



Te Waikoropūpū Springs

Management Plan

MARCH 2009



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Te Waikoropupū Springs

Management Plan

Mahere Tukutahi o Te Waikoropupū

MARCH 2009

The Te Waikoropupū Springs management plan was developed through a collaborative process between the Department of Conservation, Tasman District Council and Manawhenua ki Mohua from 1998 to 2008.

The following represents the outcome of this process and the nature of the relationship between the Department and Manawhenua ki Mohua as at June 2008.

This document does not prevent the Crown from working with any other group found to hold manawhenua in relation to Te Waikoropupū Springs.

In the event of another group being found to have manawhenua status the Department will continue to work towards the management objectives within the plan and should consider whether a review of this plan is necessary.

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Interpretation of cover design by:

Robin Slow, Golden Bay artist, Manawhenua ki Mohua, 2007.

The two *maunga* (mountains) Taranaki and Parapara represent the interests of the iwi in Mohua (Golden Bay).

The bubbling waters depicting Te Waikoropupū Springs, its healing powers and plant life.

The three feathers express *aroha* (love), *whakapono* (truth) and *rangimarie* (peace).

The dancing figures are celebrating their *kaitiaki* (guardianship) status with a haka.

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Preface

Kupu whakaatu

Te Waikoropupū Springs are a significant natural feature of Mohua/ Golden Bay and an important taonga/treasure to Manawhenua ki Mohua and the local community. Manawhenua ki Mohua is the umbrella entity for the three iwi (Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa) who hold manawhenua/customary authority within Mohua/Golden Bay.

This management plan has been through an extensive consultation process and reflects the views of tangata whenua, the community and other key stakeholders and interested parties in protecting this taonga/treasure.

The plan implements the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and provides for the management of Te Waikoropupū Springs and Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve (Te Waikoropupū¹) in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and Conservation General Policy 2005.

Under the Reserves Act 1977, and the requirements of Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, the Department of Conservation is responsible for the administration and management of the reserve, in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua. In accordance with Treaty principles, and to the extent provided for by current legislation, this management plan recognises Manawhenua ki Mohua.

This statutory document was prepared in accordance with Section 40B of the Reserves Act 1977. The Draft Te Waikoropupū Management Plan was publicly notified in July 2008 and 17 submissions were received. Hearings were held in November 2008 and the draft plan was subsequently amended.

The Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board approved this plan in February 2009 and it will be effective for 10 years from this date, but may be reviewed at any time as a result of changes in circumstance.

Judy Hellstrom
Chairperson
Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board

February 2009

¹ For the purpose of this plan Te Waikoropupū Springs and Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve are collectively referred to as "Te Waikoropupū". Currently Te Waikoropupū Springs is not an official Geographic Board place name. Over the course of the management plan this will be rectified as a formal application to change the place name will be made. Refer implementation 4.2.7.7(1).



Artist: Robin Slow

Waikoropupū, Waikoropupū
Pupū ake te whenua
Pupū ake ko ngā waiora
Waikoropupū
Ngā puna wai o Tākaka
Ngā puna roimata wairua
Waikoropupū, Waikoropupū

*Bubbling waters from the throat of the spring,
Bubbling waters from the throat of the spring,
Forever bubbling from the land
Forever bubbling for the health of the people and the spring waters
The spring waters of Tākaka
The tears of the spirit ancestors,
Waters bubbling from the throat of the spring
Waters bubbling from the throat of the spring.*

Vision

Moemoeä

The management of Te Waikoropupü² reflects the wāhi tapu/sacred nature of this important taonga tuku iho/treasured resource.

The kaitiakitanga/guardianship role of Manawhenua ki Mohua is accepted and respected by all.

Te Waikoropupü is maintained in a natural state.

Excellent catchment management ensures that the waters of Te Waikoropupü remain pure and strongly flowing.

The cultural identity of Manawhenua ki Mohua is maintained through protection of the mauri/life force and wairua/spirit of Te Waikoropupü.

The community takes pride in sharing Te Waikoropupü with visitors.

Low profile facilities protect the area and enhance visitor experiences.

The natural, historic and cultural importance of Te Waikoropupü is clearly explained using carefully designed and located interpretation that is readily accessible to the public.

This vision is embodied in the text, objectives, policies and methods throughout this management document and is underpinned by the legislation which is designed to protect the natural character, health and well being of this place.

The vision has been developed over the period of the management planning process and in consultation with a wide range of community members. It is therefore a vision which establishes a united approach to managing Te Waikoropupü, a vision that can be shared with the whole community. It will also guide future advocacy, education and community awareness initiatives.

² Te Waikoropupü Springs and Pupü Springs Scenic Reserve

How to read this plan

Me pēhea te pānui tika i te mahere nei

This management plan is divided into five parts:

- (i) Part 1: Introduction - sets out background matters pertaining to Te Waikoropupū, including the administrative and legislative context.
- (ii) Part 2: Resource Description – a descriptive section about the land, the plants and animals, the waters, and the visitor facilities of Te Waikoropupū.
- (iii) Part 3: Uses and Values – identifies and describes the key natural and human values and uses, including tikanga/customary practices from the perspective of Manawhenua ki Mohua, associated with Te Waikoropupū.
- (iv) Part 4: Management – sets out the management directions (objectives, policies, methods and outcomes) for the key issues identified.
- (v) Part 5: Administration and Review – deals with administrative matters associated with implementing, monitoring and reviewing this management plan.

SPECIES NAMES

NGĀ INGOA O NGĀ MOMO

Where a plant or animal species has a common Māori or European name, this is used throughout the plan, and the scientific name (where appropriate) is given.

Where a plant or animal species does not have a common name, the scientific name is used in this management plan (see also Appendix 1).

MĀORI TERMINOLOGY

REO-Ā-IWI

Where a Māori word is used the English translation is given alongside in the text. The words are also listed in the Glossary.

1. Introduction

He kupu whakataki

1.1 BACKGROUND

KÖRERO WHAKĀMARAMA

Te Waikoropupū Springs and Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve are of great natural, cultural, historic and scenic value, both nationally and internationally. They are a precious taonga/treasure to iwi and many others in the wider community. Te Waikoropupū Springs are a registered wāhi tapu/sacred site under the Historic Places Act 1993. Manawhenua ki Mohua have kaitiakitanga/guardianship responsibilities to iwi in terms of upholding the cultural and spiritual integrity of Te Waikoropupū. The Department of Conservation (the Department) has a kāwanatanga/governance role, and administers and manages the reserve on behalf of the public of New Zealand, including iwi. The Department is responsible for ensuring that the views and interests of the community and other key stakeholders are taken into account, while continuing to protect the values that make Te Waikoropupū so special.

A management plan was prepared in 1985 for Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve by the Department of Lands and Survey³. The Conservation Management Strategy for the Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy (1996) superseded that plan (see section 1.5.1.3).

Over the last few years there has been considerable community discussion about the management of, and the vision for, Te Waikoropupū. In 1999 a study and report by Lucas and Associates⁴ was compiled as a result of a series of community workshops. Following public submissions on the report, recommendations were presented to Tasman District Council's Environment and Planning Committee⁵.

In December 2001 a hui/meeting between Manawhenua ki Mohua, Tasman District Council and the Department was held to talk about the future management of Te Waikoropupū. Initially, the aim was to prepare a joint management plan between these three parties (which has not eventuated), and a working group with representatives from the Department of Conservation, Manawhenua ki Mohua, Tasman District Council and the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board was established. These representatives have continued to contribute to the development of this management plan for Te Waikoropupū.

³ A predecessor of the Department of Conservation

⁴ 'Te Waikoropupū'; Lucas Associates, December 1999

⁵ Report to Tasman District Council's Environment and Planning Committee; Peter Lawless, Department of Conservation and Andrew Fenemor, Tasman District Council, 10 August 2000

In January 2006, the Conservator of the Department's Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy closed the waters of Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve to contact recreation, pursuant to Section 55(1)(f) of the Reserves Act 1977, for the purpose of protecting Te Waikoropupū Springs from the introduction of the invasive alga *Didymo* (*Didymosphenia geminata*). This closure currently applies to the Main Spring, Dancing Sand Spring, and those parts of Fish Creek and Springs River that are within the reserve. Bylaws have been promulgated to give effect to this closure (see Appendix 8). The closure is likely to stay in place as long as the threat of *Didymo* invasion remains. If circumstances change then the Conservator can re-assess the closure decision, which may be lifted. As a result, this plan addresses issues relating to contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū (see section 4.2.5.1).

1.2 PURPOSES *NGĀ WHĀINGA*

The purposes of the management plan are to:

- (i) Protect the values of Te Waikoropupū by providing guidance and directions for the management of Te Waikoropupū over the next ten years;
- (ii) Give effect to the relevant legislation and associated statutory documents⁶; and
- (iii) Give effect to the kaitiakitanga/guardianship role of Manawhenua ki Mohua.

The availability of resources and level of community support determines what can be achieved. This management plan does not establish a promised level of funding. Nonetheless, there is a commitment to endeavour to obtain the necessary funding and support to achieve the stated outcomes.

1.3 PLAN PROCESS *NGĀ MAHI O TE MAHERE*

The process for the preparation and approval of the provisions in this management plan is set out in Appendix 2. In summary, the steps are:

1. Prepare a management plan.
2. Notify the draft management plan for public submissions.
3. Hear submissions.

⁶ The Treaty of Waitangi, Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987, Conservation General Policy 2005, Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy. Nelson Marlborough Sports Fish and Game Management Plan 2008.

4. Amend the draft plan for approval by the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board.
5. The Board considers the plan before approving it.

1.4 AREA OF THE PLAN

TE TŪRANGA O TE MAHERE

Te Waikoropupū is located in the Tākaka Valley, Golden Bay, approximately 6km west of Tākaka township, in the north-west of the South Island of New Zealand, as shown on Map 1. Access is via Pupū Springs Road, from Pupū Valley Road, off State Highway 60.

The area for which this management plan has been prepared equates to the legal boundary of the scenic reserve (classified as Scenic Reserve by NZ Gazette Notice 1987/1328, 1981/2524 and 1990/2007; detailed in Appendix 6), as shown in Map 3, including the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs within that boundary.

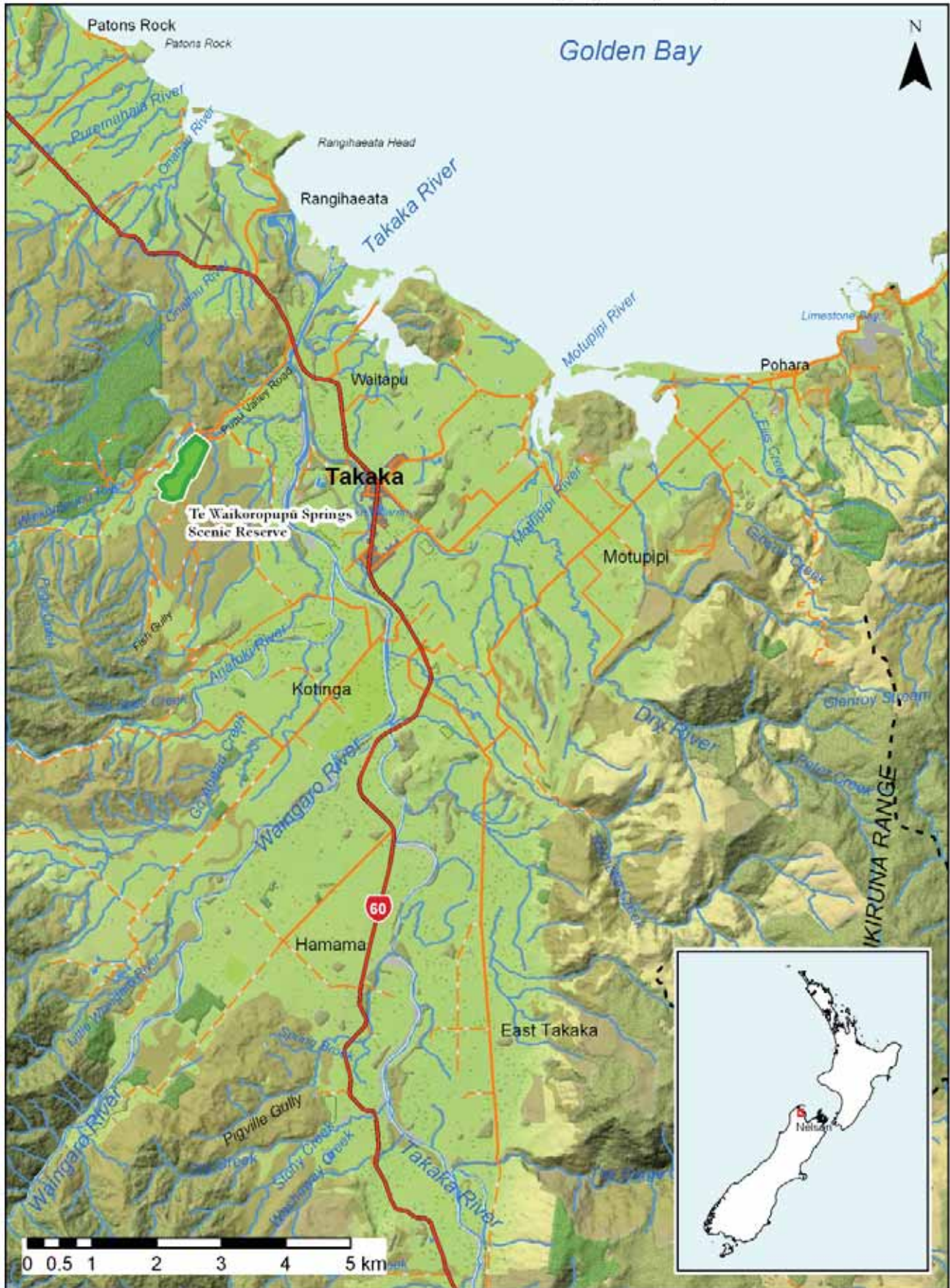
The reserve comprises a number of different blocks of land. The main area around and including Te Waikoropupū Springs was made a scenic reserve in April 1979. In 1984, part of this main area was exchanged for a slightly smaller area possessing higher natural values. Following another exchange in 1985 a large area to the northeast was added, and in 1992 part of the legal road within the reserve was stopped and added to the reserve. The reserve currently encompasses a total area of 25.7 ha. In addition, there is a 0.267 ha block of private land (on the southwest boundary of the reserve) that was declared protected private land in 1985 for scenic purposes under Section 76 of the Reserves Act 1977. This private land provides protection for the entire Fish Creek system. It is fenced off from stock, the public have full rights of access, and management activities can be carried out in a manner consistent with the scenic reserve land (such as pest plant control).

It should be noted that part (~50 m in length) of the western boundary of Te Waikoropupū Springs is in private ownership. To the north of this private land is a local purpose (esplanade) reserve (0.3740 ha) and a marginal strip⁷ bounding the Springs River. These areas are both administered by the Department (on behalf of the Minister) and adjoin land owned by New Zealand King Salmon Company Limited.

⁷ Marginal strips are held for (a) conservation purposes, in particular: the maintenance of adjacent watercourses or bodies of water; the maintenance of water quality; the maintenance of aquatic life and the control of harmful species of aquatic life; and the protection of the marginal strips and their natural values; (b) to enable public access to any adjacent watercourses or bodies of water; and (c) for public recreational use of the marginal strips and adjacent watercourses or bodies of water.

Map 1

Location of Te Waikoropupū Springs Scenic Reserve





Te Waikoropupū Springs Scenic Reserve

Map 2

1.5 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK *NGÄ TURE ME NGÄ KAUPAPA POUTARÄWAHO*

1.5.1 Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*

1.5.1.1 *Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations*

Under Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 (see section 1.5.1.3 below), the Department is required to interpret and administer the Reserves Act 1977 to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. However, where there is clearly an inconsistency between the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987, and the principles of the Treaty, the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987 will prevail⁸.

This plan is subject to the developing jurisprudence of the Courts on the interpretation of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and should be read together with the Conservation General Policy 2005, particularly Chapter 2; and policies 4.1(e), 5(c) and 12(c).

In giving effect to the Treaty, the Department currently recognises the manawhenua/customary authority status of three iwi (Manawhenua ki Mohua) whose rohe/ territory includes Te Waikoropupü. The Department seeks to work co-operatively with Manawhenua ki Mohua in a spirit of partnership, to achieve the objectives and outcomes of this management plan. A partnership approach is one based on mutual good faith, co-operation and respect, and the desire to work together to look after Te Waikoropupü. Should other groups be found to hold manawhenua status the Department will also work with those groups.

1.5.1.2 *Reserves Act 1977*

Pupü Springs Scenic Reserve is administered by the Department of Conservation under the Reserves Act 1977. This includes managing activities on the land and in or on the water within the reserve boundary. Under Section 3(1), the general purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 is:

- (a) *Providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing*
 - (i) *Recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or*
 - (ii) *Wildlife; or*
 - (iii) *Indigenous flora or fauna; or*
 - (iv) *Environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or*

⁸ Ngai Tahu Mäori Trust Board v Director-General of Conservation [1995] 3 NZLR 555, 558 lines 33 - 35

- (v) *Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value:*
- (b) *Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape which in the aggregate originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character:*
- (c) *Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development."*

The reserve is classified as a scenic reserve under Section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977 for the purpose of "protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest."

In addition, under Section 19(2), the reserve is to be administered and maintained such that:

- (a) *Except where the Minister otherwise determines, the indigenous flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty shall as far as possible be preserved, and for this purpose, except where the Minister otherwise determines, exotic flora and fauna shall as far as possible be exterminated:*
- (b) *The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on administering bodies by Sections 55 and 56 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:*
- (c) *To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the retention and preservation of the natural or scenic values, open portions of the reserve may be developed for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve:*
- (d) *Where historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features are present in the reserve, those features shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:*

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1993:

- (e) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.*

Section 106 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides for the making of bylaws for the control of the reserve, including such provisions as the control or exclusion of animals, the public, and vehicles. Bylaws allow for the regulation of activities that cannot be controlled through policies. There are currently bylaws for the reserve that prohibit contact with the waters to prevent the introduction of Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*) (see Appendix 8). This management plan includes a number of policies that propose additional bylaws to control certain activities (see section 5.2.4).

1.5.1.3 *The Conservation Act 1987*

The Conservation Act 1987 established the Department of Conservation, the New Zealand Conservation Authority and Conservation Boards. The functions of the Department are set out in Section 6, including:

- (a) To manage for conservation purposes, all land, and all other natural and historic resources, for the time being held under this Act...:*
- (ab) To preserve so far as is practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats:*
- (b) To advocate the conservation of natural and historic resources generally:*
- (c) To promote the benefits to present and future generations of—*
 - (i) The conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular; and ...*
 - (iii) International co-operation on matters relating to conservation:*
- (d) To prepare, provide, disseminate, promote, and publicise educational and promotional material relating to conservation:*
- (e) To the extent that the use of any natural or historic resource for recreation or tourism is not inconsistent with its conservation, to foster the use of natural and historic resources for recreation, and to allow their use for tourism: ...*

The Act directs the administration and management of all land and resources under the Department's control. It also contains provisions regarding concessions (leases, licences, permits and easements) on land administered by the Department.

Conservation General Policy 2005

Under Section 17B of the Conservation Act 1987 the Minister of Conservation approved the Conservation General Policy in May 2005. The Conservation General Policy 2005 provides:

- (i) unified policy for the implementation of the Conservation Act 1987 and associated Acts (Wildlife Act 1953, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Reserves Act 1977, Wild Animal Control Act 1977, Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978);
- (ii) guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters and all natural and historic resources managed by the Department for the purposes of the above Acts;
- (iii) 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 (see below), conservation management plans and sports fish management plans. This includes the identification of what conservation outcomes are to be sought at specific places (see section 4.1.2). However, the Conservation General Policy 2005 avoids undue prescription in terms of how those outcomes will be achieved so that managers can adjust their operations in the light of new technology and resources.

The Conservation General Policy 2005 provides some direction on how to establish conservation outcomes, though enables plenty of scope for managers to interpret this to local situations.

Conservation Management Strategy

Under Section 17D of the Conservation Act 1987 each Conservancy must prepare a ten year Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) which applies to all land administered by the Department in that conservancy. The NZCA approved the Nelson/Marlborough CMS in September 1996.

Section 17D(1) of the Conservation Act 1987 states that:

"The purpose of a conservation management strategy is to implement general policies and establish objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, including any species managed by the Department under the Wildlife Act 1953, the Marine Reserves Act 1971, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wild Animal Control Act 1977, the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, the National Parks Act 1980, the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990, Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 or this Act, or any of them, and for recreation, tourism, and other conservation purposes."

The CMS is an overarching document, setting the general direction for the management of all land and other resources administered by the Department in the Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy, including the reserve. This management plan comes under the CMS and must be in accordance with policies contained within the CMS.

Management planning hierarchy

The planning documents have a hierarchy that derives from linked requirements in the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987. Specifically:

- (i) Conservation General Policy 2005 implements and cannot derogate (i.e. detract) from legislation;
- (ii) Conservation management strategies implement general policies approved under the Conservation Act 1987 and the National Parks Act 1980, and cannot derogate from any general policy; and
- (iii) A conservation management plan cannot derogate from any relevant conservation management strategy.

As a result, this management plan has to be consistent with the Reserves Act 1977, the Conservation Act 1987 and Conservation General Policy 2005. If a course of action is proposed or an issue arises on which this plan is silent, the Conservation General Policy 2005 (as well as the Reserves Act 1977 and the conservation management strategy) will still need to be taken into account for any direction or guidance it gives on the issue. Specifically, the Department is required, subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and in accordance with Conservation General Policy 2005, the conservation management strategy and this management plan, to administer the reserve in accordance with Sections 3 and 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977 (as set out in section 1.5.1.2 above).

1.5.1.4 *The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)*

The provisions of the RMA, the Tasman Regional Policy Statement and the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) bind the activities of the Department, and the Department must apply for resource consents for activities as required under the RMA or the TRMP. However, Section 4(3) of the RMA does allow for a limited exemption for the Department in relation to the use of any land where that activity is consistent with a conservation management strategy or conservation management plan and where it does not have a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the conservation land. This exemption does not extend to activities in riverbeds, discharge of contaminants, or the taking or diversion of water.

1.5.1.5 *Other strategies and plans*

The Department also produces other documents regarding particular issues on a local and national basis, such as recovery plans for threatened native species and animal and plant pest control plans.

The Department and the Ministry for the Environment have also produced the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (February 2000) in response to the state of decline of New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity. The strategy reflects New Zealand's commitment, through ratification of the international Convention on Biological Diversity, to help stem the loss of biodiversity worldwide. The purpose of the strategy is to establish a strategic framework for action, to conserve and sustainably use and manage New Zealand's biodiversity.

This management plan is a means of implementing those documents and strategies where their intent is consistent with the Reserves Act 1977 and Conservation General Policy 2005 and the subject matter related to Te Waikoropupū Springs.

1.5.2 Manawhenua ki Mohua

1.5.2.1 *Te Tiriti o Waitangi*

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi has been central to the foundation of contemporary New Zealand society. Signing the Treaty guaranteed Māori protection of their lands and other taonga/treasures, while being able to manage them according to kaitiakitanga/guardianship, mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge, tikanga/customary practices and ahi kāroa/continuous occupation. This guarantee recognised the mana/authority of iwi and the fact that the relationship of Māori with taonga/treasures, such as Te Waikoropupū, was different from that of the English settlers.

For Manawhenua ki Mohua, Te Waikoropupū is not only an important taonga/treasure but also wāhi tapu/a sacred site. The Department has worked with Manawhenua ki Mohua to prepare this management plan, in recognition of the special association the three iwi have with Te Waikoropupū.

Manawhenua ki Mohua is the umbrella entity for three iwi who hold manawhenua/customary authority within Mohua/Golden Bay, namely Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa. Manawhenua ki Mohua are not a legal entity in itself but represent the three iwi trusts of the top of the south island in the Golden Bay area; namely Ngāti Raru Iwi Trust, Ngāti Tama Manawhenua ki Te Tau Ihu Trust and Te Ātiawa Manawhenua ki Te Tau Ihu Trust

Manawhenua ki Mohua comprises the descendants of the chiefs from these three tribes, who settled in the area in the early 1800's. Through raupatu/conquest the three iwi became the rangatira/chiefs and kaitiaki/guardians of the rohe/territory of the iwi and have maintained ahi kāroa/continuous occupation ever since.

Today, the Mitchell, Mason, Ward-Holmes and Hill families are the living resident descendants of the Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa chiefs. These families have inherited the kaitiaki/guardianship responsibilities and obligations to uphold the cultural, spiritual and environmental integrity of the rohe/territory of the iwi. This role is one which Manawhenua ki Mohua carries out on behalf of other descendants who no longer live in the area, as well as the wider community.

For Manawhenua ki Mohua, the process of working with the Department to prepare and approve this management plan is a mechanism for recognising iwi kaitiakitanga/guardianship and rangatiratanga/chiefly authority in relation to Te Waikoropupū.

It should be noted that, under current legislation, Manawhenua ki Mohua does not have any decision making powers in relation to the administration and management of the reserve. It should also be noted that at the time of writing this management plan the Department is not aware of any other iwi claiming or having manawhenua status in relation to Te Waikoropupū.

Incorporating the iwi perspective into the conservation management plan for Te Waikoropupū assists the Department in carrying out its obligations with respect to Treaty principles. In particular, preparation of a management plan:

- (i) contributes towards building a partnership with Manawhenua ki Mohua, based on good-faith, co-operation and respect; and
- (ii) recognises the role of mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge and tikanga/ customary practices associated with managing natural resources.

1.5.3 Other agencies with responsibilities *Ngā kawenga o ngā roopū umanga kē*

1.5.3.1 Tasman District Council (TDC)

As a unitary authority, with regional and district functions, TDC is responsible for implementing the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) in the Tasman district. This is primarily achieved through the Proposed Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), which addresses issues and activities in the district (it should be noted that the TRMP is subject to change over time).

