

Paparoa National Park Management Plan

Te mahere whakahaere o Te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa

2017 incorporating 2021 changes



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

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Looking south along the escarpment, Paparoa National Park
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The journey

Te haerenga

Welcome to the Paparoa National Park Management Plan. The Plan celebrates Te Wao Nui – the great forest of Paparoa National Park – an important taonga to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and the Department of Conservation (Te Papa Atawhai). The Park has significant natural heritage values and is highly valued by local communities and visitors.

Each national park has a management plan and this is the second Plan for Paparoa National Park since its establishment in 1987. It has been developed as a result of consultation and reflects the views of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the community and many others with interests in the Park.

The focus of the plan is the land and activities within the boundaries of Paparoa National Park. However, the need for integrated management of areas outside the Park, such as the Punakaiki Village, is extremely important and this is reflected in the Plan.

This Paparoa National Park Management Plan is the commitment of the Department of Conservation and West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, working in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, to the community, business and others to secure the fullest proper use and enjoyment of the national park consistent with the preservation of its natural, cultural and historic features and the protection and wellbeing of its indigenous plants and animals.

This Plan provides both day-to-day and long-term direction to managers and other departmental staff in the management of the Park and guidance to the public.

The Plan became operative on 1 February 2017.

Dr Warren Parker

Chair, New Zealand Conservation Authority
– Te Pou Atawhai Taiao O Aotearoa



Francois Tumahai

Heamana o Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae



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How to read this Plan

Me pēhea te pānui tika i tēnei mahere

This Plan has been developed in a unique way in conjunction with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae. The metaphor of a great forest has been woven throughout the Plan to pay respect to and personify the living ecosystems that comprise Paparoa National Park.

Part One is Te Wao Nui – the great forest. In the same way that the vast tree canopy arches over a great forest creating shape and purpose, this section provides the vision and framework for managing Paparoa National Park.

Part Two is Ngā Tamariki a Tāne – the children of Tāne. This section focuses on the relationship between the children of Tāne – both humankind, and flora and fauna. This section divides Paparoa National Park into four management areas (Places) named after and embodied by the values and attributes of the four children of Tāne: the Nīkau, Tī Kōuka, Mānuka and Horoeka trees.

Part Three is Te One Haumako – named after the fertile soil we find in strong, thriving forest ecosystems. This section outlines how the Plan will be implemented, including milestones, to ensure that it is effective in its management of the Paparoa National Park. These components create a fertile soil from which the development and management of Paparoa National Park can grow.

Plan structure

Te hanga o te mahere

This Plan describes the conservation values, issues and opportunities in Paparoa National Park and provides for the integrated management and protection of the Park. The Plan implements the General Policy for National Parks 2005 and other legislative requirements. The objectives and policies in Part One: Te Wao Nui apply to all Paparoa National Park while more specific provisions are found in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne.

- **Objectives** describe what is sought to be achieved for Paparoa National Park. They support national directions and the aspirations of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast community in achieving integrated management for the whole Park. They also guide decision-making.
- **Outcomes** are the desired goals or result of a conservation action or series of actions at a Place, over the term of the Plan. They guide conservation management and decision-making.
- **Policies** provide more detailed guidance as to how an objective and/or outcome can be achieved. They describe the course of action or guiding principles to be used for conservation management and decision-making.
- **Glossary** defines words and phrases.

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

To the extent allowed by the National Parks Act 1980, if any land is added to the Paparoa National Park during the life of this Plan¹, the provisions of this Plan will apply to any such additions. The provisions of the Place which adjoins the additional land will also apply. Changes to maps within the Plan are expected to be made without additional public notice and consultation.



Lower Pororari River
Photographer: Sarah Wilson

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

Declaration - Recreational aircraft landings

The West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010-2020 (the CMS) sets desired outcomes for “places” in the West Coast. Section 4.2.3 sets the desired outcomes for Paparoa Place, including the Paparoa National Park. Section 4.2.3.7 relevant provides:

Paparoa National Park is renowned for its natural quiet, the retention of its outstanding natural remote character and its range of low-impact, nature-based passive recreational activities. Other than vehicle use (see Section 3.6.4.7) of the Bullock Creek public road and Perseverance Road (the latter is located in Inangahua Place), the Park is free of activities involving vehicles, including aircraft ...

The High Court decision¹ has found that the Paparoa National Park Management Plan (2017) derogated from the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy (2010-2020) by providing for recreational aircraft landings in the Paparoa National Park. References to such landings have been removed from the Management Plan.

Concessions for recreational aircraft landings in the Paparoa National Park may not be granted, save for non-powered recreational aircraft landings (e.g. hang gliding or paragliding).

This declaration does not affect the application of s 17O(3)(c) or s 17ZF of the Conservation Act 1987, or 10.6(g) of the General Policy for National Parks.

For the purposes of this declaration the term “recreational” shall be read in accordance with the definition of “recreation” provided in the glossary of the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010-2020, at 315: “For the purpose of this CMS, the term ‘recreation’ encompasses the full range of activities undertaken by people for leisure purposes and the experiences they gain through these activities. ‘Recreational uses’ thus encompasses both passive enjoyment (such as the appreciation of natural scenery from roadways) and more active outdoor activities (such as walking, tramping, hunting and motorised recreation).” The term “landings” shall be read in accordance the definition of “landing” provided in s 17ZF(5) of the Conservation Act 1987.

For the avoidance of doubt without limiting the meaning of “recreation” in the CMS, aircraft landings for the following purposes are not recreational aircraft landings in Paparoa National Park:

- a) landings by the Department of Conservation for national park management purposes;
- b) landings for the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (e.g. meteorological, seismic) or utilities (e.g. communication systems, transmission lines) authorised by the Department;
- c) landings to support research, monitoring or the collection of material authorised by the Department;
- d) landings in support of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae cultural purposes;
- e) landings for commercial wild animal control activities; and
- f) landings at the ventilation shaft and portal of the Pike River mine for family members of the Pike River mine men.

¹ Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ Inc & Anor v New Zealand Conservation Authority & Ors [2021] NZHC 1194 [27 May 2021]

This declaration is limited in effect to:

- a) the Paparoa National Park Management Plan 2017 and the question of recreational aircraft landings in Paparoa National Park; and
- b) the interpretation of the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy 2010-2020 insofar as it relates to recreational aircraft landings in Paparoa National Park.

[Declaration inserted by High Court, 2021]

Vision for Paparoa National Park

Ngā wawata mō te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa

The vision has been developed in partnership with Ngāi Tahu and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, and in consultation with a wide range of community members and many other interested parties. It is therefore a vision that establishes a united approach to managing Paparoa National Park, one shared by the whole community. It will guide future advocacy, education and community awareness initiatives.

- Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae are kaitiaki of their ancestral lands and resources, and have living relationships with their whakapapa and traditions in Paparoa National Park.
- Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae are actively involved in decision-making to protect taonga and the mauri and wairua of Paparoa National Park.
- As far as possible, Paparoa National Park is preserved, valued and enjoyed by the public for its natural, historic and cultural features which are scientifically important, distinctive and unique.
- The species and ecosystems of Paparoa National Park are valued and thriving, and make a major contribution to the wellbeing of the whole region.
- West Coast communities and visitors recognise, appreciate and care for the special values of Paparoa National Park. They understand and embrace its unique history and take pride in its internationally recognised landscape, which provides an unparalleled visitor experience.
- Visitors connect with local communities and experience a genuine interaction with the locals who take pride in sharing the Paparoa National Park with visitors.
- The natural, historic and cultural importance of Paparoa National Park is clearly explained using carefully designed and located interpretation. This easily accessible information enriches the experiences of visitors.

This vision is embodied in the text, objectives, outcomes, policies and milestones throughout the Plan and is underpinned by the legislation, which guides the protection of the natural character, health and wellbeing of this special place.

Vision for New Zealand/Aotearoa

The Department also has a national long-term vision:

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

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

Conservation protects New Zealand's natural environment. Protecting our natural resources and heritage is an essential contribution in New Zealand's long-term wellbeing and prosperity. The Department provides leadership to inspire and involve others to work together to achieve more conservation than it could achieve alone. This is reflected in the Department's overarching purpose statement:

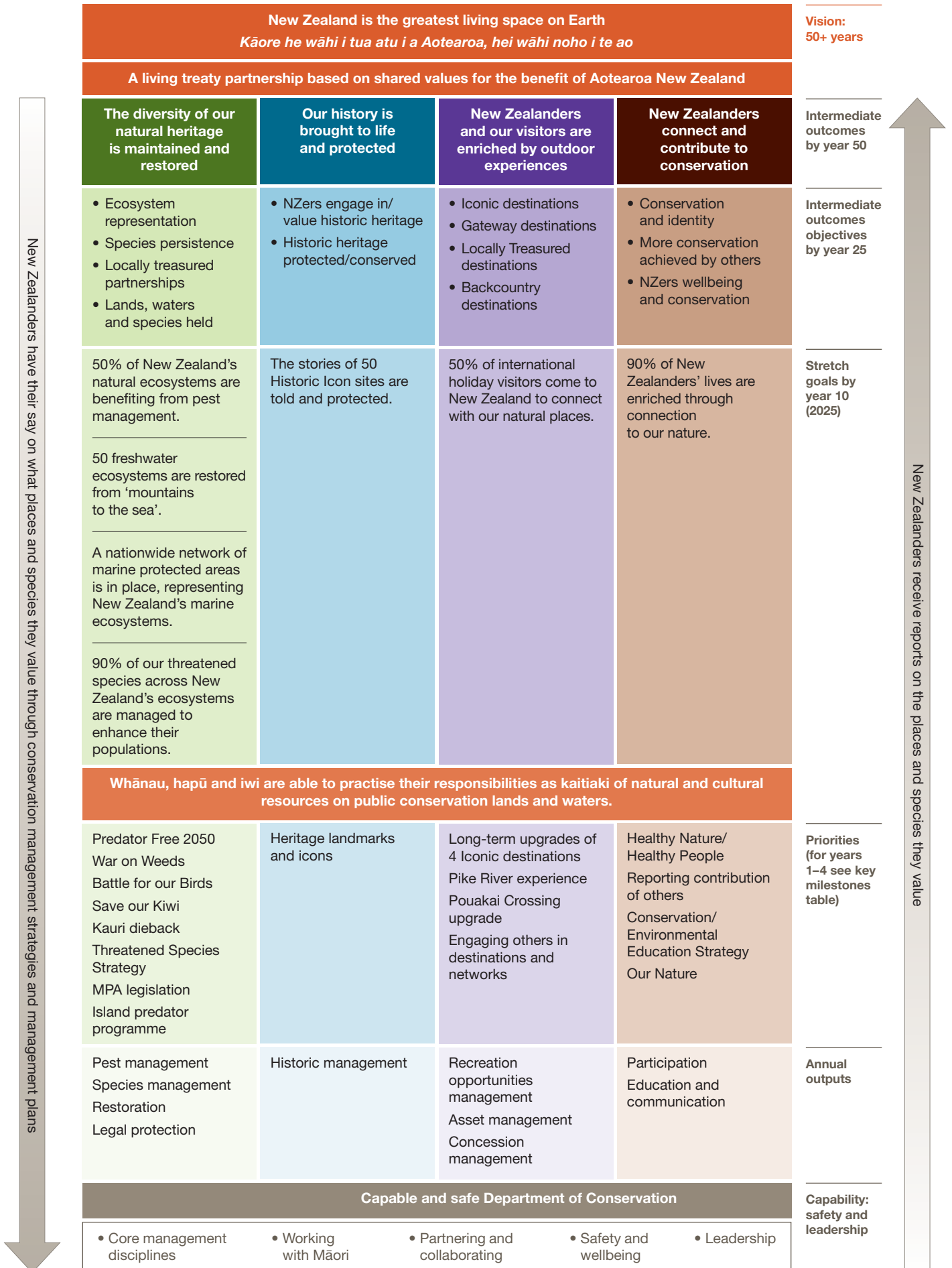
Conservation leadership for our nature
Tākina te hī, tiakina, te hā o te Āo Tūroa

The Department has four intermediate outcomes (from the Statement of Intent 2016–2020) to guide its work towards the national vision, as shown in the diagram on page 11. The directions provided by the Statement of Intent and this Plan inform the Department's annual business planning, which directs resources towards achieving the visions and outcomes.

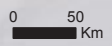
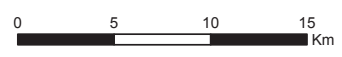


Up the Escarpment
Photographer: Ben Norris

Stretch goals and priorities



Map 1: Overview



Treaty partner

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Ngāi Tahu are the tangata whenua who hold mana whenua over the lands and resources of much of the South Island/Te Waipounamu, including Paparoa National Park.

Ngāi Tahu are the descendants of Tahu Pōtiki and are linked by three main strands of whakapapa: Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu. The iwi is comprised of five primary hapū, being Ngāti Kuri, Ngāti Irakehu, Kati Huirapa, Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki.

Today, Ngāi Tahu whānau and hapū are represented by 18 papatipu rūnanga and one tribal authority, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 established Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to serve Ngāi Tahu whānui and manage collectively-held tribal assets and protect tribal interests. In accordance with this Act, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu consults with papatipu rūnanga and is informed by their views.

