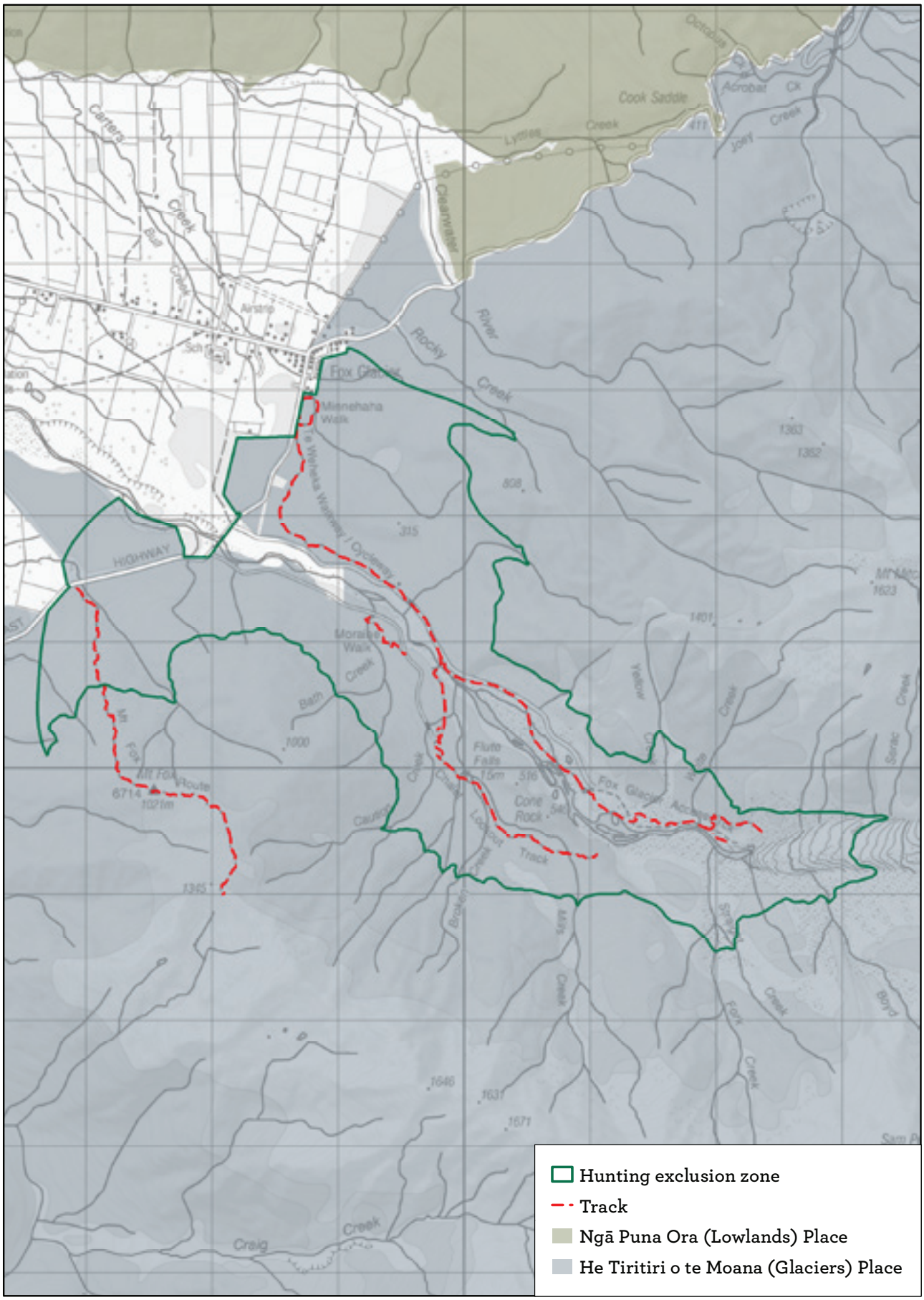
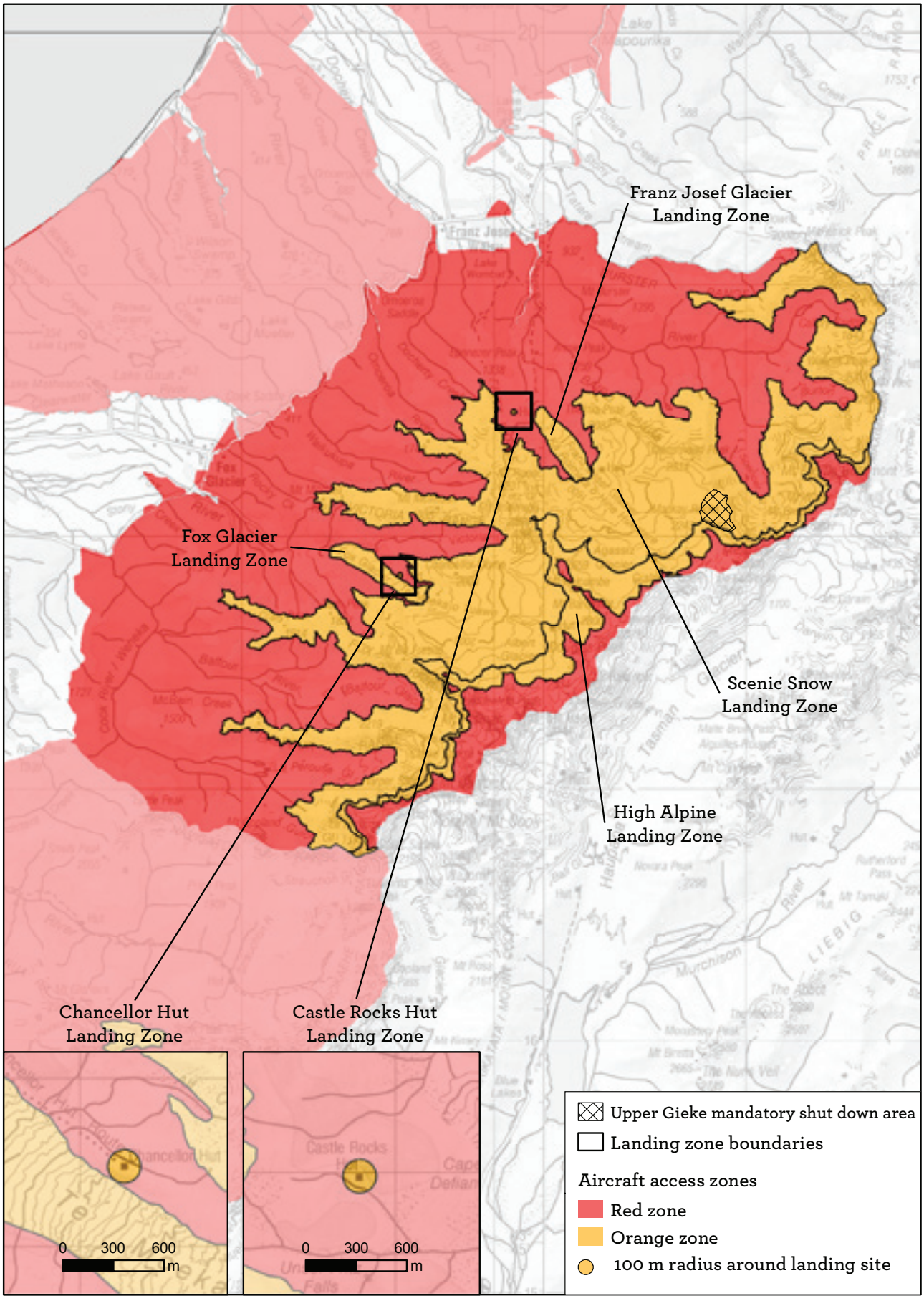


Map 10.2 Hunting exclusion zone - Fox glacier valley

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini



Map 11 Aircraft landing zones - He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

Because most aircraft activity in the Park is concentrated within this Place, the Department will need to ensure that visitors are aware they are likely to see and hear aircraft regularly here, particularly near the glacier landing zones.

Within the landing zones there is a limit on the number of landings per day. The limits on the number of landings will ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the operators to take the current level of visitors to the glaciers, and cater for some increase in the number of visitors. The number of flights up the valleys is controlled to a level where the on-the-ground visitor experience is affected but remains at an acceptable tranquillity level. The number of visitors landing at each site each day is controlled to make sure that they have a high quality experience and there is no overcrowding or risks to visitors at the landing sites.

Historic places

Improving interpretation and how history and stories are told will encourage He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place to be seen as a destination of historical and cultural significance as well as recreation. There are many opportunities for historic interpretation and education, especially of the significant geological and landscape features, and also in considering options for the future use of the historic Tatare Aqueduct and track. This is supported within the context of the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area status and the intrinsic values and cultural values associated with this area.

There is a future opportunity for the historic Cape Defiance Hut, currently in storage at the old visitors centre in Franz Josef/Waiau township, to be relocated to the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley for historic interpretation and display.

Roads and infrastructure

The only potential new roads within the Park are formed and maintained routes from the glacier access road car parks to the glaciers, if safe walking access is not available (see the Access to the Glaciers section).

The Department, in partnership with others, will investigate options for park and ride at high use sites within this Place, such as the glacier valley car parks. The risk from natural hazards within the glacier valleys means that it may not be possible to provide the same level of facilities to visitors as has been provided in the past, for example vehicle access and car parking. Parking vehicles outside the glacier valleys may need to occur with changes in the valleys and the dynamic natural environment. A park and ride service may need to be put in place to transport visitors to the glacial valleys in the future. Further details can be found at www.doc.govt.nz/westland-review

Integrated management with infrastructure outside the Park is a management issue for this Place – in particular the Franz Josef Visitor Centre, Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier/Weheka townships and heliports.

Dogs

Due to the geographical constraints of the Franz Josef/Waiau township there are limited opportunities outside the Park for walking dogs safety. Therefore, three tracks within this Place have been identified for recreational dog walking, subject to strict controls to protect Park values: Tatere Tunnels Track, Callery Gorge Track and Canavan's Knob Track (along with one opportunity in Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place at Neils Creek Track). Dogs are not used for recreational hunting in the Park.

4.2.3 He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place: Kā Hua, kā Kaupapa Here me kā Tohu/Outcomes, policies and milestones

Kā Hua/Outcomes

Kāi Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values
The mauri of He Tiritiri o te Moana is protected.

Mana whenua spiritual, cultural and physical relationship with the Kā Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place is protected and enhanced.

Mana whenua are expressing their values, connections and stories with this Place.

Kāi Māhaki access to the glaciers and sites of importance is maintained.

Mana whenua have guiding opportunities in the area to revitalise and maintain their links with the alpine region.

Biodiversity values
The soil and vegetation chronosequences following glacial retreat at Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe are not disturbed or destroyed by human activities.

Alpine herb species, rock wren/tuke and invertebrates flourish in this Place as a result of ongoing pest management.

Kiwi calls can be heard from the Franz Josef/Waiau township.

Landscape values
The natural features and glaciological and geological history of Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (Glaciers) Place is preserved and interpreted in an engaging way for visitors.

Recreational values
Within the Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe and Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valleys, high-quality experiences are provided that enable the visitor to access and appreciate dynamic glacial environments.

A variety of high quality visitor experiences are provided on the Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe and Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere, including glacier guiding and heli-hiking opportunities and scenic snow landings that allow visitors to safety explore the glaciers.

Visitors to the Park can enjoy remote and challenging opportunities for backcountry recreation activities, such as alpine climbing, mountaineering and ski touring.

A network of short walks around Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox/Weheka townships is well used by local people and visitors.

Three managed opportunities are available for locals and other visitors to walk dogs in this Place.

Tranquillity
Tranquillity in He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place is: high within the High Alpine Landing Zone and most of this Place outside of a landing zone; medium within the lower Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley, and the Scenic Snow, Castle Rocks Hut and Chancellor Hut landing zones; and low within the Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe lower valley, the Fox Glacier and Franz Josef Glacier landing zones, near the Franz Josef/Waiau and Fox Glacier townships' heliports, and within 50 m of State Highway 6. A one nautical mile "no fly" zone around Aoraki/Mount Cook respects the cultural significance of the mountain.

Kā Hua/Outcomes continued

Historic values

With the support of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu and others, visitors are able to discover the stories associated with the historic sites within Kā Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place. Visitors learn and appreciate the historic significance of this Place associated with New Zealand's culture and history.

Education and interpretation opportunities within this Place have increased. In particular, education and information on the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area demonstrates the values for which it is inscribed and the story of glacier advance and retreat in the face of climate change.

Infrastructure

The glacier valley car parks are not increased in size and alternative transport options are available.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

Guided walking and overnight camping

1. Should grant concessions for guided heli-hiking in the Franz Glacier and Fox Glacier landing zones using an allocation process, developed in partnership with Makaawhio, only at the following locations, as shown on Map 6, and in accordance with the following limits:
   a) the activity is consistent with the visitor management zones shown on Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2;
   b) the requirements for policies with associated activities (such as the use of vehicles and aircraft) are met;
   c) the activity is safe and provides a high quality visitor experience; and
   d) no more than 300 visitors per day are on the ground at each landing site.
2. If the landscapes and features within this Place change as a result of natural process, the Department will allow for the consideration of new recreation and commercial opportunities to view and/or access the glaciers.

Aircraft landings

3. Should grant concessions for commercial powered aircraft landings in He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place, using an allocation process, only within the following landing zones, as shown on Map 6, and in accordance with the following limits and criteria:
   a) High Alpine Landing Zone – no more than 10 landings per day;
   b) Scenic Snow Landing Zone –
      i) no more than 96 landings per day; and
      ii) aircraft to shut down on landing if the pilot leaves the aircraft, within the Upper Gieke area, as shown on Map 6;
   c) Fox Glacier Landing Zone –
      i) no more than 25 landings per day, to enable safe heli-hiking opportunities only;
      ii) no more than 6 landings per day, to enable other recreational purposes; and
      iii) the holding of and compliance with certification in a noise management scheme (noise abatement) approved by the Department;
   d) Franz Josef Glacier Landing Zone –
      i) no more than 25 landings per day, to enable safe heli-hiking opportunities;
      ii) no more than 6 landings per day, to enable other recreational purposes; and
      iii) the holding of and compliance with certification in a noise management scheme (noise abatement) approved by the Department;

e) Castle Rocks Hut Landing Zone – no more than 2 landings per day, between 8am and 6pm; and

f) Chancellor Hut Landing Zone – no more than 6 landings per day, between 8am and 6pm.

4. Should grant a concession for commercial powered aircraft landings within the Fox Glacier Landing Zone, as shown on Map 6, to enable safe glacier guiding only, in accordance with the following limits and criteria:
   a) no more than 60 landings per day;
   b) when there is no safe foot access onto Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe;
   c) the holding of and compliance with certification in a noise management scheme (noise abatement) approved by the Department; and
   d) held by the concessionaire authorised to carry out glacier guiding on Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe.
5. Should grant a concession for commercial powered aircraft landings within the Franz Josef Glacier Landing Zone, as shown on Map 6, to enable safe glacier guiding only, in accordance with the following limits and criteria:
   a) no more than 60 landings per day;
   b) when there is no safe foot access onto Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere;
   c) the holding of and compliance with certification in a noise management scheme (noise abatement) approved by the Department; and
   d) held by the concessionaire authorised to carry out glacier guiding on Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere.
6. Should not grant concessions for non-commercial powered aircraft landings in He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place.