Under the TRMP, the reserve itself, and the esplanade reserve and esplanade strips alongside the Springs River are zoned Conservation. In this zoning a number of restrictions apply including:

- (i) Aircraft landing sites are not permitted.
- (ii) Activities carried out by the Crown (the Department) are permitted provided it is in accordance with the Conservation Management Strategy or an approved management plan.
- (iii) Noise standards must be met.
- (iv) Buildings must be 10 m from any boundary and should not exceed 7.5 m in height.

The farmland and area of land occupied by the salmon farm on the northwestern side of Te Waikoropupū are zoned Rural 2. In this zoning there are a number of permitted activities with various conditions, including a 20 m building setback from the Conservation zone boundary.

The TRMP contains a number of other provisions that are relevant to Te Waikoropupū. This includes Chapter 10: Significant Natural Values and Cultural Heritage; and Part V: Water of the TRMP, which recognises the significance of the special aquatic ecosystems and fisheries of Te Waikoropupū Springs and notes that they have particularly significant value as a taonga/treasure to Māori, as well as the community at large.

Instream uses and values of Te Waikoropupū Springs are listed in the TRMP's schedule of significant water bodies (Schedule 30.1) as: *Internationally significant wetland values including plant, macroinvertebrate and fauna habitat, and cultural, spiritual and landscape values and stock and farm water supply. Management Objectives: to maintain existing water levels and flows to protect aquatic habitats and cultural, spiritual and landscape values.*

While Schedule 30.1 is taken into account when considering resource consent applications to take, dam or divert water, there are no policies or rules specifically relevant to the Tākaka River catchment or Te Waikoropupū. Council has hydrological information about the catchment's water bodies and their connectivity, especially following the recent extensive review of the Cobb Dam and Hydroelectric Power Station and its effects on the water flows of the Tākaka River. The Council has yet to collate this information and prepare water management provisions, including flow regimes for the major Golden Bay rivers and Te Waikoropupū Springs, or allocation limits for abstraction of water. A Tākaka Water Catchment Management Plan is being prepared by the Council, which is likely to include provisions to protect Te Waikoropupū Springs.

The TRMP currently permits unrestricted taking of water for stock drinking water, up to 5 m³/day per property for any purposes, and up to 20 litres per second and no more than 25% of the instantaneous flow for hydro-electric power generation.

In addition, there are other provisions in the TRMP that relate to the use and values of Te Waikoropupū in a wider context, including:

- (a) Esplanade reserves and strips;
- (b) Controls on land use activities; and
- (c) Controls on discharges to land and water.

1.5.3.2 *The New Zealand Historic Places Trust (HPT)* *Pouhere taonga*

HPT has an interest in Te Waikoropupū as it is a registered wāhi tapu⁹ under Section 25 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

⁹ Under the Historic Place Act wāhi tapu means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.



Te Waikoropupū Springs, 29 December 1936.
Photo: The Nelson Provincial Museum, Allison Collection, PF6.



Te Waikoropupū Springs.
Photo: The Nelson Provincial Museum, Kingsford Collection, 163046/6.



Te Waikoropupū Springs, 2008. Photo: Wikipedia.



Te Waikoropupū Springs. Photo: Gregg Napp.

2. Resource Description

Ngā rawa

2.1 THE LAND *TE WHENUA*

2.1.1 **Topography** *Te matawhenua*

Te Waikoropupū consists of five main landform features:

- (i) The Main Spring, Dancing Sand Spring, and part of the Springs River;
- (ii) Fish Creek and associated springs;
- (iii) A narrow river terrace running alongside the true right bank (eastern side) of the Springs River;
- (iv) A prominent scarp rising 30 metres from the river terrace; and
- (v) A considerably older terrace formation atop the scarp.

There are several more springs on a small area of Private Scenic Reserve adjacent to the springs on Fish Creek (see Map 3).

In addition, historic man made landform features (channels and cuttings once used to divert water for sluicing) are visible within the reserve area dating back to the 1860's when gold mining took place (see section 3.5).

2.1.2 **Geology** *Te papawhenua*

Te Waikoropupū sits within the Tākaka Valley, a north-south trending tectonic depression formed by faulting between two blocks. The Pikikirunga fault scarp is clearly visible on the eastern side of the valley, with the ranges forming a karst landscape of Tākaka Limestone on Arthur Marble. The bedrock of the valley is overlain by more recent alluvial gravels in extensive terrace formations. The waters of Te Waikoropupū flow out of the Arthur Marble and through basal grits of Motupipi Coal Measures (which is exposed on Pupū Springs Road).

Te Waikoropupū is recognised as an internationally significant site for geo-preservation as it is the largest tidal karst spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

2.1.3 Soil and climate

Te oneone me te āhua o ngā rangi

The natural nutrient levels in the sandy loam soils (Omahu Set) are very low, and are commonly known as pākihi soils, with the indigenous vegetation reflecting this low nutrient status. There are also moderately fertile silt loams (Karamea Set).

The climate is generally mild, with high sunshine hours and moderate rainfall levels.

2.2 THE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

NGĀ OTAOTA ME NGĀ KARAREHE

2.2.1 Indigenous plants and animals

Ngā otaota me ngā kararehe taketake

2.2.1.1 *Indigenous terrestrial plants*

Ngā otaota taketake nō te papa

There is a small remnant of tall forest to the south of Te Waikoropupū Springs which includes a range of podocarps (rimu, kahikatea, tōtara, matai, miro) and tawhairauriki/black beech. A few very old trees grow on alluvial islands between spring-fed streams and have clumps of epiphytic clubmoss, *Astelia* and orchids in their crowns. In places there is an understorey of wheki/rough tree fern and mamaku/black tree fern and a ground cover of piupiu/crown fern. Vines of pōhuehue/native passionfruit are draped on some trees. This is indicative of the original vegetation cover which was mostly removed before the earliest photographic record of the springs (about 1904). By then, mānuka and kānuka had colonised the area around the Main Spring. Black beech, kahikatea, matai, rimu and montane tōtara are now regenerating vigorously from the local seed sources, in some places growing as dense clumps of saplings.

Most of the reserve is covered in successional vegetation comprising both indigenous and introduced species. This is due to the modification that has occurred in the past as a result of fires, gold mining, cattle grazing and road building. In some parts of the reserve, the low species diversity and slow regeneration rates reflect poor soils and drainage. A gradual return of broadleaf indigenous species like māhoe, kāmahi, kohuhu, tī ngahere/forest cabbage tree, māpou, putaputawētā, and toro is occurring and ferns, karamū/coprosmas, mingimingi and *Astelia*'s are becoming dominant groundcover plants.

Alongside the springs and stream a variety of indigenous species (including kōtukutuku/tree fuchsia, montane tōtara, houhere/lacebark, harakeke, tī kōuka/ cabbage tree, kiokio) overhang the water, with *Carex secta* growing in the water. Mānuka and kānuka dominate the terrace near the springs, with wet areas supporting swamp coprosma, swamp kiokio and *Gahnia*. An interesting groundcover herb (mountain daisy) is *Celmisia gracilentia* "Pupū", a coloniser of open sites created by mining and fire.

The white flowers of puawānanga/clematis adorn the regenerating forest in spring.

Kānuka and mānuka are found on the scarp rising from the river terrace, while further east, pākihi vegetation of mānuka, tangle fern and *Baumea* rush occupies the older poorly drained terrace formation above the scarp. Examples of old, leached gravel terrace pākihi such as this are now a rare community type in the Golden Bay Ecological District.

2.2.1.2 *Indigenous aquatic plants* *Ngā otaota taketake nō te wai*

The waters of the Main Spring, Dancing Sand Spring and their outflows support an abundant and diverse community of indigenous aquatic plants including: algae; mosses and liverworts (collectively known as bryophytes); and aquatic macrophytes. At least 23 species of algae are known, ranging from tiny diatoms such as *Synedra* to filamentous green algae such as *Spirogyra* and blue-green algae such as *Nostoc* (and *Chroococciopsis* sp.).

Te Waikoropupū Springs are noted for the diversity and abundance of bryophytes which thrive in the clear, constantly cool water and stable spring environment. At least 16 species of bryophytes are present in the Springs, including:

- (i) seven species of moss, such as the endemic moss *Hypnobartlettia fontana* and an unusual, atypical local form of *Drepanocladus aduncus*. *Hypnobartlettia fontana*, with its rigid, branched stems is the most common submerged moss in the Main Spring. The fact that it occurs nowhere else in the world confers to Te Waikoropupū at least a national significance; and
- (ii) three species of liverworts.

These bryophyte communities are more typical of a cool upland wetland, but are found here in this lowland situation because of the low water temperature.

Two species of macrophytes (larger aquatic plants) are found in Te Waikoropupū Springs. Large, dense beds of the water milfoil, *Myriophyllum triphyllum*, dominate in fast flow areas downstream of the Main Spring and provide a habitat for many aquatic invertebrates. A recent coloniser of the shallow margin is the sharp spike sedge, *Eleocharis acuta*, the growth of which has been encouraged by control of exotic weeds.

Monitoring of vegetation in Te Waikoropupū Springs has occurred annually since 1991. Ten years of results were analysed in 2000. The conclusion was that there has been an overall decrease in the percentage of bare substrate in the main bowl of the springs and an overall increase in the percentage of algae and bryophytes present there. This may be attributable to the re-colonisation of areas made bare by the removal of watercress.

2.2.1.3 *Indigenous terrestrial animals* *Ngā kararehe taketake nō te papa*

The reserve supports a variety of bush and water birds. Within the forest and pākihi areas are korimako/bellbird, pīwakawaka/fantail, tūi, kereru/wood pigeon, riroriro/ grey warbler and tauhou/silvereye. Mātātā/ fernbirds have been observed in the pākihi vegetation and harrier hawks make regular visits. A summer resident is the pīpīwharau/roa/shining cuckoo, and up until recently western weka were also common. On and adjacent to the water, kotare/kingfisher, pūkeko, pūtangitangi/paradise shelduck, pāpera/grey duck, kotuku/white heron and kawau/black shag are regularly seen. Occasionally black-backed gull and white-faced heron visit the area.

Te Waikoropupū lies in the area of distribution of the indigenous giant land snail *Powelliphanta gilliesii fallax*. This threatened species would have been present before the human modifications and is now found nearby (within Kahurangi National Park).

2.2.1.4 *Indigenous aquatic animals* *Ngā kararehe taketake nō te wai*

The aquatic habitat within the Springs, including the plant communities and substrate, provide a range of diverse habitats for aquatic animals. Comprehensive studies of the aquatic animals in the waters of the Springs were carried out by Frances Michaelis in 1974, 1977 and 1980. A total of 43 indigenous species were found (with subsequent surveys by the department adding to the species list). It appears that half of these species may be endemic to Te Waikoropupū Springs, as only half of the species recorded by Michaelis have subsequently been recorded elsewhere in the reserve including Springs River (downstream of the springs), Bell's Creek, Fish Creek and the adjacent salmon farm.

Most abundant in the Springs are small invertebrates, such as flatworms, amphipods, snails, shrimps (including a migratory one), and insects like mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. The numbers and species distribution vary with substrate type and water velocity.

Perhaps the most notable invertebrate (apparently unique to Te Waikoropupū Springs) is the eyeless pale flatworm *Spathula alba* sp., which is usually a cave inhabitant (phreatic fauna) and was described by FR Allison in 1997. This species is endemic to the Springs.

Also of note is the small amphipod *Paracalliope karitane*, which seems to be associated with the relatively high sodium chloride (salt) content of the water and is very abundant. This species is found in cold springs during part of its life history, but spends the remainder downstream in estuaries or the sea. While found at several locations in the North Island it appears that Te Waikoropupū Springs is the only South Island site for the species.

Another species of interest is the caddisfly *Rakiura vernale* which has a limited and anomalous distribution in New Zealand (the only other location being Stewart Island).

The largest invertebrate found at Te Waikoropupū Springs is the northern kōura/ freshwater crayfish (*Paranephrops planifrons*), which is a threatened species in gradual decline. The kōura are present in particularly high densities in the faster flowing water downstream of the Main Spring bowl.

Te Waikoropupū Springs also contain a variety of fish species. This includes populations of two threatened fish, the giant kōkopu (*Galaxias argenteus*) and the long-fin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*), as well as more commonly encountered species such as tuna/short-fin eels, upland bully, red-finned bully, and koaro. The lower Tākaka River (which is fed in part from Te Waikoropupū Springs) supports a diverse fish fauna including a regionally important whitebait fishery.

2.2.2 Introduced plants and animals

Ngā otaota me ngā kararehe tawhiti

2.2.2.1 Introduced terrestrial plants

Ngā otaota tawhiti nō te papa

Bracken, broom and gorse are found on the scarp rising from the river terrace. Prickly hakea, blackberry, wattle, buddlea, *Pinus radiata* and *Eucalyptus* sp. are scattered weed species throughout the reserve.

2.2.2.2 Introduced aquatic plants

Ngā otaota tawhiti nō te wai

There are four introduced species in the Springs that are regarded as weeds as they take over indigenous aquatic plant habitat. The watercress, *Nasturnium microphyllum*, is the most widespread in Te Waikoropupū Springs and the adjacent river and is the most serious threat to indigenous plant communities. It has been known to have covered nearly a fifth of the Main Spring and the whole of the Dancing Sand Spring as well as growing two metres up trees beside the water. A small increase in the percentage of the South American rush, *Juncus macrocephalus*, has also been noted.

Other introduced species are marsh bedstraw, *Galium palustre*, and starwort, *Callitriche stagnalis*.

2.2.2.3 Introduced terrestrial animals

Ngā kararehe tawhiti nō te papa

Within the forest and pākihi areas are thrush, blackbird and hedge sparrow. On and adjacent to the water mallard duck are regularly seen. Occasionally welcome swallow and spur winged plover visit Te Waikoropupū. Possums, rats, mice, hedgehogs, weasels and stoats are all present in the reserve.

2.2.2.4 *Introduced aquatic animals* *Ngä kararehe tawhiti nö te wai*

Two species of invertebrates found in Te Waikoropupü Springs are introduced (*Lumbriculus variegates* and *Lymnaea columella*). Introduced brown trout and Chinook salmon (escapees from the salmon farm) are also present in the waters of Te Waikoropupü Springs.

2.3 THE WATERS *NGÄ WAI*

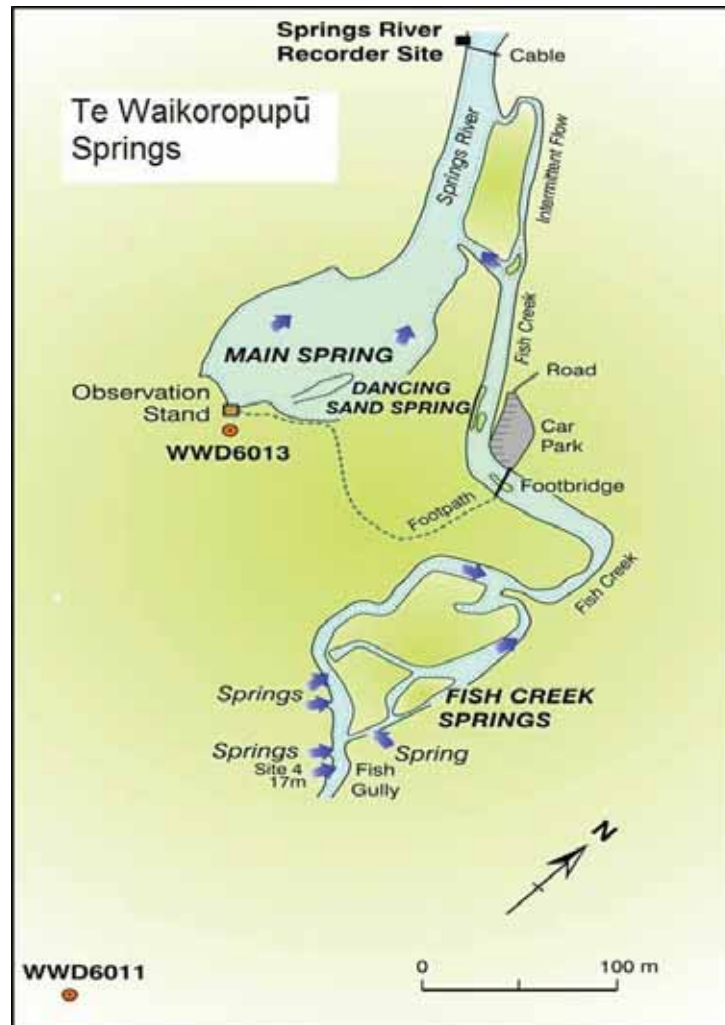
2.3.1 Surface waters *Ngä awa wai*

The Tākaka River is the main river in the Tākaka Valley, rising predominantly in Kahurangi National Park from the Arthur, Peel, Lockett, Snowden and Devil Ranges and flows for about 75km before reaching Golden Bay. Major tributaries are the Cobb, Waingaro, Anatoki and Waikoropupü Rivers. Waikoropupü River is fed by Te Waikoropupü Springs (located at the northern (downstream) end of Tākaka Valley), via the Springs River, and by Campbell Creek. Te Waikoropupü Springs is the major contributor to the Waikoropupü River during periods of low flow.

Te Waikoropupü Springs is a large karst resurgence consisting of a collection of springs within a radius of approximately 130 metres (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS & ADJACENT MONITORING BORES

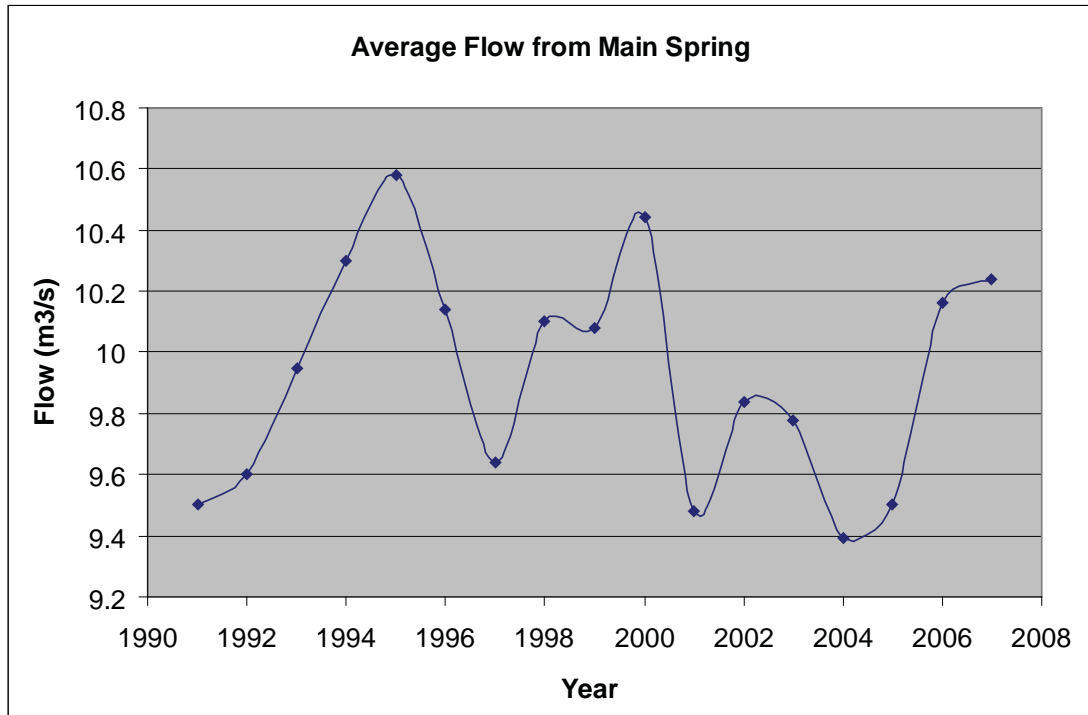
(COURTESY OF TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL)



(Bore WWD6013 is council's long term monitoring bore drilled into the Arthur Marble Aquifer from which the Main Spring emanates.)

The "Main Spring", containing two vents (the larger one being ~1.5 m wide and having a water velocity of ~2 m/s), is 15 m above sea level and nearly 7 m deep. The "Dancing Sand Spring" to the east of the Main Spring has one major and several minor vents. Both these springs have an average flow of 10.3 m³/s, with a minimum recorded flow of 5.6 m³/s and a maximum of 13 m³/s (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOW FOR THE MAIN AND DANCING SAND SPRINGS, 1991 - 2006



The Fish Creek springs (18 m above sea level), to the south of the Main Spring, comprise ~12 smaller springs (average flow 3.6 m³/s, maximum flow ~8 m³/s), and an overland creek also flowing into it from adjacent farmland. During heavy rain the surface flow can make up the majority of the flow (maximum recorded flow of 24.2 m³/s), but usually the springs are the primary flow source. These flow into Springs River downstream of the Main Spring via Fish Creek. The Fish Creek springs exhibit a wide variation in flows and can dry up in droughts.

2.3.2 Groundwaters *Ngā wai rarowhenua*

A significant review of the existing hydrological information for the Tākaka Valley catchment and new investigations were carried out as a result of the recent renewal of the consents required for the Cobb Dam and Hydroelectric Power Scheme. Some of the information collected as part of that process is summarised below.

There are three significant water-bearing formations in the Tākaka Valley (see Figure 3):

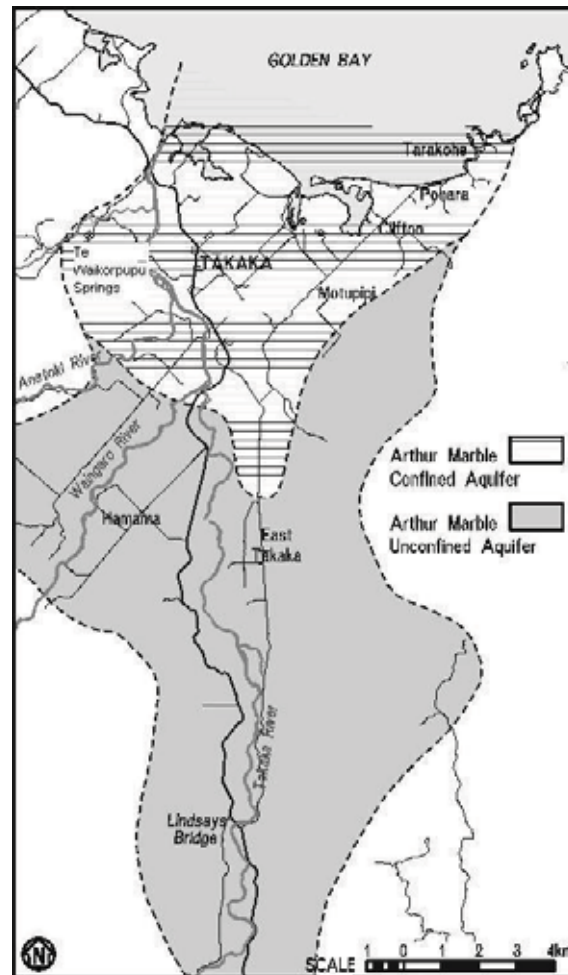
- (i) The Arthur Marble Aquifer;
- (ii) The Motupipi Limestone Aquifer in East Tākaka; and
- (iii) Tākaka Valley Unconfined Gravel Aquifer.

The Arthur Marble Aquifer crops out on the hills of the upper Tākaka Valley and is unconfined in its upper reaches, from Upper Tākaka to Hamama, where it receives recharge from streams and rivers (particularly the Tākaka River in the reach below Lindsays Bridge), and from rainfall. In the unconfined area Arthur Marble is overlain by Cavernous Tākaka Limestone and/or permeable alluvial gravels. The lithological boundary

between the marble and limestone has no distinguishable influence on groundwater flows in these unconfined areas. North of Hamama the Arthur Marble Aquifer becomes confined by the impervious Motupipi Coal Measures that overlie it. Water flowing through the confined part of the Arthur Marble Aquifer is the primary source of water flowing from Te Waikoropupū Springs.

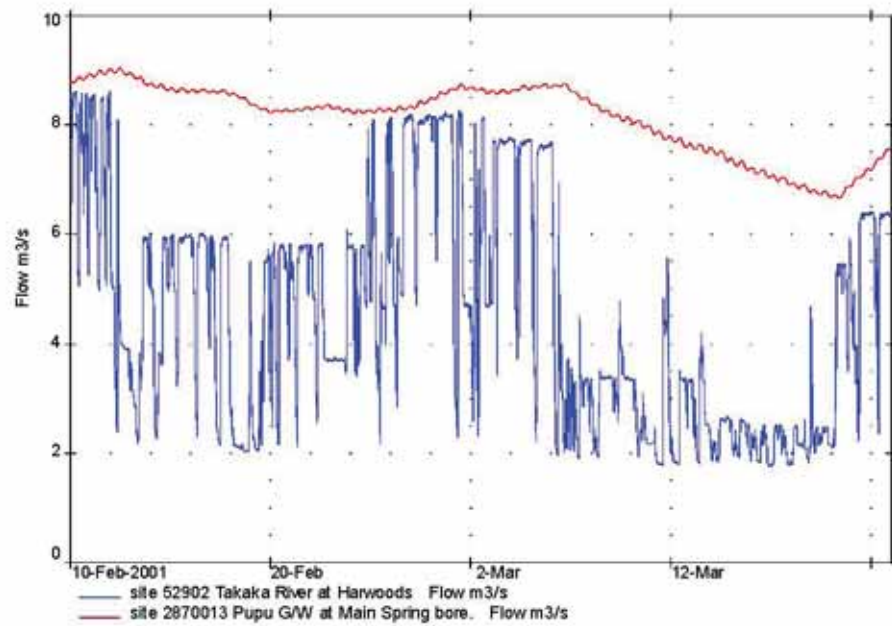
FIGURE 3: THE ARTHUR MARBLE AQUIFER

(COURTESY OF TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL)



A hydraulic connection exists between the Tākaka River and Te Waikoropupū Springs, as can be seen in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: HYDRAULIC CONNECTION BETWEEN TĀKAKA RIVER AND TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS



Discharges from the Cobb Power scheme dam also have a measurable, although delayed effect on the flows from Te Waikoropupū Springs. Releases from the dam cause a rise in the low flow levels of the Tākaka River leading to increased groundwater recharge. Figure 4 shows the fluctuations that occur in the river as a result of these dam releases, due to electricity supply demands. Overall, the scheme alters the nature of seasonal flows down the Tākaka River by reducing the higher winter flows and increasing the low flows particularly in wet to average years. The historical management of the scheme has generally had a beneficial effect as mean monthly flows in Te Waikoropupū Springs increased by about 12%, although low flows in dry summer months may be reduced by the scheme operation.