Papatipu rūnanga are kaitiaki of natural resources within their takiwā boundaries. Paparoa National Park lies exclusively within the takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, who are the mandated representative body of Ngāti Waewae, a hapū of Ngāi Tahu. Arahura Marae is their standing place.

The Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the Settlement) recognised the injustices of the Ngāi Tahu people and formalised the relationship between the Crown and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as Treaty partners.

In practice, the partnership between the Department and Ngāi Tahu in managing Paparoa National Park occurs directly with both Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae as the representative body of the mana whenua, and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as the Treaty partner. The Department acknowledges that Paparoa is a taonga to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae, and is committed to a living Treaty partnership with Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae through the management of Paparoa National Park.

Management framework

Te anga whakahaere

The management tools include both legislative and customary management.

Purposes of national parks

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

National park management plan

Under the National Parks Act 1980, the Department is required to administer and manage Paparoa National Park in accordance with the General Policy for National Parks 2005

(GPNP), the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) and this Plan.

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

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

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

The Plan has six main uses:

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

Relationship with other Department of Conservation strategic documents and tools

Nga hononga

The Plan should be read in conjunction with the Department's Statement of Intent² (SOI), which is revised yearly. Where there is inconsistency between the two, the provisions of the Plan prevail.

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

Ecosystem units (see Appendix 4) and recreation sites are identified in 2.1 Natural values and Map 2 (Ecosystem priorities and recreation destinations).

In this Plan, the term 'priority ecosystem unit' refers to a site where conservation work will most effectively contribute to protecting the full range of ecosystems nationally and the threatened and at-risk species associated with them.

Threatened and at-risk species are referred to by their status according to their level of threat of extinction identified in the New Zealand Threat Classification system (2008).

Recreation opportunities have been categorised as a national suite of destinations to reflect known and potential demand, and to capture people's outdoor leisure preferences. This is part of an approach collectively known as destination management.

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

- ‘Icon destinations’ are those that the Department has identified as high profile, popular destinations that underpin national and international tourism, and provide memorable visitor experiences in New Zealand.
- ‘Gateway destinations’ introduce New Zealanders to the outdoors and allow them to learn about conservation. These destinations may provide for a diverse range of activities but include many traditional camping and tramping destinations.
- ‘Local treasures’ are vehicle-accessible, locally valued locations that provide recreation opportunities for, and increase connections with, nearby communities.
- ‘Backcountry’ destinations provide for more challenging adventures, including popular walks and tramps, within large-scale natural settings such as Paparoa National Park.
- ‘Historic Icon sites’ are an important part of New Zealand’s history and identity, and will be the focus of the Department’s storytelling to bring history to life.

National conservation initiatives, such as Battle for our Birds, Wilding Conifer Strategy, Predator Free 2050, and War on Weeds are all operational programmes implementing the intermediate outcomes and objectives of the SOI. In addition, to focus the Department’s efforts even more strongly, the Department in 2015 adopted a set of ‘stretch goals’ for 10 years which drive performance and are reported through the Department of Conservation National Performance Indicators table. The objectives for each of the intermediate outcomes with the relevant stretch goals are throughout the document.

National park management plans integrate the Department’s national priorities with local priorities identified through consultation with the community for the management of Places, business planning and the SOI; direct and guide decisions on concessions and other authorisations; and identify opportunities for co-operative efforts to achieve more conservation.

International obligations

Ngā herenga ki tāwāhi

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

- Convention on Biological Diversity 1992;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) 1973;
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1983;
- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954;
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970

Customary management practices

Ngā mahi ā-tikanga

Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae have engaged in sustainable management practices of their environment and the natural resources contained within them for many generations, and continue to do so today. Guided by tikanga (strategies) that have evolved over continual years of use, they remind individuals to respect and be considerate of the resource. Tikanga reminds individuals that all things have a mauri (life force) and dictates when and how

different plants and animals are hunted or gathered, to ensure they are best equipped to rejuvenate. Examples include use of karakia, never harvesting in excess of immediate need, and, in terms of flora, only harvesting from a specific side or area of the plant (such as the sunny side, or specific leaves). Rāhui are also often used to deem certain areas off-limits for harvest for prescribed periods to allow species recovery or to restore spiritual wellbeing.

The ability of Ngāti Waewae to manage natural resources according to tikanga is an important expression of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga. The Department is committed to working in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to incorporate Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae mātauranga (traditional knowledge) and tikanga into the management of Paparoa National Park.

Treaty of Waitangi and Ngāi Tahu settlement obligations

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

The Conservation Act 1987 and all the Acts listed in its First Schedule must be interpreted and administered so as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Conservation Act 1987: section 4). The Department also has specific responsibilities under the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997 and Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, which provide a practical framework for assisting the Treaty partnership between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown. The legal mechanisms established through the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 provide a starting point for Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and its expression through kaitiakitanga, and the basis for an enduring partnership between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown.

Table 1: Interpretation of this document

Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
1	Apply the objectives, outcomes and policies in Parts One: Te Wao Nui and Two: Ngā Tamariki o Tāne of this Plan to all Paparoa National Park, and give precedence to the outcomes and policies in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki o Tāne, where they differ from the objectives or policies in Part One: Te Wao Nui.
2	Interpret the words ‘will’, ‘should’ and ‘may’ in the policies in this Plan as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ‘will’ indicates decisions directed by the Minister or required by legislation; b) ‘should’ indicates a strong expectation of outcome without diminishing the constitutional role of the Minister and other decision-makers to depart from a particular policy if exceptional circumstances so warrant it; c) ‘may’ indicates greater flexibility in decision-making.
3	Apply an integrated approach to management of Paparoa National Park and adjoining public conservation lands and waters.



TE WAO NUI

‘Te Wao Nui’ is the great forest. In the same way that the vast tree canopy arches over a great forest creating shape and purpose, this section provides the vision and framework for management of the Park. It includes many different yet important inter-related parts which come together to create a clear picture of Paparoa National Park’s history, present and future – the same way each individual tree and living creature come together to create a great forest.

Part One: Te Wao Nui

1.1 Ngāi Tahu and the natural world

Ko Ngāi Tahu me te ao tūroa

The Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae world view and relationship with the environment is founded in whakapapa – genealogy. The influential Ngāi Tahu tohunga, Matiaha Tiramōrehu, recited the lineage of descent in the following way. He started with the vast ages of darkness – Te Pō. From this stage, came Te Ao (the day), followed by Te Ao Mārama (the bright day). In sequential order then followed the creation stages of Te Aotūroa (the long-standing day), Te Koretēwhiwhia (the unattainable void), Te Koretērawea (the intangible void), Te Koretētāmaua (the unstable void), and Te Korematua (the parentless). The last stage was Te Mākū (the emergence of moisture). In due course Te Mākū – a void with the potential for life – coupled with Mahoranui-a-Tea, from which came Ranginui (the Sky Father), who coupled with Pokoharua-Te-Pō.

Their first child was Aoraki, who stands as the supreme mountain of Ngāi Tahu. Ranginui had a number of wives, one of whom was his beloved Papatūānuku (The Earth Mother). From his unions came a host of atua (deities), one of which was Tāne (deity of forests and birds), who went on to create human kind. This whakapapa linking Ranginui, Aoraki, Papatūānuku, Tāne – earth, plants, mountains, animals, and people – illustrates the intimate connection between them.

Aoraki emerges again in Ngāi Tahu history through his visit with his brothers from the heavens to earth to visit Papatūānuku. Upon deciding to return home to Ranginui, Aoraki faltered in the recitation of the karakia that would lift his and his brothers' waka back toward the sky. This caused their waka to crash back toward the earth, the bow to shatter and the waka to capsize, forcing them to clamber to the high side of the waka where Aoraki and his brothers turned into stone. Aoraki can be seen today as the highest mountain in Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana, with his three brothers nearby.

Ngāi Tahu history continues with the arrival of Tūterakiwhānoa, who came in search of Aoraki. Upon finding the crashed waka with Aoraki and his brothers turned into stone, he decided to reshape the wreckage as a place for people to live. When he arrived at the area near what is now Paparoa National Park, he noticed the Paparoa Ranges blocking the flow of inland rivers to the sea. To remedy this, he sat upon the range and pushed them apart with his thighs to create a gorge for the water to flow through. This river was named Te Māwheratanga o ngā kūhā o Tū te rakiwhānoa, which means 'The extension made by the thighs of Tū-te-rakiwhānoa'. This river is more commonly known by its shortened Māori name of Māwheranui or its Pākehā name of the Grey River.

1.2 Te Tai Poutini Māori history

Te Tai Poutini me tōna mana whenua

Ngāi Tahu migrated to Te Waipounamu in a series of migrations from the Tairāwhiti region via Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington), in the mid to late 17th century. Through conquest and intermarriage with iwi who were already residing throughout Te Waipounamu, Ngāi Tahu established mana whenua in Te Waipounamu.

When Ngāi Tahu and their forebears first settled in Te Waipounamu they regularly moved across the land, sustainably hunting and gathering the island's resources. They undertook seasonal migrations following the lifecycles of animals and plants to gather food resources such as weka, kākāpō, kiore and tuna (eel).

The Paparoa area was particularly abundant, providing people with many different resources and food through various flora and fauna. There are numerous publicly recorded Māori archaeological sites and place names located along the coastline, giving detailed evidence that this area was extensively used. The coastline had an abundance of mahinga kai and provided travellers heading up and down the coast with a source of fish, kūtai (mussels) and tuaki (cockles). The forests and plains teemed with bird, waterfowl and plant resources. The rivers were a source of fish, tuna (eel) and inanga (whitebait).

Te Tai Poutini (West Coast) was also important as it was one of only a few places where pounamu could be found. Pounamu is a taonga to generations of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae, and was traded with other iwi for goods, and manufactured to make tools such as adzes, chisels and knives, as well as treasured items of personal adornment such as hei tiki (pendant). The coastline of Te Tai Poutini adjacent to the Paparoa National Park was part of the ara tawhito (traditional travel route) that provided access along Te Tai Poutini and facilitated the trade of pounamu.

Through the leadership of Te Pare and Tūhuru, Ngāi Tahu defeated the resident iwi of Ngāti Wairangi in a series of conflicts from Kakara-Taramea (Karamea) in the north to Piopiotahi (Milford Sound) in the south with the final defeat occurring at Paparoa – thus earning themselves control over these lands.

Following the final defeat, Ngāi Tahu held a meeting near the Grey River/Māwheranui to decide whether to return to the East Coast of Te Waipounamu/South Island or stay on Te Tai Poutini to consolidate their conquest by occupation. This place would later be known as Rūnanga – a word that means to discuss or hold council. A decision could not be reached, and the next morning they crossed the Māwheranui where the decision was made to occupy the lands of Te Tai Poutini. This place became known as Kaiata to acknowledge that this decision was made the following morning.

The party then returned to the Māwhera pā on the south bank of the river where they settled. Tūhuru, the younger brother of Te Pare, was left in charge of Te Tai Poutini and Te Pare returned to the Canterbury region. There are accounts of Tūhuru and his war party taking refuge in the caves around Tiropahi, an activity that is well-known to this day. Tūhuru became a founding ancestor of Ngāti Waewae, who are the mana whenua of the Paparoa region.

1.3 Modern history

Ngā kōrero o nāianeī

As European settlers began to arrive on the West Coast they began to interact with the local Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae – especially along the comprehensive network of ara tawhito Ngāi Tahu had been using for generations to ensure safe passage throughout Te Waipounamu. In 1846 Pākehā explorers Charles Heaphy and Thomas Brunner undertook an expedition, guided by local Māori guide Kehu south from Massacre Bay (Golden Bay) to the pounamu country at the Arahura River.

The trail led them past today's Paparoa National Park. The expedition was recorded by Heaphy who details Māori settlements, encounters with other Māori using the trail, and the abundance of food able to be gathered along the way. As with generations of Māori before them, this ability to live off the land ensured the expedition's success.

In 1857 the Crown began negotiations for the purchase of Te Tai Poutini with the leading Poutini Ngāi Tahu chiefs. On 21st May 1860 the Arahura Deed of Purchase was signed between the leading Poutini Ngāi Tahu chiefs and the Crown. It excluded the Arahura riverbed and reserves that were set aside from the purchase.

The gold rush of 1864 brought a large number of Pākehā to the West Coast and by 1866 a sizeable shantytown had been built at Brighton at the Potikohua/Fox River mouth. The present Park frontage once supported a port entry used for servicing gold diggings on sea beaches and raised terraces. Access up and down the coast was vital and the Inland Pack Track was formed in early 1867 to provide access along the difficult parts of the coastline for horses and drays transporting much needed supplies to the goldminers and other early settlers.

Farming also started during the gold rush. Stock were brought in at first by boat, and then along the Inland Pack Track. They were grazed along coastal strips, on the flats up the Potikohua/Fox River and on the way through the Inland Pack Track at Punungairo/Bullock Creek.

By 1869 large portions of both areas were under cultivation and produce was being sold outside the district. Goldminers who remained after the rushes gradually turned to agriculture, and early in the twentieth century the government offered most of the unoccupied land on the coastal strip for farming leases in perpetuity. Only a small portion of the area was taken up and many would-be farmers abandoned what proved to be unmanageable land. However, some farms remain in the area today.