Vehicle use

7. Should grant authorisations to transport people from the existing glacier car parks to Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe or a place in the valleys that provides a reasonably close view of the glacier terminal, in motor vehicles only in accordance with the following:
   a) there is no safe walking access to the glaciers or a place that provides a reasonably close view of the glacier terminal;
   b) there is no use of the vehicles on any walking tracks in the glacier valleys;
   c) both members of the public and concessionaire groups are transported;
   d) the vehicles are suitable for the terrain, such as high ground clearance;
   e) the driver(s) is experienced and competent in operating the vehicle in a hazardous and challenging environment;
   f) the vehicles are operated on an identified formed and maintained route;
   g) an audited safety plan has been prepared and is adhered to; and
   h) mana whenua values are protected.
8. Monitor vehicle use on any formed and maintained route from the car parks at the glacier access road ends to the glaciers to avoid any adverse effects on visitor experiences or national park values. If monitoring indicates that adverse effects are imminent or occurring, the transport activity may be stopped or restrictions imposed, such as limits on vehicle movements.
9. Seek a bylaw to restrict access on any formed and maintained route from the car parks at the glacier access road ends to the glaciers, for safety reasons.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

Car parking

10. Consider options for managing car parks in Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe valleys, including but not limited to:
    a) charging for use of the car parks;
    b) additional off-site car parks (either within or outside the Park);
    c) a park and ride service from the townships; or
    d) seasonal parking options.
11. Retain the car park at Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere road end at its current boundary and manage increasing use in accordance with 4.2.3 Policy 10.
12. Retain the car park at Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe at its current boundary and manage increasing use in accordance with 4.2.3 Policy 10.
13. Amend the bylaws to:
    a) Require people who park, or leave parked, any vehicle at car parks in the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe valleys to pay a daily or seasonal parking charge.

Hunting

14. No commercial or recreation ground hunting, trapping or poisoning in the hunting exclusion zones for the lower glacier valleys as identified on Map 12:
    - Fox/Te Moeka o Tuawe glacier valley – hunting exclusion zone is below the 500 m contour;
    - Franz Josef/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere Glacier valley – hunting exclusion zone is below 500 m contour and not within 300 m of Roberts Point Track.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

1. Prepared and implemented a zero-density pest plant plan for this Place (Year 5).
2. Identified the distribution and requirements to maintain persistence of alpine snails and alpine herbs within this Place (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
3. Implemented and reported on rock wren/tuke monitoring within this Place (yearly).
4. Increased known populations of Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka broom within this Place (Years 5 and 10).

Historic values

5. Relocated the Cape Defiance hut from the former Westland Tai Poutini National Park Visitor Centre to a location where it will be accessible and its history can be brought to life (Year 5).
6. Considered options for the future use of the historic Tatare Aqueduct and track (Year 5).
7. In partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, undertaken cultural and historic interpretation within the glacier valleys (Years 5 and 10).
8. Told the story of the construction of the historic Douglas Bridge and Hendes Gallery and hut (Years 5 and 10).

Recreation values

9. Investigated the feasibility of developing an overnight backcountry tramping experience at Mount Fox (Year 8).

Engagement values

10. Increased pest control in Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe valleys in conjunction with partnerships and/or community initiatives (Years 5 and 10).

Discussion box – Proposed amenities area in Franz Josef Glacier/ Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley

Ongoing access to retreating glaciers is a significant issue for this Plan to address. The Department has been approached with a proposal to address access in the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley through a gondola proposal. Before the gondola proposal can be fully considered, an amenities area would need to be gazetted. The Department is seeking feedback from the public about creating a proposed amenities area at this location.

Background

Skyline Enterprises Ltd (SEL), through pre-notification consultation, requested that the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan provides for an amenities area in Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley. This is to facilitate a proposed gondola development from the end of the glacier access road on the valley floor to Almer Glacier. SEL has provided an overall concept of the gondola proposal. Providing for an amenities area at this location is the first step in allowing a proposal of this kind to be considered (see Map 12).

SEL envisages that any future gondola development would be focused on providing enjoyment of the natural environment, predominantly through the ability to view the glacier and snow fields but potentially also by facilitating access to the glacier and surrounding terrain for recreational activities where safe and practicable to do so.

SEL does not intend to seek approval for a cafeteria or restaurant as part of this proposal, as it recognises the importance of maintaining and enhancing the hospitality industry within Franz Josef/Waiau township and maintaining a minimalist approach to buildings and infrastructure as part of any future gondola proposal.

The amenities area could facilitate other types of recreational and public amenities and related services i.e. not just the gondola proposal.

The following information details why an amenities area would be required as part of this proposal.

Statutory framework

1. The *General Policy for National Parks* 2005 (GPNP) states that gondolas (and other aerial cableways) can only be authorised within a national park if they are in a defined amenities area, in accordance with Policy 10.5(a).

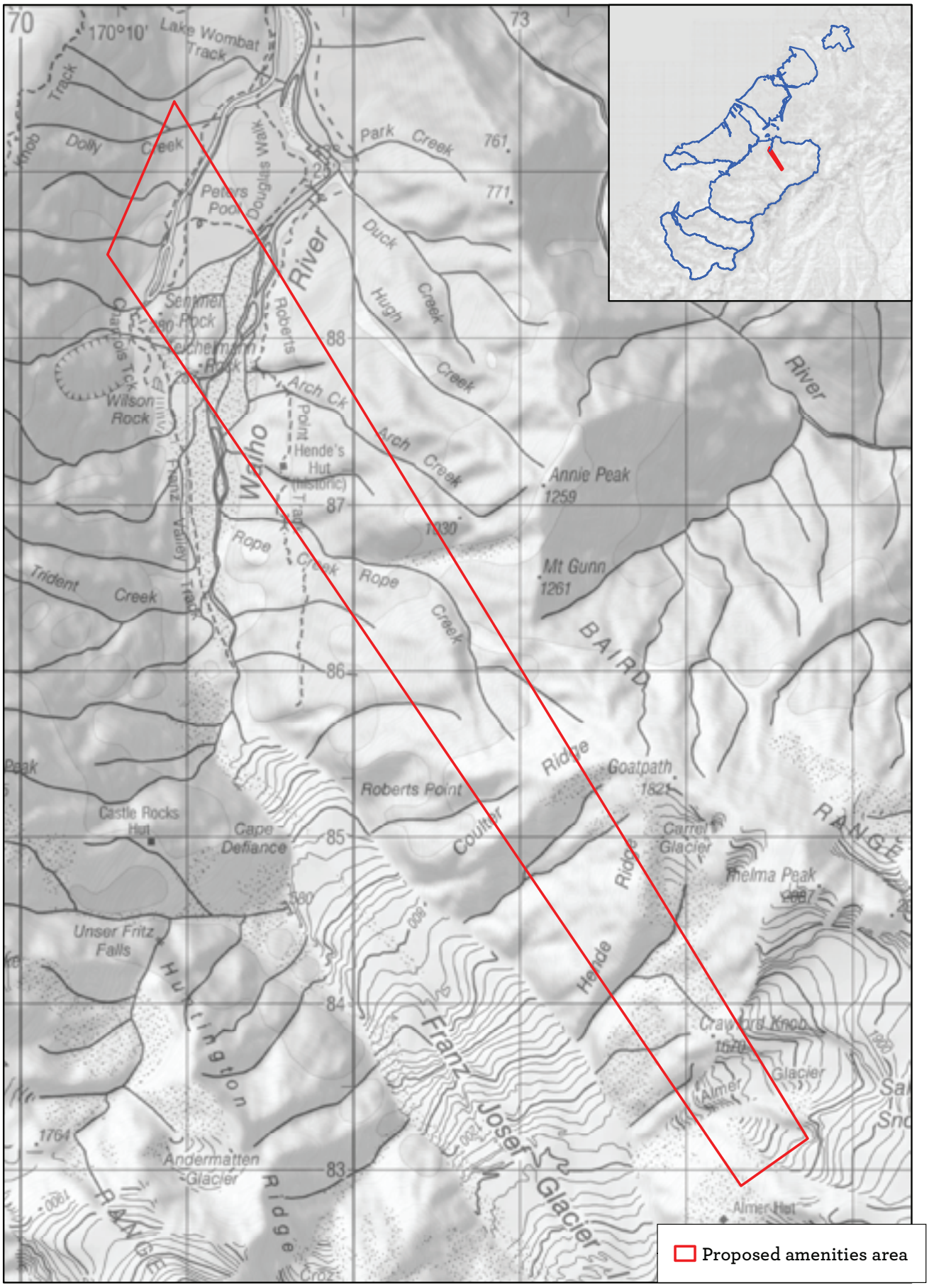
This is the first time the Department has considered gazetting an amenities area in a national park (or any public conservation lands and waters) for an activity not already in existence. The GPNP needs to be considered in creating an amenities area.

An amenities area is defined in GPNP as:

> *Any area of a national park set aside for the development and operation of recreational and public amenities and related services appropriate for the public use and enjoyment of the national park (section 15, National Parks Act 1980).*

Policy 6(o) of GPNP states:

> *National park management plans should identify new, modified or expanded amenities areas in national parks only where:*
>
> *i) the development and operation of recreational and public amenities appropriate for public use and enjoyment of the national park cannot practicably be located outside the national park; and*
>
> *ii) where adverse effects on the rest of the national park can be minimised.*



Map 12 Proposed amenities area

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

0 0.5 1 km

N

2. Under section 15(1) of the National Parks Act 1980 (NPA), the Minister may, on the recommendation of the New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA), set apart an area of a park as an amenities area. This can only happen in accordance with the management plan. The mechanism for setting apart the area is by notice in the *Gazette*.

Section 15(2) of the NPA provides that, within an amenities area, the development and operation of recreational and public amenities and related services appropriate for the public use and enjoyment of the Park may be authorised in accordance with the Act and the management plan.

Under section 15(3) of the NPA, once an amenities area is gazetted, the principles applicable to national parks, notwithstanding section 4 of the NPA, apply only so far as they are compatible with the development and operation of such amenities and services. Therefore, consideration of national park values, such as preservation of natural heritage, is secondary to providing recreational and public facilities.

3. An amendment to the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010–2020 (CMS) would be required to provide for an amenities area. Any proposed amenities area provisions outlined in this discussion box cannot become operative in the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan until the CMS has been amended.

Future processes

If the proposed amenities area proceeds and is gazetted, any developments within it will require the relevant resource consents from the West Coast Regional Council and Westland District Council under the Resource Management Act 1991, and authorisations under the National Parks Act 1980 and Conservation Act 1987. These applications are also likely to include a full public notification process.

Process for setting apart an amenities area within the Park (National Parks Act 1980):

i) Receive pre-notification suggestions for the Plan review (complete);

ii) Advise the World Heritage Council regarding Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (complete);

iii) Provide for an amenities area in the draft Plan (current stage);

iv) Seek feedback by way of submissions on the proposed amenities area;

v) Receive and analyse submissions, hold hearings, and decide if the proposed amenities area provisions are included in the revised Plan;

vi) Present the revised draft Plan to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board for its consideration. The Board then sends the revised draft Plan to NZCA;

vii) NZCA seeks the views of the Minister of Conservation and makes its changes before approving the new Plan;

viii) If the proposed amenities area is retained in the approved Plan, the Minister will consider whether to gazette it. This is a separate recommendation by the NZCA and exercise of discretion by the Minister; and

ix) Applications for the necessary resource consents and authorisations can then be made for the gondola.

Context

The walking tracks in the glacier valleys provide visitors with a view of the glaciers, but direct safe foot access onto the glaciers is no longer available. Currently, aircraft landings are the only means of access onto the glaciers for visitors without mountaineering skills. (See 2.4 about tranquillity and managing the effects of aircraft). The ongoing impacts of climate change and the retreating glaciers make providing safe and reliable access to them a significant management challenge.

A gondola or similar development could provide an alternative means for visitors to view, access and appreciate the grandeur of the glacial carved landscape and wonder of Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere. Because such a proposal would require aerial cableways, pylons, associated buildings and infrastructure, these will visually affect this dynamic natural landscape.

The Park is within Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area.

Further context for the gondola proposal
SEL is undertaking geotechnical investigations and advises that any future gondola proposal must be located within the defined corridor illustrated in Map 12. Any other location is unlikely to be geotechnically suitable.

The gondola proposal will require power along the gondola line for a secondary station part way up the valley and provisions for access and ongoing maintenance. The proposal may also include the following:

Bottom station:
- Bottom terminal building(s) – ticketing/sales, workshop facilities for gondola, staff room, drivers room, offices (only for staff managing/running the gondola facility) and a covered waiting/queuing area
- Aerial cableway
- Power transformer
- Parking (visitor and staff)
- Retail/souvenir sales – photographs/vending machines
- Toilets and sewage disposal
- Rubbish storage
- Potable and fire-fighting water take and storage
- Goods in and out
- Signage/interpretative panels

Mid station:
- Building(s) – transfer area and shelter, staff room, offices (only for staff managing/running the gondola facility)
- Toilets and sewage disposal
- Aerial cableway and ancillary/supporting functions
- Power transformer
- Walkways/potential access to other recreational pursuits
- Potable/firefighting water take and storage
- Signage/interpretive panels

Top station:
- Aerial cableway, support and ancillary functions
- Toilets and sewage disposal
- Potable and fire-fighting water take and storage
- Rubbish collection/storage
- Information desk
- Retail/souvenir sales – photographs, drink and snack sales
- Power transformer
- Walkways/potential access to other recreational pursuits
- Signage/interpretation

The gondola proposal is at an early concept stage and there is currently limited evidence as to what impact the structures may have on intrinsic values in the area. The intention at this stage is to seek the public's view about the proposed amenities area. If the proposed amenities area is to be gazetted in the Plan following public consultation, the proposed policies below are intended to ensure that potential impacts are thoroughly assessed in any future authorisation applications.

Proposed descriptive text and policies for the management plan

The ongoing impacts of climate change and the retreating glaciers are creating significant management challenges for Westland Tai Poutini National Park. The walking tracks in the glacier valleys provide visitors with a view of the glaciers, but direct foot access onto the glaciers is no longer a safe and accessible option. Aircraft landings provide a means of readily accessing the glaciers. Enabling safe and reliable access to the glaciers so the public can continue to enjoy this experience is important. Access to the glaciers is likely to become more difficult in future.

A gondola or similar facilities within a confined amenities area in the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley could provide a quiet, easy and safe alternative for a wide range of visitors to view, access and be educated about the glaciers and surrounding environment.

Policies

1. Recommend to set apart an amenities area in accordance with section 15(1) of the National Parks Act 1980 and as identified in Map 12.
2. Should not authorise any overnight accommodation in the amenities area.
3. Should authorise the development and operation of recreational and public amenities and related services in the amenities area only where:
   a) the public's use and enjoyment are enhanced through the provision of a safe and quiet opportunity to view and access Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere;
   b) any structures or facilities are in accordance with other Plan provisions, in particular those in:
      i) A living Treaty partnership and 2.1.1 Retention of Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu culture, Mātauraka and Ahi Kā on the Whenua;
      ii) 2.1.1 The diversity of our natural heritage is maintained and restored;
      iii) 2.1.2 Our history is brought to life and protected;
      iv) 2.1.3 New Zealanders and our visitors are enriched by outdoor experiences;
      v) 3.1 General management;
      vi) 3.2.13 Structures, utilities, facilities and easements; and
      vii) He Tiritiri o Te Moana (Glaciers) Place;
   c) the sale of any goods is restricted to the lower valley floor;
   d) detailed environmental, risk assessments and cultural impact assessment, planning and design have been carried out in accordance with industry best practice and considered the latest available information regarding natural hazards and climate change;
   e) maximum numbers of people using the facilities within the amenities area at any one time are determined based on maintaining a high quality visitor experience;
   f) all waste is contained and removed from the Park.