The new consents granted for the Cobb Power scheme allow up to 10 m³/s of water to be discharged from the dam (up from 7.5 m³/s), with associated monitoring of the water quantity, quality and aquatic ecosystems of the Tākaka River from its confluence with the Cobb River to the Harwoods recording site.

Te Waikoropupū Springs exhibits a twice-daily fluctuation in flow (see Figure 4) which correlates to the local marine tides (½ to 1½ hrs ahead). It is possible these are caused by “Earth Tides”, or even a combination of earth and marine tide influences. The possibility of a subterranean connection to the sea cannot be discounted, but does not prove that the ocean is a recharge source for Te Waikoropupū Springs (chemical measurements do show that sea water is present in the discharge, see section 2.3.3).

Other likely sources of water for Te Waikoropupū Springs, based on hydrological measurements, are:

- (a) the Waingaro River – similar in pattern to the Tākaka River;
- (b) Canaan Downs country east of the Tākaka Valley; and
- (c) rainfall in the unconfined areas of the Arthur Marble Aquifer - local rainfall intensities greater than 5 mm/day typically cause an increase in flow at Te Waikoropupū Springs. (see Table 1)

Modelling of the losses to groundwater from the Tākaka River and the spring flows indicate that there is still an “excess” of water (6.45 m³/s), which is thought to discharge from offshore submarine springs, although their existence has not been scientifically proven.

Isotopic (oxygen-18) studies have also been used to determine the sources of waters emitted from Te Waikoropupū Springs. These also show that more than one source is involved, and that the Main Spring/Dancing Sand Spring and the Fish Creek springs are fed from different sources. The Fish Creek springs appear to contain more Tākaka River water. When the overall flow from Te Waikoropupū Springs decreases, the Main Spring/Dancing Sand Spring water becomes more like the Fish Creek springs. This shows that the Main Spring/Dancing Sand Spring draw on Fish Creek type water during low flows. The conclusion is that Tākaka River derived water tends to flow over the top of the Arthur Marble Aquifer system.

TABLE 1: CONTRIBUTION OF WATERS TO TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS AND OFFSHORE SPRINGS

SOURCE	MAIN/DANCING SAND SPRINGS (M ³ /S)	FISH SPRINGS (M ³ /S)	OFFSHORE SPRINGS (M ³ /S)
Tākaka River	1.85	1.65	4.85
Other tributaries (esp. the Waingaro River)	7.4	0.83	0.97
Rainfall	0.75	0.82	0.63
Total	10	3.3	6.45

Chemical (tritium) measurements also show that there are two main sources of water, with different residence times, feeding Te Waikoropupū Springs. The mean age of the water flowing from the Main Spring is 8 years and 3.5 years for the Fish Creek Springs. This reflects the two types of porosity in the Arthur Marble Aquifer.

2.3.3 Water quality

Te āhua nō te wai

The characteristics of the water from Te Waikoropupū Springs are of considerable international scientific interest, particularly its incredible water clarity. In 1993, measurements carried out by the National Institute of Water & Atmosphere Research Ltd (now “NIWA”) found that the visibility was 63 metres (very close to optically pure water). Only one other place in the world has clearer water, and that is found

below Antarctica’s near-frozen Weddell Sea. This amazing clarity at Te Waikoropupū Springs is a result of the filtering process the water goes through prior to its emergence.

The waters of the Main Spring are a constant 11.7°C.

The water also has elevated levels of calcium bicarbonate (HCO₃) and strontium as a result of the interaction of the water with the carbonate rocks (marble and/or limestone).

Elevated levels of sodium, chloride, bromide and Total Dissolved Solids in the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs indicate sea water input. Seawater levels vary as shown by the chloride concentrations in Table 2. This is indicative of the different sources of water for the Main Spring/Dancing Sand Spring and the Fish Creek springs. The higher the discharge from Te Waikoropupū Springs, the higher the amount of seawater. The changes in the chloride level reflect some kind of venturi effect i.e. higher flows induce higher seawater uptake and mixing from the deep parts of the Arthur Marble Aquifer.

TABLE 2: AVERAGE CONCENTRATION OF CHLORIDE IN THE WATERS OF TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS

WATER BODY	AVERAGE CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION	RANGE
Main Spring	0.5%	0.2 – 0.65%
Dancing Sand Spring	0.4%	0.2 – 0.65%
Fish Creek	0.1%	

2.4 VISITOR FACILITIES

NGĀ WHAKAURUNGA MŌ TE MANUHIRI

The reserve provides a short walk set in a relatively natural setting. It is easily accessible by sealed road. The track network is well formed and provides for up to one hour’s easy walking suitable for most ages and fitness levels. Part of the track over the wetter areas is a boardwalk. In terms of the Department’s Recreational Opportunity Spectrum classification (ROS), the reserve falls within the ‘front country (short-stop)’ zone (see Appendix 3). ROS takes into account a number of factors, including the type of experience a visitor can expect from the setting they are in and the activity they are undertaking. The types of visitors that tend to make use of the reserve are Short-Stop Travellers and Day Visitors (see Appendix 4).

As well as the existing tracks, visitor infrastructure in the reserve includes: a car park for up to 40 cars (there are no designated bus parks but they do use the car park); toilets; and a viewing platform over the Main Spring. There is some interpretative information along the tracks relating to the reserve’s gold-mining history and indigenous vegetation, as well as information about the hydrology of Te Waikoropupū Springs and the legend of Huriawa (see section 3.2.4.1).

2.5 MÄORI AND EUROPEAN HERITAGE *NGĀ TAONGA TUKU IHO NŌ TE TANGATA WHENUA ME TE PĀKEHĀ*

2.5.1 **Māori history** *Ki tā te tangata whenua*

It is likely that Māori first visited this area over 700 years ago as part of their gradual expansion from Nelson through Tasman Bay and Mohua/Golden Bay and down the West Coast. Te Waikoropupū was an important strategic site as well as a staging post on their journeys for mahinga mātaitai/food gathering. It was the gateway to the greenstone trails; whoever controlled Te Waikoropupū and Mohua/Golden Bay also controlled the trails.

Tradition records that, in succession, the Waitaha and Rapuwai peoples, followed by Ngāi Tara and Ngāti Wairangi, occupied the area before 1600. After this date Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri came from the North Island and held much of the northwest of the South Island until after the arrival of Ngāi Tahu (from the south) on the West Coast and Ngāti Apa in Tasman and Golden Bays, around 1800. Ngāi Tahu applied pressure on Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri's southern boundary around the Buller and Grey Rivers, winning a decisive victory near Whanganui Inlet under their chiefs Wharakino and Tūhuru, while Ngāti Apa defeated them in the Nelson Bays.

Ngāti Apa's period of manawhenua/customary authority was comparatively short-lived and they, in turn, were displaced in the raids of 1828 – 30 by Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Rārua, and Ngāti Tama. Under their chiefs Te Koihua, Niho, Takerei, and Te Pūoho, control was gained over much of the northwest, extending at one stage as far south as Hokitika. By 1837 Te Pūoho had been defeated by Ngāi Tahu, and Niho and Takerei had withdrawn to the north of Kahurangi Point.

When Colonel William Wakefield arrived in 1839 to buy land for the New Zealand Company he estimated that there were 250 people in Mohua/Golden Bay representing the Ngāti Tama, Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Rārua tribes. These iwi (Manawhenua ki Mohua) now hold manawhenua/customary authority over Mohua/Golden Bay and Te Waikoropupū.

The descendants of the tribes who settled the district are the tangata whenua/people of Mohua/Golden Bay today. While few families now live in the immediate neighbourhood, they retain their links to the area through their direct ownership of nearby Māori reserve land and their share holdings in Wakatū Incorporation. Spiritually, the iwi hold Te Waikoropupū in high esteem (see section 3.2.4).

2.5.2 **European history** *Ki tā te pākehā*

The earliest recorded contact between Māori and Europeans in New Zealand occurred on 18 December 1642 when the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman anchored his two ships (Heemskerck and Zeehaen) near Wainui

in Golden Bay. He subsequently lost four crew members in a skirmish with the local Māori, presumed to be Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri. This gave rise to the original European names given to Golden Bay – Murderer’s Bay and Massacre Bay. Tasman left the country without setting foot on land.

Captain Cook was the next European explorer to visit the area in 1770, but he also did not land. Cook did not investigate Golden Bay any further on his second and third voyages to New Zealand. In 1827, the French naval officer, Dumont d’Urville, was the first European to land (at Separation Point in the Abel Tasman National Park) and explore the area.

Early European settlers arrived in the Golden Bay area in the 1830s, carrying out activities such as shipbuilding, and gold, coal and lime extraction. It was not until the 1850’s that they started clearing the lowland forests for farming.

Originally the area around Te Waikoropupū Springs was covered in lowland forest, but most of this was lost when gold miners cleared the land and built water sluices (see section 3.5).

Following European settlement in the area in the 1800’s, Te Waikoropupū was claimed by the Crown. In 1857, the 159 acres of land around Te Waikoropupū Springs was transferred into private ownership from a Crown Grant to Charles Coster. It passed through four other owners before being bought by Charles Campbell in 1912. Mr Campbell was in charge of the Pupū water-race and the Tākaka Sluicing Company operations. His daughter, Miss Hilda Campbell, inherited the property and in recognition of the international value of Te Waikoropupū, sold an initial 9 hectares of land and Te Waikoropupū Springs to the Crown in 1979. The land was sold on the basis that Te Waikoropupū Springs would be better cared for and preserved under Crown ownership, and that management by the Crown on behalf of the public was appropriate.



Te Waikoropū Springs.
Photo: The Nelson Provincial Museum, Copy Collection, C3161.



Te Waikoropū Springs.
Photo: The Nelson Provincial Museum, Tyree Studio Collection, 182242/3.

3. Values and uses of Te Waikoropupū

Te tikanga o Waikoropupū

3.1 NATURAL VALUES *TE TAIAO*

Te Waikoropupū Springs are of international significance as they:

- (i) are the largest cold water springs in the Southern Hemisphere and the 24th largest known karst springs in the world; and
- (ii) they have a water clarity 2nd only in the world to the Weddell Sea (in Antarctica).

Te Waikoropupū Springs are of national significance as they:

- (a) are a taonga tuku iho/treasured resource;
- (b) are a registered wāhi tapu/sacred site;
- (c) are the largest freshwater springs in New Zealand;
- (d) provide a habitat for submerged mosses and liverworts that are usually found only in damp places, including the moss *Hypnobartlettia fontana* (which is only found at Te Waikoropupū Springs);
- (e) contain a high percentage of indigenous macroinvertebrates;
- (f) are home to the caddisfly *Rakiura vernale* (only found elsewhere on Stewart Island and some adjacent offshore islands);
- (g) provide a habitat for the small amphipod *Paracalliope karitane* (only other known freshwater location is lower reaches of Hutt River in the lower North Island);
- (h) are home to the eyeless pale flatworm *Spathula alba*; and
- (i) are listed as a Water of National Importance¹⁰ for biodiversity purposes.

¹⁰ The Government's Sustainable Development Programme of Action for Freshwater consists of three themes: Water Quality, Water Quantity, and Waters of National Importance (WONI). The main aim of the WONI project is to develop lists of water bodies that can contribute to a process seeking to sustain national important freshwater assets.

3.2 MÄORI VALUES AND USE *KAITIAKITANGA*

3.2.1 Mäori view of creation *Körero timatanga*

Mäori pūrākau/stories and beliefs about the creation of the natural world provide the framework for the way in which tangata whenua view the world. Pūrākau/stories explain the mysteries of nature and the place tangata whenua have within the natural environment. They have also shaped the way tangata whenua behave; tikanga/customary practices are based on the creation pūrākau/stories.

3.2.1.1 *The spiritual guardians* *Ngā atua kaitiaki*

Creation pūrākau/stories differ between tribes, however tangata whenua beliefs and values about the natural environment are very similar. A common belief is that all things, including people, are descended from ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians – the offspring of Ranginui/Sky Father and Papatūānuku/Earth Mother. After the separation of Ranginui and Papatūānuku, the natural world came into being. Their offspring, ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians, created ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources by breathing life into them. All things in the natural world, including people are therefore considered to be the uri/descendants of ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians and are regarded as taonga/treasures.

3.2.2 Mäori relationship with the natural world *Te hononga o ngāi Mäori ki te taiao*

Tangata whenua believe that through the relationship with ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians everything is interconnected. The linkage between the spirit world and the physical world is central to the way tangata whenua view the natural world. This view is reflected in the following life principles that guide tangata whenua in their approach to the natural environment¹¹:

- (i) A sense of kinship with all things;
- (ii) A regard for ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources as being gifts from the atua/gods;
- (iii) A sense of responsibility for ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources as appointed kaitiaki/guardians;
- (iv) A sense of commitment to look after ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources for future generations; and
- (v) An ethic of giving back what is taken from the environment in kind.

¹¹ Life principles as developed in Ngā Taonga tuku iho/treasured resource Ki Whakatū Management Plan (2004: 11-14)

There are a number of key components associated with these life principles. These components are explained in the following paragraphs.

For tangata whenua, relationships are very important in all aspects of life. Whanaungatanga/nuclear and extended family relationships, and whakapapa/genealogy, form the basis for the relationship between all things – relationships between people, the relationships between people and the physical world, and relationships between people and the spiritual world.

The divine origin of all things is reflected in the belief that everything has a wairua/ spirit and a mauri/life force, without one the other cannot exist. Therefore, all elements including people, the land, sea, rivers, plants and animals are taonga/treasures and are sacred in recognition of the mauri/life force and wairua/spirit that exists within them.

3.2.2.1 *Kaitiakitanga, tikanga and mātauranga*

Through the relationship with ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians, tangata whenua believe they have a duty to their ancestors (those living and those to come) to take care of and protect ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources in the rohe/territory of the iwi; this duty is called kaitiakitanga/guardianship.

Looking after ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources requires that tangata whenua as kaitiaki/guardians carry out their responsibilities based on mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge and following tikanga/customary practices. Examples of tikanga/customary practices include: karakia/prayers; whaikōrero/formal speeches; waiata/songs; whakapapa/genealogy; and rāhui/prohibitions.

Kaitiakitanga/guardianship involves the application of resource management practices, rules and techniques to ensure the long term well being of the natural environment. A central duty is to protect and strengthen the mauri/life force and wairua/spirit of a resource, place or taonga/treasure. Although tangata whenua are focused on maintaining and enhancing the health and well being of ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources they are also interested in utilising these resources. Customary use relies on the sustainable management of natural resources and is central to tangata whenua cultural identity.

Whakapapa/genealogy determines who is allowed to interact with and manage natural resources. It lies at the core of Māori knowledge and understanding, involving both mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge and wānanga/lore. As whakapapa/genealogy derives from ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians, it provides an unbroken link and chain of descent between the spiritual and the material, the inanimate and the animate. Everything has whakapapa/genealogy: birds, fish, animals, trees and every other living thing; soil and rocks and mountains also have a whakapapa/genealogy. It is this sense of connectedness between spirit, people and nature that forms the basis for managing environmental resources. For example, it is customary practice when speaking in formal settings for tangata whenua to identify where they come from in relation to other tribal groups, as well as recite their relationship that connects them to

the natural world – the land, the mountains, the waters, forests, animals and birds.

3.2.3 Tangata Whenua values associated with water

Ngā uara wai

Wai/water is an essential element of life – life cannot survive without wai/water. For tangata whenua wai/water represents the lifeblood of Papatūānuku/Earth Mother and the tears of Ranginui/Sky Father. Waterways carry the lifeblood of the land; they are the ribs of the tūpuna/ancestors joining the mountains to the sea. Tangata whenua believe that the physical and spiritual survival of all things is dependent on the maintenance of the mauri/life force, wairua/spirit, mana/power, and tapu/sacred nature of wai/water.

Water is of great significance to tangata whenua because it expresses all dimensions of life:

- (i) Taha wairua – the spiritual;
- (ii) Taha hinengaro – the intellectual;
- (iii) Taha tinana – the physical; and
- (iv) Taha whānau – the social.

Tangata whenua have a classification system that links the spiritual dimensions with those of the physical:

Wai Ora Water of life, the purest form of freshwater. It gives and sustains life, can rejuvenate damaged mauri/life force and counteract evil. Wai-ora is of such spiritual significance that is used in ceremonies such as baptism and dedication of children. Te Waikoropupū Springs falls within this classification.

Wai Māori Water that is used for every day purposes such as drinking.

Wai Tai Sea water that is potentially dangerous.

Wai Mate Water that has lost its mauri/life force. It is damaged or polluted beyond its capacity to rejuvenate either itself or other living things. Wai-mate can contaminate the mauri/life force of other living things or other waters.

Wai Kino Water that is spoiled or polluted and that contains rocks or submerged snags. This water has the potential to be detrimental to life.

Wai Tapu Waters of death, water burial site. These waters are tapu/sacred due to loss or other events and are subject to restrictions.

3.2.4 Significance of Te Waikoropupū to Manawhenua ki Mohua

Ngā taonga tuku iho o Te Waikoropupū

Te Waikoropupū has always been of cultural significance to Manawhenua ki Mohua; whose ancestral connections with Te Waikoropupū encompass both the spiritual and the physical realms. Tangata whenua have maintained these connections through customary practices such as using the sacred waters for ceremonial, blessing and healing purposes.

For Manawhenua ki Mohua, Te Waikoropupū Springs are seen as part of the larger system – the Tākaka River catchment. Therefore, looking after Te Waikoropupū involves looking after the whole catchment from the source, through a network of tributaries, to where the freshwater meets the saltwater, in estuaries along the coast.

Te Waikoropupū and the interconnected Tākaka River system have a mauri/life force, tapu/sacred nature and mana/power of their own. They are entities in their own right and have a distinct essence and identity. The health of the system reflects the health and well-being of the people that live around it.

3.2.4.1 *The legend of Huriawa*

Te kōrero tuku iho mō Huriawa

'Huriawa' is known to Manawhenua ki Mohua as the kaitiaki taniwha/guardian spirit of Te Waikoropupū Springs. The spiritual significance of Te Waikoropupū is reflected in the legend told about Huriawa:

She was called forth by Rakaihautu¹². Her name is Huriawa, she is a tupuna¹³ and kaitiaki taniwha¹⁴ who works her way through the lands of Mohua and other rohe¹⁵ of the iwi throughout Aotearoa. Mohua is the domain of Hine Tū Ahoanga¹⁶. All over the region, there are large areas showing her handiwork: the rock formations, the tunnels and the caves. These are places that act as shelter for the living and those who have passed on.

Huriawa the Taniwha of Ngā Waikoropupū travels in all the waters that flow through the domains of Hine Tū Ahoanga. Through whakapapa¹⁷ she has connections between Mohua, the northern areas of the North Island and Te Wai Pounamu¹⁸ (Lake Pūkaki is her southern boundary).

¹² The captain of Uruao (a southern waka) who was the first to land on the South Island at Whakatu (Nelson). He also dug out the lakes of the South Island, including Lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa.

¹³ ancestor

¹⁴ guardian spirit

¹⁵ territory

¹⁶ The Sandstone Lady

¹⁷ genealogy

¹⁸ the South Island

Huriawa is the caretaker taniwha of the sacred carved prow piece of the waka¹⁹ 'Uruao' that was ceremonially invested in the mouth of the Waitapu River by Rakaihautu; the river that was once called Ngā Waitapu o Uruao²⁰. With the help of her children, she remains its guardian today.

Huriawa travels through the northern lands (of the South Island) to clear all the waterways from the effects of storms. She tosses fallen trees and tangled vegetation out of rivers to free the flow. With the help of her children she guards the top of the waka. When the rains come, Huriawa dives deep into the land and sea. It is she who churns up the waters when fresh water is found rising through the sea, far from the shore.

Huriawa understands the moods of the Earth Shaker and warns us when he is about to rack the land with earthquakes. Those messages come in the surge and lift of the waters, but few remain who can read them now.

Huriawa resides and rests within the many sandstone caves and underground streams of Ngā Waikoropupū. Therefore, these waters are of spiritual significance to tangata whenua; they are sacred and are used for ceremonies, offerings, and blessings and for healing purposes.

3.2.4.2 *Protecting the mauri* *Tiakina te mauri*

As kaitiaki/guardian of the rohe/territory of the iwi, Manawhenua ki Mohua believes it is responsible for protecting the mauri/life force and wairua/spirit of Te Waikoropupū and the Tākaka River catchment. Any human activity that compromises the health of the catchment is not only an affront to ngā atua kaitiaki/the spiritual guardians but also to Manawhenua ki Mohua. In such cases, tangata whenua are focused on enhancing the mauri/life force to a level where both the physical and spiritual elements can be sustained.

3.2.4.3 *Protecting wāhi tapu* *Tiakina te wāhi tapu*

Within the Tākaka River catchment, there are many wāhi tapu/sacred places and sites. Places become wāhi tapu/sacred sites because of an association with tapu/sacred events, kōiwi/human remains or tapu/sacred objects. Wāhi tapu/sacred sites signify the ahi kāroa/continuous occupation – they are indicators of tangata whenua identity, confirmed and protected by the use of tapu/sacred nature. Wāhi tapu/sacred sites are also significant because they provide tangata whenua with a physical and spiritual link to the tūpuna/ancestors. Examples of wāhi tapu/sacred sites associated with the area include: urupā/burial grounds, sites used for ceremonial purposes, mahinga mātaitai/food gathering sites, waka

¹⁹ canoe

²⁰ the sacred waters of the Uruao

landing sites, camping sites, kāinga/village sites and rongōā/medicinal plant gathering areas.

As kaitiaki/guardian, Manawhenua ki Mohua has inherited the responsibility to protect all wāhi tapu/sacred sites within the rohe/territory of the iwi for past, present and future generations. Activities or management approaches which lead to the contamination or loss of wāhi tapu/sacred sites results in both spiritual and physical loss to tangata whenua.

3.2.4.4 Maintaining customary use

Kaitiakitanga

The customary practice of gathering food and other resources from Te Waikoropupū and the Tākaka River catchment has long been a part of life for tangata whenua in Mohua/Golden Bay. Using resources is fundamental to being Māori. Traditionally, mahinga mātaitai/food gathering sites throughout the catchment were used to sustain the spiritual and physical well being of tangata whenua. Although fewer mahinga mātaitai/food gathering sites exist today, they are still an important part of tangata whenua cultural life. Manawhenua ki Mohua continues to maintain customs, such as manaaki manuhiri/hospitality to visitors, by providing local food specialities. Other forms of customary use include the harvest of plants and other materials for medicinal or weaving purposes.

3.3 VISITOR AND RECREATIONAL VALUES AND USES *TE WHAKAMAHI TĀKARO PŪANGI*

Te Waikoropupū is accessible from the sealed Pupū Springs Road and is the most popular visitor attraction in Golden Bay. Visitor statistics show that, on average, nearly 50,000 people visit the springs each year, as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: VISITOR NUMBERS TO TE WAIKOROPUPŪ

YEARS (JULY – JUNE)	VISITOR NUMBERS
98 - 99	70,000
99 – 00	51,800
00 – 01	55,400
01 - 02	45,300
02 - 03	50,300
03 - 04	39,200
04 – 05	48,500
05 – 06	59,100
06 – 07	50,700

The majority of visitors go to the reserve for a short, easy stroll through bush to view Te Waikoropupū Springs in a quiet and tranquil setting. Most visitors stop at the small viewing platform overlooking the Main Spring to look into the water and see the waters bubbling up from the depths. There is also an opportunity to picnic near the entrance to the reserve.

The waters were closed to contact in early 2006 (see section 1.1). Prior to the closure Te Waikoropupū Springs were well-known for diving (both scuba and free diving) in waters of exceptional clarity. Many people, including international visitors, visited the reserve primarily to experience diving there. Drift-diving down Fish Creek and the Springs River to the Waikoropupū River bridge was also a popular recreation activity.

Taking water from Te Waikoropupū Springs, in containers, for drinking purposes was also common (see section 4.2.5.3).

Some recreational fishing for trout and salmon in the lower Springs River and the lower Tākaka River (outside the boundary of the reserve) also takes place. Fishing is no longer allowed within the reserve due to the closure of the waters to recreational contact.

3.4 COMMERCIAL VALUES AND USES *NGĀ PAKIHI*

The water quality and quantity (particularly the consistent flows) of Te Waikoropupū Springs are highly valued by the adjacent salmon farm (the first in New Zealand), which has a water permit to extract water just downstream of the Main Spring for use in the salmon farm (see Map 3). They take the water, using a gravity-fed diversion system, at a rate of 4 m³/sec when the flows are greater than 8.2 m³/sec. If the flow in the Springs River above the intake is between 8.2 and 5.3 m³/sec, the take is linearly reduced down to 1.1 m³/sec. If the river flow is less than 5.3 m³/sec then the maximum take is 1.1 m³/sec. The water permit also includes a condition that any water taken cannot bypass the salmon farm facilities unused. This ensures that the take is limited to what is actually needed.