Much of the easily accessible timber on the coast was quickly used for buildings and mining equipment, forcing the sawyers to travel several kilometres up the main rivers to fell trees and float sawn timber downstream to the diggings. Sawmilling for general purposes began early in the twentieth century in the Tiropahi River basin, and mills around Punakaiki drew timber from the karst area between Punungairo/Bullock Creek and Punakaiki River and Te Miko. The last mill closed in 1969.

Milling of flax was another industry undertaken in the area, and continued until the 1950s. The commercial cutting of flax occurred at all accessible sites along the coastal strip to supply the Barrytown mill and the linen industry.

When the various human activities ended, vigorous natural regeneration occurred and added variation to the forest, such as expanses of tree ferns on formerly cleared hillsides.

Tourism took a long time to develop, as it was directly linked to improved access and better transport. Punakaiki was often used as a holiday destination for West Coast locals in the late 1800s and earlier 1900s. Tourism began in the early 1900s with conducted tours of the

Potikohua/Fox River caves. When the road was completed through to Westport in 1929, many more people could access the area and appreciate the scenery and natural features. Tourism is still increasing today.

In 1974, a proposal for a large scale timber industry based on the West Coast beech forest led to the creation of the Maruia Society, who pressed for places of outstanding ecological value to be reserved. In 1979, a large national park was proposed, extending to the north and east of the Paparoa Range. The initial proposal for this large national park was rejected. However, after many years of hard work, public submissions and support from many other environmental groups and individuals, the Paparoa National Park was formed. On 23 November 1987, an area of 30,327 hectares was gazetted as Paparoa National Park and the Park was declared open on 5 December 1987. The Park's total area is now 42,971 hectares due to land additions, such as the approximately 7,450 hectares in 2002 from the Forest (West Coast Accord) Act 2000 and 3,971 hectares added in 2015. Other lands, including Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area, Tiropahi Ecological Area and Charleston Conservation Area potentially contain national park values and consideration could be given to assessing them for addition to the national park.

Sadly, the Paparoa area has seen tragedies that have had a momentous impact on the country. On 28 April 1995, 13 students from the Outdoor Recreation course at Tai Poutini Polytechnic in Greymouth and the Department of Conservation's Punakaiki Field Centre Manager were killed and four others seriously injured when the Department's viewing platform high above Kotihotiho/Cave Creek, within the Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area, collapsed.

Not only have the family members and relatives suffered from this devastating loss of life, the event had a profound effect on all those involved, particularly the Punakaiki and West Coast communities and right across New Zealand.

Many changes were made within the Department of Conservation as a result. It reshaped the organisation and changed how visitor structures and the visitor experience are managed in and around Paparoa National Park and throughout New Zealand. Further information on the Kotihotiho/Cave Creek tragedy, including the Commission of Inquiry Report and its findings can be found on the Department's website www.doc.govt.nz.

On the afternoon of 19 November 2010, an explosion ripped through the remote Pike River mine, resulting in the tragic loss of 29 men. Their bodies have not been recovered and remain in the sealed mine. At the families' wishes the Pike River mine site and surrounding area became a part of Paparoa National Park, protecting the area into the future.

Approximately 65 kilometres of new tracks, made up of the Pike 29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track, are to be constructed through the Tī Kōuka and Nīkau Places (see map 3). This proposal has come through family representation and their determination that something good might come from the terrible tragedy. They wish to give something back to the West Coast communities through increased access to Paparoa National Park for locals, and international and domestic visitors.

Family groups from both tragedies have worked and continue to work tirelessly for significant changes to the health and safety and other legislations to ensure such events never happen again.

1.4 Paparoa National Park natural features

Te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa me tōna taiao

Paparoa National Park lies in the northern West Coast region of Te Waipounamu/South Island between Kawatiri/Buller River and Grey River/Māwheranui and covers the western side of the Paparoa Range as well as some eastern outlying sections along the Inangahua River. It encompasses the catchments of Punakaiki, Pororari and Potikohua/Fox rivers and Punungairo/Bullock Creek, as well as Te Ananui/Metro cave system and the southern side of the Tiropahi River catchment. Limestone underlies most of the Paparoa National Park and forms towering coastal cliffs, deep river canyons, caves and stacked coastal rocks. Pancake Rocks at Dolomite Point, near Punakaiki, are the best known feature – a spectacular sight when the sea surges through blowholes at high tide.

Ngāti Waewae has a special relationship with the land, water and resources of Paparoa National Park. As described above, this relationship is based on whakapapa, with Ngāti Waewae connecting through whakapapa to the natural features of the Park.

Flowing from the mountains to sea – ki uta ki tai – Paparoa National Park is a showpiece for nature’s intriguing diversity. From the ancient weathered peaks of the Paparoa Range to the finely sculptured rocks of the coastline, it is a powerful landscape, which demands respect and preservation. The key processes that have shaped, and continue to shape, the modern Paparoa landscape are the climate and geology.

Climate

Te āhuarangi

The climate in Paparoa National Park is strongly influenced by its exposure to weather systems from Te Tai o Rehua/the Tasman Sea. It is mild and humid along the coastal sections and wet along the spine of the Paparoa Range, which is often covered in misty cloud. This produces a relatively warm coastal climate between Greymouth and Westport with minimal annual variation. Temperatures are also influenced by the effects of katabatic winds. These downslope winds flow from the tops of the Paparoa Range to the valleys of the Henniker Creek, Pororari River and Punungairo/Bullock Creek, cooling the air so they are closer in temperature to the higher altitude areas.

The effects of climate change are already being felt in the coastal parts of Paparoa National Park and adjoining areas, and will continue into the future. Climate change projections depend on future greenhouse gas emissions. While there is uncertainty as to the effects, the projected changes to weather in this area include increased temperatures and rainfall. This increases the risk of flooding, erosion and landslides, and potentially increases pest plants and animals due to the warmer temperatures. The continued sea level rise and number of storms crossing Te Tai o Rehua/the Tasman Sea is expected to increase during the summer months and decrease during winter, increasing the risk to coastal roads and infrastructure from coastal erosion and inundation.

Geology

Te tātai aro Whenua

Paparoa National Park has three main types of rock. The base comprises Devonian and Cretaceous granites, and a small amount of Ordovician greywacke. Some of the granites have since been metamorphosed to gneiss. This is overlain by Cretaceous sediments (mudstone, sandstone and breccia) followed by Cretaceous and Eocene coal measures. These are topped with layers of Oligocene limestone and later Miocene mudstones.

The relatively flat landscape formed by these main rock types, which appeared when sea level began to drop around 25 million years ago, has since been shaped by long-term erosion and relatively recent earth folding (compressional shortening of the land west of and parallel to the Alpine Fault), which is continuous today.

The main folds defining the Paparoa landscape are:

- Uplift (along the Brunner anticline and faults further north) of the main divide of the Paparoa Range.
- Downfolding (along the Barrytown syncline) to form a belt of low-lying land west and parallel to the mountain divide and east of the coast.
- Uplift (along the Punakaiki anticline) of the limestone and sandstone below, forming steep coastal ramparts. These drop away abruptly to shore-level rocks, which are further eroded and sculpted by coastal processes (e.g. Pancake Rocks and Lion Rock).

This dramatic uplifted and downfolded landscape is made more unusual because all the major rivers flowing from the main Paparoa Range divide have retained their original seaward draining courses by cutting down through the uplifted limestone to form the many gorges in the Paparoa National Park.

In addition, the high grade limestone between the Barrytown syncline and Punakaiki anticline is highly soluble, where dissolution has formed caves and other karst features such as grikes and karren.

Mountains

Ngā maunga

Over half of Paparoa National Park is mountainous, from the eastern edge of the Barrytown syncline to the crest of the main range. On the eastern side, an assortment of hanging valleys, truncated spurs, towering bluffs and cirques overlook deep glaciated valleys running north and south.

The predominant ancient granite and meta-sedimentary gneiss rocks of the Paparoa Range bear a closer geological resemblance to those in distant Fiordland than to the main range of the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. This is due to the alpine fault separating them from their original neighbours over the last 10 million years. The rocks of Mount Lodge are the highest in Paparoa National Park.

The jumble of craggy peaks and pinnacles in the central and northern sectors of the range form a distinctive natural border and present a formidable challenge to any who try to traverse the tops. Adding to navigation hazards are the masses of cloud which often drape the peaks, even when it is spectacularly sunny on the coast. For those who know their way in the high country however these veils of mist create a special aura.

Karst

He pākeho

Paparoa is a park of many hidden treasures amongst its wild interior, including the limestone which forms the coastal cliffs, impressive river canyons and delicate cave formations.

Paparoa National Park provides the best example of forested lowland karst in the country and although nationally renowned among cavers and trampers, the lowland forested karst remains its least known asset. Intricate systems of shafts, passages and caverns have been slowly formed by the continual effects of water through the soluble limestone. The forest ensures this process continues by supplying decaying vegetation to add to the acidity in the flowing water.

Most of the known cave systems are in the western side of the limestone syncline where underground drainage patterns are concentrated mainly along horizontal lines of weakness in the bedding planes. Limestone is exposed on both flanks of the Barrytown syncline with more recent gravels and mudstone occupying the low-lying area in between. The more easily erodible rocks overlie interstratal karst.

Many of the caves are storehouses for important fossil and sub-fossil material of birds, reptiles and even mammals. Te Ananui/Metro cave once held nationally significant bird bone deposits, while areas adjoining Paparoa National Park – Tiropahi Ecological Area and Charleston Conservation Area – contain significant Oligocene fossil whale deposits. Caves within and adjoining the Park are important to Ngāti Waewae history.

Permanent cave dwellers such as the eyeless, flightless, unpigmented ground beetle, *Erebotrechus infernus*, millipedes, harvestmen and newly discovered species of weta have adapted to the stable environment of caves. However, the numbers of species are usually very low, and vulnerable to changes in their environment and food chain.

The essence of the Park's karst country is its largely unmodified character. The quality of the water flowing through this area can be adversely affected by logging, mining and agriculture which could stress the underground system and cause irreversible damage. Speleothems (cave formations or decorations) vary according to vegetation cover, rainfall, solubility of the limestone and frequency of flooding. They are always fragile, and once damaged or destroyed have little or no ability to regenerate to their original state. The unusual low-light tolerant plants, growing in typically shallow, moist karst soils around cave entrances and in dolines, are extremely vulnerable to disturbance.

Coast

Te tai

The coastline is a visual feast for the traveller. Whether in storm, shrouded in drizzle or seen under clear skies with a still sea, the coast presents a dramatic spectacle. The entire coastline is a distinctive feature, with striking contrasts between the wild rocky splendour of its bluffs, steep plunging spurs and rocky headlands.

High cliffs cut away by heavy seas are indented with coves and sandy beaches. Above the shoreline the seafront is dominated by the great cliff of the coastal escarpment sweeping upwards in smooth curves.

A significant feature of the coast is the tāiko/Westland petrel colony site on terraces just south of Punakaiki River. These terraces were once islands, which became part of the mainland when New Zealand was uplifted quite recently in its geological history.

The most distinctive feature, however, is undoubtedly the “pancake rocks” at Dolomite Point, where evenly layered stacks of stylolitic limestone have been eroded in places to form surge pools and blowholes. This stylolitic limestone has formed through preferential erosion of sandstone by the sea; however, the reverse occurs inland where the limestone is eroded to leave layers of sandstone.

1.5 A living Treaty partnership

Te hononga ā-Tiriti

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles provide the foundation for the relationship between the Department and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. A meaningful Treaty partnership respects the Department's conservation responsibilities, while protecting the authority of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae in relation to ancestral lands and taonga.

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the Settlement, see Appendix 1) established the framework and platform upon which the Crown and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu would develop a living Treaty partnership and fully realise the Department's section 4 (Conservation Act 1987) responsibilities. Recognition of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae rangatiratanga and enabling the ability of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to give practical effect to kaitiakitanga in Paparoa National Park, consistent with legislation, includes:

- active and shared management and decision-making with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, in the management of Paparoa National Park and resources of importance to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae;
- recognition of the kaitiaki rights and responsibility and associated mātauranga of Ngāti Waewae;
- enabling Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to undertake customary practices, including access to and use of cultural materials and mahinga kai;
- protection of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values and enhancing Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae connection with Paparoa National Park;
- enabling Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to explore and develop opportunities to support intergenerational wellbeing; and
- implementing the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

The above actions require a partnership framework to detail how the Treaty partnership will be implemented over the life of the Plan and beyond. Policies 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 signal the commitment of the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae to work together to establish the necessary mechanisms and processes for active and shared management of Paparoa National Park, in a manner consistent with kaitiakitanga and legislation.

The mechanisms and processes, once developed, will provide detail on how active and shared management can occur that is consistent with the Minister's and the Department's statutory responsibilities. It will identify opportunities for shared decision-making on Park management and increased involvement in the shared considerations of authorisations.

Achieving a sustainable, living Treaty partnership underpins this Plan. The objectives and policies that follow apply to all of the Department's activities throughout Paparoa National Park.