Questions

1. Do you support having a gazetted amenities area in this location, and why?
2. What type of facilities would you like to see within an amenities area?
3. Should the facilities be restricted to a gondola and associated infrastructure, or should other recreational and public amenities and related services be provided for?
4. What is your vision for future activities within Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere valley?

Thank you for taking your time to provide this feedback to the Department. It is important that we hear your views on this proposal.

Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua

4.3 Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place

This Place is in the southernmost area of the Park. Its northern boundary starts at State Highway 6, follows east along Rough Creek to Katau Knob and follows the Copland Range to the Ōhinetamatea River and the Navigator Range to the boundary of Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park. The eastern boundary follows the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana boundary adjoining Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park, including the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Pass and Sierra Range. The southwestern boundary is south of Karangarua River and follows Bare Rocky Range to the Karangarua River and State Highway 6. This Place adjoins the He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place, see Map 13.

4.3.1 Te Āhua
Description and values

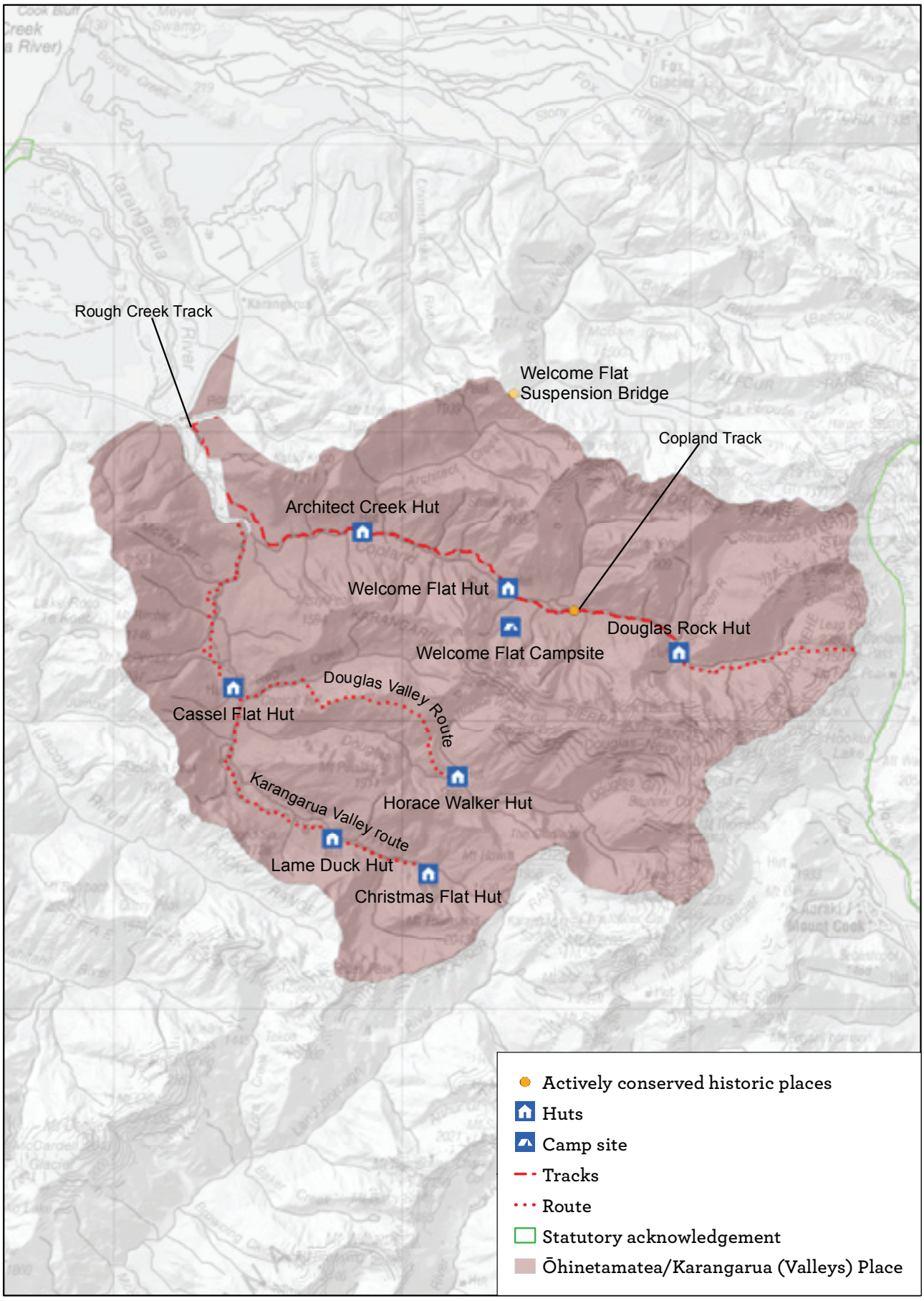
Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

Karangarua continues to be known for its abundance of resources with birds and their eggs, and water species such as tuna and inaka harvested. Summer months see the harvest of kiekie. Under the Settlement Act there is provision for a nohoanga at the mouth of the Karangarua River (outside the Park).

Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland has a special place in the history of Kāti Māhaki and is a tangible reminder of the ongoing connections between Poutini and Aoraki, and Te Tai o Mahaanui. The current Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track that traces the ancient footsteps of Hinetamatea and her family was cleared and constructed over 12 years (1901–1913). Members of the Te Koeti whānau helped build a formal track into the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley and constructed the first huts at Douglas Rock and Welcome Flat/Pōpātea.

During those early years of the journey up the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley, travellers were given a guided trip on horseback starting at accommodation near Pōpātea. They would then continue on foot over the rest of the valley route, and up and over Nōti Hinetamatea to the Hermitage.

For a number of Kāti Māhaki whanau, Ōhinetamatea was their second home for many years. They cut the early tracks, built the first Douglas Rock Hut and were involved in subsequent hut building, a Pōpātea/Welcome Flat Track upgrading, rescues and recreational hunting. Family climbing and explorations continue to be popular, with anecdotes and epic journeys still referenced today. Kāti Māhaki whānau continued to practise mahika kai in the area until policies restricted access and harvest, and whānau undertake journeys on Nōti Hinetamatea knowing they are following in the footsteps of their tīpuna.



Map 13 Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

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Natural values

The forests of this Place are visually dominated by southern rātā, a spectacular sight during the summer flowering season. The sub-alpine forests consist of montane vegetation of tree daisies and dracophyllum, tussock grasslands, native herbs and mountain daisies. High alpine areas include the Navigator Range, Sierra Range (including the Douglas Glacier, lake and expansive névé, and the Horace Walker Glacier), and the Aroarokaehe Range following the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana adjoining Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park. These high alpine areas have a landscape of snow and ice, glaciers, névés and rivers.

The forest in these catchments is varied. Rimu, kāmahi and tree ferns are the most common species in the lower altitude forest, giving way to southern rātā, kāmahi and Hall's tōtara dominating the montane forest above about 500 m. Of particular interest are the patches of silver beech forest on the south bank of the Karangarua River, downstream of the Troyte River confluence. This is the start of the beech forest that extends south along the West Coast, after the absence of it to the north in the "Westland beech gap". Discrete stands of Westland tōtara and of silver beech are features found only in the Karangarua Valley. This Place is a stronghold for the prostrate broom Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka. Westland weka are abundant.

Freshwater

Significant river catchments in this Place include the Ōhinetamatea, Copland/Karangarua and Karangarua rivers. The Karangarua River is a significant whitebait/migratory galaxiid habitat, especially in the lower reaches. Headwater catchments are important habitat for blue duck/whio. Naturally occurring hot pools are located a short distance from the Welcome Flat Hut in the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley.

Landscape

The landforms of this Place have been determined by the interaction of uplift east of the Alpine Fault, with erosion by frost, water, ice and gravity. Numerous faults dissect the area and have influenced the alignment of streams and valleys. The closely jointed nature of the rock has meant that the classic glacial U shape of the valley walls has been eroded away.

Geological features

Geopreservation sites identified by the Geoscience Society of New Zealand as sites of international, national or regional/local importance include Douglas Moraine Wall, Alpine Fault, and Copland River (Welcome Flats) Springs (see Appendix 5).

Recreation

The early development of recreational and guided alpine climbing was being established in this area around 1895 and it became a popular destination for climbers. Many recorded first ascents happened during this time by AP Harper, Ebenezer Teichelmannn and Henry Newton, South Westland's first mountaineers. Climbing huts were first built in the central Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana by the government for guided climbers (Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park). During April 1902, head guide Jack Clarke led the first party of women over the Pass and down the valley. The late 1920s and 1930s saw many people take

to the mountains as individuals rather than being guided. This increased the development of tramping and mountaineering clubs and additional alpine huts in the Park.

The range of recreation opportunities within this Place include walking, tramping, hunting, fishing, mountaineering, ski touring and scenic snow landings. Remoteness and high levels of tranquillity contribute to challenging experiences in this Place, particularly in the Karangarua and Douglas valleys.

Backcountry huts supporting more remote and challenging outdoor experiences include the Architect Creek, Welcome Flat (including Sierra Room), Douglas Rock, Cassel Flat, Horace Walker, Lame Duck and Christmas Flat huts.

Recreation destinations within this Place include Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track, Upper Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Valley Track, Karangarua Valley Route and Douglas Valley Route. The natural hot pools near the Welcome Flat Hut are a popular visitor destination.

Hunting

This Place is a popular destination for recreational and commercial hunting of red deer, chamois, goats and Himalayan Tahr. Red deer, chamois and tahr can be found throughout the Place. Red deer hunting on the grass flats, particularly around Cassel Flat, is most popular in the spring and at the roar. Tahr are common at higher altitude especially around steep bluff areas that can be difficult to hunt. Popular tahr hunting areas include the steep faces behind Cassel Flat, Lame Duck Flat, Christmas Flat and Horace Walker.

Historic places

This Place includes two actively-conserved historic sites – the Nōti Hinetamatea/ Copland Track and Welcome Flat Bridge. There are a number of recorded New Zealand Archaeological Association sites and sites of significance to Kāti Māhaki within and immediately adjoining this Place.

The Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track and Welcome Flat Bridge are managed as actively-conserved historic sites. The Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track was cleared between 1901 and 1913 by the Tourist and Heath Resorts Department, to provide a tourist route across the Southern Alps/Ka Tiritiri o Moana linking the West Coast with the Hermitage in Aoraki/ Mount Cook. The track provides unique access into a South Westland montane, alpine environment and to the hot pools at Welcome Flat/Pōpātea. There are a number of recorded New Zealand Archaeological Association sites within and immediately adjoining this Place.

Kāti Māhaki tīpuna played a key role in clearing the track and building the huts. The Southern Alps tourist route was a popular destination with the growing number of international tourists. The track followed the footsteps of Hinetamatea and her whānau who made the transalpine crossing centuries before.

While the men were working in Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland they often lived under overhanging rocks such as Douglas Rock (before it was partly buried in a landslide in 1969). The big rock known as Bivvy Rock in the Ruera River was named the “Bannister’s Rock” after George Bannister from Kāti Māhaki, following his death in 1932.

4.3.2 Management considerations

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

There are opportunities for mana whenua to provide cultural interpretation within this Place, especially in the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley, which will improve their presence and visibility within the Park. The history of Kāti Māhaki involvement with Nōti Hinetamatea as a tourist route has been well documented but the area's use as a mahika kai and travelling route in pre-European times has not been so well recognised.

There is potential for the mātauraka of mana whenua to be embedded within this Place through cultural interpretation opportunities such as pou, waharoa and interpretation panels. Additionally, being able to practise mahika kai in traditional and contemporary sites binds whānau to the land and increases their ability to be effective kaitiaki through practical, seasonal experience and knowledge of this Place.

There is potential for Kāti Māhaki to re-establish guiding and accommodation opportunities within this Place.

Natural values

Much of this Place falls within the Copland priority ecosystem unit, identified for the indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems it supports. This unit contains conifer-broadleaf forest sequences typical of beech-gap ecosystems. These forest sequences occur over a wide altitudinal range, with montane scrub, sub-alpine grasslands, and alpine tops on the western side of Mount Sefton. The forests show widespread evidence of browser-modification, particularly in the Karangarua Valley. The Hooker and Landsborough Upper Priority ecosystem units that immediately adjoin this Place but are not in the Park provide an opportunity for integrated management. There are opportunities to develop a zero-density pest plan for this Place.

The Department will collaborate with national and local hunting groups and commercial concessionaires to seek assistance with the control of chamois and tahr in this Place.

Recreation

A consideration for this Place is the ongoing and future management of the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track and associated campsites and Upper Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Valley Track as important visitor experiences, because this is the most popular accessible backcountry experience in the Park. The Department could investigate opportunities for the use of the naturally occurring hotpools at Welcome Flat/Pōpātea, such as geothermal heat exchange for Welcome Flat Hut.

The Department will work with others such as recreational hunters to maintain facilities within this Place.

Hunting

Due to high visitor numbers within the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley, the Department has imposed restrictions for ground hunting, trapping and poisoning (between December 20 and January 31, and between Good Friday and Easter Monday), to reduce conflicts within these high visitor-use times.

Potential hazards within this Place include river surges, flooding, rock fall and earthquakes. All these hazards affect the ability of the Department to provide infrastructure for visitors to access this Place. These hazards also impact on the access, safety and use of backcountry huts, tracks and routes in this Place.