A proposal also exists for a water bottling plant just upstream of Te Waikoropupū (on adjacent private land), again based on the highly valued water quality and consistent flows.

A number of commercial guided trip operators also value and use Te Waikoropupū from a tourism business perspective (see section 4.2.6.1).

It should be noted that any direct upstream use of water, such as pasture irrigation, effectively uses spring water which means that flows at the Springs will be reduced.

3.5 HISTORIC VALUES

NGA TAONGA O MUA

During the 1860's gold prospectors began mining the land adjacent to Te Waikoropupū Springs and the area was worked extensively. Evidence of this can be seen in the form of piles of rock tailings and tail races, which were dug to transfer water for sluicing purposes. The Tākaka Sluicing Company worked a claim in the upper part of the Waikoropupū Valley until 1908. Early names for the area included '*Waikaramoomoo*' or '*Waikoromumu*' and '*Bu Bu*', reflecting a typical misunderstanding of the Māori spelling or pronunciation of 'Waikoropupū' or 'Pupū'.



The shapes in this kowhaiwhai are inspired by the bubbling springs of Te Waikoropupū and represents the whakapapa of the people of Mohua who have kaitiaki over the area.

Artist: Rob Slow
Date: 2004

4. Management of Te Waikoropupū

Te whakahaere o Te Waikoropupū

4.1 INTRODUCTION

HE KUPU WHAKATAKI

The following sections identify a number of management issues for Te Waikoropupū. Objectives, policies, methods and outcomes are developed for each issue.

When using this management plan it is important to read and consider its provisions as a whole. Various objectives, policies, methods and outcomes may influence the interpretation of other parts of this plan.

4.1.1 Objectives, policies and methods

Ngā kaupapa me ngā ritenga

The Department of Conservation is statutorily responsible for giving effect to the objectives, policies and methods that are included in this management plan. These are supported by Manawhenua ki Mohua. The provisions have been prepared in terms of the Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987, Conservation General Policy 2005, and the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy 1996, and with consideration given to Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities.

Within this plan 'Objectives' are long term goals, with a 20 to 50 year timeframe. 'Policies' set out what the Department intends to do to achieve these objectives within the life of this plan. 'Methods' explain what actions will be taken to give effect to the policies and objectives, and achieve the outcomes sought (see section 4.1.2 below).

The following conventions have been used for the policies and methods within this management plan, in accordance with Conservation General Policy 1(d):

- (i) where legislation provides no discretion for decision-making, or a deliberate decision has been made by the Minister to direct decision-makers, methods state that a particular action or actions 'will' be undertaken;
- (ii) where there is a strong expectation of outcome without diminishing the constitutional role of the Minister and other decision-makers, methods state that a particular action or actions 'should' be undertaken;
- (iii) where the intention is to allow flexibility in decision-making, methods state that a particular action or actions 'may' be undertaken.

Note that when the term 'should' is used it is anticipated that there will only be very exceptional circumstances where the outcome will differ to that expressed in the method.

4.1.2 Outcomes at places

Ngā tukunga iho i ngā tūranga

Conservation General Policy 2005 directs the concept of "outcomes at places", in particular, Policy 1(e) states:

Planned outcomes at places should be consistent with the intrinsic values of an area ...

In accordance with this, Te Waikoropupū is defined as a 'place'. Management objectives, policies and methods are developed to achieve outcomes for Te Waikoropupū, consistent with the legislation, identified values and the vision. 'Outcomes' describe what results are anticipated within the life of this plan and what Te Waikoropupū will be like.

4.2 THE ISSUES *NGĀ TAKE*

4.2.1 Biodiversity *Ngā tūmomo koiora*

As already stated in section 1.5.1.3, the Department has a number of conservation functions that relate to indigenous biodiversity. This includes preventing the loss of indigenous species; and maintaining habitats and ecosystems. Of particular relevance to Te Waikoropupū is the maintenance of the habitats and ecosystem, which support populations of indigenous species with unique or distinctive values, as identified in section 2.2.1.

For Manawhenua ki Mohua, the protection of indigenous biodiversity and associated mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge is an integral part of the management and utilisation of ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources.

4.2.1.1 *Plant and animal pests* *Ngā otaota me ngā kararehe orotā*

The Department is responsible for pest control in the reserve. This requires identification of the threats posed by pests and prioritisation of pest control (or eradication where this is possible), as set out in Conservation General Policy 4.2(b). If necessary, Section 51A of the Reserves Act 1977 provides for the use of biological control organisms to control wild animals or animal pests or plant pests. Conservation General Policy 4.2(g) states that the introduction of biological control organisms should be approved only to control species that cannot be effectively and efficiently controlled in other ways.

National control plans such as the Policy Statement on Deer Control, the Feral Goat Control Plan and the Possum Control Plan, plus the Strategic Plan for Managing Invasive Weeds, determine Departmental animal and plant pest control priorities from a national perspective. The Conservation Management Strategy determines priority areas for pest control within the conservancy. On a national level, the Department directs funds where they will have the most long-term effect (based on a process of ranking and prioritising control effort) and on research into more effective control methods. The use of agrichemicals is unlikely in a location such as Te Waikoropupū Springs but if occasion arose to do so consultation with affected neighbours should be undertaken.

The introduction and spread of plant and animal pests has contributed to the decline and loss of indigenous flora and fauna and associated mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge. Therefore, Manawhenua ki Mohua considers the control of plant and animal pests to be vital for maintaining indigenous populations across a wide range of habitats.

Animal pest control

Tasman District Council (TDC) also has responsibility for setting animal pest control priorities for the district and these are set out in the Nelson/Tasman Regional Pest Management Strategy. The Department controls certain pests as agreed with TDC under the Strategy.

Currently, some animal pest control is undertaken, including possum control by the Animal Health Board. At Te Waikoropupū trapping and hunting is preferred to the use of poisons.

The non-indigenous aquatic animals that are already present in the waters of Te Waikoropupū, i.e. trout and salmon, are managed under statute by Fish and Game and are not considered pests in Te Waikoropupū. Any application to introduce any new fish species would not be favoured in this location.

Plant pest control

Where possible, plant pests are eradicated or controlled to prevent their spread into other parts of the reserve. Certain plant pests such as boxthorn, buddleia, old man's beard, pampas, broom, gorse, blackberry, and ragwort must be controlled as agreed with TDC and set out in their current Regional Pest Management Strategy. (Note that the Council reviews this strategy every five years, therefore the pest plants required to be controlled may change).

Maximising the area of indigenous algae and bryophytes in the Springs is desirable from an ecological perspective. Control of invasive plants such as *Juncus macrocephalus* and watercress is required, targeted at removal of patches and gradual removal of large encroaching areas. This avoids major disturbance and exposure of large areas of bare substrate within the springs. Hand-weeding is generally used, but the use of specialised agrichemicals to control aquatic plant pests may occur where there are no adverse effects on the values of the Springs.

Preventing the introduction of new aquatic plant pests is essential to protect and preserve the exceptional values of the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs. To this end, the waters were closed to contact²¹ in January 2006, and bylaws were approved by the Minister of Conservation in January 2007, to prevent the introduction of the invasive alga *Didymosphenia geminata*, which has infested many other waterbodies in the South Island. Plant pest control in the waters of Te Waikoropupū should continue provided all necessary steps are taken to ensure that *Didymo* (or any other new aquatic pest) is not introduced in the process.

Gorse and pampas are controlled on the margin around the Main Spring where regenerating native plants are present, but it is otherwise left as a temporary aid to regeneration. Blackberry is widespread, even in wet

²¹ This includes direct body contact as well as contact with other items, such as fishing lines or kayaks.

areas, but no control has been attempted. Eucalyptus trees have been cut and poisoned.

4.2.1.2 Restoration *Te whakaoranga*

Regeneration of indigenous species adjacent to the carpark and tracks in the reserve is actively managed for aesthetic reasons. Planting of low growing species occurs on the waters edge to direct visitors to particular viewing points (see also section 4.2.5.2). Locally sourced plants should be used for any restoration work.

The re-introduction of indigenous species that were once found in this area may also be considered, on a case-by-case basis.

The relationship tangata whenua have with the natural environment is guided by a number of life principles (see section 3.2). A key life principle is to look after ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources as appointed kaitiaki/guardians, but also to give back to the environment what is taken in kind. Restoration of indigenous species and habitats is one way in which Manawhenua ki Mohua seeks to improve the health and well being of ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources.

Community groups should also be encouraged to participate in restoration work undertaken in the reserve where appropriate.

4.2.1.3 Monitoring and research *Te tirotiro me te rangahau*

Te Waikoropupū is monitored to ensure that any new pests, particularly within the waters, are detected as soon as possible so that eradication can be achieved. Monitoring should also be carried out for giant kōkopu and koaro in accordance with their species recovery plan.

Scientific investigations into the unique indigenous flora and fauna of Te Waikoropupū Springs should be encouraged to improve understanding and knowledge. As should any research into new methods of plant and animal pest eradication and control beneficial to Te Waikoropupū. But contact with the waters should be subject to strict controls to prevent the introduction of any pests (see section 4.2.6.3).

Manawhenua ki Mohua considers that monitoring and research are fundamental to the wise management of ngā taonga tuku iho/the treasured resources. Involvement in monitoring programmes is therefore an important role for tangata whenua as the kaitiaki/guardians of Te Waikoropupū.

4.2.1.4 Fire *Te ahi*

Fire is a major threat to the terrestrial biodiversity values of the reserve. On this basis no fireplaces are provided and fires are not permitted on any part of the reserve. The visiting public should be informed of the fire risk from smoking and discouraged from smoking in the reserve.

There is also potential for fires lit on adjoining properties to get out of control and affect the reserve. Management of fires adjacent to the reserve is administered by the Waimea Rural Fire Authority through its annual Fire Plan. All fires within the fire district require a permit at any time of the year to ensure that proper safeguards are in place.

4.2.1.5 Objectives

Te whāinga

- 1. Preservation, protection and recognition of the national and international significance of the indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems of Te Waikoropupū.**
- 2. Protection and preservation of the intrinsic values of Te Waikoropupū that provide benefit and enjoyment to the public.**

4.2.1.6 Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 1. To protect, preserve and, where practicable, restore the significant and unique indigenous biodiversity and the natural ecosystems of Te Waikoropupū.**
- 2. To eradicate, or control to very low levels, the pest plants and animals (excluding trout and salmon) at Te Waikoropupū.**
- 3. To take special measures to protect the unique indigenous aquatic flora and fauna of Te Waikoropupū Springs, including actively preventing the introduction of non-indigenous species.**
- 4. To prevent fires occurring on the reserve.**
- 5. To recognise the contribution of matauranga/traditional Maori knowledge and practices to the protection of Te Waikoropupū Springs indigenous biodiversity.**

4.2.1.7 Methods

Ngā whakakaupapatanga

- 1. Plant and animal pest eradication or control operations for Te Waikoropupū should be carried out in accordance with priorities identified in this management plan, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy, national pest control plans and the Nelson/Tasman Regional Pest Management Strategy.***
- 2. Any method or combination of methods necessary to control plant and animal pests at Te Waikoropupū, and to prevent the introduction of new plant or animal pests, should be used to restore the natural ecosystems to a healthy state, with preference given to non-chemical means.***

3. *Any request to introduce any non-indigenous species, other than an approved biological control organism, into Te Waikoropupū should be declined.*
4. *The use of biological control organisms for pest control should be approved at Te Waikoropupū where no other effective or efficient alternatives are available, subject to strict controls for the protection of indigenous biodiversity, waterways and the safety of people.*
5. *Protection and restoration of indigenous species associated with Te Waikoropupū should occur in accordance with this management plan.*
6. *Locally sourced indigenous plants should be used for any restoration work.*
7. *Indigenous species that previously existed at Te Waikoropupū may be re-introduced.*
8. *Community involvement in restoring Te Waikoropupū's indigenous biodiversity should be encouraged, where appropriate.*
9. *The plant and animal pests within Te Waikoropupū should be monitored, and the establishment of new populations should be prevented by removing any individuals or groups that are found outside their established range.*
10. *Survey, monitoring and research on the indigenous species and habitats of Te Waikoropupū should be carried out in accordance with the priorities in this management plan and the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy.*
11. *Data collected on Te Waikoropupū should be adequately collated, stored, analysed and made publicly available except in circumstances where the information is culturally sensitive.*
12. *The threatened freshwater indigenous fish species, giant kōkopu and koaro, should be managed according to their species recovery plan.*
13. *Scientific research into the indigenous flora and fauna of Te Waikoropupū should be encouraged.*
14. *Research into new methods of plant and animal pest eradication and control beneficial to Te Waikoropupū should be encouraged.*
15. *The public should be informed of the risks of smoking and fires to Te Waikoropupū, and smoking should be discouraged.*
16. *Good fire prevention relationships should be maintained with neighbouring land owners, Tasman District Council, Tākaka Fire Brigade, and the Waimea Rural Fire District to prevent fires that are not permitted.*

4.2.1.8 *Outcomes*

Ngā tukunga iho

1. Existing pest plants and animals are eradicated from Te Waikoropupū, or controlled to very low levels.
2. No new pest plants or animals are introduced to Te Waikoropupū.
3. No indigenous species are lost from Te Waikoropupū, and the ecosystems are protected and restored to a healthy and naturally functioning state.
4. The mauri/life force and wairua/spirit of Te Waikoropupū are protected and enhanced.
5. Tangata whenua tikanga/customary practices and matauranga/traditional Māori knowledge associated with the indigenous flora and fauna of Te Waikoropupū are maintained.
6. The community is involved in indigenous species restoration work.
7. Survey, monitoring and research of indigenous biodiversity associated with Te Waikoropupū are ongoing.
8. There are no fires at Te Waikoropupū.

4.2.2 **Water quality and quantity**

Te āhua me te nui o ngā wai

The maintenance and protection of the quality and quantity of water that flows from the aquifers creating the springs of Te Waikoropupū is essential. Otherwise, the internationally important water clarity may be ruined, the significant and unique indigenous biodiversity may be lost, and the associated cultural, scenic and scientific values degraded. Manawhenua ki Mohua considers the maintenance of water quality and quantity to be important for all life.

Activities that reduce the water quality of Te Waikoropupū Springs and the associated Tākaka River system diminish the mauri/life force and over-allocation of water within the catchment could lead to the inability of water bodies to sustain the indigenous communities within them.

Tasman District Council (TDC) is responsible for managing the water resources of the Tākaka Valley in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. The Department can only manage adverse effects on water quality and quantity in relation to visitors to the reserve or other activities that require authorisation (see sections 4.2.5 'Recreational use and visitor management' and 4.2.6 'Concessions and other authorisations'). The Department will however advocate in the Tasman District Council plan and resource consent proceedings where proposals could adversely affect spring flow or water quality.

4.2.2.1 *Water quality* *Te āhua o ngā wai*

Regular (quarterly since 1990) monitoring of the water quality of Te Waikoropupū Springs is carried out by TDC and is part of the long term groundwater monitoring site network for the Tākaka Valley. Nutrient levels in the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs are generally low with a mean nitrate-nitrogen level of 0.35 mg/l. Overall, chemically, the monitoring has shown little evidence of human impact.

TDC should be encouraged to continue monitoring water quality at Te Waikoropupū. Also, close liaison regarding the development of the proposed Tākaka Water Catchment Management Plan is needed to ensure that it addresses options for managing land use that may adversely affect water quality, including cumulative adverse effects.

The formation of land care groups²² should also be encouraged, with the aim of minimising adverse effects on water quality (and quantity) that may result from different land use activities.

In addition, the owner of the land that directly borders Te Waikoropupū Springs should be encouraged to plant appropriate indigenous vegetation along the riparian margin.

4.2.2.2 *Water quantity* *Te nui o ngā wai*

Land use changes, water takes for various purposes and the Cobb Hydroelectric Power Scheme all have the potential to adversely affect the water flows in Te Waikoropupū Springs.

Hydrologists, monitoring the flows from Te Waikoropupū Springs, have indicated that the data collected suggests the volume of water in the Springs has decreased however this can be attributed to climatic variations (ie droughts).

As yet monitoring has not established that the current resource consents to allow water taken from rivers and underground systems, excluding the effects of the Cobb Dam, has had an adverse affect on the Springs. However in order to protect the water quantity in the Springs TDC should be encouraged to take a precautionary approach to granting any consents for future water takes in the Tākaka Water Catchment which may have an affect on the Springs.

TDC should be encouraged to continue monitoring water quantity at Te Waikoropupū, to detect any changes in flows. Also, close liaison regarding the development of the proposed Tākaka Water Catchment Management Plan is needed to ensure that it sets a minimum flow for Te Waikoropupū Springs and addresses options for managing activities that may adversely affect the quantity of water that flows out of the springs,

²² Landcare groups are voluntary, community-based groups with a common goal of addressing such issues as sustainable farm production, protection and rehabilitation of sensitive environmental areas, pest and weed control, native bush monitoring, river monitoring and rehabilitation, as well as biodiversity enhancement (see www.landcare.org.nz).

including cumulative effects. In addition, advocacy is needed to seek the prohibition of taking any more water directly from Te Waikoropupū Springs i.e. no new takes and no increase in the existing take for the salmon farm to ensure protection and preservation of the ecosystem.

4.2.2.3 Objective

Te whāinga

- 1. Protection, preservation and recognition of the quantity, quality and mauri/life force of Te Waikoropupū Springs as nationally and internationally significant waters and as a taonga/treasure and wāhi tapu/sacred site.**

4.2.2.4 Policy

Te kaupapa

- 1. To work with tangata whenua, Tasman District Council, local landowners and the community to protect, preserve, and where possible enhance, the water quality and quantity, and mauri/life force of Te Waikoropupū Springs.**

4.2.2.5 Methods

Ngā whakakaupapatanga

- 1. The Department should ensure that visitor use and other activities requiring authorisation do not adversely affect the water quality or quantity of Te Waikoropupū Springs.*
- 2. Tasman District Council should be encouraged to continue monitoring water quality and quantity at Te Waikoropupū Springs, and to provide this information (free of charge) to the Department and Manawhenua ki Mohua on a regular basis.*
- 3. Tasman District Council should be encouraged to consider the potential adverse effects of activities (such as inappropriate riparian management, nutrient discharges (loadings) from dairy farms, water takes, any proposals for future mining in the head waters, and the possible expansion of the adjacent salmon farm) within the Tākaka Water Catchment area on the water quality and quantity in Te Waikoropupū Springs when assessing relevant resource consent applications.*
- 4. Tasman District Council should be encouraged to address the following issues in the Tākaka Water Catchment Management Plan to protect the values of Te Waikoropupū Springs:*
 - (i) the setting of a minimum flow;*
 - (ii) the effects of land use; the take, use, damming and diversion of water and the discharge of water and contaminants; on water quality and quantity, including cumulative adverse effects;*
 - (iii) the enhancement of water quality and quantity; and*

- (iv) *the prohibition on any more direct water takes from Te Waikoropupū Springs Reserve other than those that are presently consented and from anywhere in the greater Tākaka catchment that would reduce the water quality and quantity in Te Waikoropupū Springs.*
- 5. *Local landowners and others should be encouraged to form Land care groups in the Tākaka catchment, with the aim of minimising adverse effects on water quality and quantity at Te Waikoropupū Springs.*
- 6. *Adjoining landowners should be encouraged to enhance riparian management adjacent to Te Waikoropupū Springs.*

4.2.2.6 Outcome

Te tukunga iho

- 1. **The integrated management of activities in the Tākaka catchment protects, preserves and enhances the quantity and quality, and the mauri/life force and wairua/spirit of the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs.**

4.2.3 Giving effect to the Treaty of Waitangi and customary use *Kia whakamahi ai te Tiriti o Waitangi me kaitiakitanga*

Subject to the constraints of current legislation (see section 1.5), the Department recognises and respects the desire of Manawhenua ki Mohua to:

- (a) be actively involved in the protection of wāhi tapu/sacred sites and their taonga/treasures at Te Waikoropupū; and
- (b) exercise rangatiratanga/chiefly authority, kaitiakitanga/guardianship and associated tikanga/customary practices, based on mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge in relation to Te Waikoropupū.

Active involvement can be recognised and achieved in a number of different ways, such as:

- (i) the preparation of this management plan with specific policies and methods to address identified significant values and issues for Manawhenua ki Mohua;
- (ii) providing Manawhenua ki Mohua with information and technical advice;
- (iii) communicating with Manawhenua ki Mohua about proposed activities in the reserve;
- (iv) consulting with Manawhenua ki Mohua about the protection of wāhi tapu/sacred sites and taonga/treasures;
- (v) establishing partnerships with Manawhenua ki Mohua on restoration and pest management projects, where appropriate;
- (vi) enabling customary use on a case-by-case basis;
- (vii) consulting with Manawhenua ki Mohua on applications for concessions or other authorisations that affect their interests;

- (viii) developing public information and interpretation, which refers to the spiritual, historical and/or cultural significance of Te Waikoropupū, in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua; and
- (ix) having regular meetings.

Consultation from the early stages of any proposed undertaking, which may affect the mana/authority or interests of Manawhenua ki Mohua, and full consideration of their views is essential. In addition, raising awareness and understanding within the community of the roles and responsibilities of Manawhenua ki Mohua as kaitiaki/guardians is very important (see section 3.2).

Key issues of particular concern for Manawhenua ki Mohua, such as activities that are considered to be inappropriate, are addressed in this management plan. These include bodily contact with the sacred waters (see section 4.2.5.1), and advising visitors about not eating food in and around Te Waikoropupū Springs (see section 4.2.5.3).

Following an application by Manawhenua ki Mohua, Te Waikoropupū Springs has formally been registered with the Historic Places Trust as a wāhi tapu under the Historic Places Act 1993 (defined in that Act as “a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense”).

4.2.3.1 Customary use *Kaitiakitanga*

The trees and bush on a scenic reserve can only be cut or destroyed with the express consent in writing of the Minister (Section 42(1) of the Reserves Act 1977). Section 50(1) of the Act also allows the Minister to authorise the taking and killing of any fauna, for customary use, subject to conditions.

There is a conflict between the purpose of the scenic reserve to preserve the indigenous flora and fauna, and the aspirations of tangata whenua to harvest customary species or to take seed material for propagation off-site. Therefore, when assessing an application to take material the Minister should be cautious and not grant the permit where little is known about a species or the effects of an activity or harvest. If permission is given then the most protective measures possible should be used, particularly where a species is classified as threatened. Also, given the current closure of the waters of Te Waikoropupū to contact recreation (see section 1.1), it would not be consistent to allow any taking of material that involves water contact.

Conservation General Policy 2(g) states that the customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species may be authorised on a case-by-case basis, where:

- i. it is consistent with the Reserves Act 1977, regulations, the Nelson/ Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and this management plan;
- ii. it is consistent with the purposes for which the land is held;

- iii. there is an established tradition of such customary use at the place; and
- iv. the preservation of the indigenous species at the place is not affected.

An 'established tradition of customary use' should be carefully interpreted, as Manawhenua ki Mohua has not been able to continue traditional use since the area was originally bought by the Crown and then subsequently sold into private ownership before becoming a scenic reserve. This should be taken into consideration when assessing an application for customary use.

Iwi should be encouraged to use traditional materials from areas outside the reserve. Where there is conflict, the purposes of the reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 must prevail.

Fishing

The Department is responsible for freshwater fish and their habitats in terms of Section 6(ab) of the Conservation Act 1987 – "To preserve so far as is practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats."

Although the commercial component of the customary right of iwi to take eels was provided for in the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 (Section 10), the customary right of iwi to fish remains (Maori fishing rights are unaffected by Part 5B of the Conservation Act and fisheries legislation). However, any such fishing authorisation needs to be authorised under the Reserves Act 1977

The Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 provide primarily for customary fishing of all fisheries resources managed under the Fisheries Act 1996, this includes eels. Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki are appointed under the regulations to authorise the taking of eels for customary food gathering purposes in a designated area.

The endemic long-fin eel is now classified as a chronically threatened species in long-term decline. This is mainly due to over fishing, and the cumulative loss and degradation of freshwater habitat. The short-fin eel, which also occurs outside New Zealand, is not currently threatened. Relatively abundant populations of the species still exist within New Zealand in several large lake and lagoon systems. However, like the long-fin eel, the average size and abundance of this eel has declined considerably as stocks have been fished down and habitats modified.

Given the threatened status of the NZ long-fin eel and that it is difficult to avoid catching long-fin eels when fishing for short-fin eels, any application for the taking of eels from the reserve should be declined. In addition, as this activity would involve contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū, it would not be consistent with the closure to contact recreation (see section 1.1).

Dead animals and plants

When an animal of cultural significance to tangata whenua dies, or when a tree of significance to tangata whenua has died and/or fallen over, the Department should, subject to statutory requirements offer the materials to tangata whenua for customary use. In addition, where a tree or plant is to be removed for facility development or track maintenance, the material should be offered to Manawhenua ki Mohua in the first instance, where appropriate and practicable and permissible by legislation.