Table 2: Treaty partnership

<i>A living treaty partnership on shared values for the benefit of Aotearoa New Zealand</i>	
Objective	
Te whāinga	
The Treaty partnership with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is strengthened and maintained in a manner consistent with legislation to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) enable Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae rangatiratanga and the exercise of kaitiakitanga; b) facilitate the reconnection of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae with land, waters, mahinga kai and taonga of Paparoa National Park; c) incorporate Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae mātauranga, including traditional management practices, into park management; d) support intergenerational Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae wellbeing; and e) protect the collective values of Paparoa National Park. 	
Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
1.5.1	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to develop and implement a partnership engagement framework identifying the principles and mechanisms to deliver outcomes that strengthen and maintain an enduring partnership in the management of Paparoa National Park.
1.5.2	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where consistent with legislation, identify and implement shared decision-making at all levels and across management and governance, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i developing a mechanism to provide for shared consideration of authorisation applications, prior to approval by the Minister or their delegate; ii developing a mechanism to ensure that Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae mātauranga, including traditional management practices, are recognised and incorporated into Park management; b) where consistent with legislation, enable exercise of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae kaitiaki rights and responsibilities for natural and cultural resources, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i managing indigenous species and the ecosystems they inhabit; ii identifying and implementing opportunities for shared management, or devolved management to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae or Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, of areas, specific sites and/or species of significance to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae; iii improving access to and customary use of cultural materials and mahinga kai; iv establishing a customary authorisation system managed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae for native species; v ensuring engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae when developing relationships with others in the Park; vi communicating Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae history and values to visitors to the Park, and ensure the mechanisms and information used are authorised by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae; vii seeking that Ngāti Waewae tikanga and kawa are upheld where iwi or hapū from outside the Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae takiwā are involved in the Park; and viii identifying and implementing mechanisms to support Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae ability to access and use ancestral lands and taonga to support intergenerational Ngāi Tahu wellbeing;

Table 2: Treaty partnership, continued

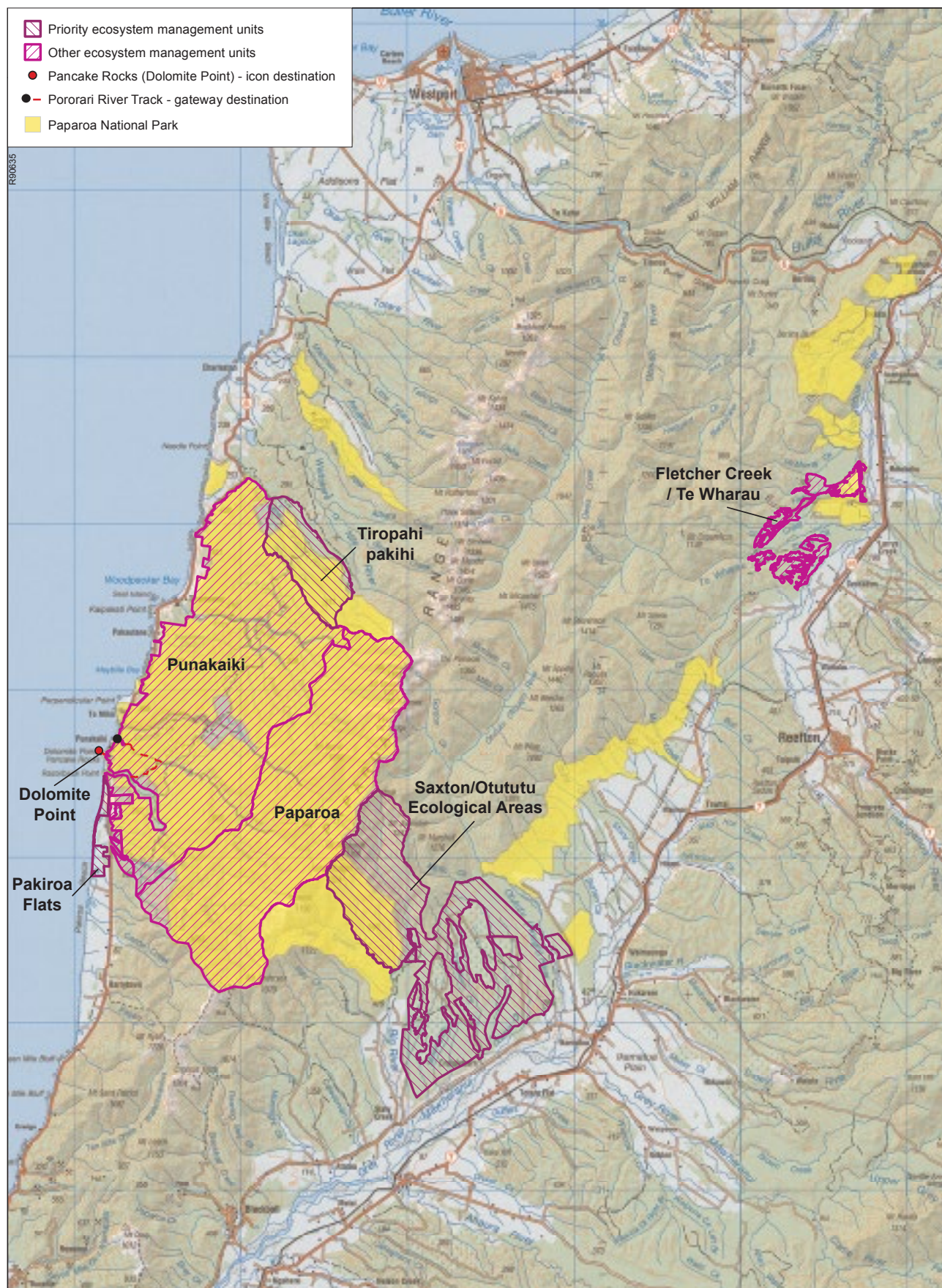
1.5.3	<p>c) Identify and implement measures to build Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae capability and capacity in managing land, water and resources in Paparoa National Park, including mechanisms involving sharing of knowledge, training and employment opportunities, and educational programmes.</p> <p>Implement the Department’s responsibilities under section 4, Conservation Act 1987, the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997, Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, Conservation Protocols 2001 (and any subsequent amendments and associated guidance documents) and Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997.</p>
<p>Milestones Ngā tohu</p>	
<p>Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)</p>	
<p>In a manner consistent with legislation:</p>	
1	<p>Mechanisms to achieve shared decision-making for the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae have been developed.</p>
2	<p>A customary authorisation system to improve Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae access to and customary use of cultural material in Paparoa National Park has been developed and implemented.</p>
<p>Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)</p>	
<p>In a manner consistent with legislation:</p>	
3	<p>Mechanisms for shared decision-making for the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae are being implemented.</p>
4	<p>A customary authorisation system for Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae is being implemented and managed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae.</p>
<p>Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)</p>	
<p>In a manner consistent with legislation:</p>	
5	<p>Shared decision-making between the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is successful.</p>
6	<p>Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae access to, and customary use and management of cultural materials including mahinga kai in Paparoa National Park, is improved.</p>



Looking north along the Paparoa Range from Croesus Track
Photographer: Trevor Johnston

Map 2: Ecosystems and recreation priorities

0 5 10 15 Km



2. Paparoa National Park – values

Te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa me ōna tikanga

This section outlines the values of Paparoa National Park. The national objectives and policies provide for integrated conservation management across the country. The regional policies focus on Paparoa National Park, and address issues and opportunities for the whole Park. Sections 2.1–2.4 link to the Department’s intermediate outcomes (see Vision for Paparoa National Park, above).

The land and resources of Paparoa National Park are highly valued by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae. The Department recognises Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga through policies in this section. A meaningful and effective relationship with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae helps achieve conservation of natural resources and historic and cultural values.

The following provisions are in addition to, and do not repeat, the requirements set out in relevant conservation legislation, general policy and other statutory instruments (such as bylaws). If a provision in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne is more specific, it has primacy.

2.1 Natural values

Ngā tikanga ake

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

Paparoa National Park is recognised nationally as a biodiversity hotspot with a great diversity of ecosystems. The variety of flora expected in a region extending from the mountains to the sea is accentuated by marked differences in climate. Proximity to Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana has a cooling effect on the tops of the Paparoa Range, while Te Tai o Rehua/the Tasman Sea convergence brings warmed water to the coast near Punakaiki, all contributing to a moist temperate coastal climate. This results in lush subtropical lowland rainforest, transitioning into alpine scrub and grassland at higher altitudes.

Ngāti Waewae are kaitiaki of the species and ecosystems of Paparoa National Park. This kaitiaki responsibility for native taonga, derived from whakapapa, is passed through the generations and relies on mātauranga Māori (traditional knowledge) to guide the care and use of native species.

Native species and their associated ecosystems are particularly valued as mahinga kai. Mahinga kai is defined in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 as “the customary gathering of food and natural materials, and the places where those resources are gathered”. Traditionally mahinga kai was a fundamental part of survival, both as a food source but also as a commercial activity. Resources were exchanged, and everything had its place in the trading world. Not only was pounamu used as a source of trade but plant and animal species were used in barter to obtain other valued resources from travelling or neighbouring communities.

Today the practice of mahinga kai enables Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to reconnect with the land and their tūpuna (ancestors), who traversed those lands in search of food and resources. It enables Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to continue a fundamental aspect of their identity and culture, and enables the knowledge and practice to be passed on to the next generations. As kaitiaki of native species in Paparoa National Park, Ngāti Waewae have a right and responsibility to manage natural resources and practise mahinga kai as their ancestors once did. Enhancement and rejuvenation of priority species and improved access will enable future generations to continue the traditional practice of mahinga kai.

Priority ecosystem units have been identified through the application of the Department's natural heritage prioritising processes (as outlined in the Management framework). Research, monitoring and increased knowledge will result in adaptations to management approaches.

As at 2016, there are seven ecosystem units in or adjoining Paparoa National Park as follows, which are detailed in Appendix 4 and as shown on Map 2. Of these, the first four listed are within the top 500 priority ecosystem units nationally and the remaining three are within the top 600 nationally:

- Dolomite Point
- Pakiroa Flats
- Tiropahi pakihi
- Saxton/Otututu Ecological Area
- Paparoa
- Punakaiki
- Fletcher Creek/Te Wharau

Flora

Ngāi tipu

The vegetation pattern found in the Park is a result of the varied geology, soils and topography. Climate, micro-climates and altitude also contribute to the diverse range of species found in the area.

Although none of the major vegetation types is unique, the occurrence of so much variety within a relatively small area, combined with intact coastal to alpine sequences, gives uniqueness to the Park as a whole.

A number of indigenous plant species thriving within Paparoa National Park are highly valued by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae as food sources, for medicinal purposes and for traditional activities such as carving, weaving and making dyes. Examples of plants in the Park valued as rongoā (traditional medicine) include mānuka/tea-tree, which has multiple internal and external medicinal uses such as soothing itches and colds, and treating scalds and burns. Mamaku/tree fern is used for rheumatism, soothing swollen feet or eyes and soothing stomach ache. Mataī/black pine is used as an antiseptic and for swollen glands, while karaeopirita/supplejack is used for rheumatism, fever, disability and skin problems. Kawakawa, which is prolific at Dolomite Point, has many uses including pain relief.

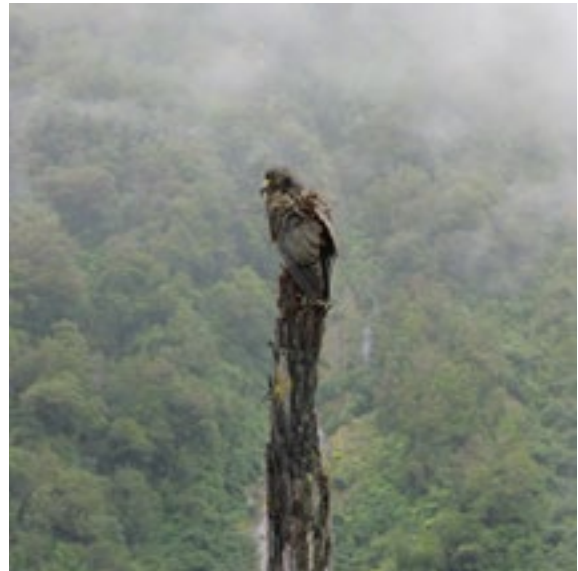
Nīkau palms and northern rātā are close to the southern limits of their distribution, and the warm climate also favours masses of gīgī/kiekie and tree ferns. Nīkau, which rival the famous pancake rocks as a symbol of Punakaiki, occur in small groves and are a delightful part of the forest mosaic.

The sea also exerts its influence on the vegetation, which spreads inland from the very edge of the coast. At first there is just a low, protective mat where only the hardiest of lichens and creeping plants survive against salt-laden wind and waves. This coastal turf merges into a low, dense shrub land of harakeke/flax and tī kōuka/cabbage trees. Further back from the sea edge but still within its warming influence, the lush, subtropical vegetation features nīkau palms amid entanglements of gigi/kiekie and karaeopirita/supplejack, which thrive in the mild and humid climate. Common forest trees such as rata and rimu grow close to the sea, but only attain great size in sheltered situations.

Fauna

Ngāi kīrehe

The maritime microclimate is most likely the major reason why one of New Zealand's bird species nests exclusively near Punakaiki. The tāiko/Westland petrel, the largest of all burrow-nesting seabirds, visits land only to breed in winter/spring, spending the rest of the year at sea. Pairs raise their chicks in burrows high on mudstone terraces, taking off for their feeding flights from exposed rocks or trees, and crash land through dense undergrowth when returning in the evenings. Seeing thousands fly in at dusk is a memorable experience that Paparoa National Park offers.