Aircraft

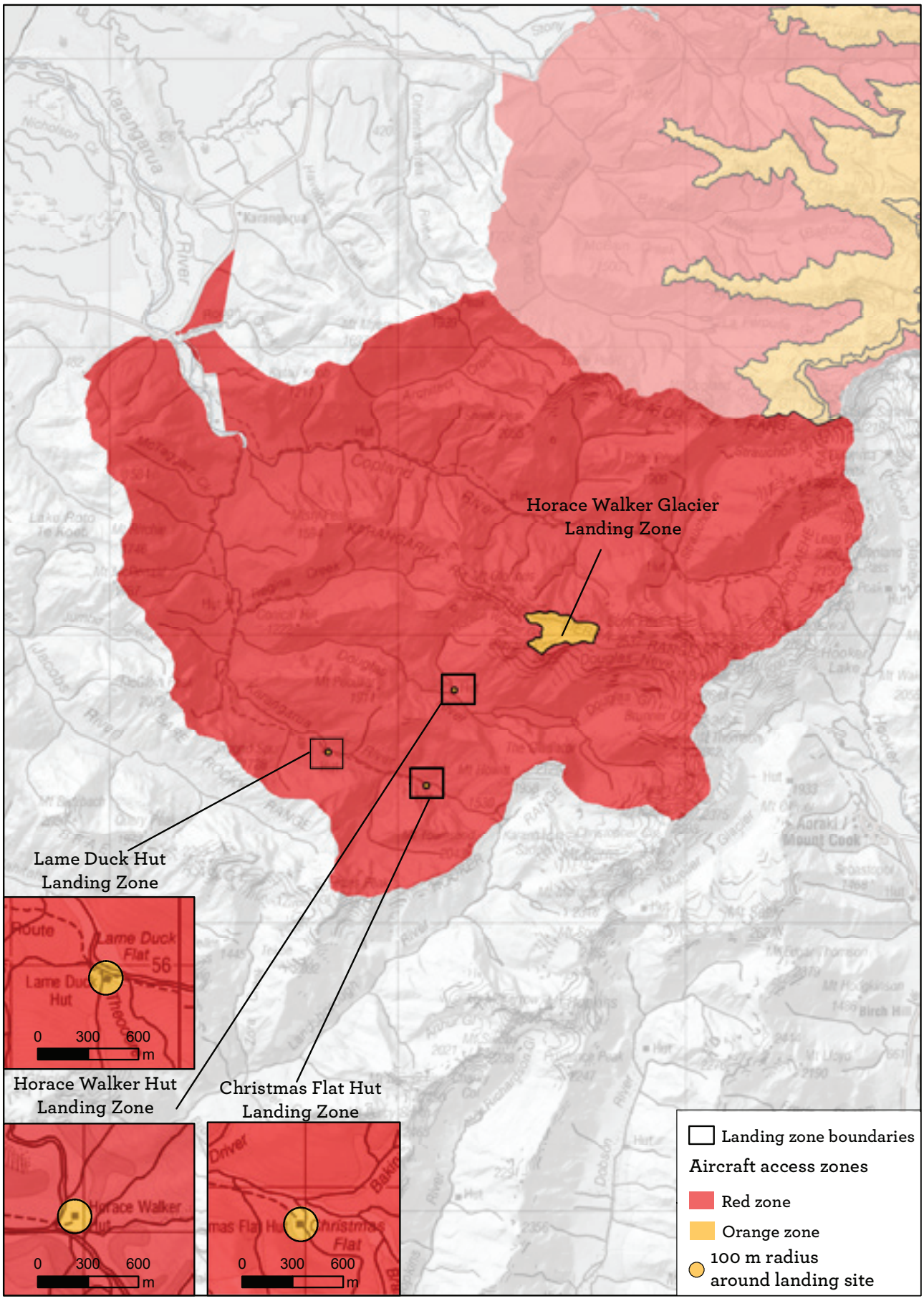
The majority of this Place is free of aircraft landings, ensuring that visitors can experience natural quiet. Some landings occur within three landing zones:

Horace Walker Glacier Landing Zone – between 2100 and 2300 m, predominantly provides access for scenic snow landings and climbing.

Christmas Flat Hut Landing Zone, Horace Walker Hut Landing Zone and **Lame Duck Hut Landing Zone** – 100 m radius around each hut, predominantly provides access for recreational activities.

Roads and infrastructure

State Highway 6 immediately adjoins this Place and is the primary means of access to the Park. Roads managed by the Department within this Place include the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland roadend access road and car park, providing access to Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley.



Map 14 Aircraft landing zones - Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place

National Park Management Plan
Westland Tai Poutini

Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place: Kā Hua, kā Kaupapa Here me kā Tohu/Outcomes, policies and milestones

Kā Hua/Outcomes

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values
Mana whenua spiritual, cultural and physical relationship with Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place is protected and enhanced.

Mana whenua have guiding opportunities in the area to revitalise and maintain their links with the alpine region.

Makaawhio are actively involved in managing the Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place.

The significance of this Place to mana whenua is recognised, visible and expressed by Kāti Māhaki whānui.

There are new and ongoing opportunities for mana whenua to strengthen their visible presence within Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place.

Mahika kai resources and mana whenua accessibility to them continues to expand and thrive.

Natural values
The high altitude beech-gap forests/ecosystems continue to be the best example of its type in Westland.

The health of rātā withn the Karangarua Valley is improving.

In partnership with Makaawhio, a landscape-wide biodiversity project focused on blue duck/whio, kea, kiwi and migratory galaxiids is underway in the Ōhinetamatea Valley.

The blue duck/whio population is continuing to expand and thrive in this Place.

The Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley supports a thriving population of western weka.

The natural character of the hot spring formations at Welcome Flat/Pōpātea is maintained.

Recreation values
The Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track continues to be popular with trampers and hunters, and Welcome Flat Hut is a popular overnight destination for both New Zealanders and visitors.

The impacts of recreational use at the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland hotpools are managed to avoid overcrowding, visitor conflict and impacts on mana whenua values.

New opportunities for geothermal heat exchange to heat the Welcome Flat Hut are investigated.

Beyond Douglas Rock Hut, the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track provides a remote and challenging transalpine crossing to Aoraki/Mount Cook.

This Place provides opportunities for solitude, self-reliance and challenges.

Tranquillity within the Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place is very high throughout most of this Place, high within the landing zones, and low within 50 m of State Highway 6.

Hunting
Recreational hunting is popular and well supported. Hunters are encouraged to assist with the control of chamois and tahr, in collaboration with national and local hunting groups, and commercial concessionaires.

The Department is working in partnership with recreational hunters to maintain facilities within this Place.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu

1. Support activities that enable Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to continue to protect, maintain and enhance their spiritual, cultural and physical connection with this Place.

Welcome Flat Hut

2. Maintain a booking system for staying overnight in Welcome Flat Hut, Sierra Room and the associated campsite, to:
   a) manage public and concession use; and
   b) ensure equitable allocation between guided and independent walkers.
3. Should grant concessions for guided groups staying overnight in Welcome Flat Hut, Sierra Room and the associated campsite only in accordance with the following:
   a) they pre-book their stay using the Department's booking system;
   b) only one concessionaire group is present at the hut and camping area on any one night; and
   c) each concessionaire can book a maximum of two nights in any one week and eight nights in any calendar month.
4. Amend the bylaws to:
   a) require people to book before staying in the Welcome Flat Hut, Sierra Room and associated campsite;
   b) prohibit people from staying more than two consecutive nights in the Welcome Flat Hut, Sierra Room and associated campsite.

Use of geothermal features

5. Should safeguard the mana whenua values, natural character and natural processes of geothermal features when considering proposals for uses or developments of them; and
   a) any application for development or modification of geothermal features shall include specific discussions with Makaawhio as to whether a cultural impact assessment is required.

Alpine guiding

6. Should grant concessions for alpine guiding only in accordance with the following:
   a) the activity is consistent with the visitor management zones shown on Map 4 and described in Appendix 2;
   b) the policy requirements of associated activities (such as the use of vehicles and aircraft) are met.

Aircraft

7. Should grant concessions for commercial powered aircraft landings in Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place using an allocation process, only within the following landing zones, as shown on Map 6, and in accordance with the following limits:
   a) Horace Walker Glacier Landing Zone –
      i) no more than four landings per day;
      ii) aircraft to shut down on landing; and
   b) Christmas Flat Hut Landing Zone, Horace Walker Hut Landing Zone and Lame Duck Hut Landing Zone – no more than two landings per day per hut, between 8am and 6pm.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies continued

8. Should grant concessions for non-commercial powered aircraft landings in Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place only within the following landing zones, as shown on Map 6, and in accordance with the following limits and criteria:
   a) Horace Walker Glacier Landing Zone –
      i) no more than 10 landings per year (1 January–31 December);
      ii) aircraft to shut down on landing; and
   b) Christmas Flat Hut Landing Zone, Horace Walker Hut Landing Zone and Lame Duck Hut Landing Zone – no more than 10 landings per year (1 January–31 December) per hut, between 8am and 6pm.

Hunting

9. No commercial or recreation ground hunting, trapping or poisoning within the Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley between:
   - December 20 and January 31; and
   - Good Friday and Easter Monday.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values

1. Worked in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu towards shared management of Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley.
2. Implemented and reported mahika kai species monitoring in this Place (Years 3, 5 and 10).

Natural values

3. Prepared a zero-density pest plant plan for this Place (Years 5 and 10).
4. Initiated landscape-scale biodiversity projects in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu (Years 3, 5, 8 and 10).
5. Implemented and reported on rock wren/tuke monitoring in this Place (yearly).
6. Increased known populations of Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka broom within this Place (Years 5 and 10).

Historic values

7. Established an interpretation programme in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu to enhance mana whenua presence and visibility in Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland valley by using interpretation such as pou whenua, waharoa or interpretation panels (Years 3, 5 and 10).

Recreation values

8. Investigated, in partnership with Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu, the feasibility of developing options for geothermal heat exchange opportunities at Welcome Flat Hut (Year 5).
9. Collated and analysed evidence of use demand and visitor satisfaction for Nōti Hinetamatea/Copland Track, Welcome Flat Hut and campsites and developed and prioritised actions (Year 5 and 10).

PART FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION

Part Five: Implementation

This section contains the reporting mechanisms and milestones allowing the Department, Makaawhio, Ngāi Tahu, the Westland Tai Poutini Conservation Board and the New Zealand Conservation Authority to assess if they are achieving the vision, objectives and outcomes in this Plan.

5.1 *Te Whakatinanataka, te Aroturuki, te Arotake* Implementation, monitoring, reporting and milestones

The Department uses many different tools to implement national park management plans, including:

- business planning processes, where decisions are made about priorities and resourcing for departmental activities;
- advocacy for national park values;
- working in partnership alongside Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu;
- working alongside the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board;
- working with others; and
- decisions on concessions and other authorisations.

Monitoring and reporting, using the milestones in this Plan, help determine the success of its provisions. The Department reports regularly to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu on implementing this Plan and reports annually to them on progress in achieving the milestones. The Conservation Board, in turn, reports annually to the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Additional monitoring may be identified in the Department's Statement of Intent and annual reports.

This Plan has effect from the time of approval by the New Zealand Conservation Authority until it is formally amended or reviewed in full or in part.

Amendments or partial reviews of this Plan may occur during its life, where necessitated by changing circumstances or increased knowledge, following the consultation processes set out in the National Parks Act 1980. Minor amendments may be made to the electronic version of this Plan with the approval of the New Zealand Conservation Authority where these do not materially affect the objectives or policies of this Plan or the public interest in the area concerned. Amendments necessitated by changes to legislation may also be made.

Kā Kaupapa Here/Policies

1. Report, at least annually, to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu on progress in achieving the milestones in this Plan, as a means of monitoring its implementation.
2. Report, at least annually, to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu about any additional priority ecosystem units and threatened and at-risk species identified in Westland Tai Poutini National Park for which work programmes have been approved; and report progress thereafter in meeting outputs identified in the work programme.
3. Report, at least annually, to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board on changes, additions and updates to content, information and supporting links for this Plan on the Department's website.
4. Consult with the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu on all proposals for accommodation and related facilities provided by the Department or others for public or departmental use, including any replacement, additions and extensions, and any proposal where public access will be affected.
5. Seek the agreement of the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Makaawhio and Ngāi Tahu when the Department considers an amendment or partial review of the Plan is necessary.
6. Seek the approval of the New Zealand Conservation Authority, on the recommendation of the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, for any amendments to this Plan to correct a factual error, reflect changes in legislation, update information about Westland Tai Poutini National Park, or provide clarification of a policy without altering its intent.
7. Amend the electronic version of this Plan on the Department's website within one month of any amendment or partial review being approved and promote use of the electronic version of this Plan by all users.
8. Amend the existing bylaws for Westland Tai Poutini National Park within three years of the approval of this Plan.

Kā Tohu/Milestones

1. Produced annual public reports on the effectiveness of the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan in meeting the principles of the National Parks Act 1980 and General Policy for National Parks 2005, including, but not limited to: climate change, effects of authorisations, tourism and changing user trends, changes in pest control, and other technologies used in park management (Year 3).
2. Investigated the rationalisation of existing Westland Tai Poutini National Park boundaries and addition of other areas with national park values, and initiated reclassification where necessary (Year 3).
3. Implemented the recommendations of the investigation into the rationalisation of existing Westland Tai Poutini National Park boundaries and other areas with national park values, if required (Year 5).

See the following sections of this Plan for Milestones:

- A living Treaty partnership;
- Kāti Māhaki/Kāi Tahu values;
- Natural values;
- Historic values;
- Recreation values;
- Engagement values;
- Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place;
- He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place;
- Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place.

Glossary

Any definitions from legislation or General Policy are referenced in grey below and not repeated in full. All Acts are online at www.legislation.govt.nz

A

Actively-conserved historic place

Historically significant site managed by the Department to preserve and maintain its historic features.

Activity (National Parks Act 1980: section 2)

Aerially-assisted trophy hunting

A wild animal recovery operation activity authorised under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (whether or not for hire or reward) where an aircraft is used for the following purposes, even if one or more of them is not actually achieved, and no other:

a) to carry recreational hunter(s), their guide(s), associated firearms and ammunition;
b) to actively search for wild animals with trophy potential;
c) on-the-ground guiding of the client and killing of the wild animals; and
d) recovery of such wild animals.

This activity excludes the:

i live capture and carriage of wild animals;
ii killing of any deer species during the period 23 March to 9 April and, when it falls outside this period, the four days of Easter;
iii killing and recovery of wild animals or any part thereof for supply to a New Zealand Food Safety Authority-approved processing facility; and
iv carriage or use of a shotgun.

Ahi Kā (as per section 2.1 of the Plan)

Aircraft

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth (Civil Aviation Act 1990: section 2). This includes but is not limited to the following types of aircraft: powered and non-powered; recreational and commercial; fixed-wing and rotary-wing; manned aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft; and any other aircraft that may become regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.

See also ***Aircraft, non-powered*** and ***Aircraft, remotely piloted (drones)***.

Aircraft, control line model

A model aircraft primarily controlled in flight by a single or multiple wire system operated by the person flying the aircraft and restricted to circular flights about a central point.

Aircraft, free flight model

A model aircraft with a maximum wing loading of 62 g/dm2 (20 oz/ft2), with a flight path that, once launched, is uncontrollable.

Aircraft, non-powered

Any machine not driven by a powered device, that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth. This is an inclusive definition that includes non-powered gliders, non-powered hang gliders, parachutes, balloons and any other non-powered aircraft that may become regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.

See also ***Aircraft***.

Aircraft, remotely piloted (drones)

An unmanned aircraft piloted from a remote station, excluding a kite. (Or as regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.)

Airstrip

Any specified area of national park specifically maintained for the landing and take-off of fixed-wing aircraft, which may also be used by rotary-wing aircraft. It does not include a certified aerodrome as defined by the Conservation Act 1987 or an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966.

Allocation process

The granting of all, or a proportion of, the total amount of a concession activity in a limited supply situation, in accordance with section 17ZG(2)(a) of the Conservation Act 1987.

Alpine guiding

Guided activities occurring in the alpine environment, involving day or multi day trips, including but not limited to mountaineering, ski touring, climbing, instructional courses, and excluding glacier day walking and heli-skiing.

Animal (National Parks Act 1980: section 2)

Archaeological site (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taongā Act 2014: section 6)

At risk (species)

Taxa that do not meet the criteria for any of the 'Threatened' species categories, but are declining (though buffered by a large total population size and/or a slow decline rate), biologically scarce, recovering from a previously threatened status, or survive only in relictual populations. (New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual 2008).

Authorisation (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Authorised

Approved in a statutory process.

B

Backcountry destination

Destination that provides for more challenging adventures, including popular walks and tramps, within the body of a large-scale natural setting.