4.2.3.2 Objectives

Ngā whāinga

- 1. Recognition of the kaitiakitanga/guardianship, and associated tikanga/customary practices and mātauranga/traditional Māori knowledge of Manawhenua ki Mohua in the management of Te Waikoropupū.**
- 2. Effect given to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977.**

4.2.3.3 Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 1. To manage Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve in a manner that gives effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977.**
- 2. To provide for the customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species from Te Waikoropupū by tangata whenua, where it can be carried out without adverse effects on the reserve's values, and is in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, other relevant legislation, Conservation General Policy 2005, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy, national policies and this management plan.**

4.2.3.4 Methods

Ngā whakakaupapatanga

- 1. The Department should encourage and support Manawhenua ki Mohua to be involved in the conservation of the reserve, and provide them with information and technical advice, to ensure the cultural values of Te Waikoropupū are recognised, respected and protected.*
- 2. Wāhi tapu/sacred sites and taonga/treasures should be conserved and managed in a way that incorporates the exercise of kaitiakitanga/guardianship and appropriate tikanga/customary practices by Manawhenua ki Mohua.*
- 3. The Department should actively consult with Manawhenua ki Mohua throughout the term of this plan regarding:*

- (i) *management work and other proposals within the reserve;*
 - (ii) *all concessions and other authorisations associated with Te Waikoropupū; and*
 - (iii) *its implementation,*
- and hold formal meetings no less than twice a year.*
4. *Manawhenua ki Mohua should apply for permits to collect traditional material and indigenous species from Te Waikoropupū on a case-by-case basis.*
 5. *Consider applications for customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species in accordance with Conservation General Policy 2005 (including Policy 2(g)), and this management plan, after consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua.*
 6. *Permits for customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species (other than eels) from Te Waikoropupū should meet the following criteria:*
 - (i) *the species is not rare, endangered, at risk, or locally uncommon;*
 - (ii) *the species to be taken is not a protected species under the Wildlife Act 1953, unless it is already dead;*
 - (iii) *take is minimal and the protection and preservation of the species is not affected;*
 - (iv) *there is a justified need to use the resources from within the reserve (eg no other sources available or appropriate);*
 - (v) *there are no adverse effects on ecological values or the viability of a species;*
 - (vi) *the species is of high importance to tangata whenua;*
 - (vii) *there is no contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū; and*
 - (viii) *as kaitiaki/guardian, Manawhenua ki Mohua avoids any adverse effects of customary use.*
 7. *Customary use permits should not be granted to take eels from Te Waikoropupū.*
 8. *When an animal of cultural significance has died or a tree of cultural significance to tangata whenua has died, and/or fallen over, the Department should offer the materials to tangata whenua for customary use.*
 9. *When a tree or plant is to be removed for facility development or track maintenance, the Department should offer the material to Manawhenua ki Mohua for customary use where appropriate and practicable.*

10. *Recognise that this management plan will be implemented in an environment of evolving legislation and statutory policies.*

4.2.3.5 *Outcomes*

Ngä tukunga iho

1. **Manawhenua ki Mohua and the Department have a relationship based on partnership, mutual good faith, co-operation and respect, and work together to protect and preserve the values of Te Waikoropupü.**
2. **Manawhenua ki Mohua is involved in the management of Te Waikoropupü as kaitiaki/guardian, in recognition of the wähi tapu/sacred site and taonga tuku iho/treasured resource status.**
3. **Manawhenua ki Mohua is regularly consulted and encouraged to provide constructive input into management issues affecting them.**
4. **Manawhenua ki Mohua can access traditional materials and indigenous species other than eels for customary use from Te Waikoropupü, in a manner consistent with statutory requirements, without adversely affecting biodiversity and reserve values.**

4.2.4 **Historic and cultural heritage**

Ngä taonga o mua me ngä tikanga-ä-iwi

4.2.4.1 *Legislative requirements*

Ngä ture whakaritenga

Te Waikoropupü is a registered wähi tapu²³ under the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA). The HPA promotes the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. It is an offence, under the HPA, to destroy, damage or modify the whole or any part of any archaeological site without a permit. Section 19(2)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977 seeks to manage and protect historic, archaeological and other features in the reserve, where it is compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.

At a national level, the Department has a policy to manage sites guided by ICOMOS (International Committee on Monuments and Sites) principles and standards. The Historic Resources Strategy 1995, which outlines the priorities for management of historic resources, and the Kaupapa Atawhai Strategy also guide the Department. The Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and the Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy Historic Resource Strategy guide management at a conservancy level.

²³ "a place sacred to Mäori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense"

There are Māori and European sites and objects of historical, archaeological and cultural importance associated with Te Waikoropupū which add to the significance of the reserve, including being a wāhi tapu/sacred site. This management plan should recognise and protect these values, and management practices should be sensitive to them.

The Protected Objects Act 1975 provides for the protection of objects by, amongst other things, regulating the export of protected New Zealand objects²⁴, establishing and recording the ownership of ngā taonga tūturu²⁵, and controlling the sale of ngā taonga tūturu within New Zealand.

Any taonga tūturu that is discovered may be reburied, removed to a marae or placed in a museum, provided it is consistent with Part 2 of the Protected Objects Act 1975. Discovery of protected New Zealand objects, including old bottles, are also important to our understanding of more recent archaeological and historic sites.

Under Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 it is an offence to remove or wilfully damage any protected New Zealand object or relic of any kind, or in any way interfere with or damage a historic feature, without written authorisation.

4.2.4.2 *Surveys, protection and management of archaeological sites Ngā pātaitai tirohanga, kaitiaki me te whakahaere o ngā mahi huakanga*

The Historic Places Act 1993 defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

The Historic Places Act 1993 makes it unlawful for any person to destroy damage or modify the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. This is the case regardless of how the land, on which the site is located, is designated, or the activity is permitted under the District or Regional Plan or a resource or building consent has been granted, the Act also provides for substantial penalties for unauthorised destruction, damage or modification.

A permit is required under the Historic Places Act 1993 for any site restoration, modification, or investigation, and to prevent any accidental destruction of sites. In order to identify and protect archaeological sites, it is important that investigations are carried out, according to national and local priorities, in areas where historic values are suspected or inadequately known.

²⁴ An object forming part of the movable cultural heritage of New Zealand that – (a) is of importance to New Zealand, or to a part of New Zealand, for aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural, historical, literary, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional reasons; and (b) falls within 1 or more of the categories of protected objects set out in Schedule 4 of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

²⁵ An object that - (a) relates to Māori culture, history, or society; and (b) was, or appears to have been, - (i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or (ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or (iii) used by Māori; and (c) is more than 50 years old.

Where there are suspected or known archaeological sites of significance to tangata whenua, it is essential that the Department and Manawhenua ki Mohua work together to ensure that these areas are identified and managed according to tikanga/customary practices and legislative requirements.

Protection of archaeological sites may include discouraging access by way of diverting tracks or placing special conditions on concessions granted in the reserve.

Active management of the remnant gold mining features, to halt or at least slow the natural processes of deterioration of the workings, would adversely affect biodiversity values by hindering the regeneration of indigenous vegetation. Under these circumstances the features should be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve, which is to protect and preserve the scenic and natural features. For most visitors, the historical aspect of gold-mining in the reserve is interesting, but the primary purpose of their visit is generally to see Te Waikoropupū Springs.

It is important to ensure that archaeological values are not unnecessarily damaged or destroyed during any development in the reserve for visitor management purposes (such as tracks and car parks).

If there is potential that future work on the reserve may destroy damage or modify the whole or part of an archaeological site, then the Department will apply for an authority to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for permission to do so.

If the authority is for work that has the potential to affect the Maori cultural values or the wahi tapu values associated with Te Waikoropupū Springs then consultation with tangata whenua will be required.

4.2.4.3 Interpretation *Ngā whakamāramatanga*

Improved public information and interpretation, which refers to the spiritual, historical and cultural (both Māori and European) significance of Te Waikoropupū, should be developed in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua (see also section 4.2.5.3). This should also include information about not removing any ngā taonga tūturu or protected New Zealand objects from the reserve.

The gold mining era of New Zealand is historically important and accurate interpretative information on this aspect of the reserve's history should be provided. Also, new interpretation in the reserve should be developed to recognise the importance of the Campbell family as previous landowners, Miss Campbell's role in recognising the international value of Te Waikoropupū Springs, and the consequent sale of the land to the Crown for the creation of the reserve.

4.2.4.4 Memorials *Ngä whakamaharatanga*

Conservation General Policy 5(g) states that: "Monuments, pou whenua, plaques or other memorials may be sited in places associated with people, traditions or events of exceptional importance in New Zealand or conservation history. They should be consistent with the character of the place and should not be attached or engraved into natural features." Plaques may be attached to existing structures, and other memorials may be erected, if they meet the criteria set out in Conservation General Policy 2005 and are consistent with the other provisions of this plan.

4.2.4.5 Objective *Te whäinga*

- 1. Protection and preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of Te Waikoropupü, where possible.**

4.2.4.6 Policies *Ngä kaupapa*

- 1. To work actively with Manawhenua ki Mohua and other stakeholders to protect and preserve the wähi tapu/sacred, cultural, historical and archaeological values of Te Waikoropupü of significance to them, where this does not conflict with the purpose of the reserve.**
- 2. To inform the public about the historical and cultural heritage of Te Waikoropupü.**

4.2.4.7 Methods *Ngä whakakaupapatanga*

- 1. Archaeological and historical surveys should be carried out within the reserve, and the wähi tapu/sacred sites, historical sites, ngä taonga tüturu and protected New Zealand objects should be managed, protected, restored and interpreted in line with this plan, the Conservation Management Strategy, the national and Conservancy Historic Resources Strategies, the Historic Places Act 1993, and the Protected Objects Act 1975.***
- 2. Manawhenua ki Mohua and other stakeholders where appropriate should be involved in any archaeological survey or management of archaeological sites carried out on the reserve.***
- 3. The Department should inform Manawhenua ki Mohua of any discovery of ngä taonga tüturu in the reserve and, subject to the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975, seek advice on the appropriate protocols for its care.***
- 4. Prior to any proposed activities involving earthworks or ground disturbance on the reserve, the Department should notify Manawhenua ki Mohua, and other stakeholders where***

appropriate, carry out an archaeological assessment, and provide an opportunity for input and involvement.

5. *Where preservation of historic resources on the reserve conflicts with the preservation of natural or ecological values then the latter should take precedence.*
6. *The documentary and oral history of Te Waikoropupū Springs and the reserve should be researched and this information should be preserved.*
7. *The interpretation should be improved, and developed in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua and descendants of the Campbell family, to inform the public about the spiritual, historical and cultural (both Māori and European) significance of Te Waikoropupū, including the gifting of the land to the Crown for the creation of the reserve.*
8. *Information should be provided to visitors about the prohibition on removing ngā taonga tūturu or protected New Zealand objects from the reserve.*
9. *Memorials such as monuments, pou whenua or plaques, which commemorate people, traditions or events of exceptional importance or conservation history associated with Te Waikoropupū may be permitted.*

4.2.4.8 Outcome *Te tukunga iho*

1. **The historical, archaeological and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū are protected, and visitors to the reserve are informed about and appreciate these values.**

4.2.5 Recreational use and visitor management *Te whakamahi tākaro pūangi me te whakahaere o ngā manuhiri*

There are two key issues associated with recreational use and visitor management. The first relates to the tension between contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs and protecting the cultural, natural character and biodiversity values. The second issue is how to provide visitors with views across and into the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs without detracting from their natural character. These and other issues associated with recreational use and visitor management are discussed below.

4.2.5.1 Recreation in the waters of Te Waikoropupū *Te tākaro pūangi ki ngā wai o te Waikoropupū*

Prior to January 2006, when the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs were closed to contact recreation to prevent the introduction of Didymo (see section 1.1), scuba-diving was a popular form of recreation in the waters of the Main Spring. Diving in Te Waikoropupū Springs was considered a unique opportunity, as they are amongst the largest cold-water springs in

the world and have incredible water clarity. As a result, Te Waikoropupū Springs was a popular tourist attraction for divers from New Zealand and overseas. There has been a long history of diving in Te Waikoropupū Springs and dive groups have been active in promoting the protection of Te Waikoropupū Springs.

However, there was also conflict between the recreational experience of diving in Te Waikoropupū Springs and other values, particularly cultural values. This issue first emerged in the mid 1980's. At that time a number of concession applications were made for commercial activities in and on the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs, including diving and a glass-bottomed boat. Public consultation regarding the concession applications brought to light a range of concerns, particularly from Manawhenua ki Mohua, about diving and swimming in Te Waikoropupū Springs. These concerns included adverse impacts on cultural values, and the clutter of dive gear and the effect of divers changing in the visitor gathering area next to Te Waikoropupū Springs.

While applications for commercial activities were declined, recreational use of the waters continued, with monitoring undertaken to determine the effects on vegetation and visitor experiences. In 1991, guidelines for recreational divers were developed, in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua, which requested that the divers behave in an appropriate manner. The guidelines also stated that there should be no commercial operation of any nature in or on Te Waikoropupū Springs.

In 1995/96, as a result of an increase in diving activity, the issue had to be re-considered, and a consultation process was initiated with divers and Manawhenua ki Mohua. The result of this process was a voluntary Code of Conduct for divers, agreed to by dive clubs and iwi in 1997 (see Appendix 5). The Code changed diving activity from a 'free for all' to a controlled regime of limited hours, with limited numbers at any one time and limited time in the water. Under the Code, diving in the Dancing Sand Spring and swimming in the Main Spring weren't allowed. Monitoring indicated that there was reasonable compliance with the Code of Conduct by divers. However, the appropriateness of allowing diving in Te Waikoropupū Springs continued to be an issue.

Manawhenua ki Mohua has had particular concerns about diving because they consider bodily contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs to be culturally offensive and inappropriate. Some people considered diving and the associated clutter of gear and noise to conflict with the value they place on the natural character and scenic values of Te Waikoropupū Springs.

Damage to vegetation was readily apparent at the diver entry and exit point to the Main Spring and monitoring confirmed that the 'trench' worn by divers increased in width and depth over the years. In addition, the waterweed *Juncus* dominated the aquatic vegetation at the entry/exit point. The stirring up of sediment by divers was also an adverse effect, particularly given the natural clarity of the water. Prior to the closure of the waters, the level of diving activity was not thought to have an adverse impact on the overall ecology of Te Waikoropupū Springs,

although scuba-divers have more contact with the bed of Te Waikoropupū Springs than 'free' divers.

Drift-diving down Fish Creek and the Springs River to the bridge over the Waikoropupū River was also popular. As drift-diving took place well away from the Main Spring it did not conflict with the natural character or iwi cultural values of Te Waikoropupū Springs. The main management issue for drift-diving related to the most appropriate place for divers to enter Fish Creek. Drift-divers walked down the bank to enter Fish Creek just before the bridge at the entry into the reserve. Vegetation on the river-bank was being worn away and erosion was evident. In addition, Fish Creek flows reduce periodically in this stretch.

Even though the waters of Te Waikoropupū are currently closed to contact recreation, and subject to bylaws prohibiting contact (Appendix 8), there is a possibility that this closure may be lifted if circumstances relating to Didymo change. Therefore it is still appropriate to consider the issue of diving and other forms of contact with the waters in this plan to ensure that any actual and potential effects are addressed and managed appropriately.

Management options

The preferred options for managing recreational diving, swimming and other forms of contact with the waters (if the current closure is revoked) are set out below:

LOCATION	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT ACTION
Main Spring & Dancing Sand Spring	Prohibit all forms of contact to just upstream of where Fish Creek enters the Springs River
Fish Creek	Permit drift-diving and other forms of contact, but move the access point to a spot below the carpark and harden the access point

The rationale for the preferred management action for the Main Springs and Dancing Sands Springs are: (a) it best reflects the cultural aspirations of the manawhenua of Mohua; (b) it protects both springs against biosecurity risks such as didymo; (c) it reflects the desired "outcomes at place" by restricting noise and visual affects to the reserve as a whole; and (d) it reduces the negative impacts of the activity on the integrity of the springs banks and bed.

Diving or other forms of contact for bona fide scientific research purposes may be permitted in the Main Spring and Dancing Sand Spring but subject to conditions (see section 4.2.6.3). Diving or other forms of contact for genuine reserve management purposes, such as waterweed control, may continue subject to necessary controls (such as preventing the introduction of any aquatic pests).

4.2.5.2 *Viewing facilities* *Ngā whakaurunga whakaaria*

Most visitors have an expectation of being able to ‘see’ Te Waikoropupū Springs; that is, to look into the water and to have a view across the main pool. A variety of viewing options around the margins of Te Waikoropupū Springs is desirable, as no single location can provide good views into and across the waters in all light conditions.

Currently, there is a viewing platform built out over the water of the Main Spring (at a height of approximately 0.5 m) with a mirror viewer designed to enable visitors to see better under the water surface. The viewing platform is partially screened from the main gathering area by an overhanging kānuka tree. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there are mixed opinions on the benefits of the mirror viewer. Some visitors comment that aesthetically the mirror viewer is obtrusive. The existing mirror requires regular cleaning and needs to be regularly replaced.

The current gravelled gathering and viewing area adjacent to the Main Spring, and the boardwalk adjacent to the Dancing Sand Spring, give people the opportunity to look out over the waters. When there are few visitors, the gathering area provides a place for quiet contemplation of the natural wonders of Te Waikoropupū Springs and its uniqueness.

Vegetation has been planted around most of the margin of the Main Spring, except for a small section where gravel extends to the edge of a low wooden retaining wall at the diver entry/exit point. The lack of a vegetation buffer between the gravelled area and the water in this section means gravel is displaced into the water and changes the natural substrate of the bed of the main pool. Low vegetation planted around this entire section would enhance the natural character of Te Waikoropupū Springs and help to discourage contact with the waters. Additional seating is also desirable.

Any gathering and viewing area adjacent to Te Waikoropupū Springs has to be able to withstand the impact of 50,000 plus visitors per annum and to be of a sufficient size to enable a large group of people (a bus-load) to gather there at the same time.

Management actions

The preferred options for viewing the waters are set out below:

LOCATION	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT ACTION
Viewing platform for the Main Spring	Replace the existing viewing platform with a larger platform (over the water), with steps leading up to a slightly higher level to enable a better view into the water, but do not install a mirror.
Gathering area adjacent to the Main Spring	Retain this area, but use subtle landscaping techniques to encourage visitors to “look but don’t touch” the waters. This may include some minor earthworks, the planting of low stature vegetation, and the erection of low level structures. More seating should also be provided.
Boardwalk adjacent to the Dancing Sand Spring	Retain this structure to enable viewing of this spring.

The rationale of the preferred management action for viewing the waters of Te Waikoropupū are: (a) to minimise the visual impact any increase in height of the viewing platform may have; (b) to maximise on the visitor appreciation of the waters; (c) to remove the ongoing high maintenance of the current mechanisms for viewing the waters; and (d) other options whilst desirable were cost prohibitive at this point.

4.2.5.3 *Car parking, tracks, interpretation and other visitor facilities* *Ngā papawaka, ngā ara, te whakamāramatanga me ngā whakaurunga*

Car parking and toilets

The current area set aside for car and bus parking is considered adequate, but some improvements would make better use of the space available. On average, visitors spend less than an hour in the carpark. Limiting car parking space is one way of managing the numbers of visitors in the reserve at any one time. Toilets are provided adjacent to the carpark, and these are considered sufficient for the number of visitors to the site.

Tracks

The main track through the reserve is intended as a one-way loop walk. A one-way flow of visitors is considered desirable as it enhances the visitor experience by reducing congestion and enabling information to be provided in a logical sequence. The signage at the beginning of the track should be improved to clearly identify this intention. The track should also be widened in some places to cope with high visitor flows. Some parts of the track, however, are confined by old gold-workings. These parts of the track should be retained, with additional interpretative information to enhance the visitor experience.

The alternative track to the main pool has been designed so that visitors on other tracks are not visible. The track is intended to be wheelchair accessible and current signage indicates this, but neither this track nor the track from the carpark into the reserve meet the standards required for wheelchair accessibility. The Conservation Management Strategy identifies better facilities at Te Waikoropupū Springs as a significant outcome: both the path and the wheelchair accessible path are identified as priorities for upgrading. Therefore, the track (from the carpark) should be upgraded to wheelchair accessible standards.

Interpretation

The existing interpretation in the reserve focuses on the goldmining history and the ecological composition of the forest. Additional interpretation should be placed in appropriate locations in the reserve to inform visitors about the cultural values, and the hydrological and biological features of Te Waikoropupū Springs (see also section 4.2.4.3). These signs should be developed in accordance with Conservation General Policy 2(h), which states that where public information and interpretation refers to places or resources of significance to tangata whenua, it should be developed

with them and include Māori place and species names, make appropriate use of te reo Māori/the Māori language, and draw attention to tangata whenua values. The style of interpretation material and signs should also be designed in such a way to provide a cohesive 'story' (while at the same time complying with the necessary standards).

Erecting an information kiosk in the carpark is considered to be unnecessary and inappropriate because it introduces a commercial element and could increase littering in the reserve (if pamphlets were provided). It could also set a precedent for vendors (see section 4.2.6.1).

Other visitor facilities

An 'entranceway' into the reserve should be erected, near the bridge over Fish Creek, to create an atmosphere of respect and appreciation of cultural values as visitors enter the reserve. This should be developed in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua.

Picnic tables are provided in the old car parking area on the eastern side of Fish Creek, before visitors walk over the Fish Creek bridge. Additional picnicking facilities in the reserve are not proposed. Information signs at the entrance to the reserve should ask visitors to respect the view of Manawhenua ki Mohua that eating in the vicinity of Te Waikoropupū Springs is culturally inappropriate.

Rubbish bins are not provided and there is no intention to provide any in the future. Visitors are encouraged to take all their rubbish with them.

Now that the waters of Te Waikoropupū have been closed to any form of contact, the provision of a tap for people to take water for drinking purposes should be investigated and the feasibility of providing such a facility determined.

Camping, or any other forms of accommodation, in the reserve is considered to be inappropriate and camping facilities are not provided. By-laws are required to legally enforce this.

Careful consideration should be given to any proposal for a new facility or the maintenance of an existing facility, in order to minimise adverse effects on the landscape features and scenic and historic values of the reserve. This also includes active management to maintain a peaceful and tranquil setting for visitors.

Monitoring

Ecological, environmental and cultural monitoring, as well as monitoring of visitors themselves, should also be undertaken to ensure that:

- (i) the outcomes of this plan are being achieved; and
- (ii) visitor activities do not cause any adverse effects on natural, scenic, historic or cultural values, or other visitors.

It is important to protect the values and experiences offered by the reserve from overuse.

4.2.5.4 *Other visitor uses and activities* *Ngā whakamahi manuhiri*

Fires; fossicking; recreational hunting or fishing; bringing dogs, horses or any other domestic animals; the use of motorised vehicles (other than on designated areas); the use of mountain bikes or any other non-motorised vehicles (other than pushchairs and wheelchairs); the landing of aircraft; and the use of boats, kayaks, hovercraft or any other type of water vessel, on the reserve are all activities which should be prohibited by means of bylaws in order to protect the values of Te Waikoropupū and be consistent with the other provisions of this management plan (see section 5.2.4).

In addition, in order to protect the values of Te Waikoropupū, particularly natural quiet and tranquillity, there is a need to ensure that large groups of people, as well as individuals, undertaking activities in the reserve are managed. Any activity that involves a commercial component will require a concession (see section 4.2.6). However, other individual or group activities (such as weddings) that do not require a concession should be controlled by means of bylaws that:

- (i) limit the number of people in a group to 20;
- (ii) prohibit the erection of any temporary structures (such as marquees);
- (iii) prohibit the use of any portable generator;
- (iv) prohibit the use of any public address system or loud hailer; and
- (v) prohibit the generation of any excessive noise that is of such a nature as to unreasonably disturb or annoy any person.

4.2.5.5 *Objectives* *Ngā whāinga*

- 1. Provision of opportunities for the public to receive benefit and enjoyment from the beauty, and scenic, natural and landscape features of the reserve to the extent compatible with the Reserves Act 1977 and this management plan.**
- 2. Allow visitors to experience Te Waikoropupū without adversely affecting natural, historic and cultural values.**

4.2.5.6 *Policies* *Ngā kaupapa*

- 1. To provide areas and facilities for low-impact recreational use in the reserve that enhance the experience of visitors to Te Waikoropupū.**
- 2. To protect and preserve the natural quiet and tranquillity, and the scenic, landscape, natural, historic and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū from the effects of visitor use.**

4.2.5.7 *Methods*

Ngä whakakaupapatanga

1. *The closure of the waters of Te Waikoropupū to contact recreation, and the existing bylaws, should remain in place as long as there is a risk of the invasive alga Didymosphenia geminata being introduced.*
2. *If the closure of the waters of Te Waikoropupū to contact recreation is revoked then a bylaw should be sought to prohibit recreational contact with the waters of the Main Spring and the Dancing Sand Spring.*
3. *If the closure of the waters of Te Waikoropupū to contact recreation is revoked then bylaws should permit drift-diving and swimming in Fish Creek from an access point below the carpark and downstream of this point.*
4. *The existing viewing platform and mirror viewer should be replaced with a larger and higher platform (without a mirror) to enable people to see into the waters of the Main Spring.*
5. *Additional vegetation should be planted to screen, as much as possible, the viewing platform from the gathering area adjacent to the Main Spring.*
6. *Opportunities should be provided to enable visitors to have uninterrupted views across (but not contact with) the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs and areas for quiet contemplation.*
7. *Landscaping should be used to discourage visitors from touching the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs.*
8. *The carpark should be redesigned to improve the efficient use of existing space.*
9. *The existing loop track around the reserve should be upgraded, while incorporating old gold-workings into the track design, to accommodate high visitor use and appropriate signage should be provided to indicate to visitors that it is a loop track.*
10. *The alternative track to Te Waikoropupū Springs should be upgraded to a wheelchair accessible standard.*
11. *High-quality visitor information and interpretation should be developed in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua, and provided at the reserve, on the natural, historic and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū.*
12. *An entranceway into the reserve should be developed and installed in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua, which creates an atmosphere of respect for and appreciation of cultural values by visitors.*

13. *Picnic tables should be retained on the old carpark area, but no new tables should be erected upstream of the Fish Creek bridge.*
14. *Signage should ask visitors to carry away all rubbish from the reserve as no rubbish facilities are provided.*
15. *The feasibility of providing a drinking water tap should be investigated.*
16. *Any proposed new sign, structure or other facility should be assessed for its effect on the landscape, scenic, historic and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū.*
17. *Visitor use of Te Waikoropupū should be monitored and managed so that the visitor experience is as natural as possible, the outcomes of this plan are achieved, and visitors do not adversely affect the natural, cultural and scenic values of the area.*
18. *The Department should seek by-laws to prohibit the following activities, except in any emergency, on the reserve:*
 - (i) camping;*
 - (ii) fires;*
 - (iii) fossicking;*
 - (iv) recreational hunting or fishing;*
 - (v) water contact activities*
 - (vi) bringing dogs, horses or any other domestic animals;*
 - (vii) motorised vehicles;*
 - (viii) mountain bikes or any other non-motorised vehicles (other than pushchairs or wheelchairs);*
 - (ix) aircraft landings;*
 - (x) the use of boats, kayaks, hovercraft or any other type of water vessel;*
 - (xi) groups of more than 20 people;*
 - (xii) the erection of any temporary structure;*
 - (xiii) the use of portable generators;*
 - (xiv) the use of public address systems or loud hailers;*
 - (xv) any excessive noise that is of such a nature as to unreasonably disturb or annoy any person.*

4.2.5.8 Outcomes

Ngā tukunga iho

1. **Visitors respect and appreciate the iconic landforms, landscape, natural, scenic and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū, which are protected from visitor use and preserved in perpetuity.**

2. **The public visit and enjoy Te Waikoropupū Springs in a quiet and tranquil setting, where facility development is minimal and designed to blend with the environment and enhance the visitor experience.**

4.2.6 Concessions and other authorisations

Ngā whakaaetanga me ngā whakamana

Concessions

A concession is an official authorisation to carry out a commercial activity on land administered by the Department. Concessions include leases, licences, permits, profit à prendre, and easements. Concessions are required for activities such as transport services, commercial education or instruction services, commercial guiding, commercial attractions and services, scientific research, recreational events, filming, commercial hunting, trading, operating a business, building or occupying a structure, easements or occupation of land.

Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987 (under Section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977) covers the granting of concessions on reserves administered by the Crown. This requires applicants for concessions to provide information about a proposed activity, including a description of the potential effects of the proposed activity and any actions that the applicant proposes to take to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects.

Section 17U of the Conservation Act 1987 sets out the matters the Minister must consider when deciding whether to grant a concession. This includes whether or not the proposed activity is in line with the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and this management plan.

Other authorisations

Some activities in the reserve are not encompassed by Section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977 and are not termed 'concessions'. A permit (or authorisation) is required for the following activities (see section 4.2.6.3):

- (a) Section 42(1) - to cut or destroy trees and bush;
- (b) Section 49 - to take specimens of flora or fauna or rock mineral or soil for scientific or educational purposes;
- (c) Section 50 – to take and kill any specified kind of fauna, including the use of firearms, traps and nets;
- (d) Section 51 – to introduce indigenous flora and fauna;
- (e) Section 51A – to introduce biological control organisms;
- (f) anything controlled by bylaws (where provision is made for permits);
- (g) to take or kill protected wildlife under Section 53 of the Wildlife Act 1953;

- (h) to take freshwater fish under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983; and
- (i) to access the land for mining under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Activities not requiring a concession or other authorisation

Activities that do not require a concession or other form of authorisation include:

- (a) an emergency;
- (b) where the Department carries out its statutory functions, in accordance with relevant legislation, such as pest control or research and collection of specimens and samples; and
- (c) organised groups undertaking a recreational activity without any specific gain or reward to the group itself or participants (subject to any bylaws that may be promulgated, see section 4.2.5.4).

Assessing applications for a concession or other authorisation

It is essential to protect the significant values of Te Waikoropupū. Any concession or other authorisation has the potential to cause adverse effects on cultural values, the natural environment and the experiences of visitors. Use by commercial interests is secondary to protecting and preserving the values of Te Waikoropupū, and should not occur at the expense of these values.

When assessing an application for a concession or other authorisation, the Department should consult with Manawhenua ki Mohua to identify any adverse effects and any actions necessary to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the effects of any proposed activity on cultural values. The Minister should be cautious and not grant permission if the effects may be more than minor or are unknown. Where there is conflict, the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977, the principles of the Conservation Act 1987, and the directions provided by Conservation General Policy 2005 and the provisions of this management plan should prevail. All uses of the reserve should be managed in such a way as to avoid or minimise adverse effects on the natural, historic, cultural and scenic values, and the experiences of visitors.

4.2.6.1 *Recreation concessions* *Ngā tākaro pūangi whakaaetanga*

Carrying out a commercial operation in the reserve is a privilege and carries with it a responsibility to preserve the values of the reserve. Concessions are of limited duration and do not confer rights beyond those contained in the concession, nor an expectation that similar rights will be granted in the future.

Commercial guiding

There are a number of recreation concessions that have been granted to commercial operators to undertake short guided walks through the reserve. These concessionaires utilise the existing facilities provided for visitors. There is no intention to allow any new facilities to be built for the exclusive use of any concessionaire.

There are currently no limits on the number of people within each commercially guided group, or on the total number of concessionaires permitted to take groups into the reserve. To avoid over-crowding, a condition limiting the group size to 20 visitors plus one or two guides should be placed on any concessions granted. This would allow for a small coach-load, and controls should be placed on where and when trips can operate. All concession documents should be issued in a common format with a clear statement of activity levels and a common expiry date.

The current level of commercially guided trips in the reserve is appropriate and there are no concerns at present regarding adverse effects on the values of Te Waikoropupū or visitor experiences. Therefore, there are currently no plans to identify a limited opportunity for commercial guiding in the reserve or set an upper limit on the number of trips. Should monitoring show that adverse effects are occurring then this should be reviewed.

For all commercially guided trips a high standard of interpretation of the natural, cultural and historic values of the reserve is required. For example, visitors should learn of the importance of Te Waikoropupū to tangata whenua, the historical uses of Te Waikoropupū Springs, and the characteristics of the waters.

As part of the concession process any information on cultural matters and the presentation of this material to visitors should be approved by Manawhenua ki Mohua. Also, there should be no use of loud hailers or any other equipment that is likely to disturb the natural quiet and tranquillity of Te Waikoropupū.

There is no intention to allow for any form of motorised or non-motorised commercially guided access within the reserve (other than on the access road and designated carpark), such as by mountain bike, horse or boat. Nor should camping over night be permitted within the reserve. Buses using the carpark are required to have a concession and, if necessary, limits should be placed on the number and timing of visits to control the flow of visitors into the reserve.

Advertising

Advertising is an intrusion into the scenic reserve that should be kept to an absolute minimum. Based on size and scale the only forms of advertising permitted are trade sign writing normally carried on vehicles and brand names normally carried on equipment and supplies. Advertising should not be permitted on any structures or facilities.

Sporting events and private accommodation

Sporting events and private accommodation should not be permitted in the reserve as they are both considered entirely inappropriate and inconsistent with the purpose of the reserve.

Sale of goods

The sale of goods or food is unnecessary because of the proximity of the reserve to Tākaka township, therefore, vending should not be allowed in any part of the reserve. The Department should continue to support the Tasman District Council's restriction on vending at Waikoropupū Springs (Clause 6.1 of the Trading in Streets and Public Places bylaw) and to advocate against the granting of dispensations to vendors from this clause as vending is inconsistent with the natural and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū. (This may be overcome by closing part of the legal road and incorporating it into the reserve – see section 4.2.7.3).

Group activities

Non-guided group activities with a commercial component, including the provision of a commercial service, also require a concession. One-off concessions for these types of group activities may be considered where they meet the following criteria:

- (i) They comply with any bylaws (see section 4.2.5.4);
- (ii) There is no provision of food;
- (iii) There are no adverse effects (including cumulative effects) on public use or enjoyment and the general public are not restricted in their use of the reserve;
- (iv) The activity is consistent with, and there are no adverse effects (including cumulative effects) on, the values of Te Waikoropupū, particularly natural quiet and tranquillity;
- (v) There is no contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs; and
- (vi) No additional facilities, temporary or otherwise, are required.

Monitoring

Regular monitoring of the performance of the concessionaires should be undertaken to ensure that:

- (i) they deliver a high quality educational experience to visitors;
- (ii) they prevent any contact with the waters by their clients;
- (iii) any adverse environmental effects are identified;
- (iv) concession conditions are complied with; and
- (v) the outcomes of this plan are being achieved.

4.2.6.2 *Non-recreation concessions* *Ngā mahi kē whakaaetanga*

There is currently only one non-recreational concession granted for the reserve. This concession is held by Tasman District Council for a water monitoring bore (see Figure 1). This bore monitors the volume of water flowing out of Te Waikoropupū Springs. The information is available on the Council's website, and a public display facility may be added in the future.

Aircraft

There is no airstrip or aircraft landing area within the reserve, and there is no intention to provide any. Any application to land an aircraft in the reserve should be declined.

Structures

Any new building, utility or other structure for non-recreational purposes, particularly where it involves contact with the water of Te Waikoropupū Springs, is considered inappropriate and applications should be declined, unless there is a clearly demonstrated benefit to the values of Te Waikoropupū.

Research, scientific or educational purposes

Research and monitoring undertaken by scientists and organisations (outside of the Department) can provide useful information to assist in the management of the reserve and the wider environment, and should be encouraged and supported where it is in accordance with Conservation General Policy 12(a). This requires that the research and monitoring:

- (a) informs conservation management or contributes to interpretation and education, or improves knowledge of natural processes;
- (b) effects are consistent with the statutory purposes for which the place is held;
- (c) has no significant adverse effect on the enjoyment of the public; and
- (d) does not pose unacceptable risks to natural, historical and cultural heritage.

Any application that requires contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū needs to be carefully considered and should only be granted where:

- (i) the activity cannot be carried out in any other location;
- (ii) there is a demonstrated direct benefit to Te Waikoropupū; and
- (iii) controls can be put in place to ensure there is no introduction of any new species, such as *Didymo*.

There should be conditions placed on any concession granted, and a limit on the number of research projects undertaken at any one time, in order to avoid or mitigate any cumulative adverse effects and to ensure the protection of the reserve's values. If any concession is issued for

research purposes, then it should include a condition requiring the results to be provided, free of charge, to the Department and Manawhenua ki Mohua.

Commercial filming and photography

Given the values of the reserve, commercial filming should only be permitted where:

- (i) The intent of the filming is to specifically identify the values of Te Waikoropupū and there are tangible conservation and cultural benefits;
- (ii) It is consistent with the Code of Practice – Filming on Public Conservation Lands 2005, jointly developed by Film New Zealand and the Department of Conservation;
- (iii) Conditions can be set to avoid or minimise adverse effects and ensure consistency with the objectives, policies and outcomes of this plan; and
- (iv) No special exemptions or other permits are required, such as for air or vehicular access, or the building of structures (temporary or otherwise).

Easements

There are five existing easements for access across the reserve to adjacent privately owned land. An access road on the eastern boundary currently serves four landowners; and another on the north-western boundary provides access to an area of grazed land currently owned by NZ King Salmon Ltd (see also section 4.2.7.3). Any future application for an easement to create a new access (ie not on existing formed routes) across the reserve should not be granted, unless the easement is sought as a result of new areas of land being added to the reserve. Additional private access easements are not consistent with the purpose of the reserve and would detract from the values of the reserve.

The salmon farm also takes water for use in the farm (see section 3.4), just downstream of the Main Spring. An easement has been granted for the water diversion, which occurs by means of two channels, across the esplanade reserve and the marginal strip adjacent to (but not within) the reserve (see Map 3). The actual taking of water is dealt with by Tasman District Council under the Tasman Resource Management Plan (see section 1.5.3.1).

Any future application for an easement to convey water across the reserve, to facilitate the taking or diversion of water from Te Waikoropupū Springs, should not be granted. Taking or diverting water is inconsistent with the values of Te Waikoropupū and the provisions of this management plan.

4.2.6.3 *Other authorisations* *Ngā whakamana*

Research, scientific or educational purposes

Scientists and organisations outside the Department require a permit to undertake scientific research in the reserve for a number of activities (as outlined in section 4.2.6.1 above).

Applications to take specimens for scientific or educational purposes should be carefully considered, on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and Conservation General Policy 12(d). Assessment criteria include, but are not limited to:

- (i) the collection is consistent with the Reserves Act 1977, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy, this management plan, and the Department's Treaty responsibilities;
- (ii) the collection is essential for either management, research, interpretation or educational purposes;
- (iii) the amounts to be collected are small in relation to the abundance of the material;
- (iv) whether collection could occur outside or elsewhere within public conservation lands and waters where the potential adverse effects could be significantly less; and
- (v) there are minimal adverse effects from collection.

Any application that requires contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū needs to be very carefully considered and should only be granted where:

- a. the activity cannot be carried out in any other location;
- b. there is a demonstrated direct benefit to Te Waikoropupū; and
- c. controls can be put in place to ensure there is no introduction of any new species, such as *Didymo*.

In addition:

- i. there should be no adverse effects on cultural values; and
- ii. the collection of material should be in accordance with the Collections Standard Operating Procedure²⁶ prepared by the Department.

Conditions should be placed on any permit granted, and there should be a limit on the number of research projects undertaken at any one time, in order to avoid or minimise any cumulative adverse effects and to ensure the protection of the natural and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū.

²⁶ Research, Collection & Wildlife Act Permitting. Standard Operating Procedure for Issuing Collection or Research Concessions/Permits or Wildlife Act Permits. QD Code: NH 1378

Commercial fishing and eeling

Commercial fishing of indigenous species and eeling are prohibited within the reserve, in accordance with Section 50(1) of the Reserves Act 1977, which states that the Minister cannot authorise the taking or killing of any indigenous fauna for commercial purposes. This prohibition is consistent with the significant natural and cultural values of Te Waikoropupū.

Sports fishing and game bird hunting

The Nelson/Marlborough Fish and Game Council manage trout and salmon fishing, and game bird hunting, as well as issue the required licences. Fishing and hunting in, or on, the waters of the reserve are currently prohibited by the existing bylaws (Appendix 8), to prevent the introduction of Didymo. There is a possibility that this closure may be lifted if circumstances relating to Didymo change. Therefore it is still appropriate to consider whether sports fishing and hunting should potentially be allowed, to ensure that any actual and potential effects are addressed and managed appropriately.

Game bird hunting should not be permitted within the reserve, as this activity would be inconsistent with managing the area for natural quiet and tranquillity, as well as there being public safety issues. Applications for sports fishing should be authorised in a manner consistent with that for recreational diving and swimming (see section 4.2.5.1):

- (i) Do not permit fishing in the Main and Dancing Sand Springs to just upstream of where Fish Creek enters the Springs River; and
- (ii) Allow fishing in Fish Creek and Springs River (outside of the above prohibited area).

Due to the internationally significant values of the waters of Te Waikoropupū, any application for the release of any other sports fish is considered inappropriate and inconsistent with the provisions of this plan, and should be declined by the Minister.

Mining

The Crown Minerals Act 1991 (CMA) and the Resource Management Act 1991 control mining in the reserve. Mining licences are not concessions under the Conservation Act 1987. Access to Crown minerals in the reserve requires an access arrangement²⁷, authorised by the Minister, under Section 61(1) of the CMA.

Conservation General Policy 11.4(c) only requires this management plan to identify where sand, shingle or other natural mineral material can be removed from the bed of a lake or river, consistent with the protection of natural resources and historical and cultural heritage values.

²⁷ An access arrangement means an arrangement between a person desiring access to land for the purpose of carrying out mineral-related activities and the owner and occupier of the land, permitting such access.

The reserve is managed in accordance with its purpose - to protect and preserve in perpetuity areas of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. It may be possible that there will be future interest in some form of mineral extraction, such as sand or gold. However, any mining or extractive activity would have unacceptable adverse environmental effects and be inconsistent with the purposes for which the reserve is held, including the value of Te Waikoropupū to Manawhenua ki Mohua. Therefore, mining should be actively discouraged and applications for access arrangements should be declined.

Under Section 61(2) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, in considering whether to agree to an access arrangement, the Minister shall have regard to:

- (i) the objectives of the Reserves Act 1977;
- (ii) the purpose of the reserve;
- (iii) Conservation General Policy 2005 and this management plan;
- (iv) the safeguards against any potential adverse effects; and
- (v) any other relevant matters.

The Department should seek to add the reserve to Schedule 4 of the CMA (which severely restricts the extent of an access arrangement), in accordance with Section 61(4) and (5) of the CMA.

4.2.6.4 Objectives

Ngā whāinga

- 1. Provision of opportunities for high quality, commercially guided walks in the reserve that recognise and protect the scenic, natural, cultural and historic values of Te Waikoropupū.**
- 2. Provision for non-recreation concessions or other activities requiring authorisation that do not adversely affect the scenic, natural, cultural and historic values of Te Waikoropupū.**

4.2.6.5 Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 1. To allow and manage concessions or other authorised activities in the reserve that are consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is held and this management plan, avoid adverse effects, and protect and preserve the values of Te Waikoropupū.**
- 2. To prevent any form of mining, including access arrangements, or the removal of sand, shingle or other natural mineral material in the reserve.**

4.2.6.6 *Methods*

Ngä whakakaupapatanga

1. *All applications for concessions in the reserve will be processed in accordance with section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987 (Part 3B).*
2. *The assessment of applications for concessions or other authorisations in the reserve should have regard to the objectives, policies and outcomes of this management plan.*
3. *The Department should consult with, and consider the views of, Manawhenua ki Mohua regarding all applications for a concession or other authorisation within the reserve.*
4. *An application for an activity in the reserve that requires a concession or authorisation should be declined where it:*
 - (i) Is not consistent with the provisions of this management plan; or*
 - (ii) Threatens the protection and preservation of the reserve's values; or*
 - (iii) Does not avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on other reserve values; or*
 - (iv) Has adverse effects on the existing activities in the area, including the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public; or*
 - (v) Does not use existing access; and*

For recreation concessions

 - (vi) Does not provide an appropriate, high quality experience to visitors that is respectful of the natural and cultural values of the reserve.*
5. *Any concession or authorisation granted for the reserve should be consistent, and managed in accordance, with:*
 - (i) The provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and Conservation General Policy 2005;*
 - (ii) The statutory purpose for which the place is held;*
 - (iii) The Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy; and*
 - (iv) This management plan.*
6. *A concession or authorisation granted for the reserve should include conditions necessary to ensure that any actual or potential adverse effects, including cultural effects, are avoided, or if this is not possible then they should be remedied or mitigated.*
7. *Commercially guided walking trips and one-off group activities (as outlined in section 4.2.6.1 above) should be the only recreation concessions permitted in the reserve.*

8. *No facilities should be built in the reserve for the exclusive use of recreation concessionaires.*
9. *Commercially guided walking groups should not exceed 20 clients plus 1 or 2 guides.*
10. *All recreation concessions in the reserve should have a common expiry date.*
11. *Recreation concession applicants and existing concessionaires providing, or intending to provide, interpretation or information regarding Māori sites, history or values, should be encouraged to consult with and obtain the support of Manawhenua ki Mohua for their interpretation information.*
12. *Recreation concession applications for activities using:*
 - (a) *equipment likely to produce noise;*
 - (b) *motorised or non-motorised forms of transport (other than on the access road and designated carpark); or*
 - (c) *overnight camping,**should be declined.*
13. *Advertising for services, other than sign writing and brand names normally carried on vehicles and equipment, should not be permitted.*
14. *Sporting events and private accommodation should not be permitted in the reserve.*
15. *Vending should not be permitted in the reserve, and advocacy to Tasman District Council should be undertaken to prevent vendors operating on the legal road within the reserve.*
16. *One-off concessions for group activities should meet the criteria listed in section 4.2.6.1 'Group activities' above.*
17. *Monitoring of the recreation concessionaires should be carried out in accordance with section 4.2.6.1 'Monitoring' above.*
18. *No new structures or buildings should be permitted for non-recreational purposes unless there is a demonstrated benefit to the values of Te Waikoropupū.*
19. *Scientific research or monitoring projects that are relevant and beneficial to management of Te Waikoropupū, and are in accordance with Conservation General Policy 12(a), should be encouraged.*
20. *Applications for a concession or other authorisation for research, scientific or educational purposes, which requires contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū, should only be granted where:*
 - (i) *the activity cannot be carried out elsewhere;*

- (ii) there is a demonstrated direct benefit to Te Waikoropupū;
and*
- (iii) controls can be put in place to prevent the introduction
of new species (such as Didymosphenia geminata).*
- 21. Any external research organisation that carries out work in the reserve should provide their results, free of charge, to the Department and Manawhenua ki Mohua and other interested parties, as a condition of their concession or authorisation.*
 - 22. Applications for commercial filming or photography in the reserve should only be permitted where they meet the requirements set out in section 4.2.6.2 'Commercial filming and photography' above and method 20.*
 - 23. Applications for any new access easements should not be granted.*
 - 24. Any application for a new easement to facilitate the taking or diversion of water from Te Waikoropupū should be declined.*
 - 25. Applications to cut, destroy, take samples, or kill any indigenous flora or fauna from the reserve should be assessed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the purpose of the reserve, Conservation General Policy 12(d) and this management plan, in particular section 4.2.6.2 'Research, scientific or educational purposes' above.*
 - 26. If the closure of the waters of Te Waikoropupū, and associated bylaws, are revoked, then game bird hunting should not be permitted in the reserve.*
 - 27. If the closure of the waters of Te Waikoropupū, and associated bylaws, are revoked, then sports fishing should be allowed in Fish Creek and the Springs River only. Consultation with Fish and Game will be undertaken if fishing in the reserve waters is reinstated.*
 - 28. Any applications for the release of sports fish into the waters of the reserve should be declined.*
 - 29. Any applications for mining, or an access arrangement, or the removal of sand, shingle or other natural mineral material from the reserve should be declined.*
 - 30. The Department should seek to add the reserve to Schedule 4 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.*

4.2.6.7 *Outcomes*

Ngä tukunga iho

1. **Recreation concessions within the reserve enable the public to appreciate and learn about the values of Te Waikoropupü, in an uncrowded, quiet and tranquil environment.**
2. **The values of Te Waikoropupü are enhanced, protected and preserved by concessions or authorisations permitted in the reserve.**
3. **There is no mining or game bird hunting in the reserve.**

4.2.7 **Statutory land management**

Whakamana-ä-ture i te whenua me te whakahaere mahere

4.2.7.1 *Change of name*

Ngä Ingoa panoni

The current name of the reserve does not adequately acknowledge the significance of Te Waikoropupü Springs to Manawhenua ki Mohua or the local community. It is intended to change the name, by gazettal, from Pupü Springs Scenic Reserve to "Te Waikoropupü Springs²⁸ Scenic Reserve". A change of name for the legal road that provides access to the reserve, from Pupü Springs Road to "Te Waikoropupü Springs Road", should also be sought.

4.2.7.2 *Unformed legal roads*

Ngä Huanui Ture

The legal road within the boundary of the reserve is not consistent with the alignment of the formed and sealed access road (Pupü Springs Road); the end of the road, beyond the carpark, is unformed within the reserve; and there is another unformed legal road on the northern boundary of the reserve (see Map 3). The land underlying all these unformed legal roads possesses values that warrant scenic reserve status and management of these areas should be integrated under the provisions of this management plan.

Unformed roads were transferred to Tasman District Council, without compensation, under Section 316 of the Local Government Act 1974 (LGA). The Government retained the right of the Crown to take back (resume) the roads at no cost (Sections 323 and 345 of the LGA).

Conservation General Policy 2005 states:

Policy 9.5(a) - The use of vehicles and any other forms of transport should be compatible with the statutory purposes for which the place is held, or be necessary to enable the Department to perform its functions.

²⁸ It is acknowledged that this name is a tautology i.e. "Waikoropupü" actually means "bubbling spring waters", but "Te Waikoropupü Springs" is how these springs are commonly known.

Policy 9.5(b) – Conservation management ... plans will identify where the use of specified types of vehicles and other forms of transport may be allowed and will establish any conditions for use.

It is therefore appropriate to:

- (i) survey the formed road;
- (ii) stop (under Section 116 of the Public Works Act 1981) the portions of unformed road identified in Map 3, and reserve and classify the land as scenic reserve; and
- (iii) remove those portions of the reserve that are formed road from the reserve and make that land 'legal road' and negotiate appropriate access arrangements for existing easement holders where necessary.

This ensures that public vehicle use cannot occur and commercial activities cannot take place in the reserve without regard to this management plan (see also section 4.2.7.3 below). Action should be undertaken in liaison with the Minister of Lands, and written consent sought from Tasman District Council, to stop the roads.

4.2.7.3 Additions

Ngä äpitihangä

In the future, land adjacent to the reserve that is currently in private ownership could be offered for sale (see Maps 2 and 3). This includes: the block of private protected land on the southeast boundary of the reserve; the land that encompasses more of the Fish Creek catchment, to the south of the reserve; the land that directly adjoins Te Waikoropupü Springs on the western boundary; the land currently owned by NZ King Salmon on the north-western boundary of the reserve; and part of the block of land to the north of the reserve (Pt Sec 42, Tākaka SD) between Pupü Springs Rd and directly adjoining Waikoropupü River. If this land meets the criteria for reserve status, the Department may seek to purchase it and add it to the scenic reserve.

In addition, the status of the local purpose (esplanade) reserve, the marginal strip, the adjacent Springs River bed and the small area of Crown land on the north-western boundary of the reserve may be changed to scenic reserve. If this will facilitate integrated and affective management of the riparian margins of Te Waikoropupü Springs and the river.

Also, the part of the carpark (which is maintained by the Department) that is legal road should be stopped and added to the reserve, to enable control of activities (such as vending) that are not consistent with the provisions of this management plan (see Map 3).