A kea in the Park
Photographer: John Knox

The population of roroa/great spotted kiwi found in the Park is important as the numbers of this taonga species are relatively high and can be found from the top of the ranges to sea level, although numbers are less, nearer to the sea. For more information on taonga species, see Appendix 3.

Other notable species inhabiting Paparoa National Park include the large land snails, the largest and most spectacular of them living in the limestone of the mid-Pororari gorge. The diversity of the plant life also contributes to a diverse and interesting insect fauna. The rivers contain several species of freshwater fish which are at risk, including torrentfish, dwarf galaxias, koaro and the redfin bully. Many plants, birds and populations of tuna/eel, inanga/whitebait, waikōura/freshwater crayfish and other small fish species are of high importance to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae as taonga species and mahinga kai. Traditionally these species were valued as food sources and used for medicinal purposes, weaving clothing, trade and other customary activities. Their practices remain important to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae today.

Pest plants and animals

Ngā tarutaru me ngā kīrearea

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

particularly along the Park boundary, coastal edges and rivers to control pest plants such as selaginella, wild ginger and Cape honeysuckle.

Introduced animals, particularly feral goats, have spread widely throughout Paparoa National Park and their effect on the Park's vegetation is substantial, except in a few inaccessible areas. Red and fallow deer numbers are low, and they actively avoid the broken terrain of the karst area. Chamois can occur in the Park but their densities are very low. They appear to be confined to high altitude forest and mountain tops. Pigs occur in the eastern parts of the Park however are largely absent from the larger western side. Possums, rats and stoats are widely distributed and along with feral cats and uncontrolled dogs pose a serious threat to native bird populations in the Park, particularly to the tāiko/Westland petrel, kororā/little penguins and kiwi.

Table 3: Natural values

<i>The diversity of our natural heritage is maintained and restored</i>	
Objective	
Te whāinga	
As far as possible, the natural values in Paparoa National Park are preserved, including:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preserving and protecting a full range of ecosystems found in the Park to a healthy functioning state, with an emphasis on the priority ecosystem units; b) managing those species that are threatened with extinction or are at risk of extinction in the Park to ensure persistence³ of these populations; c) supporting the work of others in the Park to maintain and restore locally treasured natural values including ecosystem types and species; and d) preserving and protecting significant geological features, landforms and landscapes in the Park.
Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
2.1.1	Manage Paparoa National Park to achieve the Natural Heritage Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal, as detailed in the Statement of Intent.
2.1.2	Contain or control pest plants and animals and wild animals through strategic and sustainable multi-threat management approaches.
2.1.3	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and meet statutory obligations for community consultation when undertaking pest and wild animal control operations in Paparoa National Park.
2.1.4	Foster management action on pest plants and animals and wild animals, by working co-operatively with agencies, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, concessionaires and community involvement.
2.1.5	Encourage individual and community initiatives for, and participation in, pest control programmes, such as goat control to support the Department's goat control programme in Paparoa National Park.
2.1.6	Ensure that all equipment, including earth moving machinery, is cleaned before operating in Paparoa National Park, to avoid the transfer of pest plants.
2.1.7	Build partnerships with others, such as the Paparoa Wildlife Trust and Conservation Volunteers New Zealand to maintain or restore the species, natural features and ecosystems collectively valued by the community.

³ Persistence is achieved when there is a 95% probability of a species surviving over the next 50 years or three generations (whichever is longer).

Table 3: Natural values, continued

2.1.8	Work in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae to restore species, natural features and ecosystems significant to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and apply Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae mātauranga in management decisions relating to natural heritage.
2.1.9	Advocate for responsible land use, coastal and river bed and freshwater activities outside Paparoa National Park to avoid adversely affecting national park values, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> public access and safety; preservation of significant natural, historic and cultural values; protection of national park values that would be adversely affected by any proposal; protection of recreational fisheries and freshwater fish habitats; protection of significant natural areas; and protection of the natural character of the coastal environment.
2.1.10	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to set and publicly report annually on actions for Paparoa National Park to achieve the Natural Heritage Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent.

Milestones

Ngā tohu

Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)

- Through identified work programmes, threatened and at-risk species, such as the tāiko/Westland petrel, roroa/great spotted kiwi and land snails, are managed to ensure persistence.
- The ecological condition of priority ecosystem units in Paparoa National Park is improving (as defined by agreed measures) as a result of pest management.
- The goat control programme for Paparoa National Park has increased and goats are being controlled to agreed levels.
- Annual public reporting on the Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal actions for natural heritage in Paparoa National Park has commenced.

Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)

- The ecological condition of priority ecosystem units in Paparoa National Park is continuing to improve (as defined by agreed measures) as a result of pest management.
- A programme to manage the control of wilding trees within Paparoa National Park has been established and is being implemented.
- Goat numbers in Paparoa National Park are significantly reduced in accordance with agreed targets.
- An analysis of the benefits and costs of extending pest management beyond the priority ecosystem units to include some or all the Park has been prepared.

Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)

- The abundance and persistence of threatened and at-risk species, such as the taiko/Westland petrel, roroa/great spotted kiwi and land snails, have increased (as indicated by agreed measures) in Paparoa National Park.
- The ecological condition of priority ecosystem units in Paparoa National Park is continuing to improve from the Year 5 milestone (as defined by agreed measures) as a result of pest management.
- Wilding trees in Paparoa National Park are controlled and contained.
- Goat numbers in Paparoa National Park are reduced to agreed levels and the move towards eradication is on target.

2.2 Historic values

Ngā tikanga tīpuna

Historic buildings or structures, archaeological sites, traditional or sacred places and historic or cultural landscapes can all be seen as taonga or national treasures. Preservation, protection and interpretation of such historic treasure maintain an important link with the past, which in turn contributes to community identity and wellbeing.

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

While there are a number of historic places recorded along the coastline of Paparoa National Park, only a few of them are inside Park boundaries. There are currently no historic icon sites in Paparoa National Park. The historic places inside the Park are:

- Bessons Dam - Limestone Creek, includes water races, dam and wing dam.
- Lonely Grave, Fossil Creel confluence.
- Rock shelter and midden Punungairo/Bullock Creek.
- Two rock shelters and small sea caves at Te Miko.
- Rock shelter, cave and quarry, Meybille Bay.
- Inland Pack Track cobblestones.

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

Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae whakapapa, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, wāhi ingoa, mahinga kai, taonga species (see Appendix 3), natural features, resting places and ancient trails weave together to tell us great stories that demonstrate the significance of Paparoa National Park and the West Coast to Ngāi Tahu Whānui, and form a significant part of New Zealand's history. It is important that Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae heritage values are preserved for future generations, and that Park visitors understand and respect its cultural significance.

Table 4: Historic values

<i>Our history is brought to life and protected</i>
Objective Te whāinga
Paparoa National Park's history is brought to life, protected and conserved for future generations, with a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) recognising and enhancing the relationship between Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and the land, waters and resources in the Park;b) engaging more New Zealanders in their heritage; andc) increasing the benefits of historic values to New Zealanders.

Table 4: Historic values, continued

Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
2.2.1	Manage Paparoa National Park to achieve the Historic Heritage Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal, as detailed in the Statement of Intent.
2.2.2	Partner with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae to consider mutually agreed identification, preservation and management of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae heritage.
2.2.3	Identify the location, value, significance and condition of historic places in Paparoa National Park and ensure that records of these places are up to date.
2.2.4	Profile any historic icon sites and selected actively managed places through quality interpretation, both on and off-site, to enable visitors to identify with the places and their stories and bring history to life.
2.2.5	Prioritise for protection and conservation the actively managed historic places in Paparoa National Park on the basis of their historic, cultural and physical significance, their value to Ngāi Tahu and the community, and their conservation requirements.
2.2.6	Undertake conservation work (repair and maintenance) at actively managed historic places having regard to any heritage assessments and conservation plans, national and international best practice and the ICOMOS NZ charter.
2.2.7	Engage with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae prior to undertaking works that are on or adjacent to wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga, having regard to both tangible or intangible values.
2.2.8	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to set and publicly report annually on actions for Paparoa National Park to achieve the Historic Heritage Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent.
Milestones	
Ngā tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	Heritage assessments for all actively conserved historic places in Paparoa National Park are completed and available on the Department’s website.
2	New historic places are identified and actively conserved within Paparoa National Park.
3	Annual public reporting on the Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal actions for historic heritage in Paparoa National Park has commenced.
Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)	
4	Existing partnerships are enhanced and new partnerships are developed to support the restoration, protection and management of historic places in Paparoa National Park.
Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)	
5	The number of actively managed historic places in Paparoa National Park – including significant historic events, actions, tracks, trails and routes – where active interpretation and promotion connects people with historic and cultural heritage, has increased.

Map 3: Paparoa National Park features



2.3 Recreation values

Te tākarotanga

Paparoa National Park provides a variety of recreational experiences for the local community and visitors, from day visits to the iconic Pancake Rocks or enjoying a local walk to walking the historic Inland Pack Track or climbing Mount Bovis. There are also opportunities for those wanting a more adventurous experience in unmarked bush, such as tramping, climbing, caving, hunting and fly-fishing.

The coast is a narrow zone between the forest and the sea, which attracts the majority of visitors to Paparoa National Park. The communities surrounding Paparoa National Park are proud to welcome people to the area's icon destination site of the Pancake Rocks at Dolomite Point. An average of 1200 visitors each day come to see the evenly layered stacks of limestone, which has been eroded in places to form surge pools and blowholes.

The initial contact for most visitors is confined to the coast, and the travellers' view is usually bounded by the crest of the coastal scarp. Tantalising glimpses of the mountains beyond are provided by the major river valleys, but most people pass through without venturing into the land between.

As a form of recreation, caving is specialised. Organised caving groups, normally belonging to the New Zealand Speleological Society, perform valuable functions within Paparoa National Park. These include involvement in search and rescue and in exploring, mapping and documenting caves and other karst features. This information is essential for management. The level of experience and exploration required is more than most visitors to the caves can easily undertake in the karst lowlands. Those who do so are invariably highly rewarded.

Visitor pressure on the mountainous area of Paparoa National Park is currently not as great as on the other landscapes. In many respects the rugged, remote qualities of the Paparoa Range mean it takes care of itself. The Range forms a distinctive natural border and presents a formidable challenge to any who try to traverse the tops.

The Department uses a combination of approaches to manage recreation, including destination management, visitor management zones and visitor groups. The intent of destination management is to increase recreational use in Paparoa National Park. It is a holistic approach, including marketing and the contribution of community and business to the visitor experience. It focuses on the predominant visitor groups accessing different destinations, which are:

Icon destinations – people travelling on holiday:

- Pancake rocks (Dolomite Point)

Gateway destinations – new participants:

- Pororari River Track

Local Treasure destinations – the recreation needs of the local community

- Truman Track
- The Punakaiki Cavern
- Fox River Tourist Caves

Backcountry – the recreational needs of the backcountry community

- Ballroom overhang
- Inland Pack Track
- Mt Bovis Route
- Pike29 Memorial Track
- Paparoa Track



Pancake Rocks Punakaiki
Photographer: Ben Norris

Historically, Paparoa National Park has only had a limited number of day walks and marked routes. The Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track provide opportunities for new recreation activities to be undertaken in the Park, and form New Zealand’s 10th Great Walk. The ~65km journey can be done on foot or mountain bike and traverses spectacular limestone landscapes and the forest valleys. It was chosen as a memorial by the families of the 29 men who died in the Pike River mine disaster.

Table 5: Recreation values

<i>New Zealanders and our visitors are enriched by outdoor experiences</i>	
Objective	
Te whāinga	
A range of quality recreational and visitor opportunities in Paparoa National Park enrich visitor experiences, with an emphasis on:	
a) popular short stops next to the main highway;	
b) local walks enjoyed by the community;	
c) multi-day backcountry experiences; and	
d) protecting natural resources and historic and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values.	

Table 5: Recreation values, continued

Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
2.3.1	Manage Paparoa National Park to achieve the Recreation Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal, as identified in the Statement of Intent.
2.3.2	Understand visitor demand for outdoor recreation in Paparoa National Park and provide recreation opportunities where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the recreation opportunities are consistent with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i the protection of indigenous natural, historic and cultural resources; ii the protection of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values; and iii the purposes for which the Park is held; b) demand is evident; and c) demand is expected to be maintained.
2.3.3	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and alongside the community and businesses to provide high quality visitor facilities and related business opportunities to add value to the experience.
2.3.4	Build partnerships with others to plan for, maintain and/or better develop recreation destinations.
2.3.5	Seek to avoid or otherwise minimise conflicts between those undertaking different types of or similar activities in the same location.
2.3.6	Provide the West Coast communities and visitors to the Park with the opportunity for a positive social, physical and learning experience in Paparoa National Park.
2.3.7	Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the qualities of peace and natural quiet, solitude and remoteness where this is an important feature and expectation of the visitor experience.
2.3.8	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to set and publicly report annually on actions for Paparoa National Park to achieve the Recreation Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent.
Milestones	
Ngā tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	New Icon destinations are identified and developed within Paparoa National Park.
2	New Gateway destinations are identified and developed within Paparoa National Park.
3	Awareness of changes in market demand for recreation activities has increased.
4	Annual public reporting on the Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal actions for recreation in Paparoa National Park has commenced.
Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)	
5	Existing partnerships are enhanced and new partnerships are developed to support the restoration, protection and management of backcountry destinations in Paparoa National Park.
Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)	
6	Backcountry destinations continue to be maintained to standard.
7	The number of locals and visitors having a positive experience in Paparoa National Park has increased.