Biodiversity (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Biosecurity

The Department has functions which it performs under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Building (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Bylaw (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

C

Climate change (Resource Management Act 1991: section 2)

Climate change effects

All direct and indirect effects of climate change. This includes:

a) changes in the climate system (such as temperature change, changes in rainfall patterns, sea-level rise and storm surge, ocean acidification, and changes in ocean currents);
b) secondary effects such as climate-induced changes to invasive species (the abundance, range and vigour of) and land use (includes facilities);
c) cumulative effects;
d) anthropogenic effects exacerbated by climate change (such as pollution, extraction, land-use, and sedimentation); and
e) the effects of human adaptations and mitigation actions in response to climate change (such as hydro dams, river stopbanks, and sea walls).

Commercial hunting (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Community

Any individual or group (whether statutory or non-statutory, formal or informal, commercial or non-commercial) having an interest in a particular conservation issue.

Concession (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Concessionaire (National Parks Act 1980: section 2)

Conservation (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)

Conservation boards

Their functions include overseeing the preparation of national park management plans and advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority and Director-General of the Department of Conservation on conservation matters of importance in their area. They also have an important conservation advocacy role. The relevant conservation board for this Plan is the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Conservation General Policy

A policy prepared under section 17C of the Conservation Act 1987 to provide unified policy for the implementation of the Conservation, Wildlife, Marine Reserves, Reserves, Wild Animal Control and Marine Mammals Protection Acts. It provides guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters, and all natural and historic resources managed for the purposes of those Acts, excluding reserves administered by other agencies under the Reserves Act 1977. It also provides guidance for consistent management planning for the wide range of places and resources administered or managed by the Department, including the preparation of conservation management strategies, conservation management plans and sports fish management plans.

Conservation legislation

A term that applies collectively to the statutes administered by the Department, including the Conservation Act 1987 (and the legislation listed in Schedule 1 of that Act), the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971 and the National Parks Act 1980.

Conservation management

Any activity carried out by the Minister or the Director-General (and their contractors and authorised agents) in the exercise of his or her functions, duties or powers under conservation legislation.

Conservation management strategy (CMS) (National Parks Act 1980: section 2)

Control line model aircraft

See ***Aircraft, control line model.***

Cultural (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Cultural materials

Includes plants, plant materials and materials derived from animals (including marine mammals and birds), to the extent to which the Department holds and is responsible for them, which are important to Kāi Tahu in maintaining their culture.

Cumulative effect (Resource Management Act 1991: section 3)

Customary use (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

D

Department, the

The Department of Conservation.

Destination management

A programme aimed at increasing the number of people enjoying public conservation lands and waters. It focuses the Department on five key areas for success: understanding what people want; delivering quality experiences; optimising resources; working with others; and improving marketing and promotion. Destinations are a geographic area and/or group of facilities that are the focus of a single typical visitor trip, and are categorised into Icon, Gateway, Local Treasure and Backcountry destinations. Destination management is the coordinated management of all the elements that make up a destination including its values, attractions, people, infrastructure, access and how the destination is marketed.

Director-General

The Director-General of Conservation.

Disability assist dog (Dog Control Act 1996: section 2)

E

Ecological integrity (Conservation General Policy 2005)

Ecosystem

An 'indigenous ecosystem' is comprised of indigenous species (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Ecosystem services (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Effect (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Electric power-assisted pedal cycle (E-bike)

A pedal cycle to which is attached one or more auxiliary electric propulsion motors having a combined maximum power output not exceeding 300 watts.

Emergency (for an aircraft)

A situation where a concession is not required in accordance with section 17ZF of the Conservation Act 1987 only as a result of:

a) a mechanical or structural or operational defect in the aircraft or its equipment; or
b) weather conditions or other causes not under the control of the pilot in command.

Encampment (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Endemic (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Eradicate (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Exceptional circumstances

Circumstances well outside the normal range of circumstances. They do not have to be unique or very rare, but they do need to be truly an exception rather than circumstances regularly or often encountered.

F

Facilities (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Fish (Fisheries Act 1996: section 2)

Fish & Game Council (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Fishery (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Fixed anchor

A device, such as a bolt or piton, placed permanently into rock to facilitate climbing and caving activities.

Four-wheel drive road

A road that can be traversed by a four-wheel drive vehicle capable of handling conditions including grade and side slopes, width, surface material, waterway fords, entry and exit angles to fords and depressions, and seasonal snow and ice without causing adverse effects

to the adjoining areas or the road. The road, through maintenance and managed traffic densities and/or seasonal closures, can be retained at this four-wheel drive standard, and can be shared with other vehicles, including motorbikes and mountain bikes.

See also ***Road***.

Free flight model aircraft

See ***Aircraft, free flight model.***

Freshwater fish (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

G

Game (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Game animal (Game Animal Council Act 2013: section 4)

Gateway destination

A destination that helps to introduce New Zealanders to the outdoors and allows them to learn about conservation. These destinations may provide for a diverse range of activities and include many traditional camping and tramping destinations.

General Policy for National Parks

A policy prepared under section 44 of the National Parks Act 1980 to provide unified policy for the implementation of the Act.

H

Habitat (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Hang-glider

A glider capable of being launched and landed solely using the pilot's legs, and includes para-gliders.

Herd of special interest (Game Animal Council Act 2013: section 4)

Historic and cultural heritage (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Historic area (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: section 6)

Historic place (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: section 6)

Historic resource (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Hover

An aircraft flight at a constant height and position over a surface.

Hovercraft

A motorised vessel that derives full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reaction of air against the surface of the land or water over which it operates.

I

Icon destination

A high-profile, popular destination that underpins national and international tourism, and provides memorable visitor experiences in New Zealand.

Indigenous species (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Integrated conservation management (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

An international, non-governmental organisation of heritage professionals engaged in the conservation of places of cultural heritage value and dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites. ICOMOS acts as an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee (www.icomos.org.nz).

International Council on Monuments and Sites New Zealand Charter, Te Pūmanawa o ICOMOS o Aotearoa Hei Tiaki I Ngā Taonga Whenua Heke Iho o Nehe

A set of guidelines on cultural heritage conservation, produced by ICOMOS New Zealand. The New Zealand Charter is widely used in the New Zealand heritage sector and forms a recognised benchmark for conservation standards and practice. It is used by central government ministries and departments, by local bodies in district plans and heritage management, and by practitioners as guiding principles (www.icomos.org.nz/nzcharters.htm).

Interpretation

Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of natural, historic or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media in a way that stimulates interest, increased understanding and support for conservation.

Intrinsic value (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Itinerant pilot

A pilot who lands their aircraft within the Park but not on a routine basis, such as the pilot of a private, non-commercial aircraft.

K

Kāi Tahu

The iwi of Kāi Tahu, consisting of the collective of individuals who descend from the primary hapū of Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe and Kāi Tahu being: Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Irakehu, Kāti Huirapa, Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Kāi Te Ruahikihiki.

Kaitiaki (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Kaitiakitaka/Kaitiakitanga (as per section 2.1 of the Plan)

L

Limited supply situation or opportunity

Where a limit has been placed on the total amount of a concession activity provided for within the Park.

Livestock (National Parks Act 1980: section 2)

Local authority

The local authorities relevant to this Plan are Mackenzie District Council, Ashburton District Council, Timaru District Council, Westland District Council, Canterbury Regional Council (Environment Canterbury) and West Coast Regional Council (Local Government Act 2002: section 5(1)).

Local Treasure destination

Locally important, vehicle-accessible location that provides recreation opportunities for, and grows connections with, nearby communities.

M

Mahika kai (as per section 2.1 of the Plan)

Mana (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Mātauraka/Mātauranga Māori (as per section 2.1 of the Plan)

Mauri (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Milestone

A specific action that is a measurable step towards achieving an objective or outcome.

Mining (Crown Minerals Act 1991: section 2)

Motor vehicle (includes motorised vehicle)

A motor vehicle does not include any electric power-assisted pedal cycle (Land Transport Act 1998: section 2).

Note: any motor vehicle (which includes trail and quad bikes) taken onto the Park must be registered and/or licensed, where it is required to be registered and/or licensed under the Land Transport Act 1998.

Motorised watercraft

A vessel or other watercraft that:

a) is used on or in water; and

b) is not powered solely by hand, solely by sail, or solely by a combination of hand and sail.

Mountain bike

A non-powered or non-motorised bicycle that can be used off formed roads.

N

National park lands and waters (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Native (species)

Plants and animals that have established in New Zealand without the assistance of human beings, vehicles or aircraft. This includes species that are unique to New Zealand as well as those that may be found elsewhere in the world. The words 'indigenous' and 'native' have the same meaning in this Plan.

Natural (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Natural character (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Natural hazard

Any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment (section 2: Resource Management Act 1991).

Natural quiet (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Natural resources (Conservation Act 1987: section 2)

Natural state (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Non-powered vehicle

A vehicle propelled solely by human power, and includes a mountain bike.

Non-powered watercraft

A vessel or other watercraft that:

a) is used on or in water; and

b) is powered solely by hand, solely by sail, or solely by a combination of hand and sail.

O

One-off (concession)

A concession for an activity that:

a) has easily managed minor effects;

b) complies with the relevant legislation, conservation management strategy and this national park management plan;

c) has clearly defined limits, such as the number of trips/landings;

d) does not involve permanent structures;

e) does not have a duration of more than three months; and

f) does not take place in the same location more than once in a three-year period

Outcome (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Overriding considerations (Game Animal Council Act 2013: section 4)

P

Papatipu Rūnaka

Means the papatipu rūnaka of Ngāi Tahu Whānui referred to in section 9 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

Para-glider

A hang-glider with no rigid primary structure.

Park, the

Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Participation (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Partnerships (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Personal mobility device

For the purposes of this Plan, this does not include an electric power-assisted pedal cycle (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Pest (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Place

(General Policy for National Parks 2005)

For the purposes of this Plan, the Places are: Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place, He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place and Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place.

Plan, the

Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan.

Pou whenua (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Preservation (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Priority ecosystem unit

An ecosystem unit identified through the Department's natural heritage prioritisation processes as being one of the most effective locations to work to ensure that a representative range of ecosystems is protected.

Private accommodation (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Protection (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Protocol(s) (Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998: section 281)

Public accommodation (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Public conservation lands and waters

All lands and waters administered by the Department of Conservation for their respective legislative purpose, including the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources of those areas.

R

Rāhui (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Rakatirataka (as per section 2.1 of the Plan)

Recreational freshwater fisheries (Conservation General Policy 2005)

Related facilities

Any structure or piece of equipment that is used in conjunction or association with accommodation. Examples include garages, outhouses and outdoor showers.

Relict

Population of a species whose distribution has been severely modified and disturbed with dispersed fragments remaining.

Remotely piloted aircraft

See ***Aircraft, remotely piloted.***

Restoration (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Road

A road includes any tunnel, bridge, ford, rail, watercraft, viaduct or other feature which forms part of a way that is formed or maintained for vehicle use. A road may or may not pass over a defined legal road (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

See also ***Four-wheel drive road.***

Roar period

The primary recreational deer hunting period, from 23 March to 9 April (inclusive).

Rohe (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

S

Scenic landings

A guided activity including an aircraft landing where passengers disembark and are accompanied by the pilot for a duration of approximately 10 minutes.

Site (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Species (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Sports fish (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Statement of Intent (SOI)

A document that sets out a rolling four-year direction for the Department. Its primary purpose is to enable Ministers, select committees, and the central and audit agencies that support them to assess the performance of government departments.

Structure (Resource Management Act 1991: section 2)

T

Takata/Tangata whenua (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Takiwā (Conservation General Policy 2005)

Taoka/Taonga (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Taoka/Taonga species (Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998: section 287) See per section 2.1 of the Plan

Taoka/Taonga tūturu (Protected Objects Act 1975: section 2)

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio

Representative body of a Kāi Tahu papatipu rūnaka, whose takiwā is centred at Makaawhio and extends from the south bank of the Pouerua River to Piopiotahi and inland to the Main Divide together with a shared interest with Te Runaka o Kati Waewae in the area situated between the north bank of the Pouerua River and the south bank of the Hokitika River.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

The representative tribal body of Ngāi Tahu whānui established as a body corporate on 20 April 1996 under section 6 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

Threatened (species)

Includes all species categorised as 'Nationally Critical', 'Nationally Endangered' or 'Nationally Vulnerable' under the New Zealand Threat Classification System 2008.

Tikaka/Tikanga (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Translocation

Movement by human intervention of a species from place to place, usually with the intention of improving the status of the species.

U

Under control (dogs)

a) Not causing nuisance or danger to:
   i people, or
   ii any indigenous fauna; and
b) Able to respond immediately and appropriately to controls including a leash, voice commands, hand signals or whistles.

Utilities (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

V

Vehicle (Land Transport Act 1998: section 2)

Visitor

In this Plan, visitors are people using areas and facilities managed by the Department. They include adults and children from both New Zealand and overseas, and they may either arrange their own visit or use the services of a concessionaire.

W

Wāhi tapu (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: section 6)

Waka

Canoe

Wetlands (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Wild animal (Wild Animal Control Act 1977: section 2)

Wildlife (Wildlife Act 1953: section 2)

World Heritage Site (General Policy for National Parks 2005)

Appendices

Appendix 1

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 – relating to Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Protocols on the Department of Conservation's interaction with Ngāi Tahu on specified issues (Clause 12.12, Deed of Settlement, 1997).

Notification of the issue of Protocols

Under section 282 (4) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 the Minister of Conservation hereby notifies that she has issued Protocols on behalf of the Crown regarding the Department of Conservation's interaction with Ngāi Tahu on specified issues, and that the Protocols as set out in the Schedule hereto were issued on 22 October 1998.

Schedule

1 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of the Conservation Act 1987 is to manage natural and historic resources under that Act and the Acts in the First Schedule of the Conservation Act. Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires that the Act be so interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

1.2 The Director-General has certain management responsibilities in terms of legislation and can only delegate or share responsibility for decisions s/he makes within the limits of his/her legislation. However, in making such decisions, the Director-General will provide Te Rūnanga the opportunity for input, consistent with section 4, in its policy, planning and decision-making processes on the matters set out in these Protocols.

1.3 These Protocols apply across the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā, which spans four Regions of the Department.

1.4 Both the Department and Te Rūnanga are seeking a relationship consistent with the Treaty principle of partnership that achieves, over time, the conservation policies, actions and outcomes sought by both Te Rūnanga and the Department, as set out in this document.

2 Purpose of Protocols

2.1 These Protocols are issued pursuant to section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and clause 12.12 of the 1997 Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Ngāi Tahu, which specifies the following:

2.1.1 Definitions

Protocol means a statement in writing, issued by the Crown through the Minister of Conservation to Te Rūnanga, which sets out:

a) how the Department of Conservation will exercise its functions, powers, and duties in relation to specified matters within the Ngāi Tahu Claim Area; and

b) how the Department of Conservation will, on a continuing basis, interact with Te Rūnanga and provide for Te Rūnanga's input into its decision-making process.

2.1.2 Authority to Issue, Amend or Cancel Protocols

Pursuant to section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Minister of Conservation may, from time to time issue, amend, and cancel Protocols.

2.1.3 Issue of Protocols

On the Settlement Date (as defined in section 8 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) the Crown has agreed through the Minister of Conservation to issue Protocols in this form on the following matters:

a) cultural materials;
b) freshwater fisheries;
c) culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu;
d) historic resources;
e) Resource Management Act 1991 involvement; and
f) visitor and public information.