4.2.7.4 Rationalisation of land parcels

Whakakotahi o ngä whenua

Once the road stopping, exchanges and additions (referred to in the sections above) have been made, the land parcels that make up the reserve should be rationalised into one legal parcel for the whole reserve

(with one corresponding Certificate of Title). Any future additions to the reserve should then be incorporated into this one legal land parcel. This rationalisation should aid in more effective and efficient land management processes relating to the reserve, as well as administration of the reserve.

4.2.7.5 Objective

Te whāinga

1. **Utilisation of statutory land management processes for the purpose of protecting and preserving the values of the reserve.**

4.2.7.6 Policy

Te kaupapa

1. **To use whatever statutory land management processes are required to improve the management and administration of the reserve in accordance with the provisions of this management plan.**

4.2.7.7 Methods

Ngā whakakaupapatanga

1. *The name of the reserve should be changed from Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve to "Te Waikoropupū Springs Scenic Reserve" by both the Reserves Act 1977 and the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 2008 processes.*
2. *An application should be made to the Tasman District Council to change the name of the legal road that provides access to the reserve, from Pupū Springs Road to "Te Waikoropupū Springs Road".*
3. *The unformed portion of Pupū Springs Road and the part of the road within the carpark, and unformed road lying to the north of the reserve, as indicated on Map 3, should be stopped and incorporated into the reserve following liaison with Tasman District Council in which the road is currently vested.*
4. *The formed road that is currently within the reserve should be removed from the reserve and made legal road, as shown on Map 3.*
5. *The Department may seek to purchase land adjacent to the reserve, which meets reserve criteria, if and when it becomes available, and add this land to the reserve.*
6. *The land status of the local purpose (esplanade) reserve, the marginal strip, the adjacent river bed and the small area of Crown land on the north western side of Te Waikoropupū Springs should be changed to scenic reserve, and added to the reserve.*

7. *All the land parcels that make up the reserve should be rationalised into one legal parcel.*
8. *The Department will seek to retain or improve public access to waterways if the status of the local purpose (esplanade) reserve is changed to scenic reserve status.*

4.2.7.8 *Outcomes*

Ngā tukunga iho

1. **The name of the reserve reflects the values of Te Waikoropupū.**
2. **Land tenure of the reserve is consolidated in a way that is consistent with the values of Te Waikoropupū.**

4.2.8 **Community relations**

Ngā rarata-ā-hapori

4.2.8.1 *Consultation*

Rūnanga

The Department has a Conservation with Communities Strategy (2002) that focuses on working with communities, including individuals, community groups, other agencies, and tangata whenua, to assist in the conservation of natural and historic resources. To achieve conservation outcomes genuine partnerships should be sought where meaningful relationships are strong and respectful. These relationships, which take time, effort and active engagement, should recognise diversity and be based on honesty, trust and integrity.

The desire for recognition of the special status of Manawhenua ki Mohua as rangatira/chiefs and kaitiaki/guardian of Te Waikoropupū Springs was recognised in the process adopted to develop this management plan. Manawhenua ki Mohua also works with the community to aid better understanding of iwi values generally, and in relation to Te Waikoropupū.

Consultation with Tasman District Council, interested parties, key stakeholders and local communities is an ongoing and evolving process in which relationships are developed. Regular meetings and liaison with these groups is vital to improving understanding about the values of the reserve, achieving effective management of the reserve and maintaining public support for the management regime. Interested parties and stakeholders include the Historic Places Trust; Golden Bay Community Board, concessionaires; neighbouring landowners; conservation and recreation groups; tourism organisations; and other commercial operators.

4.2.8.2 *Reserve and local community interactions*

Ngā whakaaro tahi hapori

The presence of this internationally significant reserve has a beneficial effect on a small community like Tākaka, by bringing tourism and the associated income to the area. However, protecting the values associated

with Te Waikoropupū from the adverse effects of tourism is important if Te Waikoropupū is to remain a natural, spiritual and scenic attraction in the future.

It is important to foster a constructive relationship with the local community, neighbouring landowners and businesses, so that they understand why Te Waikoropupū is so special and how they can contribute to the protection of its values. This may be achieved by taking part in pest control or planting activities.

Activities that can result in adverse effects include: increasing visitor numbers, causing impacts through commercial use, taking water, runoff, wandering stock, pollutants, weed spread and other associated land use effects or changes.

Impeding fish passage is also an issue. Most indigenous freshwater fish rely on unimpeded access to and from the sea to complete their life cycles. Te Waikoropupū Springs (including Fish Creek), which possess high indigenous fishery values, is connected with the sea via Springs River, to the Waikoropupū River and then to the Tākaka River, which flow through private land. Activities on private land, such as the building of weirs or fords, or the taking of water, can therefore have adverse effects on indigenous fishery values within the reserve.

Advocacy for the protection of natural values and the control of activities both inside and outside the reserve that could potentially have adverse effects on the values of the reserve can be sought through Resource Management Act 1991 processes. For example:

- (i) Oppose changes in surrounding land use from rural to commercial activities or lifestyle blocks that may result in more intrusive visual or aural effects;
- (ii) Oppose land use activities that affect water quality and quantity in the Fish Creek catchment;
- (iii) Support measures such as riparian fencing and planting with indigenous vegetation;
- (iv) Oppose water take, use, damming and diversion; and contaminant discharge activities, anywhere in the greater Tākaka catchment, that could contribute to significant cumulative adverse effects on spring flows and/or water quality.

4.2.8.3 Fencing *Ngā taiapa*

Section 43(2) of the Reserves Act 1977 directs that where any fence is erected on the common boundary of any reserve and the adjoining land, the occupier of the adjoining land shall be liable for half of the cost of the erection and maintenance of the fence. There should be ongoing liaison with neighbouring landowners to ensure that boundary fences are maintained in a stock-proof condition.

4.2.8.4 Objective
Te whāinga

1. Increased public and community awareness of, and participation in, protecting the values of Te Waikoropupū.

4.2.8.5 Policies
Ngā kaupapa

1. To establish and maintain a constructive relationship with Tasman District Council, Golden Bay Community Board, local landowners, communities, key stakeholders and associates.
2. To advocate for actions taken by the local community that protect and preserve the values of the reserve.
3. To provide opportunities for the local community to be involved in protecting the reserve.

4.2.8.6 Methods
Ngā whakakaupapatanga

1. *Meetings should be held with Tasman District Council, Golden Bay Community Board, local communities, associates and key stakeholders on a regular basis to improve understanding of the values of the reserve and to discuss the implementation of this management plan and issues of common concern.*
2. *Advocacy should be undertaken in relation to Resource Management Act 1991 processes to protect and preserve the values of Te Waikoropupū and ensure that any proposed activities are consistent with the provisions of this management plan.*
3. *Tasman District Council should be encouraged to consult with the Department and Manawhenua ki Mohua on resource consent applications that may adversely affect the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs.*
4. *Consultation should be undertaken with neighbouring landowners regarding the sharing of fencing costs and the need to maintain them in a stock-proof condition.*

4.2.8.7 Outcomes
Ngā tukunga iho

1. The local community takes pride in sharing Te Waikoropupū with visitors, and contributes to its preservation and protection.
2. Activities in the catchment of Te Waikoropupū do not adversely affect the values of the reserve.

5. Administration and review

Te whakaupapatanga me te aromatawai

5.1 INTRODUCTION

KUPU WHAKATAKI

The reserve is administered and managed by the Department, primarily under the Reserves Act 1977, but also other Acts (such as the Conservation Act 1987), Conservation General Policy 2005, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy, and this management plan.

Management of the reserve requires a range of administrative activities that enable the Department to carry out its legislative obligations and to implement this management plan and related strategies and policies, in consultation with Manawhenua ki Mohua.

5.1.1 **The Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board**

Te Rūnanga Whakauka o Kahurangi ki Kaikōura

The Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board (the Board) also has a management role in relation to the reserve. The Board is comprised of private individuals appointed by the Minister to represent the public. Board members come from diverse backgrounds such as conservation, iwi, tourism, farming and business interests.

The role of the Board is to represent public opinion, advise the Department and undertake its statutory duties relating to the approval of management plans (including this management plan) and strategies. The Board also oversees the implementation of management plans and strategies and ensures that the Department fulfils its obligations through the annual Business Plan.

5.2 ISSUES

NGĀ TAKE

5.2.1 **Implementation and review**

Te whakakaupapatanga me te tirohanga hou

The priorities in the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and management plans are put into effect through the Department's annual Business Plan. Each year every conservancy, in consultation with its Conservation Board, prepares a business plan setting out the activities it intends to complete in that financial year. This forms the basis for

managing finances allocated to the conservancy. The Department uses performance reporting to determine whether it is achieving the work targets set for each year.

The Department is funded by an annual appropriation from Parliament, based on a purchase agreement between the Director-General and the Minister of Conservation to carry out an agreed range of activities that the Minister and the government of the day wish the Department to achieve.

One of the main purposes of this management plan is to provide a guide as to the priorities in managing the reserve over the next ten years, in accordance with Section 40B(4) of the Reserves Act 1977. This management plan seeks the achievement of identified outcomes. The ability of annual business plans to achieve these outcomes depend on the resources available and the priorities of the government of the day.

This management plan has a statutory term of ten years from the date of its approval by the Board. To keep up with increased knowledge and changing circumstances it may require periodic review and amendment, in its entirety or in part. Major amendments require a full public consultation process. However, an amendment that does not materially affect the objectives or policies expressed in this management plan, or the public interest in the area concerned, only requires the approval of the Board (in terms of Section 40B(8) of the Reserves Act 1977 and Section 171(4)(b) of the Conservation Act 1987).

5.2.2 Prioritisation

Ngä mea tuatahi

Priorities for action in any one year may vary from those set out in the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and this management plan as a result of national priorities and the extent to what was achieved in previous years. Threats to natural, historic and recreational values, finances, national priorities and many other factors can redirect the priorities from year to year. This management plan will be implemented within these constraints.

5.2.3 Compliance and law enforcement

Te tautukunga ture, uruhi ture ranei

Under Section 40(1) of the Reserves Act 1977, the Department is charged with the duty of administering, managing, and controlling the reserve in accordance with the provisions of the Act to give effect to the purposes for which the reserve is classified. Therefore, the Department has a statutory obligation to undertake compliance and law enforcement on the reserve.

Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 sets out the offences for which offenders can be legally prosecuted (see Appendix 7). Conservation Rangers and Compliance and Law Enforcement officers of the Department carry out responsibilities in respect of offences in the reserve. In order for the reserve to receive the level of protection accorded to it under the Reserves Act 1977, offences should first be discouraged through

compliance education, but if an offence occurs, it may be pursued through law enforcement.

There is also a role for Manawhenua ki Mohua to monitor activities that could adversely affect the registered wāhi tapu/sacred site status of Te Waikoropupū. This may involve liaison with the Historic Places Trust.

5.2.4 Bylaws

Ngā ture

Sections 106(3) and 108 of the Reserves Act 1977 provide for the Minister to make and approve bylaws necessary for the proper control and administration of the reserve. There are currently bylaws for the reserve that prohibit contact with the waters of Te Waikoropupū Springs (see Appendix 8). Provisions in this management plan require the approval of a number of additional bylaws in order to achieve the objectives and outcomes. This requires an amendment of the existing bylaws.

5.2.5 Signs and structures

Ngā tohu me ngā hangatanga

All signage relating to the reserve should be produced to the national sign standards, to the extent possible when providing cultural information, and located in safe and appropriate locations. There needs to be liaison with Transit New Zealand and Tasman District Council regarding signs on roadsides.

There is no intention to erect any structures in the reserve that are for the exclusive use of the Department, such as staff accommodation.

5.2.6 Objective

Te whāinga

- 1. Administration of the reserve is in accordance with relevant legislation and statutory documents, including implementation of this management plan.**

5.2.7 Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 1. To administer the reserve in line with legislation, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy, Conservation General Policy 2005, other national policies, and this management plan.**
- 2. To implement this management plan through the Department's annual Business Plan and maintain its integrity through review and amendment, where necessary.**

5.2.8 Methods

Ngā whakakaupapatanga

- 1. *Te Waikoropupū should be managed in line with relevant legislation, Conservation General Policy 2005, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and this management plan.***

2. *Reports should be provided to the Conservation Board on the implementation of this management plan on an annual basis.*
3. *Annual business planning should acknowledge the priorities set out in this management plan.*
4. *This management plan should be reviewed or amended where changes in circumstance or legislation, or new knowledge cause the policies in the management plan to become ultra vires, outdated or irrelevant.*
5. *A full review of this management plan should be undertaken within 10 years of the date of approval.*
6. *Compliance and law enforcement activities should be carried out in the reserve in line with the Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant legislation, and any bylaws.*
7. *Relevant amendments to existing bylaws and the passing of any new bylaws necessary to facilitate the implementation of this management plan should be sought.*
8. *Signs should be produced to national design standards and the siting of any roadside signs should comply with Tasman District Council and Transit New Zealand requirements.*

5.2.9 Outcomes

Ngä tukunga iho

1. **The reserve is managed and administered in accordance with relevant legislation, Conservation General Policy 2005, the Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy and this management plan.**
2. **This management plan is implemented in a timely fashion, to the satisfaction of the Conservation Board.**

Glossary

Te papakupu

access: (public) on foot only unless otherwise qualified.

activity: includes a trade, business, or occupation (*Conservation Act 1987*)

advocacy: the collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Department of Conservation, Conservation Boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Advocacy includes taking part in land use planning processes and using a range of methods to inform and educate the public and visitors on conservation issues.

ahi kāroa: continuous occupation.

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*)

archaeological site: a site that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or is the site of a wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological means to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. (*Historic Places Act 1993*)

authorisation: collective term for all types of approvals by the Minister and the Director-General of Conservation provided for in a statutory process. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

biodiversity: the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

boat: every description of vessel (including canoe, kayak and inflatable vessels, and like vessels) used in navigation, however propelled. (*Reserves Act 1977*)

concession or concession document: a lease, or licence, or permit or easement granted under Section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977 and Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987, to enable the carrying out of a trade, occupation or business on areas managed by the Department of Conservation. Includes any activity authorized by the concession document.

concessionaire: a person who is a lessee, or licensee, or permit holder, or the grantee of an easement. (*Reserves Act 1977*)

conservation: 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. (*section 2, Conservation Act 1987*)

Conservation Board: conservation boards are established under section 6L of the Conservation Act 1987. The primary functions and powers of conservation boards are set out in the Conservation Act 1987 and the National Parks Act 1980 (sections 6M and 6N, Conservation Act 1987 and section 30, National Parks Act 1980). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

Conservation General Policy: prepared under section 17C of the Conservation Act 1987 to provide unified policy for the implementation of the following Acts listed in the First Schedule of the Conservation Act 1987: the Conservation Act 1987; the Wildlife Act 1953; the Marine Reserves Act 1971; the Reserves Act 1977; the Wild Animal Control Act 1977; the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978. Conservation General Policy provides guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters and all natural and historic resources managed for the purposes of the above Acts, excluding reserves administered by other agencies under the Reserves Act 1977. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

conservation management plan: a plan for the management of natural and historic resources and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes which implements a conservation management strategy and establishes detailed objectives for integrated management within a place or places specified in a conservation management strategy. (*section 17E, Conservation Act 1987*)

conservation management strategy: a strategy which implements general policies and establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. A conservation management strategy is reviewed every 10 years. (*section 17D, Conservation Act 1987*)

consultation: an invitation to give advice, and the consideration of that advice. To achieve consultation, sufficient information must be supplied and sufficient time allowed by the consulting party to those consulted to enable them to tender helpful advice. It involves an ongoing dialogue. It does not necessarily mean acceptance of the other party's view, but enables informed decision-making by having adequate regard to those views. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

cultural heritage: possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity.

customary use: gathering and use of natural resources by tangata whenua according to tikanga. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

Department: the Department of Conservation.

Director-General: the Director-General of Conservation.

easement: right owned by one person over the land of another.

ecosystem: a biological system comprising a community of living organisms and its associated non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

effect: regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, includes: any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effect; any past, present, or future effect; and any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects. Also includes any potential effect of high probability; and any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

endangered: a plant or animal in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue (see "threatened").

eradicate: to remove completely. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

eradication: the permanent removal of all individuals of a species from an area. It differs from zero-density as eradication has a definite end point because there is little or no likelihood of reinvasion. (*Department of Conservation Strategic Plan for Managing Invasive Weeds 1998*)

exploration: (in relation to mining) sampling to determine the feasibility of mining.

facilities: facilities that enable people to enjoy a range of recreational opportunities including (but not limited to): visitor and information centres, camping areas, tracks and walkways, bridges, backcountry huts, roads, car-parking areas, toilets, picnic areas, signs and interpretation panels, viewing platforms, wharves and boat ramps. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

fauna: animals of any kind. (*Reserves Act 1977*)

fishery: one or more stocks or parts of stocks or one or more species of freshwater fish or aquatic life that can be treated as a unit for the purposes of conservation or management. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

flora: plants of any kind. (*Reserves Act 1977*)

formed road: excludes any path, walking track, tramping track or route (and any bridge, culvert and ford forming a part of any of them) marked on a map published by the Department.

freshwater fish: includes finfish of the Classes *Agnatha* and *Osteichthyes*, and shellfish of the Classes *Mollusca* and *Crustacea*, that must at any time in the life history of the species, inhabit freshwater; and includes finfish and shellfish that seasonally migrate into or out of freshwater. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

geo-preservation site: a site that is recognised as having such significance for the interpretation and understanding of New Zealand geological or landforming processes, that it is listed in the New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory as worthy of protection.

habitat: the environment within which a particular species or group of species lives. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

hapū: sub-tribe, clan.

historic and cultural heritage: any building or other structure, archaeological site, natural feature, wāhi tapu, or object, associated with people, traditions, events or ideas, which contribute to an understanding of New Zealand's history and cultures. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

historic resource: a historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993; and includes any interest in a historic resource (section 2, Conservation Act 1987). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

hui: a gathering of people

indigenous animal: native animal.

indigenous plant: native plant.

indigenous species: refers to plants and animals that have established in New Zealand without the assistance of human beings and without the assistance of vehicles or aircraft. This includes species that are unique to New Zealand as well as those that may be found elsewhere in the world. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

integrated (conservation) management: the management of natural resources, and historical and cultural heritage, and existing or potential activities in a manner which ensures that priorities are clear and that the effects of each activity on others are considered and managed accordingly. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

interpretation: conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of national or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media. It occurs in the vicinity of the subject and is designed to stimulate visitor interest, increase understanding and promote support for conservation.

intrinsic value: a concept which regards the subject under consideration as having value or worth in its own right independent of any value placed on it by humans. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

iwi: tribe, people, race.

kāinga: settlement, village.

kaitiaki: guardian. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

kaitiakitanga: the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga. In relation to a resource this includes the ethic of stewardship based upon the nature of the resource itself. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

karakia: prayer.

kaupapa: an abstract word with many meanings. Within the Department it is generally used in the sense of vision, philosophy, cause, idea or theme.

kāwanatanga: governance; government.

kōiwi: human remains.

kōura: freshwater crayfish.

lease: a grant of interest in land that gives exclusive possession of the land and makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

licence: a *profit à prendre* or any other grant that gives a non-exclusive interest in land, or a grant that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

livestock: any ass, cattle, or other browsing animal (not being a deer or goat or a marine mammal, fish, or shellfish), horse, mule, sheep, or swine, of whatever age or sex and whether or not neutered. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

mahinga mātaitai: food gathering site.

mana: prestige ; authority. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

manaaki manuhiri: hospitality to guests/visitors.

manawhenua: customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu or individual in an identified area. (*Conservation Act 1987*) (For Manawhenua Ki Mohua "Manawhenua" implicitly embodies kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and ahi kaa roa.)

mātauranga: traditional knowledge.

mauri: essential life force, the spiritual power and distinctiveness that enables each thing to exist as itself. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

mining: to take, win, or extract by whatever means, a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral, for the purpose of obtaining the mineral or chemical substance; but does not include prospecting or exploration; and "to mine" has a corresponding meaning (Crown Minerals Act 1991). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

Minister: the Minister of Conservation.

natural: existing in or produced by nature. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

natural character: the qualities of an area which are the result of natural processes and taken together give it a particular recognisable character. These qualities may be ecological, physical, spiritual or aesthetic in nature. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

natural quiet: natural ambient conditions in a natural area; the sounds of nature. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

natural resources: plants and animals of all kinds; and the air, water, and soil in or on which any plant or animal lives or may live; and landscape and landform, and geological features, and systems of interacting

living organisms, and their environment, and includes any interest in a natural resource (section 2, Conservation Act 1987). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

natural state: unmodified by human activity or introduced plants or animals. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy: a government-approved national strategy (2000) providing an integrated response to New Zealand's declining indigenous biodiversity, prepared in part to meet a commitment by New Zealand under the Convention on Biological Diversity. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

New Zealand Conservation Authority: a national body of 13 appointed members established under Section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987. Amongst other functions, it has the statutory responsibility for approving General Policy for national parks, conservation management strategies and plans and national park management plans (section 6B, Conservation Act 1987 and section 18, National Parks Act 1980). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

ngā taonga tūturu: two or more taonga tūturu. (*Protected Objects Act 1975*)

objectives: long term goals with a 20-50 year timeframe.

outcome: a goal or end result of a conservation action or series of actions. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

Papatūānuku: Earth Mother

permit: a grant of rights to undertake an activity that does not require an interest in land. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

pest: any organism, including an animal, plant, pathogen or disease, capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm or posing significant risks to indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems or freshwater fisheries. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

place: an area identified in a conservation management strategy or plan for the purposes of integrated conservation management. It may include any combination of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas and may be determined by a range of criteria including but not limited to: ecological districts, geological features, catchments, internal departmental, regional or district council or rohe/takiwā boundaries, land status, major recreation or tourism destinations, commonality of management considerations, unique management needs. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

pou whenua: marker pole or post. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

preservation: in relation to a resource, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of its intrinsic values (section 2, Conservation Act 1987). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

protection: in relation to a resource, means its maintenance, so far as is practicable, in its current state; but includes:

- (a) its restoration to some former state; and
- (b) its augmentation, enhancement or expansion (section 2, Conservation Act 1987). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

private land: any land that is Māori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Māori (Māori Land) Act 1993, or has been alienated from the Crown, or is land held in fee simple (freehold title).

profit à prendre: a right to enter upon land to take some part of the land that is capable of being owned e.g. soil, mineral, vegetation.

protected New Zealand object: an object forming part of the movable cultural heritage of New Zealand that –

- (a) is of importance to New Zealand, or part of New Zealand, for aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural, historical, literary, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional reasons; and
- (b) falls within 1 or more of the categories of protected objects set out in Schedule 4. (*Protected Objects Act 1975*)

pūrākau: stories

rāhui: protection of a place or resources by forbidding access or harvest.

Ranginui: Sky Father

rangatira/rangatiratanga: chief/chiefly authority

raupatu: conquest

relic: an object that is interesting because of its age or historical association.

restoration: the active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms and landscapes in order to restore indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes and their cultural and visual qualities; or for historic heritage, to return a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

rohe: geographical territory of an iwi or hapū. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

rongoā: Māori medicine.

species recovery plan: a plan of action intended to halt the decline of a threatened species and increase its population.

sports fish: every species of freshwater fish that the Governor-General may declare to be sports fish for the purposes of the Conservation Act 1987; examples are trout and salmon. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

sports fish and game management plans: plans approved by the Minister of Conservation under Section 17M of the Conservation Act 1987. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

sustainability: (ecological) the use of the components of an ecosystem in ways that allow for the perpetuation of the character and natural processes of that ecosystem.

taiapure: areas that are given special status to recognise rangātiratanga/ chiefly authority (as taiapure – Local fisheries); Management arrangements can be established (under the Fisheries Act 1996) for taiapure that recognise the customary special significance of the area to iwi or hapu as a food source or for spiritual or cultural reasons.

taking: in relation to any plant, includes the breaking, cutting, destroying, digging up, gathering, plucking, pulling up, and removing, of the plant. In relation to any fish, means fishing. (*Conservation Act 1987*)

tangata whenua: iwi or hapu that has customary authority in a place. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*) For Te Waikoropupū the tangata whenua is Manawhenua ki Mohua (Ngāti Tama, Te Atiawa and Ngāti Rārua).

taonga: valued resources or prized possessions treasured by Māori, both material and non-material. It is a broad concept that includes tangible and intangible aspects of natural and historic resources of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu and intellectual property. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

taonga tūturu: an object that –

- (a) relates to Māori culture, history, or society; and
- (b) was, or appears to have been, -
 - (i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or
 - (ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or
 - (iii) used by Māori; and
- (c) is more than 50 years old. (*Protected Objects Act 1975*)

tapu: sacred, holy.

te reo Māori: the Māori language.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi: the Treaty of Waitangi.

threatened: species at risk of extinction. Grouped into three major divisions:

- (i) Acutely Threatened. Three categories – nationally critical, nationally endangered, and nationally vulnerable. Species in these three categories are facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
- (ii) Chronically Threatened. Two categories – serious decline and gradual decline. Species in these categories also face extinction, but are buffered slightly by either a large total population, or a slow decline rate.
- (iii) At Risk. Two categories – range restricted and sparse. Species in these categories do not meet the criteria for the above two divisions, but have either restricted ranges or small scattered sub-populations. Although these species are not currently in decline, their population characteristics mean a new threat could rapidly deplete their population(s).

tikanga: Māori custom, obligations and conditions. (Conservation General Policy 2005)

tuna: eels.

tupuna/tūpuna: ancestor/ancestors.

uri: descendants.

urupā: burial ground.

vehicle: any device that is powered by any propulsion system and moves on rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means; and includes any device referred to previously from which the propulsion system has been removed; or the rollers, skids, wheels, or other means of movement have been removed; and does not include:

- (a) a pushchair or pram;
- (b) a child's toy;
- (c) a personal mobility device used by a disabled person. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

wāhi tapu: place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense (Historic Places Act 1993). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

Wāhi tapu may be:

- (i) urupā or ana;
- (ii) sites associated with birth or death;
- (iii) sites associated with rituals, ceremonies or pilgrimage;
- (iv) places imbued with the mana of chiefs, tūpuna, iwi or hapu;
- (v) battle sites or other places where blood has been spilled;
- (vi) pa or kainga sites (former and current);
- (vii) places associated with traditional or religious events or movements;
- (viii) other places of cultural importance to tangata whenua.