2.4 Engagement values

Te mahitahi

Community engagement

Te hapori

For conservation management to continue to progress in Paparoa National Park, the Department working with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board are focused on building positive and constructive relationships with the community. Working with others provides opportunities for people to enjoy, learn and help look after places and indigenous species they value.

While the local community surrounding Paparoa National Park is relatively small, volunteer projects can offer a range of different opportunities at different times to locals and visitors alike. Including options for ongoing contributions, and opportunities for participants to up-skill and increase their knowledge and capability to do more or different work with or without departmental support.

The Department recognises the importance of engaging with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae when developing relationships with others in conservation management, to ensure Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities are upheld.

Another goal of the Department is to raise awareness of Paparoa National Park, the value of conservation and its importance in the everyday lives of all New Zealanders. This includes encouraging people to take advantage of the recreation opportunities provided within the Park, which will contribute to health and wellbeing, as well as developing an awareness of the intrinsic values of nature conservation.

There are many community groups, charitable organisations and individuals who are interested in the general wellbeing and protection of Paparoa National Park, such as the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, Paparoa Wildlife Trust, Buller Tramping Club, Buller Conservation Volunteers, the New Zealand Speleological Society, Federated Mountain Clubs, New Zealand Alpine Club, West Coast Alpine Club, Buller Caving Group and many other groups and clubs. The number of community groups continues to grow, with the assistance and support of other agencies, including West Coast Regional Council and Buller and Grey District Councils.

Some of the issues the Department is focusing on to raise awareness in Paparoa National Park include the impact of uncontrolled dogs on wildlife, bio-security, pest animal and plant control and increasing tourism. This involves working with specific groups within the community to identify shared values and develop solutions.

The Department continues to work with a wide range of other statutory agencies to achieve common objectives and mutually agreed priorities.

Business engagement

Ngā pakihi

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

The Department works with a wide range of other statutory agencies to achieve common objectives and mutually agreed priorities. Examples include: the New Zealand Transport Agency on roading; TBfree New Zealand on possum control; West Coast Regional Council on biodiversity and pest management; Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga on historic

places; the West Coast Fish and Game Council on sports fish related issues; and the Police and Search and Rescue on emergency responses.

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

Recreation and tourism concessions make an important contribution to the regional economy by offering activities such as guided opportunities walking, mountain biking, caving and climbing, and providing transport to and from sites of visitor interest managed by the Department.

Table 6: Engagement values

<i>New Zealanders connect and contribute to conservation</i>	
Objective Te whāinga	
New Zealanders and businesses connect and contribute to conservation within Paparoa National Park by:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensuring conservation is recognised as an essential investment and is core to their identity, values and thinking; b) seek opportunities for more people to be engaged in conservation through volunteer involvement and recreation to connect people with conservation values; c) increase community understanding, technical skill and active management and support for conservation in Paparoa National Park; and d) increasing conservation. 	
Policies Ngā kaupapa	
2.4.1	Manage Paparoa National Park to achieve the Engagement Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal, as detailed in the Statement of Intent.
2.4.2	Work with community groups to increase understanding, technical skill and active management and support for conservation in Paparoa National Park.
2.4.3	Deliver conservation messages to West Coast schools that link or are near to Paparoa National Park.
2.4.4	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and statutory agencies, regional and local authorities, businesses, concessionaires, tertiary and research providers, schools and the community to improve opportunities for connecting more people with conservation.
2.4.5	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and regional tourism organisations, other promotional groups, and businesses to create and develop opportunities to promote conservation initiatives, products and services within Paparoa National Park.
2.4.6	Work co-operatively with the West Coast Regional and Buller and Grey District councils in regard to any relevant outcomes from the Regional Growth Study and resulting Action Plan.
2.4.7	Reduce barriers to participation through effective communication, and acknowledge the contribution of the community, with clearly articulated conservation and recreation goals.
2.4.8	Enter into formal management agreements or contracts with established community groups to undertake conservation work, including recreation opportunities within Paparoa National Park.

Table 6: Engagement values, continued

Policies continued	
2.4.9	Foster recreation concession opportunities with small businesses, particularly eco-friendly tourism initiatives in Paparoa National Park.
2.4.10	Raise public awareness of the importance of intact, functioning ecosystems to New Zealand's economy, both directly and indirectly, and the contribution that Paparoa National Park makes to the wellbeing and economic prosperity of the region.
2.4.11	Seek opportunities to integrate conservation values into messaging from other agencies (such as visitor centres) where it can increase the number of people who engage with conservation and value its benefit.
2.4.12	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board to set and publicly report annually on actions for Paparoa National Park to achieve the Engagement Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goals as detailed in the Statement of Intent.
Milestones	
Nga tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	Partnerships with community and businesses to increase conservation in Paparoa National Park have been identified and are beginning to be actioned.
2	Local schools and community groups are benefitting from increased engagement and support for conservation in Paparoa National Park.
3	Information and resources to raise awareness of the benefit of conservation to the wellbeing of the communities surrounding Paparoa National Park have been developed and are being used.
4	Annual public reporting on the Intermediate Outcome and relevant stretch goal actions for engagement in Paparoa National Park has commenced.
Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)	
5	Partnerships with community and businesses achieving conservation outcomes in Paparoa National Park are improving (as indicated by agreed measures).
Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)	
6	The number of partnerships with community and businesses achieving conservation outcomes in Paparoa National Park has continued to increase with conservation outcomes improved (as indicated by agreed measures).

3. General Policy for National Parks and policy requirements for authorisations and activities in Paparoa National Park

Te kaupapa mō ngā Pāka ā-iwi me te whakamana mahi i Te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa

This section implements the General Policy for National Parks 2005 and other legislative requirements. The objectives and policies in this section apply to all of Paparoa National Park. If there is a more specific provision in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne, then it prevails over these provisions.

Objective

Te whāinga

Adverse effects on Paparoa National Park's natural, historic and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values and the public's enjoyment of the Park, are avoided while:

- a) allowing visitors to access the Park and benefit from its values, and managing visitor activities to preserve the Park's values;
- b) enabling the provision of a range of high quality services to visitors through the granting of concessions consistent with the outcomes sought for the Park and its recreational settings; and
- c) enabling Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to access and use whenua tupuna/ancestral lands and taonga to support intergenerational Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae wellbeing, where consistent with legislation.

3.1 Management general

Te whakahaerenga

The Department aims to allow a range of authorisations consistent with relevant legislation and general policy, the protection of natural resources and historic and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values, and the recreational settings and planned outcomes and policies in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.1.1 Manage recreational opportunities provided by concessionaires, in accordance with the visitor management zones, as shown in Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2.
- 3.1.2 Promulgate and review bylaws as required for Paparoa National Park management, including such matters as pollution, litter, fire and noise, or as identified in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne.
- 3.1.3 Restrict or close access to Paparoa National Park, or any part of the Park, where necessary for:
 - a) the preservation of native plants and animals;
 - b) the welfare in general of the Park; or
 - c) reasons of public safety.

Map 4: Visitor management zones



- 3.1.4 Encourage people and businesses undertaking activities in Paparoa National Park to comply with activity-specific minimum impact codes (care codes) as notified from time to time on the Department's website.
- 3.1.5 Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Land Information New Zealand, the New Zealand Walking Access Commission, local authorities, other agencies, adjoining landowners and the public, to achieve integrated management of legal roads and Crown river beds adjoining Paparoa National Park (excluding those roads managed by the New Zealand Transport Agency), where actual or potential activity on or near these legal roads creates difficulties, by:
- a) seeking voluntary public management of their use of these roads and river beds consistent with the management of adjoining Paparoa National Park;
 - b) enabling the Department to manage and facilitate recreation on these roads and river beds consistent with the management of adjoining Paparoa National Park;
 - c) seeking active management of, and facilitation of recreation on, these roads and river beds by local authorities consistent with the management of adjoining Paparoa National Park; or
 - d) stopping or resuming these roads and river beds and adding them to the national park in accordance with national park legislation.
- 3.1.6 Work with the Transport Agency, West Coast Regional and Buller and Grey District Councils, on the rationalisation of legal road boundaries through Paparoa National Park, where:
- a) options for realignment or reconstruction cannot be accommodated within the existing legal road;
 - b) the proposal is supported by the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board as being in the best interest overall of Paparoa National Park;
 - c) there are no significant adverse effects on:
 - i threatened or at-risk species or their habitats;
 - ii historic and cultural values; or
 - iii landscape or scenic values; and
 - d) rehabilitation is undertaken as required and to a standard consistent with adjacent Paparoa National Park values.
- 3.1.7 Undertake consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, the New Zealand Transport Agency, user groups, adjoining landowners, tramping clubs, and other interested parties and the public and apply the following criteria when considering new opportunities for the use of vehicles in Paparoa National Park;
- a) is consistent with the purposes for which the Park is held;
 - b) is consistent with the outcome and policies in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne for the Place where the road, track or site is, or is proposed to be, located;
 - c) is consistent with the visitor management zones on Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2;
 - d) adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on the road, track or site and natural, historic or cultural values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;

- e) adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on the safety and enjoyment of other recreational users can be avoided, remedied or mitigated (including conflicts between motorised vehicles, mountain bikes and electric power-assisted pedal cycles);
 - f) measures such as (but not limited to) trial periods, restricted seasons, daylight use only, limits on numbers and one-way flow can be applied if necessary;
 - g) facilities, including those associated with overnight use, can be provided if necessary;
 - h) risks of fire and biosecurity (including the introduction or spread of pest plants and pathogens) are avoided or otherwise carefully managed; and
 - i) the ongoing management implications of providing vehicle access (e.g. in terms of ongoing maintenance costs) are taken into account.
- 3.1.8 Should follow the statutory management plan amendment or review process when providing new opportunities for the use of vehicles in Paparoa National Park.
- 3.1.9 Restrict or close access to part of Paparoa National Park, including the use of rāhui, where necessary for the preservation of native plants and animals or the welfare in general of the Park.
- 3.1.10 Should not authorise the removal of protected New Zealand objects, including ngā taonga tūturu from Paparoa National Park, including caves, unless it is:
- a) for research and monitoring purposes; and
 - b) in accordance with General Policy for National Parks 2005, section 11.
- 3.1.11 Monitor authorised activities and their effects on natural, historic, recreation and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values as required. If evidence shows adverse effects are occurring, further restrictions may be applied.

3.2 Authorisations general

Ngā whakaaetanga

Unless enabled by other legislation, anyone wishing to carry out various activities in Paparoa National Park requires an authorisation. The most common authorisations are concessions and permits.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.2.1 Will process authorisations in accordance with the relevant legislation, General Policy for National Parks 2005, the West Coast Te Tai Poutini Conservation Management Strategy and this Plan.
- 3.2.2 Should consider options to manage an activity if monitoring indicates adverse effects are occurring to reduce or avoid, remedy or mitigate those effects.
- 3.2.3 Should not grant authorisations where they are inconsistent with the:
- a) outcomes, objectives and policies in this Plan;
 - b) purposes for which the Park is held; and
 - c) visitor management zones on Map 4 and as described in Appendix 2.

- 3.2.4 Should include a condition in all guiding concessions for Paparoa National Park requiring no more than 50% of available bunk space in a hut to be occupied (unless otherwise unoccupied).
- 3.2.5 Include conditions, where relevant in concessions for Paparoa National Park, to recognise and protect Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values and encourage respectful use of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae cultural information.

3.3 Caving

Te torohē ana

Paparoa National Park is an important area for caving nationally and internationally. In many instances, caving is a specialised activity and protection of the fragile underworld ecosystems is necessary. Some are open access caves, but there are a number of restricted or partially restricted access caves where caving experience is required to enter them and other caves where, for safety or protection reasons, authorisation is required from the Department to enter them. Individual caves are detailed in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne, Nikau Place, Policies 4.4.8–4.4.14 and Mānuka Place, Policies 6.4.2–6.4.7.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.3.1 Should manage access to the cave and karst systems within Paparoa National Park in accordance with accepted internationally and nationally consistent standards such as the Karst Management Guidelines (1999), the West Coast Cave and Karst Management Strategy and Operational Guidelines 1992, or any revised and updated guidance.
- 3.3.2 Work with the New Zealand Speleological Society to encourage a precautionary approach to the placement of permanent fixtures such as safety anchors (bolts) within caves in Paparoa National Park, and in accordance with the New Zealand Speleological Society Code of Ethics and Policy 3.4.7.
- 3.3.3 Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the New Zealand Speleological Society, the Australasian Cave and Karst Management Association Inc (ACKMA) and other interested parties to protect and manage the valuable caving and karst resource in Paparoa National Park by:
 - a) undertaking a review of the West Coast Cave and Karst Management Strategy and Operational Guidelines 1992;
 - b) sharing information between all parties regarding the cave and karst systems of Paparoa National Park, including new discoveries;
 - c) encouraging visitor safety, proper use (such as, tracking and biosecurity), awareness, education and appreciation of the natural, scientific, scenic and recreational significance of cave and karst systems; and
 - d) encouraging the public to advise the Department and/or Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae of any accidental discoveries of ngā taonga tūturu or other protected New Zealand objects.
- 3.3.4 Encourage research and investigation into the caves and karst in Paparoa National Park, working with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and in consultation with the New Zealand Speleological Society.