2.1.4 Protocols subject to Crown Obligations

Pursuant to section 283 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Protocols are issued and amended, subject to, and without restriction upon:

a) the obligations of the Minister of Conservation and the Department of Conservation to discharge their respective functions, powers, and duties in accordance with existing law and Government policy from time to time; and
b) the Crown's powers to amend policy, and introduce legislation amending existing law.

This clause is not intended to indicate, and should not be interpreted as indicating, any agreement by Te Rūnanga to any amendment to policy which would adversely affect the redress provided by the Crown pursuant to the Settlement Deed or the ability of either party to fulfil its obligations expressed in the Settlement Deed.

2.1.5 Noting of Protocols on CMS

Pursuant to section 284 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

a) The existence of Protocols, once issued, and as amended from time to time, including a definition of Protocols as set out in section 281 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and a summary of the terms of issue of Protocols, must be noted in conservation management strategies, conservation management plans and national park management plans affecting the Ngāi Tahu Claim Area; and
b) Noting of Protocols pursuant to section 284(1) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 is for the purpose of public notice only and is not an amendment to the relevant strategies or plans for the purposes of section 17I of the Conservation Act 1987 or section 46 of the National Parks Act 1980.

2.1.6 Enforceability of Protocols

Pursuant to section 285 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

a) The Minister of Conservation must comply with a Protocol as long as it remains in force;
b) If the Minister of Conservation fails unreasonably to comply with a Protocol, Te Rūnanga may, subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950, enforce the Protocol by way of public law action against the Minister of Conservation;
c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), damages are not available as a remedy for a failure to comply with a Protocol; and

d) This clause does not apply to any guidelines which are developed pursuant to a Protocol.

2.1.7 Limitation of Rights

Pursuant to section 286 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, except as expressly provided in the Deed of Settlement, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, or in a Protocol, a Protocol does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, land held, managed, or administered under the Conservation Act 1987 or a statute listed in the First Schedule of that Act.

3 Implementation and communication

3.1 The Department will seek to establish and maintain communication with Te Rūnanga and its Papatipu Rūnanga on a continuing basis by:

a) maintaining at the Regional level, with the assistance of Te Rūnanga, information provided on Papatipu Rūnanga, their office holders and addresses; and

b) providing reasonable opportunities for Te Rūnanga and Papatipu Rūnanga to meet with Department managers and staff.

3.2 The Protocols provide for ongoing implementation of a range of matters, as well as Specific Projects which will require resourcing. It is not intended that all of the Specific Projects listed in these Protocols will be implemented in any one year. Implementation will be over time. Where these Protocols refer to Specific Projects that require resourcing, their implementation will be subject to provision being made in the relevant business plan. The process for the Department implementing any particular Specific Project in a business year will be as follows:

a) The Department will meet with Te Rūnanga in each Regional and at National level annually to identify priorities for undertaking Specific Projects as listed in these protocols for the upcoming business year;

b) The identified priorities will be taken forward by the Department into its business planning process at the Regional and National levels and considered along with other priorities;

c) The decision on whether any Specific Projects will be funded in any business year will be made by the Director and the Deputy Director General;

d) The Department will advise Te Rūnanga of the outcome of this process; and

e) Te Rūnanga and the Department will then meet again, if required, to finalise a work plan for implementation of the Specific Projects in that business year, in accordance with the resources which have been allocated in the business plan. The Department will apply the allocated resources to give effect to that work plan, subject to unforeseen management requirements which may arise from time to time, such as emergencies, adverse weather, staff shortages or reallocation of resources directed by the Minister.

3.3 The Department will:

a) Meet with Te Rūnanga to review implementation of these Protocols and to deal with the matters in clause 3.2; four times per annum, unless otherwise agreed, in each Regional Office, twice per annum at regional level, and at least once per annum at Chief Executive level;

b) As far as reasonably practicable, train relevant staff on these Protocols and provide ongoing training as required; and

c) As far as reasonably practicable, brief Conservation Board and NZCA members on these Protocols and the Ngāi Tahu Settlement, and provide ongoing information as required.

4 Cultural materials

4.1 For the purpose of these Protocols, cultural materials are defined as:

i plants, plant materials; and

ii materials derived from animals, marine mammals or birds,

to the extent to which the Department holds and is responsible for them, and which are important to Ngāi Tahu in maintaining their culture.

4.2 Current legislation means that generally some form of concession or permit is required for any gathering of cultural materials.

4.3 The Department will:

a) Have particular regard to Te Rūnanga's cultural use policy (Kawa Hua Taiao) as it relates to the Department's activities, and other relevant Te Rūnanga statements of policy produced from time to time.

b) Consider requests from members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui for the customary use of cultural materials in accordance with the appropriate legislation.

c) Agree, where reasonably practicable, for Ngāi Tahu to have access to cultural materials which become available as a result of Departmental operations such as track maintenance or clearance or culling of species.

d) Consult with Te Rūnanga in circumstances where there are competing requests from non-Ngāi Tahu persons or entities for the use of cultural materials, for example for scientific research purposes, to see if the cultural and scientific or other needs can be reconciled before the Department makes a decision in respect of those requests.

4.4 Specific projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga to:

a) Develop and implement guidelines for each Regional Office within the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā that help define levels of customary use of cultural materials, and set conditions, after consideration of tikangā, to be met for gathering;

b) Identify local sources of plants and provide advice to Te Rūnanga with respect to the establishment by Te Rūnanga of cultivation sites; and

c) Establish Departmental cultural materials banks for cultural materials which have come into the Department's possession, and guidelines for their use.

5 Freshwater fisheries

5.1 The Department has a statutory role in advocating the conservation of aquatic life and freshwater fisheries generally. Its advocacy for freshwater biota, aquatic habitats and fish passage in all areas is primarily taken via statutory planning processes provided by the Resource Management Act 1991.

5.2 Section 48B of the Conservation Act 1987 (inserted by section 305 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) provides the power to promulgate regulations providing for customary Māori fishing rights with respect to freshwater fisheries within South Island Fisheries Waters. Pursuant to clause 12.14.11(e) of the Deed of Settlement such regulations are to be promulgated as soon as practicable, and in any event no later than two years after Settlement Date. Besides generally consulting with Te Rūnanga and providing for its

participation in the conservation and management of customary freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats, the Department will consult with, and have particular regard to the advice of, Te Rūnanga in its capacity as an Advisory Committee appointed under section 56 of the Conservation Act in all matters concerning the management and conservation by the Department of Conservation of Taonga Fish Species (as defined in section 297 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) within the Ngāi Tahu Claim Area. This obligation does not derogate from the obligations of the Department under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1998 to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.

5.3 Advisory Committee

The Department will, in relation to the Taonga Fish Species and as far as reasonably practicable, provide the Advisory Committee with all relevant information to enable it to give informed advice, and will meet with the Advisory Committee at Regional Office level as necessary to give effect to the Deed of Settlement and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

5.4 Customary freshwater fisheries regulations

The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to:

a) Provide for Te Rūnanga participation in the development and promulgation of customary freshwater fishing regulations by:
   i Establishing a joint working group;
   ii Setting terms of reference for that working group;
   iii Setting timelines for progress; and
   iv Providing information to Te Rūnanga in a timely manner and allowing Te Rūnanga an opportunity to comment.

5.5 Specific Projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga to:

a) Develop and implement guidelines for the Department with respect to the promotion of compliance with customary freshwater fisheries regulations;
b) Develop and implement guidelines for the Department with respect to monitoring the efficacy of the customary freshwater fisheries regulations at regular intervals; and
c) Develop and implement guidelines for the Department with respect to sharing accumulated management information and research data on customary freshwater fisheries with Te Rūnanga.

5.6 Other matters

The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to provide for active participation by Te Rūnanga in the conservation, management and research of customary freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats by:

a) Seeking to identify areas for cooperation in advocacy, consistent with clause 9, focusing on fish passage, minimum flows, protection of riparian vegetation and habitats, water quality improvement and in the restoration, rehabilitation or enhancement of customary freshwater fisheries and their freshwater habitats; and
b) Consulting with Te Rūnanga in developing or contributing to research programmes that aim to improve the understanding of the biology of customary freshwater fisheries and their environmental and habitat requirements. The Department

confirms that it regards Te Rūnanga as a possible science provider or collaborator for research projects funded or promoted by the Department in the same manner as other potential providers or collaborators.

5.7 Specific Projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga to:

a) Conduct research to establish and address ecosystem threats to specified customary freshwater fisheries including barriers to migration, habitat loss and exotic species interaction;

b) Contribute to the resolution of eel management issues, in particular, the administration of the fish passage regulations in the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations, the promotion of the installation of effective fish passes where necessary and monitoring of their effects, by participating in discussions with Te Rūnanga and Te Waka a Māui me ona Toka Mahi Tuna; and

c) Identify the need for, and where necessary prepare, management plans for freshwater fisheries management.

6 Culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu

6.1 As part of an integrated management regime, or because a species population has risen to become an ecological pest, it may from time to time be necessary for the Department to carry out a cull of a protected species under the Wildlife Act 1953. The Department recognises that Te Rūnanga is interested in such operations in the following ways:

a) the carrying out of such a cull where the species to be culled is causing or is likely to cause ecological damage to species or habitats of particular significance to Ngāi Tahu;

b) the methods to be used in such culls; and

c) cultural materials arising from the cull.

6.2 The Department will:

a) Have regard to any requests initiated by Te Rūnanga for the carrying out of culling operations;

b) Consult with, and have particular regard to the views of, Te Rūnanga before deciding to carry out a cull of protected species on land administered by the Department, in respect of the reasons for the cull and the method proposed to be used; and

c) In situations where either a Fish and Game Council or a Regional Council intend to carry out a cull of protected species or game bird and the Department has a statutory role in the process, request the relevant body to consult with Te Rūnanga before carrying out any such cull.

7 Historic Resources

7.1 The Minister acknowledges the importance to Ngāi Tahu of their wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to them. Liaison with Te Rūnanga is important in the management of those places containing sites of historic and cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu, including places of settlement, horticulture, natural resource harvesting, warfare, communication, and places of cultural and spiritual connection.

7.2 The Department notes that non-disclosure of locations of places known to Ngāi Tahu is a practice used by Ngāi Tahu to preserve the sanctity of a place. Respecting the principle of confidentiality brings management difficulties of a particular kind. Where information

is not available, management practices which (unintentionally) contravene the cultural value associated with a specific site, may be put in place. Where reasonably practicable, the Department will respect the principle of confidentiality that applies to wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu. The primary responsibility for identifying and assessing Ngāi Tahu heritage values rests with Te Rūnanga.

7.3 The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to:

a) Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that Ngāi Tahu values attaching to identified wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu managed by the Department are respected by the Department, for example, by the Department giving consideration to impacts from visitor numbers, facilities and services;

b) Manage, as far as reasonably practicable, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu according to the standards of conservation practice outlined in the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 1993;

c) Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that when issuing concessions giving authority for other parties to manage land administered by the Department, those parties manage the land according to the standards of conservation practice outlined in the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 1993;

d) Have particular regard to relevant Te Rūnanga policies, including those relating to Koiwi Tangāta (unidentified human remains) and Archaeological and Rock Art Sites;

e) Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that it uses Ngāi Tahu's cultural information only with the consent of Te Rūnanga; and

f) When issuing concessions to carry out activities on the land administered by the Department, request that the concessionaire consult with Te Rūnanga before using Ngāi Tahu's cultural information.

7.4 Specific Projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to:

a) Develop and implement guidelines for the identification, inventory and management by the Department of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu that take into consideration the traditional uses and practices of Ngāi Tahu and are, where reasonably practicable, consistent with Ngāi Tahu tikangā;

b) Identify and actively protect specified wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga or other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu on land administered by the Department;

c) Develop and implement guidelines for the active protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu;

d) Identify cooperative projects covering a range of options for the protection and management of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu;

e) Develop and implement guidelines relating to the use of Ngāi Tahu's knowledge of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance of Ngāi Tahu, including the use of this information by the Department; and

f) Consult with and seek participation from Te Rūnanga with respect to research, survey or inventory projects that relate specifically to wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to them.

8 Visitor and public information

8.1 In providing public information and interpretation services and facilities for visitors on the land it manages, the Department recognises the importance to Ngāi Tahu of their cultural, spiritual, traditional and historic values.

8.2 The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to encourage respect for Ngāi Tahu values by:

a) As far as reasonably practicable, seeking to raise public awareness of positive conservation partnerships developed between Te Rūnanga, the Department and other stakeholders, for example, by way of publications, presentations and seminars;

b) Consulting on the provision of interpretation and visitor facilities (if any) at wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic or cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu;

c) Ensuring, as far as reasonably practicable, that Department information on new panels, signs, and visitor publications includes Te Rūnanga perspectives and references to the significance of the sites to Ngāi Tahu, where appropriate, including the use of traditional Ngāi Tahu place names; and

d) Encouraging Te Rūnanga participation in the Department's volunteer and conservation events programmes.

8.3 Specific Projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to:

a) Develop and implement guidelines on the provision of information and interpretation facilities and services for visitors, so as to identify and consider issues of concern to Te Rūnanga;

b) Consider possibilities for Te Rūnanga to contribute to visitor appreciation of the cultural value of sites of cultural and historic significance to Ngāi Tahu managed by the Department; and

c) Provide information to education providers, including kōhanga reo and kura kaupapa Māori, for the development of educational resources on conservation issues and associated Ngāi Tahu values.

9 Resource Management Act

9.1 Te Rūnanga and the Department both have concerns with the effects of activities controlled and managed under the Resource Management Act. These include effects on:

a) wetlands;
b) riparian management;
c) effects on freshwater fish habitat;
d) water quality management;
e) protection of historic resources; and
f) protection of indigenous vegetation and habitats.

9.2 From time to time, Te Rūnanga and the Department will seek to identify further issues of mutual interest for discussion. It is recognised that their concerns in relation to any particular resource management issue may diverge and that each of them will continue to make separate submissions.

9.3 The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at National and Regional levels to discuss the general approach that will be taken by each of Te Rūnanga and the Department in respect of advocacy under the Resource Management Act, and seek to identify their respective priorities and issues of mutual concern.

9.4 The Department will:

a) Have regard to the priorities and issues of mutual concern identified in clause 9.3(a) in making decisions in respect of advocacy under the Resource Management Act.

b) Make non-confidential resource information available to Te Rūnanga to assist in improving the effectiveness of Resource Management Act advocacy work at the Papatipu Rūnanga level.

10 Amendment and review provisions from the Deed

10.1 Amendment and Cancellation of Protocols

Pursuant to section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

a) Protocols may be amended or cancelled by the Minister of Conservation, from time to time at the initiative of either the Crown or Te Rūnanga;

b) The Minister of Conservation may amend or cancel Protocols only after consulting Te Rūnanga and having regard to its views; and

c) As soon as reasonably practicable after the amendment, or cancellation of a Protocol, the Minister of Conservation must notify such amendment, or cancellation in the Gazette.

Dated at Wellington this 26 day of July 2001
MATT ROBSON, for SANDRA LEE, Minister of Conservation.
(NZ Gazette 2001, page 2171)

Appendix 2

Prescriptions for managing visitor management zones in Westland Tai Poutini National Park

See Map 4 of visitor management zones in Westland Tai Poutini National Park.