Wāhi tapu may have one or more of these attributes.

wai: water.

waiata: song.

wairua: spirit.

wānanga: lore.

water body: fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area. (*Resource Management Act 1991*)

wetlands: permanent or intermittently wet areas, shallow water or land-water margins. They include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers, and lake margins. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

whaikōrero: formal speeches.

whakapapa: recounting of genealogical lineage; genealogy. (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

whānau: family groups.

whanaungatanga: nuclear and extended family relationships.

wild animal: has the meaning set out in the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and includes possums, deer, wallabies, thar, wild goats, wild pigs, and chamois (section 2, Wild Animal Control Act 1977). (*Conservation General Policy 2005*)

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Appendix 1

PLANTS AND ANIMALS REFERRED TO IN THE PLAN

Indigenous plants

Celmisia "*Pupū*"

Gahnia

harakeke/flax (*Phormium tenax*)

houhi, houhere/lacebark (*Hoheria populnea*)

kahakaha, wharawhara/*Astelia*

kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*)

kāmahi (*Weinmannia racemosa*)

kānuka (*Leptospermum ericoides*)

karamū (*Coprosma robusta*)

kohia, pōhuehue/native passionfruit (*Passiflora tetrandra*)

kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)

korokio, kiokio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*)

korokio/swamp kiokio (*Blechnum minus*)

kōtukutuku/tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*)

kuta/*Eleocharis acuta*

liverworts

māhoe/whiteywood (*Meliccytus ramiflorus*)

mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

mapau, matipo, mǎpou (*Myrsine australis*)

matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*)

mingimingi, tumingi (*Leucopogon fasciculata*)

mingimingi/*Coprosma rhamnoides*

mingimingi/*Coprosma tenuicaulis*

miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*)

montane tōtara (*Podocarpus cunninghamii*)

Myriophyllum triphyllum

orchids

pitau, korau, mamaku/black tree fern (*Cyathea medullaris*)

piupiu/crown fern (*Blechnum discolor*)
puawānanga (*Clematis paniculata*)
pukohu/mosses (*Hypnobartlettia fontana*, *Drepanocladus aduncus*)
purei, makuru/*Carex secta*
putaputawētā (*Carpodetus serratus*)
rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*)
swamp coprosma (*Coprosma tenuicaulis*)
tawhairauriki/black beech (*Nothofagus solandri*)
tī kōuka/cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)
tī ngahere/forest cabbage tree (*Cordyline banksii*)
toro (*Myrsine salicina*)
waewaekaka/tangle fern (*Gleichenia*)
waewaekau, waewaekoukou/clubmoss (*Lycopodium volubile*)
whēkī/rough tree fern (*Dicksonia squarrosa*)
wiwi/*Baumea* rush

INDIGENOUS ANIMALS

amphipods
black-backed gull (*Larus dominicanus*)
caddisflies
freshwater flatworms
freshwater shrimps
freshwater snails
giant kōkopu (*Galaxias argenteus*)
kahu/harrier hawk (*Circus approximans*)
kererū/woodpigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*)
kawau/black shag (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)
koaro (*Galaxias brevipinnis*)
korimako/bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*)
kōtare/kingfisher (*Halcyon sancta*)
kōtuku/white heron (*Egretta alba*)
kōura/freshwater crayfish (*Parenephrops planifrons*)
land snail (*Powelliphanta gilliesi fallax*)
tuna/long-fin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*)
mātātā/fernbird (*Bowdleria punctata*)

mayflies

pārera/grey duck (*Anas superciliosa*)

pīpīwharau/shining cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx lucidus*)

tiwaiwaka, pīwakawaka/fantail (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*)

pūkeko (*Porphyrio porphyrio*)

pūtangitangi/paradise shelduck (*Tadorna variegata*)

red-finned bully (*Gobiomorphus huttoni*)

rīroriro/grey warbler (*Gerygone igata*)

tuna/short-fin eel (*Anguilla australis*)

stoneflies

tauhou/silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*)

tūi (*Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*)

upland bully (*Gobiomorphus breviceps*)

western weka (*Gallirallus australis*)

white-faced heron (*Ardea novaehollandiae*)

INTRODUCED PLANTS

blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)

bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*)

broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

Callitriche stagnalis

Eucalyptus sp.

gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)

Juncus microcephalus

Nasturnium microphyllum

prickly hakea (*Hakea sericea*)

radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*)

watercress (*Rorippa microphylla*)

INTRODUCED ANIMALS

blackbird (*Turdus merula*)

brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)

hedge sparrow (*Prunella modularis*)

Lumbriculus variegates

Lymnaea columella
mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
mice (*Mus musculus*)
possum (*trichosurus vulpecula*)
rats (*Rattus* (spp))
salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
stoats (*Mustela erminea*)
thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)

Appendix 2

PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

This management plan for Te Waikoropupū Springs and Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve is a statutory Conservation Management Plan for Pupū Springs Scenic Reserve, prepared under Section 40B of the Reserves Act 1977 and Sections 17E and 17G of the Conservation Act 1987.

Section 40B of the Reserves Act 1977 states:

Conservation management plans in respect of reserves administered by Department

(1) *The purpose of a conservation management plan under this section is to implement conservation management strategies and to establish objectives for the management of a reserve or reserves administered by the Department, according to the purpose or purposes for which that reserve is classified or those reserves are classified.*

...

(3) *Any such plan may relate to any reserve or reserves of any classification.*

(4) *The Department shall manage such reserves in accordance with conservation management plans.*

(5) *Nothing in any conservation management plan shall derogate from any provision in—*

(a) This Act or any other Act; or

(b) Any general policy approved under section 15A of this Act;

or

(c) Any conservation management strategy.

...

(8) *For the purposes of this section, sections 17E (except subsections (1), (4), and (6)), 17G, 17H, 17I, and 17N of the Conservation Act 1987 shall, with any necessary modifications, apply with respect to management plans under this section.*

The relevant sections of the Conservation Act 1987 state:

17E Conservation management plans

...

(5) *Nothing in any conservation management plan shall derogate from—*

(a) Any provision in this Act or any other Act; or

(c) Any provision in any conservation management strategy.

...

- (9) *When preparing a conservation management plan, the Director-General shall have regard to any relevant concessions for the time being in force and to existing freshwater fisheries management plans and sports fish and game management plans under this Act.*

17F Procedure for preparation and approval of conservation management strategies

The following provisions shall apply to the preparation and approval of draft conservation management strategies:

- (a) *Every draft shall be prepared by the Director-General in consultation with the Conservation Boards affected by it and such other persons or organisations, as the Director-General considers practicable and appropriate, and then notified in accordance with section 49(1) of this Act and to the appropriate regional councils and territorial authorities [within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002] and to the appropriate iwi authorities, and that provision shall apply as if the notice were required to be given by the Minister:*
- (b) *Every notice under paragraph (a) of this section shall—*
- (i) *State that the draft strategy is available for inspection at the places and times specified in the notice; and*
- (ii) *Call upon persons or organisations interested to lodge with the Director-General submissions on the draft before the date specified in that behalf in the notice, being a date not less than 40 working days after the date of the publication of the notice:*
- (c) *Any person or organisation may make written submissions to the Director-General on the draft at the place and before the date specified in that behalf in the notice:*
- (d) *The Director-General may, after consultation with the Conservation Boards affected, obtain public opinion of the draft by any other means from any person or organisation:*
- (e) *From the date of public notification of a draft until public opinion of it has been made known to the Director-General, the draft shall be made available by the Director-General for public inspection during normal office hours, in such places and quantities as are likely to encourage public participation in the development of the proposal:*
- (f) *The Director-General shall give every person or organisation who or which, in making any submissions on the draft, asked to be heard in support of his or her or its submissions a reasonable opportunity of appearing before a meeting of representatives of the Director-General and the Conservation Boards affected:*
- (g) *Representatives of the Director-General and the Conservation Boards affected may hear submissions from any other person or organisations consulted on the draft:*

- (h) *The Director-General shall prepare a summary of the submissions received on the draft and public opinion made known about it:*
- (i) *After considering such submissions and public opinion, the Director-General shall revise the draft and shall, subject to paragraph (j) of this section, send to the Conservation Boards affected the revised draft and the summary prepared under paragraph (h) of this section:*
- (j) *The Director-General shall comply with paragraph (i) of this section before—*
 - (i) *The expiration of 8 months after the date of publication of the notice given under paragraph (a) of this section; or*
 - (ii) *Such later date as may be fixed in that behalf by the Minister:*

...

17G Procedure for preparation and approval of conservation management plans

- (1) *The provisions of paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 17F of this Act shall apply to the preparation and approval of draft conservation management plans as if such draft plans were draft conservation management strategies.*
- (2) *On receipt of the draft and the summary under the provisions referred to in subsection (1) of this section, the Conservation Boards affected shall consider those documents and then shall—*
 - (a) *Approve the plan; or*
 - (b) *Request the Director-General to revise the plan; or*
 - (c) *Send the plan to the Conservation Authority for consideration.*
- (3) *The following provisions shall also apply to draft conservation management plans:*
 - (a) *At any time before the Boards approve the draft, the Authority or the Minister may require the Boards to send the draft to the Authority for approval:*
 - (b) *If a draft is sent to the Authority under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the Director-General shall be entitled to make to the Authority submissions on the draft:*
 - (c) *Every draft referred by the Director-General to Conservation Boards under the provisions referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be approved by the Boards or sent to the Conservation Authority, as the case may require, before—*
 - (i) *The expiration of 6 months after the date of its referral to the Boards by the Director-General; or*
 - (ii) *Such later date as may be fixed in that behalf by the Minister:*

- (d) *Where the Boards send a draft to the Authority, the Boards shall also furnish the Authority with the summary prepared under subsection (1) of this section and a written statement of any matters of content on which the Director-General and the Boards are unable to agree:*
- (e) *The Conservation Authority shall, in such a case, consider the draft and all other information furnished with it and may consult such persons and organisations as it considers appropriate, including the Director-General and the Conservation Boards affected:*
- (f) *After such consideration, the Conservation Authority shall make such amendments as it considers necessary and send the draft and the other relevant information to the Minister:*
- (g) *The Minister shall consider the draft and send it back to the Conservation Authority with any written recommendations the Minister considers appropriate:*
- (h) *After having regard to any recommendations expressed in writing by the Minister, the Conservation Authority shall either—*
 - (i) *Approve the draft strategy or plan; or*
 - (ii) *Send back to the Minister for further consideration the draft and any new information the Authority wishes the Minister to consider, before the Authority approves the draft.*

17N *Effect of general policies, conservation management strategies, and management plans*

- (1) *Every ... conservation management plan ... shall have effect on and from the date on which it is approved, or on such later date as may be specified in that behalf in the ... plan.*
- (2) *No such ... plan shall restrict or affect the exercise of any legal right or power by any person other than the Minister or the Director-General or any Fish and Game Council.*
- ...
- (4) *Every such ... plan shall be available for public inspection during ordinary office hours at the Department's Head Office, and at such other places as the Director-General thinks its public availability is desirable.*
- ...
- (6) *Where any such ... plan ... is approved, ... the Director-General ... must give public notice of the approval, specifying the offices or places at which the ... plan ... can be inspected; and section 49(1) of this Act applies as if the notice were required to be given by the Minister.*

Appendix 3

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ZONE FOR TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS

FRONT COUNTRY (SHORT-STOP)

General Description	Short walks (max 1hr return) set in relatively natural settings, often on the perimeter of large natural areas, readily accessible by road.
Visitor (party) interactions, expectations	Frequent and likely, with some seasonal, weekend and weather variations. People begin to bring an expectation of experiencing some time away from other groups.
Accessibility	Popular stopping place or short walks accessible from sealed roads or road end carparks.
Visitor types	Short-Stop Traveller and Day Visitor (see Appendix 4).
Facility Setting	Short walks, with facilities. Sometimes the beginning to other track types.
Visitor Numbers	These areas are readily accessible, and while the majority of visitors would arrive to the site by car and so visit the site in groups of 4-5, these sites will also be a popular destination for tour buses and guided parties.

Appendix 4

VISITOR GROUPS FOR TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS

	SHORT-STOP TRAVELLERS	DAY VISITORS
Setting	Use the “natural edge” (for up to one hour’s duration) along main access routes as part of a stop along a journey to a destination. Sites are located beside highways (including the main tourism highways) and local access roads which are used predominantly by domestic visitors.	Use a wide range of settings from urban fringe to backcountry walk-in. Day visits range from one hour up to a full day. This group often uses sites that are access points for the backcountry such as roadends, easy day walks or scenic attractions. They also visit the coast or islands.
Accessibility and nature of visit	High vehicle accessibility with visitors of a short duration of up to one hour’s length or associated with lunch/cup of tea/toilet stop/ stretch of the legs or a visit to a natural attraction.	High vehicle accessibility associated with a range of road standards, from gravel to tar seal, and can involve significant travelling time to get there. Tracks are of a standard that enable use by relatively inexperienced visitors with a low level of skill.
Activities undertaken	Seeking activities of a passive to mildly active nature such as picnicking, photography, sight-seeing, nature appreciation and short walks.	Visits are often associated with family or group outings or a specific recreational activity. Two distinct types of activities may occur at these sites, eg. picnicking and swimming, or walking along easy day tracks. Water is often a focus for the visit (coast, lakes or rivers).
Experiences sought/ degrees of risk	Seeking an “instant immersion” in nature experience associated with a high degree of scenic value or historical interest. Low risk experience associated with safe facilities.	Seeking experiences in a natural (or rural) setting with a sense of space and freedom. This group seeks an outdoor experience with a low level of risk, and safe facilities.
Facilities/services sought	Seeking a high standard of facilities and services including carparks, toilets, easy tracks of short duration that cater for all ages and most abilities, picnic facilities and orientation/interpretation signs about the location.	Seeking a high standard of facilities and services including carparks, toilets, tracks, picnic facilities, on-site orientation/interpretation signs and also pre-visit information about activities that are possible and features of the site.
Make-up of visitors and visitor numbers	Represented by both domestic and international visitors including free and independent visitors. Sites used by short-stop travellers receive high use compared with sites used by the other visitor groups.	Sites used by day visitors receive medium to high use compared with sites used by the other visitor groups. This group uses two major types of sites: those used predominantly by non-locals, both domestic and international visitors; those used by visitors from local communities, many of whom make repeat visits.
Projected use	Because of the expected large increase in international visitors there will be a corresponding increasing demand for this type of facility/service in this setting, particularly along main tourism highways.	International visitor numbers are expected to increase greatly whereas domestic numbers will increase more slowly.

Appendix 5

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS

Respect your environment

Take responsibility for protecting and conserving the sacredness of the area by protecting the environment both in and out of the water.

No swimming

Swimming is disruptive to other visitors seeking to enjoy the special atmosphere that Pupū Springs has to offer. In addition, it is damaging to the unique shallow-water vegetation of the springs.

No diving between 6 am and 12 noon

This dive-free period will allow visitors the opportunity to experience the springs in their natural state.

Only four divers in the water at any one time

A restriction to small groups of divers means the impact of diving on the experience of other visitors will be reduced and will mean less disturbance of the Springs ecology.

No divers to stay in the water longer than 15 minutes

This will allow the maximum number of divers to experience the Springs, while at the same time also helping to minimise the overall impacts of diving on the Springs environment.

Divers to register

Divers please record your dives in the register provided.

No commercial diving

Commercial diving requires a licence from the Department. Like swimming, diving can be disruptive to other visitors and damaging to the unique Springs ecology. No commercial ventures have been approved for the Springs in order to reduce those impacts.

No diver training

The Springs is not an appropriate place for diver training. More suitable alternative venues are available locally.

No swimming or diving in Dancing Sands Springs pool

The Dancing Sands Spring is to be kept in a pristine state, free from divers or swimmers.

Drift divers must enter from Fish Creek

By entering the Waikoropupū River from Fish Creek, instead of from the banks of the Springs, drift divers will help reduce impacts on vegetation around the edge of the Springs.

Take care when entering

Entering the Springs from adjacent banks means divers damage shallow water vegetation and stir up silt, which reduces water quality. Divers must use the deep-water entry platform at the western side of the Springs.

Know where your fins are

Fins can leave a trail of destruction behind them, breaking off or destroying aquatic vegetation that may take years to recover. Take care while in the water.

Appendix 6

LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND GAZETTE NOTICES FOR TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS SCENIC RESERVE

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA	LAND OWNER	GAZETTE NOTICE REFERENCE
CT 124/211	Sec 1 SO 13886	0.4825	Crown – Her Majesty the Queen (DOC)	Classified as Scenic Reserve by NZ Gazette 1994 Page 2793
	Sec 301 Takaka District	10.1100	Crown – Her Majesty the Queen (DOC)	Classified as Scenic Reserve by NZ Gazette 1987 Page 2524
	Sec 302 Takaka District	5.4903	Crown – Her Majesty the Queen (DOC)	Classified as Scenic Reserve by NZ Gazette 1987 Page 2524
	Pt Lot 1 DP 6769	9.2648	Crown – Her Majesty the Queen (DOC)	Classified as Scenic Reserve by NZ Gazette 1987 Page 2524
CT 7A/516	Lot 1 DP 11091	0.3460	Crown – Her Majesty the Queen (DOC)	Classified as Scenic Reserve by NZ Gazette 1997 Page 791

Appendix 7

SECTION 94 RESERVES ACT 1977 – OFFENCES ON RESERVES

- (1) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without being authorised (the proof of which shall be on the person charged) by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body, as the case may require,—*
- (a) *Lights any fire on a reserve except in a fireplace in any camping ground or picnic place established by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body; or*
 - (b) *Causes or allows any cattle, sheep, horses, or other animals of any kind whatsoever to trespass on any reserve; or*
 - (c) *Liberates any animal on any reserve; or*
 - (d) *Plants any tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, or sows or scatters the seed of any tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, or introduces any substance injurious to plant life, on any reserve; or*
 - (e) *Wilfully breaks or damages any fence, building, apparatus, or erection on any reserve; or*
 - (f) *Removes or wilfully damages any, or any part of, any wood, tree, shrub, fern, plant, stone, mineral, gravel, kauri gum, furniture, utensil, tool, protected New Zealand object, relic, or thing of any kind, on any reserve; or*
 - (g) *Wilfully digs, cuts, or excavates the sod on any reserve; or*
 - (h) *Not being the lessee or licensee or concessionaire of the reserve or any part thereof, occupies or uses any land in a reserve for cultivation or any other purpose; or*
 - (i) *Takes or destroys or wilfully injures or in any manner disturbs or interferes with any animal or bird or other fauna or the nest or egg of any bird on any reserve; or*
 - (j) *Deposits or throws on any reserve (being a reserve which is not a public place within the meaning of section 2 of the Litter Act 1979) any substance or article of a dangerous or offensive nature or likely to be of a dangerous or offensive nature or any rubbish, except in a place or receptacle approved or provided by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body; or*

- (k) *Erects any building, sign, hoarding, or apparatus on any reserve; or*
- (ka) *Carries on within any reserve any activity for which a concession is required under section 59A of this Act; or*
- (kb) *Carries on within any reserve vested in an administering body any trade, business, or occupation; or*
- (l) *Trespasses with any vehicle or boat or aircraft or hovercraft on any reserve, in breach of any prohibition under this Act; or*
- (m) *In any way interferes with a reserve or damages the recreational, scenic, historic, scientific, or natural features or the flora and fauna therein:*

Provided that nothing in any authorisation by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body to do any act which would otherwise be unlawful under paragraph (c) or paragraph (i) of this subsection shall be deemed to authorise any person to do any act in contravention of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act.

(2) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who—*

- (a) *When required by notice from the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body to remove any animal from a reserve, fails to do so within the period specified in the notice; or*
- (b) *Being the driver of any vehicle or the pilot of any aircraft or the person in charge of any boat or hovercraft that is illegally on a reserve, fails or refuses to remove it from the reserve when so requested by any officer as defined in section 93(5) of this Act; or*
- (c) *Without a lease, licence, permit, or other right or authority, does or causes to be done any act, matter, or thing for which a concession, lease, licence, permit, or other right or authority is required by this Act or by any regulations under this Act; or*
- (d) *Not being an officer of the Department or a ranger, acting in either case in the course of his official duties, enters any nature reserve in breach of section 20(2)(c) of this Act, or in breach of any condition imposed in any permit granted or notice given under section 57 of this Act; or*
- (da) *Being a person in charge of any boat, anchors or moors that boat in breach of a notice given under section 57(3) or section 59(3) of this Act or in breach of any permit granted under section 57(7) or section 59(7) of this Act; or*

- (e) *While any scientific reserve or any part of such a reserve is subject to a notice under section 21(2)(b) of this Act prohibiting entry—*
 - (i) *Not being an officer of the Department or a ranger, acting in either case in the course of his official duties, or not being the holder of a permit issued under section 59 of this Act, enters the reserve or that part, as the case may be, in breach of the said section 59; or*
 - (ii) *Being the holder of such a permit, does not comply with any term or condition of the permit; or*
 - (f) *Counterfeits or without due authority issues any concession, lease, licence, permit, or other authority required by this Act or by any regulations under this Act; or*
 - (g) *Unlawfully alters, obliterates, defaces, pulls up, removes, interferes with, or destroys any boundary marks, or any stamp, mark, sign, poster, licence, lease, permit, or other right or authority issued by the Minister or the Commissioner or an administering body.*
- (3) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who uses, receives, sells, or otherwise disposes of any wood, timber, bark, flax, mineral, gravel, kauri gum, protected New Zealand object, relic, or other substance or thing whatsoever knowing the same to have been removed unlawfully from any reserve.*
- (4) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without being authorised by the Minister, or the Commissioner, or the administering body,—*
- (a) *Is in possession of any firearm, weapon, trap, net, or other like object in a reserve; or*
 - (b) *Discharges any firearm, weapon, or other instrument on a reserve; or*
 - (c) *From outside a reserve, shoots at any fauna or any other object or thing inside the reserve with any firearm, weapon, or other instrument,—*

and, where any person is found discharging a firearm, weapon, or other instrument in contravention of this subsection, section 95(6) of this Act shall apply in respect of that firearm, weapon, or other instrument in all respects as if it were illegally in the possession of that person in the reserve:

Provided that nothing in any such authorisation shall be deemed to authorise any person to do any act in contravention of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act.

- (5) *Where any person commits an offence against subsection (1) (j) of this section, the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body, as the case may be, may cause the removal of any objects deposited or thrown in breach of that subsection, and the cost of that removal shall be assessed by a District Court Judge and shall be recoverable summarily from that person in like manner as a fine.*
- (6) *Any person convicted of an offence under this section shall, in addition to any penalty for which he may be liable for the offence, pay twice the full market value of any substance removed from the reserve or pay for the damage done to the reserve, or to any forest, wood, timber, flax, or scrub growing or being thereon; and, in the case of an offence against subsection (1) (a) of this section, for the cost of extinguishing the fire and the expenses incurred in investigating the origin of the fire. That value or damage or cost shall be assessed by a District Court Judge, and shall be recoverable summarily in like manner as a fine. The full market value shall be deemed to be that amount which the Crown would have received by way of purchase price if the Crown had removed the substance from the reserve and offered it for sale on reasonable terms.*

Appendix 8

PUPÜ SPRINGS SCENIC RESERVE BYLAWS 2007

1. Title

These bylaws are the Pupü Springs Scenic Reserve Bylaws 2007.

2. Commencement

These bylaws come into force on the 28th day after the date of their notification in the Gazette.

3. Interpretation

In these bylaws, unless the context otherwise requires,--

aircraft includes balloons, gliders, and helicopters

the reserve--

- (a) means the Pupü Springs Scenic Reserve, being all that land in the Nelson Land District, Tasman District, comprising 25.6936 hectares more or less, and being Part Lot 1 DP 6769, Lot 1 DP 11091, Sections 301 and 302 Tākaka District on SO Plan 13005, and Section 1 on SO Plan 13886; and
- (b) includes any other land that becomes part of the reserve under the Reserves Act 1977; but
- (c) excludes any land that ceases to be part of the reserve under the Reserves Act 1977

waters does not include water in a pipe, tank, or system that is provided for the use of visitors to the reserve.

4. Waters of reserve closed to public

- (1) The waters of the reserve are closed to the public.
- (2) A person must not enter, make contact with, or remain in the waters of the reserve.
- (3) Subclauses (1) and (2) do not apply to any activity being conducted by--
 - (a) an officer of the Department with authorisation from the Commissioner for the purpose of managing, preserving, or protecting the reserve; or
 - (b) a person carrying out a scientific or research investigation with the necessary permit or authorisation of the Minister or Commissioner.

- (4) In this bylaw, contact includes--
 - (a) bodily contact; and
 - (b) contact by any item or matter.

5. Throwing things

A person must not throw anything into the waters of the reserve.

6. Aircraft

A person must not do, or attempt to do, any of the following activities except in an emergency:

- (a) land an aircraft on the waters of the reserve:
- (b) take off in an aircraft from the waters of the reserve:
- (c) parachute onto the waters of the reserve.

7. Vehicular and animal traffic

- (1) A person must not drive, take, or ride a vehicle or animal into or onto the waters of the reserve.
- (2) In this bylaw, vehicle includes a vehicle not propelled by mechanical power.

8. Vessels

A person must not place or use a motorised or non-motorised vessel on, or within, the waters of the reserve.

9. Offences

Every person who contravenes these bylaws commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 104 of the Reserves Act 1977.