3.4 Bolts and fixed anchors

Ngā pou here

Paparoa National Park offers a number of climbing opportunities, including bouldering, traditional rock climbing, mountaineering and sports climbing. However, the placement of bolts and fixed anchors (e.g. for the development of sport climbing routes) is only provided for in the designated 'Climbing Development Area' within Nīkau Place, see Policy 4.4.15 and Map 7.

The use of bolts and fixed anchors is subject to the following policies.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.4.1 Should allow for the placement of bolts and fixed anchors within the Climbing Development Area, Nīkau Place, as detailed in Policy 4.4.15 and shown on Map 7.
- 3.4.2 Work with the New Zealand Alpine Club (NZAC), Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, in consultation with other relevant groups, to protect and manage the valued recreational activity of sports climbing by:
- a) developing the NZAC guidelines for climbing within the Climbing Development Area in Nīkau Place and any other authorised climbing development areas;
 - b) sharing information between all parties regarding bolt and fixed anchor management;
 - c) encouraging visitor safety, proper use, awareness and education and addressing adverse effects, including cumulative effects on national park values; and
 - d) encouraging the public to advise the Department and/or Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae of any accidental discoveries of ngā taonga tūturu or other protected New Zealand objects.
- 3.4.3 Apply the NZAC guidelines (as per Policy 3.4.2a) and any updates or revisions to the guidelines, in the management of climbing in the Climbing Development Area in Nīkau Place.
- 3.4.4 May authorise new climbing development areas (outside of the 'Climbing Development Area') within Nīkau Place, see Policy 4.4.15 where the following has been undertaken:
- a) consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board; and
 - b) a full assessment of effects, including;
 - i avoidance of adverse effects on priority ecosystem units, threatened or at-risk species;
 - ii protection of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values;
 - iii consideration of recreation use patterns;
 - iv adverse effects of tracks required to access the climbing area and associated campsites;
 - v fixed anchor placement and the adverse effects on national park and Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values; and
 - vi addressing safety concerns.

- 3.4.5 Encourage climbers to provide a range of climbing experiences for different climbing abilities.
- 3.4.6 Encourage and support the NZAC to take the lead on bolts and fixed anchor management:
 - a) in accordance with the NZAC guideline (as per Policy 3.4.2a)) and the NZAC's Position on Bolting (2010) and the Bolting Technical Guidelines (2005) and any other updated guidance; and
 - b) in consultation with the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and the local climbing community.
- 3.4.7 Should allow the placement of safety anchors in caves and canyons within Paparoa National Park in accordance with Policies 3.1.3 and 3.3.2.

3.5 Vehicles

Ngā waka

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

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.5.1 Liaise with vehicle user groups to identify opportunities to:
 - a) be involved in conservation programmes; and
 - b) maintain the roads, tracks or routes they are permitted to use.
- 3.5.2 Monitor the adverse effects of vehicle use on natural, historic and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values and on other recreational users.
- 3.5.3 Work in consultation with the New Zealand Transport Agency where vehicle impacts affect the State Highway network.
- 3.5.4 Review vehicle use where monitoring shows adverse effects are occurring, in consultation with relevant user groups and the community.
- 3.5.5 Identify, on the Department's website, signs and other information:
 - a) where people are permitted to take vehicles into Paparoa National Park; and
 - b) what conditions apply to the taking of such vehicles, including, where vehicles are restricted to identified tracks or roads, the requirement to remain on the track or road formation at all times.
- 3.5.6 May restrict vehicle access at any time in the following situations:
 - a) there is a health and safety risk;
 - b) there is a fire risk;
 - c) adverse effects are evident, or likely, on conservation resources;
 - d) priorities change for the provision of the road or designated vehicular route; or
 - e) where damage to the structure of the road is evident or likely.

3.6 Powered vehicles

Ngā waka mīhini

Powered vehicles include motor vehicles and electric power-assisted pedal cycles⁴. Motor vehicles are used to access the coastal areas and outer edges of Paparoa National Park. State Highway 6 plays an important role in facilitating visitor access to the Park.

Motor vehicle access into Paparoa National Park is limited to existing formed roads in Horoeke Place and the formed road to the Pike River mine interpretation centre. Further discussion on motor vehicle use can be found in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne. The use of electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes) is a relatively new activity and their use on the Pike²⁹ Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track may be considered in the future by way of a partial review of this Plan (see Part Two: Tī Kōuka Place). E-bikes can be used wherever motor vehicles can go.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.6.1 Should allow independent electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes) and may grant concessions for guided electric power-assisted pedal cycling and events using e-bikes, only:
- a) on the Pike River mine road;
 - b) formed roads in Horoeke Place; and
 - c) designated parking areas.
- 3.6.2 Seek bylaws to prohibit motor vehicles in Paparoa National Park except on:
- a) the Pike River mine road;
 - b) formed roads in Horoeke Place; and
 - c) designated parking areas.
- 3.6.3 Seek bylaws to prohibit electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes) in Paparoa National Park except on:
- a) the Pike River mine road;
 - b) formed roads in Horoeke Place; and
 - c) designated parking areas.

3.7 Non-powered vehicles

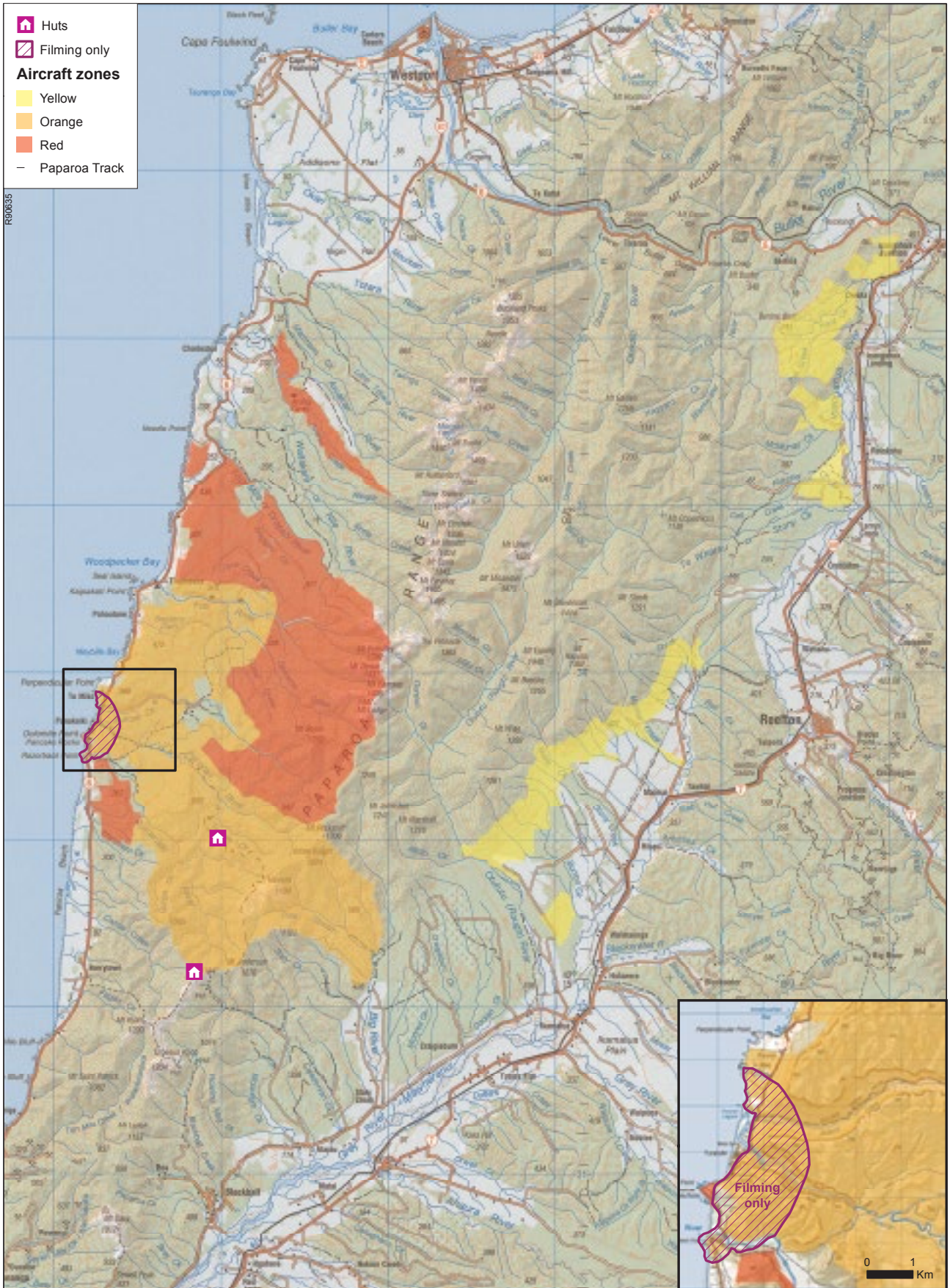
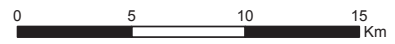
Ngā waka kore mīhini

Non-powered vehicles include bicycles, mountain bikes and all terrain wheelchairs. Mountain biking and all terrain wheelchairs have only previously occurred on formed legal roads bisecting Paparoa National Park. A relatively new activity for national parks, mountain biking is a popular recreation activity.

Further discussion on mountain bike and all terrain wheelchair use can be found in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne.

⁴ An electric power-assisted pedal cycle has one or more auxiliary electric propulsion motors attached having a combined maximum power output of up to 300 watts.

Map 5: Aircraft zones



Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.7.1 Should allow independent mountain biking, and may grant concessions for guided mountain biking or mountain bike events, only:
- a) on the Pike River mine road, the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track, formed roads in Horoeka Place, and designated parking areas; and
 - b) in accordance with Policy 4.4.17 in Nīkau Place and Policies 5.4.3-5.4.8 in Tī Kōuka in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne.
- 3.7.2 Seek bylaws to:
- a) prohibit mountain bikes in Paparoa National Park, except on:
 - i the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track;
 - ii the Pike River mine road;
 - iii formed roads in Horoeka Place; and
 - iv designated parking areas;
 - b) require mountain bikes to remain on the formed Pike29 Memorial Track and the formed Paparoa Track at all times;
 - c) prohibit the use of mountain bikes on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track during the hours of darkness; and
 - d) prohibit the taking of mountain bikes into a hut and onto or under hut steps, verandas or porches.
- 3.7.3 Monitor mountain bike use on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track and their effects on natural, historic, cultural and recreational values. If evidence shows adverse effects are occurring further restrictions may be applied, in accordance with Policies 3.1.3 and 3.5.6.
- 3.7.4 Report annually to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae on the result of the mountain bike use monitoring to enable them to consider whether to apply further restrictions.

3.8 Aircraft

Ngā waka rererangi

All aircraft, including remotely piloted aircraft (drones), require a concession or authorisation to land on, take off from, or hover over (collectively referred to as landings) Paparoa National Park.

To manage the effects of aircraft landings in Paparoa National Park there are three, nationally consistent, aircraft access zones (as shown on Map 5). These zones reflect the different management required, and the likelihood of granting concessions, for aircraft landings:

Red Zones are areas where a concession application to land an aircraft should be declined (with some exceptions).

Yellow Zones are areas where a concession application to land an aircraft should be granted where it meets the nationally consistent limits for this zone.