Setting	Urban	Rural	Front country	Backcountry-accessible and walk-in	Remote
General description	• Areas inside or on the periphery of urban areas • Typically includes a historic or cultural site	• Remnant native forest, wetlands, marine reserves and historic or cultural sites in areas dominated by farmland and plantation forest	• Where the majority of visits occur; typically small areas, scattered within or on the periphery of large relatively natural areas • Includes the vicinity of main 'scenic' roads passing through public conservation lands • Often focused on a particular attraction	• Large-scale natural settings generally accessed first through front country • Includes popular walks and tramps set within large-scale natural settings and/or that access other settings	• Catchments beyond the backcountry zone, forming the wild lands in the interior of large protected areas, with basic low-use tracks, marked routes and huts in some places
Accessibility	• Enabled for people of most ages and abilities	• Typically via sealed and unsealed roads, and in some cases by boat • Enabled for people of most ages or abilities	• Readily accessible areas, usually via sealed roads or scheduled ferry or air services • Mostly by car, but also tour buses and guided parties to some sites • Enabled for people of most ages and abilities	• People will have travelled some distance to reach these settings • 'Backcountry accessible' focuses on unsealed roads, four-wheel drive roads, navigable waters and aircraft landing sites • Motorised ground access generally restricted to roads and designated routes • 'Backcountry walk-in' is focused beyond the influence of motorised access	• Typically 5 or more hours travel on foot from front country • Access supported by air or watercraft in some areas

Setting	Urban	Rural	Front country	Backcountry-accessible and walk-in	Remote
Predominant visitor groups	• Short-stop travellers and day visitors	• Short-stop travellers, day visitors and over-nighters	• Predominantly short-stop travellers, day visitors and over-nighters • Other visitors in transition to backcountry and remote settings	• Predominantly 'backcountry comfort seekers' and 'backcountry adventurers'	• 'Backcountry adventurers' and 'remoteness seekers'
Predominant destination categories	• Icon, Gateway and Local Treasure	• Icon, Gateway and Local Treasure	• Icon, Gateway and Local Treasure	• Predominantly Icon, Gateway and Backcountry	• Predominantly backcountry
Facility setting	High-standard footpaths, cycleways and modified landscapes High degree of control via information and direction signs, and barriers	Short walks, campsites and picnic areas, for a range of ages and abilities High degree of control via information and direction signs, and barriers	Good quality facilities, services and easy access Sometimes the origin for tramping tracks and routes, with signs and information to make this transition clear High degree of control via information and direction signs, and barriers	A range of facility standards, including any designated vehicle routes, and popular walks and tramping tracks Evidence of control limited to essential directional signs and barriers on Great Walks, and where there are significant hazards	Basic huts, bridges, low-use tracks and marked routes Evidence of control is limited to essential signs
Desired visitor experience and interactions	Varying, from activities with large groups, time with small groups/families, some time away from other groups and, in some cases, solitude			Generally some time away from other groups and, in some cases, solitude Occasional encounters with organised groups Generally accepting of occasional intrusion of noise	Reasonable expectation of isolation from sights, sounds and activities of other people Interaction with few other groups Considerable self-reliance on backcountry skills
Preferred maximum party size	What is socially appropriate Conforming concessions schedule – 15 people	50 people Conforming concessions schedule – 15 people	15 people 50 people for periodic tour parties Conforming concessions schedule – 15 people	15 people	8 people
Concessions operations	Concessionaire activity may be permitted in all these visitor management zones, subject to conditions to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including compliance with criteria within this table; the outcomes and policies for Part Three and policies in Part Four apply Concessionaire client activities should not be advantaged or disadvantaged compared with those for non-concessionaire visitors, unless there is a specified reason for different management; the outcomes and policies for Part Three and policies in Part Four apply				
Concessions effects management	Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects		Avoid or mitigate adverse effects	Avoid adverse effects	
Aircraft management	Aircraft access for visitor use purpose should not be approved other than in accordance with Policy 3.2.2 in and the outcomes and policies in Part Four.				

Appendix 3

Taoka species in Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Birds

Māori name	Common English name	Scientific name
kāhu	Australasian harrier	*Circus approximans*
kākā	South Island kākā	*Nestor meridionalis meridionalis*
kākāriki	New Zealand parakeet	*Cyanorampbus* spp.
kakaruai	South Island robin	*Petroica australis australis*
kārearea	New Zealand falcon	*Falco novaeseelandiae*
karoro	black-backed gull	*Larus dominicanus*
kea	kea	*Nestor notabilis*
kōau	black shag little shag	*Phalacrocorax carbo* *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris*
koekoeā	long-tailed cuckoo	*Eudynamys taitensis*
kōparapara or korimako	bellbird	*Anthornis melanura*
kōtare	kingfisher	*Halcyon sancta*
kōtuku	white heron	*Egretta alba*
kōwhiowhio	blue duck	*Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos*
kūkupa/kererū	New Zealand woodpigeon	*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*
kururwhenga/kuruwhengi	New Zealand shoveller	*Anas rhynchotis*
mātā	fernbird	*Bowdleria punctate punctata*
miromiro	South Island tomtit	*Petroica macrocephala*
pākura/pūkeko	Pukeko	*Porphyrio porphyrio*
pārera	grey duck	*Anas superciliosa*
pīhoihoi	New Zealand pipit	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*
pīpīwharauroa	shining cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx lucidus*
pīwakawaka	South Island fantail	*Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa*
pūtakitaki	paradise shelduck	*Tadorna variegata*
riroriro	grey warbler	*Gerygone igata*
rowi	Ōkārito brown kiwi	*Apteryx mantelli*
ruru koukou	morepork	*Ninox novaeseelandiae*
tara terns	terns	*Sterna* spp.
tete	grey teal	*Anas gracilis*
tititipounamu	South Island rifleman	*Acanthisitta chloris chloris*
tūī	tui	*Prosthemadera novaseseelandiae*
weka	Western weka	*Gallirallus Australia australis*

Plants

Māori name	Common English name	Scientific name
akatorotoro	white rata	*Metrosideros perforata*
aruhe	fernroot (bracken)	*Pteridium aquilinum var. esculentum*
harakeke	flax	*Phormium tenax*
horoeka	lancewood	*Pseudopanax crassifolius*
houhi	mountain ribbonwood	*Hoheria lyallii* and *H. glabata*
kahikatea	kahikatea/white pine	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
kāmahi	kamahi	*Weinnannia racemosa*
kāpuka	broadleaf	*Griselinia littoralis*
karaeopirita	supplejack	*Ripogonum scandens*
karamū	coprosma	*Coprosma robusta*
kātote	tree fern	*Cyathea smithii*
kiekie	kiekie	*Freycinetia baueriana* subsp.
koromiko/kōkōmuka	koromiko	*Hebe salicifolia*
kōtukutuku	tree fuchsia	*Fuchsia excorticata*
kōwhai/kōhai	kowhai	*Sophora microphylla*
mamuka	tree fern	*Cyathea medullaris*
mānia	sedge	*Carex lucida*
mānuka/kahikātoa	tea-tree	*Leptospermum scoparium*
māpou	red matipo	*Myrsine australis*
matai	matai black pine	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*
miro	miro brown pine	*Podocarpus ferrugineus*
pānako	species of fern	*Aspenium obtusatum*
pātōtara	dwarf mingimingi	*Leucopogon fraseri*
pingao	pingao	*Desmoschoenus spiralis*
pōkākā	pokaka	*Elaeocarpus hookerianus*
rātā	southern rātā	*Metrosideros umbellate*
raupō	bulrush	*Typha angustifolia*
rautāwhiri/kōhūhū	black matipo/Māpou	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*
rimu	rimu red pine	*Dacrydium cypressinum*
taramea	speargrass/spaniard	*Aciphylla* spp.
tawai	silver beech	*Nothofagus* spp.
ti rākau/te Kōuka	cabbage tree	*Cordyline australis*
tikumu	mountain daisy	*Celmisia semicordata*
toatoa	mountain toatoa/celery pine	*Phyllocladus alpinus*
toetoe	toetoe	*Cortaderia richardii*
tōtara	totara	*Podocarpus totara*
tutu	tutu	*Coriaria* spp.
whaririki	mountain flax	*Phormium cookianum*
whinau	hinau	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*
wīwī	rushes	*Juncus* all indigenous *Juncus* spp and *Juncus maritimus*

Marine mammals

Māori name	Common English name	Scientific name
kekeno	New Zealand fur seal	*Arctocephalus forsteri*

Taonga fish species

Māori name	Common English name	Scientific name
koeke	common shrimp	*Palaemon affinis*
Kōkopu/hawai	giant bully	*Gobiomorphus gobioides*
Paraki/Ngaiore	common smelt	*Retropinna retropinna*
Piripiripōhatu	Torrentfish	*Cheimarrichthys fosteri*
Taiwharu	Giant kōkopu	*Galaxias argenteus*

Appendix 4

Ecosystem units in Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Site	Values	Current approach
Ngā Puna Ora (Lowlands) Place		
Saltwater (PEU)	• Brown mudfish • Fernbird Extensive dense conifer forest on low-relief glacial outwash terraces, with inland lakes, an extensive coastal lagoon. Extensive wetlands (pakihi) and includes Lake Rotokino. Podocarp forest with abundant rimu and occasional miro, kāmahi, quintinia, southern rātā and locally Hall's tōtara and kahikatea, in the Westland beech gap.	Future site for rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi and pest control
Ōkārito North (PEU)	• Rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi – endemic • Brown mudfish • Bittern • Fernbird Extensive dense conifer forests on glacial outwash terraces of low relief; conifer-broadleaved forests on dissected outwash; extensive coastal lagoon (Ōkārito Lagoon) along with wetlands (pakihi) and low coastal vegetation. Includes Waitangiroto River. Podocarp forest with abundant rimu and occasional miro, kāmahi, quintinia, southern rātā and locally Hall's tōtara and kahikatea. Wetland: Scrub with abundant manuka and occasional species of *Olearia, Coprosma* and *Dracophyllum* and species of *Baumea, Lepidosperma, Carex, Juncus*, locally abundant tangle fern, *Schoenus pauciflorus, Sphagnum*, stunted harakeke, and species of *Astelia* and *Gahnia*. Locally includes bog pine, silver pine and pink pine.	Rat/stoat/possum control, including trapping on spit by community. Benefits plants, animals and ecosystems. Weed control Manage rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi Future for deer control Potential for future management of bittern and fernbird
Ōkārito South (PEU)	• Rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi – endemic • Kea • Ōkārito gecko – endemic • Flightless and terrestrial dytiscid beetle – endemic Extensive dense conifer and conifer-broadleaved forests, lakes (Lake Mapourika/Mapouriki), wetlands of (pakihi) and coastal lagoons (3 and 5 mile lagoons) on dissected glacial outwash terraces; low vegetation along the coastal fringe. Adjoining Waiau Marine Reserve. Podocarp, broadleaved forest of rimu, Hall's tōtara, locally with kāmahi, quintinia, mountain celery pine, pahautea, silver pine and pokaka. Locally also includes beech (hard, silver and mountain). Wetlands including: Oioi restiad – rushland/reedland, manuka, tanglefern scrub/fernland, and flaxland of abundant harakeke often with toetoe, species of *Carex* (e.g. pukio) and *Baumea*, kiokio and occasional wetland scrub, treeland of cabbage tree, *Coprosma* spp., manuka, and locally weeping matipo and *Olearia virgata*.	Rat/stoat/possum control This control benefits lots of plants and animals and ecosystems. Weed control Manage rowi/Ōkārito brown kiwi Future deer control Future work with gecko
Lake Wahapō and delta above it		Lake weed and pest fish surveys Weed control
Waiho/Waiau Loop		Prevent livestock getting in

Waiho/Waiau River (PEU)	• Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka stronghold • *Pimeleocoris roseus* (bug) • *Notoreas perornata subspecies Waiho* (moth) Extensive forest on alluvial sources; Podocarp forest with abundant kahikatea with occasional rimu, silver pine and kāmahi. Locally includes southern rātā, pahautea and pokaka	Weed control Fencing Exclosures for ecosystem and broom Moth and bug survey Future deer and hare control
Cook River lower (PEU)	• Fernbird Extensive braided river habitat, primary successions of grassland and scrub, and wetland (Meyer Swamp) in the lower Cook River/ Te Weheka.	Weed control (with some work by concessionaire) Livestock control Future deer and hare control Future managing for fernbird
Omoeroa Flat (PEU)		No current animal pest threat Weed control alongside road to prevent spread
Ōmoera Range		No current animal pest threat Weed control alongside road to prevent spread. Potential release site for rowi/ Ōkārito brown kiwi if pest control established
Lake Matheson/ Kairaumati		Lake weed and pest fish surveys Weed control on margins
Sandfly Beach wetland system		Not threatened by any processes.
Lake Gault/ Skiffington Swamp		Weed control
Waikūkupa River valley		Weed control
Quinlan/ Waikowhai Creek wetland		Weed control
He Tiritiri o te Moana (Glaciers) Place		
Cooks Saddle (PEU)		No current animal pest threat pest control Weed control alongside road to prevent spread
Franz Josef (PEU)	• Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka Montane forest: Broadleaved forest of abundant kāmahi, southern rātā and occasional Hall's tōtara, and locally pahautea, pink pine, quintinia, broadleaf, *Olearia lacunosa*, mountain neinei and three-finger. Sub-alpine low forest, scrub of wide range of local variants with a range of species of *Olearia, Brachyglottis, Pseudopanax, Dracophyllum, Hebe, Coprosma, Hoheria*, montane podocarp trees, manuka and whaririki. Tall tussock grassland, shrubland of abundant *Chionochloa pallens* ssp. *pilosa* locally with *C. rigida* subsp. *amara* and *C. crassiuscula* and species of *Hebe* and *Dracophyllum* with areas of talus, boulderfield and bluffs. Gravelfield/stonefield, mixed species cushionfield.	Possum control planned Weed control Tahr control Also needs deer and hare control Future managing specifically for Carmichaelia juncea/ mākaka broom

Fox Glacier (PEU)	• Carmichaelia juncea/mākaka stronghold • *Ranunculus godleyanus* (plant) • Rock wren/tuke • *Microtis aff. Unifolia* (plant) • *Powelliphanta rossiana* 'Fox' Endemic (snail) Similar lowland forest to alpine sequences to the Copland site, but with the addition of complex lowland primary successional sequences in valley floor driven by Fox Glacier advance/retreat cycles. Connects downstream to Cook River Lower. Also has tahr control on either side (1.6 site 'Callery to Paringa – Alpine'). Podocarp, broadleaved forest of abundant kāmahi with emergent rimu, miro and occasional southern rātā, locally Hall's tōtara and quintinia. Often broadleaved trees are dominant on steep sites, abundant kāmahi, southern rātā and occasional Hall's tōtara, and locally pahautea, pink pine, quintinia, broadleaf, *Olearia lacunosa*, mountain neinei and three-finger. Gravelfield/stonefield, mixed species cushionfield that include a diversity of grasses, small herbs and sub-shrubs including *Aciphylla, Agrostis, Brachyscome, Brachyglottis, Celmisia, Chionochloa australis, Epilobium, Gaultheria, Gentianella, Hebe, Ourisia, Poa, Ranunculus.*	Possum control planned Weed control Tahr control but future deer and hare control Monitoring of Microtis unifolia Future management of broom, rockwren and snail
Alpine areas outside PEUs		Tahr control
Ōhinetamatea/Karangarua (Valleys) Place		
Copland	• Carmichaelia juncea (plant) (sort of endemic, definitely stronghold) • Kea • *Powelliphanta rossiana* 'Fox' (snail) Endemic (streamed for survey – known location includes here) Sub-catchment containing conifer-broadleaved forest sequence typical of beech-gap over wide altitudinal range, with montane scrub, sub-alpine grasslands, and alpine tops rising to Mount Sefton on the Main Divide. Abundant rimu, kāmahi, southern rātā and occasional Hall's tōtara, and locally pahautea, pink pine, quintinia, broadleaf, *Olearia lacunosa*, mountain neinei and three-finger. Abundant kāmahi, southern rātā and occasional Hall's tōtara, and locally pahautea, pink pine, quintinia, broadleaf, *Olearia lacunosa*, mountain neinei and three-finger. Strongly browser-modified in past.	Possum control Weed control Tahr control Future deer and hare control Future management of broom, kea and snail
Alpine areas outside of 1.1 sites Lowland part to Regina Creek		Tahr control Aerial control as part of Copland operation

Appendix 5

List of Geopreservation Sites in Westland Tai Poutini National Park

Westland Tai Poutini National Park	Of national significance because of the protected land status and international significance due to Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area.
Geopreservation Sites (as listed by the Geoscience Scoeity of New Zealand)	
Callery Gorge	A sawcut gorge of particular interest because of its associated history. Of national importance.
Cook River Mouth Lateral Moraine	Glacial – very spectacular example in an area rick in lateral moraine. Lateral moraine extending north and south of the Cook River/Te Weheka. Of national importance.
Cook Valley Moraine Loops	Glacial, terminal moraine. A very good example showing a sequence of moraine loops in terminal moraine. Upper Cook Valley – 1 km northwest of La Perouse Glacier. Of regional or local importance.
Douglas Moraine Wall	Glacial, a spectacular and well defined moraine wall. On either side of Douglas Glacier. Of international importance.
Fox Glacier Glacierised Surfaces	Glacial, snout of Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe – an area of glacierised surfaces. Of national importance.
Fox Glacier Rockfall	Mass movement – a good but small example of rock fall. Of regional or local importance.
Franz Josef Glacierised Surfaces	Glacial, well preserved surface recently exposed by retreat of glacier. Of national importance.
La Perouse Moraine	Glacial moraine. Located at the head of La Perouse Glacier in Balfour Range. Of national importance.
Hare Mare Alpine Fault thrust	An exposure of the Alpine Fault overthrust with exposures of mylonites and cataclasites. On Hare Mare Creek, a tributary to the Waikūkupa River. Fault is exposed 200 m up creek from the road bridge. Of national importance.
Mt La Perouse folded schist	An example of a large scale fold in the Alpine Schist. Mount La Perouse area, Upper Cook River. Of national importance.
Waiho/Waiau Valley alpine schist	High-strain alpine schists with attenuated isoclinal folds, also showing a later sequence of veins, ductile shears and fractures formed during progressive uplift. Superb ice-polished exposures of garnet-zone schist, showing ductile and brittle structures. Located between the snout of the Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere and Sentinel Rock, Waiho/Waiau Valley. Of international importance.
Waikūkupa thrust complex	A thrust complex showing imbricate thrusting and duplex structures in mylonites along the Alpine Fault. One of the best international examples of duplex structures on an active fault. A semi-continuous river bank exposure, 200 m across, by 200 m high over the area of the slip. Located true left bank of the Waikūkupa River, about 500 m downstream from the road bridge. Of international importance.
Kiwi Jack Creek hornfels	The best and most accessible exposure of corundum bearing rocks in New Zealand. Located at Kiwi Jack Creek. Of national importance.
Waiho/Waiau Valley cummingtonite	Once of New Zealand's best exposures of cummingtonite. On the side of Waiho/Waiau glacial valley (near the terminus of Franz Josef Glacier/Kā Roimata o Hinehukatere). Of national importance.
Alpine Fault (Taramakau-Haast) Hare Mare Creek	Accessible large exposure of Alpine Fault. Of international importance.
Alpine Fault (Taramakau-Haast) Slippery Rock	Ice worn spur. Evidence for present uplift rates and PHS directions in the Southern Alps adjacent to the Alpine Fault. Vertical offsets of ice smoothed rock surfaces exposed after 1967 glacier retreat.
Copland River (Welcome Flats) Springs	Hot springs on north bank of river, are associated with the alpine fault. Of regional and local importance.
Fox River Springs	Springs associated with the Alpine Fault. Located on the Fox River, below Fox Glacier. Of regional and local importance.
Waiho/Waiau River (Franz Josef) Springs	Springs associated with the Alpine Fault. Located on the east bank of the Waiho/Waiau River, 1.25km south of Franz Josef township. Of regional and local importance.

Appendix 6

Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area – Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Located in the south-west corner of New Zealand's South Island, Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand covers 10% of New Zealand's landmass (2.6 million hectares) and is spread over a 450 km strip extending inland 40–90 km from the Tasman Sea. The property exhibits many classic examples of the tectonic, climatic, and glacial processes that have shaped the earth. The great Alpine Fault divides the region and marks the contact zone of the Indo-Australian and Pacific continental plates making it one of only three segments of the world's major plate boundaries on land. Collision between the two tectonic plates constructs the main mountain range, known as the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana, which rise to nearly 4 000 m altitude within a mere 30 km from the sea.

Overwhelmingly a mountainous wilderness, including significant piedmont surfaces in the north-west glaciation, both historic and modern, is a dominant landscape feature. Spectacular landforms include: the 15 fiords which deeply indent the Fiordland coastline; a sequence of 13 forested marine terraces progressively uplifted more than 1000 m along the Waitutu coastline over the past million years; a series of large lake-filled glacial troughs along the south-eastern margin; the Franz Josef and Fox Glaciers which descend into temperate rainforest; and spectacular moraines of ultramafic rock extending to the Tasman coastline.

As the largest and least modified area of New Zealand's natural ecosystems, the flora and fauna has become the world's best intact modern representation of the ancient biota of Gondwana. The distribution of these plants and animals is inextricably linked to the dynamic nature of the physical processes at work in the property. The region contains outstanding examples of plant succession after glaciation, with sequences along altitudinal (sea level to permanent snowline), latitudinal (wet west to the dry east), and chronological gradients (fresh post-glacial surfaces to old Pleistocene moraines).

It is the combination of geological and climatic processes, the resultant landforms, the unique biota displaying evolutionary adaptation over a diverse range of climatic and altitudinal gradients, all in a relatively pristine state, that give Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand its exceptional and outstanding natural characteristics.

Criterion (vii): Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand contains many of the natural features which contribute to New Zealand's international reputation for superlative landscapes: its highest mountains, longest glaciers, tallest forests, wildest rivers and gorges, most rugged coastlines and deepest fiords and lakes, as well as the remnant of an extinct volcano in Solander Island. The temperate rainforests of the property are unmatched in their composition, extent and intactness by any such forests anywhere in the world.

From the vast wilderness of Fiordland in the south to the spectacular upthrust of the Southern Alps in the north, the landscapes are world class for the sheer excellence of their scenic beauty. It is an area of magnificent primeval vistas: snow-capped mountains, glaciers, forests, tussock grasslands, lakes, rivers, wetlands and over 1000 km of wilderness coastline. Only traces of human influence are evident and then mainly in peripheral areas.

Criterion (viii): Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand is considered to be the best modern example of the primitive taxa of Gondwanaland seen in modern ecosystems – and as such the property is of global significance. The progressive break-up of the southern super-continent of Gondwanaland is considered one of the most important events in the earth's evolutionary history. New Zealand's separation before the appearance of marsupials and other mammals, and its long isolation since, were key factors enabling the survival of the ancient Gondwanan biota on the islands of New Zealand to a greater degree than elsewhere. The living representatives of this ancient biota include flightless kiwis, carnivorous land snails, 14 species of podocarp and genera or beech.

The South West is also an outstanding example of the impact of the Pleistocene epoch of earth history. Ice-carved landforms created by these "Ice Age" glaciers dominate the mountain lands, and are especially well-preserved in the harder, plutonic igneous rocks of Fiordland. Glacier-cut fiords, lakes, deep U-shaped valleys, hanging valleys, cirques, and ice-shorn spurs are graphic illustrations of the powerful influence of these glaciers on the landscape. Depositional landforms of Pleistocene glacial origin are also important, especially in Westland, west of the Alpine Fault. Chronological sequences of outwash gravels, and moraine ridges in elegant curves and loops, outline the shapes of both former piedmont glaciers and Holocene "post-glacial" valley glaciers.

Criterion (ix): A continuum of largely unmodified habitats, the property exhibits a high degree of geodiversity and biodiversity. Fresh-water, temperate rainforest and alpine ecosystems are all outstandingly well represented over an extensive array of landforms and across wide climatic and altitudinal gradients. Notable examples of ongoing biological processes can be found in the large expanses of temperate rainforest, the plant succession after glacial retreat, soil/plant chronosequences on beach ridges, plant succession on alluvial terraces, vegetation gradients around the margins of glacial lakes and ecotypic differentiation of plants on ultramafic soils. The extensive and little modified freshwater habitats, the impressive diversity of alpine ecosystems, extensive alpine plant endemism, and ongoing evolution associated with long-standing geographical isolation of animal populations, like the kiwi taxa of South-Westland, are further examples of ongoing biological evolution.

While there is little permanent physical evidence of past human interaction with the natural environment, tangāta whenua (the indigenous people who have customary authority in a place) have long associations with the area which was significant to them for natural resources, particularly pounamu (nephrite). European associations are more recent and initially based on natural resource exploitation. The predominant human uses today are associated with sustainable tourism.

Criterion (x): The habitats of Te Wāhipounamu contain an extensive range of New Zealand's unusual endemic fauna, a fauna which reflects its long evolutionary isolation and absence of mammalian predators. The property contains the entire wild population of the rare and endangered takahē *(Notornis mantelli),* the entire population of the South Island subspecies of brown kiwi (*Apteryx australis*), New Zealand's rarest Kiwi, the rowi *(Apteryx rowi)*, the only significant remaining populations of the seriously declining mohua/yellowhead *(Mohoua ochrocephala)*, the only large populations remaining of kākā and kākāriki/yellow-crowned parakeet, the only remaining population of pateke/Fiordland brown teal in the South Island.

The world's rarest and heaviest parrot, kākāpō (*Strigops habroptilus*) survived in Fiordland until the early 1980s. It is now thought to be extinct on the mainland and its survival depends on careful management of a limited number of offshore island populations.

Integrity

Te Wāhipounamu encompasses many complete 'mountains-to-the-sea' or 'mountains-to-inland basins' landscape sequences. These landscapes cover the full range of erosion and deposition landforms of Pleistocene and modern glacial origin. The 2.6 million hectare property represents the 10 percent of New Zealand that is least disturbed or modified by human settlement, and is largely in its natural state giving it a high degree of integrity. The property boundaries encompass all the values of the property which comprises a nearly contiguous network of reserved land covering much of the south-west of the South Island. The boundaries are closely and realistically aligned with the main features of the area. The property includes four national parks (Fiordland, Mount Aspiring, Mount Cook and Westland) covering 1,725,437 ha, two nature reserves, three scientific reserves, 13 scenic reserves, four wildlife management reserves, five ecological areas, conservation areas and one private reserve (20 ha). Bordered by other protected public conservation land the property has an effective buffer zone providing further protection for the natural values.

The property contains nearly 2 million hectares of temperate rainforest on an extraordinary range of landforms and soils – including altitudinal, latitudinal, west-to east rainfall gradients, and age sequences associated with glacial retreat, prograding coastlines and marine terraces uplifted progressively over the last million years. In particular, the rainforest contains the best examples in the Southern Hemisphere of one of the most ancient groups of gymnosperms, the *Podocarpaceae*, which range from the densely-packed 50m-high rimus of the South Westland terraces to the world's smallest conifer, the prostrate pygmy pine.

The relatively recent introductions of alien browsing mammals and predators, such as rodents and mustelids, have resulted in localised extinctions, range reductions, and significant declines in abundance of some indigenous biota. These threats will remain, but with ongoing intervention can be managed and should not impact significantly on the integrity of the area. There is some evidence of the effects of global warming on the permanent icefields and glaciers in the region.

The international profile of the area as a visitor destination places pressure on some of the main tourist attractions within the wider site. These pressures are being managed to provide visitor access but only where the conservation values at these sites are protected.

Protection and management requirements

A comprehensive array of statutes and regulations protect the property, the most important being the *National Parks Act 1980* and the *Conservation Act 1987*. These two pieces of legislation along with the *Reserves Act 1977* are the principal means of ensuring legal protection for the property. The land encompassed by the boundaries of the property, with one small exception, is Crown (Government and the people of New Zealand) owned and it is administered by the Department of Conservation. The property is a reformulation of two previous properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986; Fiordland National Park and Westland/Mt Cook National Park. This property adds 1.2 million ha of the intervening land, almost doubling the size of the area inscribed in 1986 and including almost 70% of the area under national park status, and greatly adding to the overall universal value, wilderness quality and integrity of the property.

The Department of Conservation has a legislative mandate for the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.

The Department of Conservation is obligated through its legislation to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. In practice this implies a partnership agreement with tangāta whenua that have mana whenua (prestige, authority over the land) over the area. This involves an annual business planning process with the Ngāi Tahu iwi (the overarching tribal authority for tangāta whenua). This process gives Ngāi Tahu the opportunity to engāge in and contribute to the operational management of the property.

The particularly high natural values of the property, along with the World Heritage status, mean that this area is a priority area for ongoing management. The Area covers four separate Conservancies, although they all report to one Manager. The Department's organisational structure therefore also provides for integrated management of the area.

There is no single management strategy for the area, although under the *National Parks Act*, each national park is required to have a national park management plan and there are also a number of conservancy conservation strategies that acknowledge the values of the regions comprising the large site, as well as the property's World Heritage status. Together these planning documents set strategic directions for the integrated management of this property. These are statutory documents formulated through a public consultation process. The national park management plans are prepared by the Department of Conservation (the administering authority for all national parks in NZ) and approved by the New Zealand Conservation Authority, in accordance with the *General Policy for National Parks* (a policy document that guides the implementation of the *National Parks Act*, also prepared and administered by the Department of Conservation).

The principal uses of the property are nature conservation, nature based recreation and tourism and sustainable small-scale natural resource utilisation. Impacts from tourism at key sites and introduced species are being addressed by management actions and continue to be a concern. Traditional use of vegetation by native Māori people, fishing for whitebait, recreational hunting and short-term pastoral leases are closely regulated and do not result in significant impacts.

Invasive species are the biggest impact on the property, despite their impacts being restricted to small areas of the property. Population increases of red deer as well as impacts from other browsing mammals such as wapiti, fallow deer, goat, chamois and tahr have caused severe damage in some parts of the property, in particular threatening the integrity of the forest and alpine ecosystems. Commercial hunting activities have assisted in reducing numbers and impacts from these species. Australian brush-tailed possum, rabbits, mustelids and rodents also impact habitats and indigenous birds. The Department of Conservation has control programmes in place and National Parks general policy seeks to eradicate new incursions and eradicate (where possible) or reduce the range of existing invasive species.

New Zealand Government