Orange Zones are areas where there are complex issues to be managed, which require the use of limits and/or other criteria to guide whether concessions for aircraft landings can be granted.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.8.1 Advocate to aviation controllers and aircraft operators to manage flight paths to avoid adverse effects on Paparoa National Park.
- 3.8.2 Work with aircraft operators overflying Paparoa National Park to establish voluntary codes of conduct, which reflect the requirements of visitor management zones for the Park.
- 3.8.3 Should apply (but not be limited to) the following criteria when assessing concession applications for all aircraft landings:
- a) is consistent with the aircraft zoning provisions in this Plan, including the outcomes and policies in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne, and the aircraft access zones on Map 5;
 - b) the use of global positioning systems and other technologies for monitoring purposes;
 - c) landings near tracks, huts and car parks (unless otherwise specified in an outcome or policy for a Place) are avoided;
 - d) the need to hold and comply with certification in a noise management scheme approved by the Department, in specified locations; and
 - e) adverse effects on Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values are avoided.
- 3.8.4 Should not grant concessions for aircraft landings in the Red Zone except:
- a) for the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (e.g. meteorological, seismic) or utilities (e.g. communication systems, transmission lines) authorised by the Department;
 - b) to support research, monitoring or the collection of material authorised by the Department; or
 - c) in support of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae cultural purposes.
- 3.8.5 Should grant concessions for aircraft landings in the Yellow Zone only where the landings meet the criteria in Policy 3.8.3 and in accordance with the following limits:
- a) for commercial purposes, no more than two concessions for the whole zone, two landings per concession per day at any one site (defined as any landing site within a 1-kilometre radius of the initial landings site) and a maximum of 20 landings per aircraft per site per year;
 - b) *[Deleted by High Court, 2021]*
- 3.8.6 Should grant concessions for aircraft landings in the Orange Zone only where they meet the criteria in Policy 3.8.3 and as detailed in the outcomes and policies of Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne, and the aircraft access zones on Map 5.
- 3.8.7 May grant concessions for aircraft landings associated with filming activities where they do not meet the limits and/or criteria for the Yellow or Orange Zone, and/or the prescriptions for visitor management zones in Appendix 2 (see www.doc.govt.nz), in accordance with Policies 3.11.1–3.11.6 and subject to an assessment of: *[Amended by High Court, 2021]*

- a) any adverse effect of the filming activity and the extent to which it is possible to avoid, remedy and mitigate those effects. Examples of mechanisms used to address any adverse effects include: *[Amended by High Court, 2021]*
 - i informing neighbours and potential visitors to the site that the activity is to occur or is occurring;
 - ii avoiding peak visitor times;
 - iii avoiding or protecting sites with high natural, historic or cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae;
 - iv the use of remotely piloted aircraft; and
 - v low-level flying (i.e. hovering) but no actual landing on the ground.
- b) cumulative adverse effects on the values at the site; and
- c) the need for public consultation of the filming activity. *[Amended by High Court, 2021]*

3.8.8 May grant concessions for aircraft landings in Paparoa National Park where they do not meet the limits and/or criteria for an aircraft access zone and/or the prescriptions for visitor management zones in Appendix 2 (see www.doc.govt.nz) for:

- a) the construction, operation and/or maintenance of equipment (e.g. meteorological, seismic) or utilities (e.g. communication systems, transmission lines) authorised by the Department; or
- b) wild animal control activities covered by Policies 3.18.1 and 3.18.2 (Wild animals).

3.8.9 May grant concessions for the commercial or non-commercial use of remotely piloted aircraft (drones) in the Yellow and Orange zones (other than at the ventilation shaft or the portal of the Pike River mine), subject to the provisions of Nīkau Place Policies 4.4.18 and 4.4.19.

3.9 Watercraft

Ngā waka moana

Many of the rivers flow through, but are not part of Paparoa National Park, and are therefore not controlled by the Department. Other watercraft controls exist through Buller District Council's Navigation and Safety Bylaws.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.9.1 Should allow independent non-powered watercraft (such as kayaks, canoes, rafts, paddle boards and waka), and may grant concessions for guided non-powered watercraft in Paparoa National Park.
- 3.9.2 Should not allow powered watercraft (such as runabouts, launches, hovercraft, cruisers, personal watercraft (e.g. jet skis) and powered sailing craft) in Paparoa National Park.
- 3.9.3 Seek a bylaw to prohibit powered watercraft in Paparoa National Park.
- 3.9.4 Advocate for the management of, and work with Buller and Grey District Councils and West Coast Regional Council to manage, watercraft use on waters adjacent to Paparoa National Park and not managed by the Department in a manner consistent with this Plan.

3.10 Commercial filming and photography

Te hanga kiriata me te hopu whakaahua

Commercial filming and photography (filming activity) is any photography or filming undertaken in Paparoa National Park for gain or reward. Filming activities can include some or all of the following – crew, film equipment, vehicles, aircraft, animals, sets and special effects.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.10.1 Should grant concessions for commercial filming and photography (filming activity) in Paparoa National Park only where:
- a) it is consistent with the aircraft zoning provisions in the Plan, Policies 3.8.1–3.8.9 and Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne objectives and policies, and the aircraft access zones on Map 5;
 - b) any conflicts between recreation/tourism uses and filming activity are avoided (e.g. separated in space and time), remedied or mitigated; and
 - c) any adverse effects from filming and associated activities on conservation values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- 3.10.2 Should require compliance with the latest version of the *Code of Practice: Filming on Public Conservation Lands*⁵ and *A Guideline for Filming within the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu* in all concessions for filming activities.

3.11 Sporting and other competitive events

Ngā tauwhāinga

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

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.11.1 May grant concessions for organised sporting or other competitive events where adequate public notification of the event can occur before the event.
- 3.11.2 May grant concessions for sporting events where they are consistent with Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne objectives and policies. [*Amended by High Court, 2021*]
- 3.11.3 Should not grant concessions for sporting events through caves within Paparoa National Park.
- 3.11.4 May waive or reduce the requirement for public notification in circumstances where details of a sporting or other competitive event are not disclosed to participants in advance, if satisfied the adverse effects will be minimal and following consultation with the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board on a confidential basis.

⁵ Jointly developed by the Department and Film New Zealand.

- 3.11.5 May require the concessionaire to ensure participants in a sporting or other competitive event to comply with a code of conduct developed with the concessionaire.
- 3.11.6 Should require in all authorisations for sporting and other competitive events:
 - a) monitoring of effects on natural, historic, recreational and cultural values;
 - b) fire safety contingencies in high fire risk areas, including event authorisations being cancelled at short notice; and
 - c) opportunities for conservation advocacy and interpretation; including Ngāi Tahu/ Ngāti Waewae values in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae.

3.12 Animals

Ngā kararehe

Domestic animals can potentially modify or adversely affect natural, historic and cultural values associated with Paparoa National Park. Such effects include risks to wildlife, introducing pest plants and browsing of indigenous vegetation. The use of animals can also enhance the recreational experience of visitors to the Park.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.12.1 Should not permit horses to be taken into Paparoa National Park.
- 3.12.2 Should not allow dogs in Paparoa National Park, except in accordance with section 56E of the National Parks Act 1980 (including disability assist dogs).
- 3.12.3 Should allow disability assist dogs in Paparoa National Park without a permit, provided:
 - a) the person who the dog is accompanying keeps the dog under control at all times; and
 - b) the dog:
 - i wears a Disability Assist Dog identification tag; and
 - ii is registered with the New Zealand Companion Animal Register.
- 3.12.4 Educate the community about the threats uncontrolled dogs can pose to wildlife and conservation values.
- 3.12.5 Should not permit any other types of animals to be taken into Paparoa National Park.

3.13 Grazing and farming

Ngā mahi pāmu

Grazing and farming is not generally consistent with the requirements of the National Parks Act 1980 to preserve national parks as far as possible in their natural state.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.13.1 Should not authorise grazing or farming in Paparoa National Park.

3.14 Sports fish

Ngā ika

The West Coast Fish and Game Council manages sports fish and fishing in the region. Sports fishing is a popular recreational activity with opportunities to fish for trout in highly scenic rivers attracting locals and visitors.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.14.1 Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Fish and Game Council to:
- a) preserve indigenous freshwater fisheries; and
 - b) protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats at risk of loss or decline.
- 3.14.2 Work with the West Coast Fish and Game Council in its management of sports fishing in Paparoa National Park.
- 3.14.3 Should not approve the introduction of sports fish into the waters of Paparoa National Park.

3.15 Eeling/fishing

Te hopu tuna/te hī ika

The Department is responsible for protecting and preserving indigenous fish, including tuna/eels and their habitat within Paparoa National Park. Ministry of Primary Industries is responsible for the setting of commercial quota, including tuna/eel. Tuna/eels have an important role to play in ecosystem functioning, being the top predators in freshwater ecosystems. Commercial eeling, habitat loss and hydro-development can all have potential adverse effects on tuna/eels. Longfin eels are ‘at risk/declining’.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.15.1 Should not grant concessions for:
- a) commercial eeling in Paparoa National Park; or
 - b) access over Paparoa National Park, where it is required to reach a proposed commercial eeling site
- to ensure the preservation of tuna/eel species.
- 3.15.2 Non-commercial customary and recreational fishing for indigenous species in Paparoa National Park requires written consent from the Minister and may be authorised on a case-by-case basis where:
- a) it is consistent with all relevant Acts and regulations and the purposes of national parks;
 - b) there is an established tradition of such fishing in those Paparoa National Park waters;
 - c) the preservation of the indigenous freshwater fisheries and maintenance of stocks within those waters of Paparoa National Park are not adversely affected;

- d) it is provided for in this plan; and
- e) in the case of non-commercial customary fishing, the application is supported by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae.

3.16 Mining and sand/shingle extraction

Te huke waro

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

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

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

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.16.1 Should grant permits for access arrangements under section 61(1A) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 only in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant provisions of the Act.
- 3.16.2 May grant concessions for the removal of sand, shingle and other natural material from Paparoa National Park for the purposes of road and track maintenance, coastal erosion protection, and other construction purposes, where adverse effects on natural, historic and cultural values are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- 3.16.3 Encourage, wherever possible, the sourcing of sand, shingle and other natural material from acceptable sites within Paparoa National Park, for use in the Park, to reduce the risk of introducing pest plants into the Park.
- 3.16.4 Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and West Coast Regional Council to achieve integrated management of sand, shingle and other natural material extraction within and adjacent to Paparoa National Park.

3.17 Structures, utilities and facilities

Ngā whare me ngā whakaurunga

The structures within Paparoa National Park relate to Department operational requirements, facilities for public use, utilities, and the representation of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values.

Utilities provide essential public services, such as: telecommunications; energy generation, water supply and flood control; roads; weather stations; and seismic monitoring.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.17.1 Consider proposals for the development of new public recreational tracks in Paparoa National Park (including community-led initiatives for new public tracks) where adverse effects on natural, cultural, recreation and historic values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and visitor demand is evident. When considering potential track developments give preference to those:
- a) linking with existing opportunities on adjacent land;
 - b) ensuring, where they are present, that self-reliance and solitude values prevail;
 - c) protecting and enhancing priority ecosystem units or threatened species; and
 - d) protecting Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values.
- 3.17.2 Should consider the following criteria⁶ when considering applications to erect or retain structures, utilities and facilities in Paparoa National Park:
- a) the relevant outcomes and policies in Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne where the activity is proposed to occur;
 - b) the structure, utility or facility is readily available for public use;
 - c) the activity promotes or enhances the retention of a historic structure, utility or facility;
 - d) the activity is an adaptive reuse of an existing structure, utility or facility;
 - e) the structure represents or communicates Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae history or values;
 - f) the activity supports the health and safety of the public and communities; and
 - g) the adverse effect on tangible or intangible cultural values, artefacts, wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- 3.17.3 Encourage the co-location of telecommunication facilities to avoid proliferation and any adverse effects on unmodified landscapes.

3.18 Wild and game animals

Ngā kararehe kōwao me ngā kararehe whakangau

Wild animals are introduced animals managed in accordance with the Wild Animal Control Act 1977. In Paparoa National Park, the Minister of Conservation has responsibility for this Act through the granting of:

- concessions issued under the Conservation Act 1987, for commercial wild animal recovery operations involving aircraft; and
- permits for commercial and recreational hunting.

Game animals are introduced animals managed in accordance with the Game Animal Council Act 2013.

⁶ In addition to the matters set out in section 17U Conservation Act 1987.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.18.1 Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the Game Animal Council to facilitate the hunting of wild and game animals in Paparoa National Park in accordance with the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and Game Animal Council Act 2013.

Deer, pig, chamois and goat live capture and carcass recovery

Te hopu tia, te hopu poaka, te hopu koati mohoao me te whakawhāiti i ngā karaehe mate

- 3.18.2 Should assess concession applications for deer, pig, chamois and goat live capture and carcass recovery in Paparoa National Park under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 against the following criteria:
- a) the contribution to concerted action to control wild animals (to achieve the purposes of the Wild Animal Control Act 1977);
 - b) adverse effects on conservation values, including priority ecosystem units and species, surrounding lands, and natural quiet;
 - c) effects on Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values;
 - d) effects on visitors;
 - e) cumulative effects;
 - f) frequency, timing and location of the activity;
 - g) the effect of granting the concession on other authorisations;
 - h) the destination of any live capture animals outside public conservation land; and
 - i) other relevant matters, including the applicant's ability to obtain required accreditations or certifications from other agencies.

3.19 Fire

Te ahi

Under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, the Fire Authority for the West Coast Rural Fire District is responsible for the area containing Paparoa National Park. The West Coast Rural Fire District brings together the fire fighting responsibilities of the Buller and Grey District Councils and the Department.

Vegetation fires are generally not a serious threat to Paparoa National Park due to the high rainfall. Open fires require a permit, obtained from the District Councils, under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977.

Policies

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.19.1 Work co-operatively with the West Coast Rural Fire District Fire Authority, New Zealand Fire Service, surrounding landowners and the community to increase awareness of rural fire risks and to prevent them from affecting Paparoa National Park.
- 3.19.2 Require visitors to Paparoa National Park to use portable cooking equipment as opposed to open fires for cooking.
- 3.19.3 Seek a bylaw to prohibit the use of open fires in Paparoa National Park.

3.20 Beehives

Ngā pouaka pī

Beehives are permitted in Horoeka Place. Identification of new areas for the placement of beehives is subject to research to gain a better understanding of the effects on native species.

Policy

Ngā kaupapa

- 3.20.1 Should authorise the placement of beehives only in:
- a) Horoeka Place; and
 - b) other Places once the effects on indigenous species are understood.



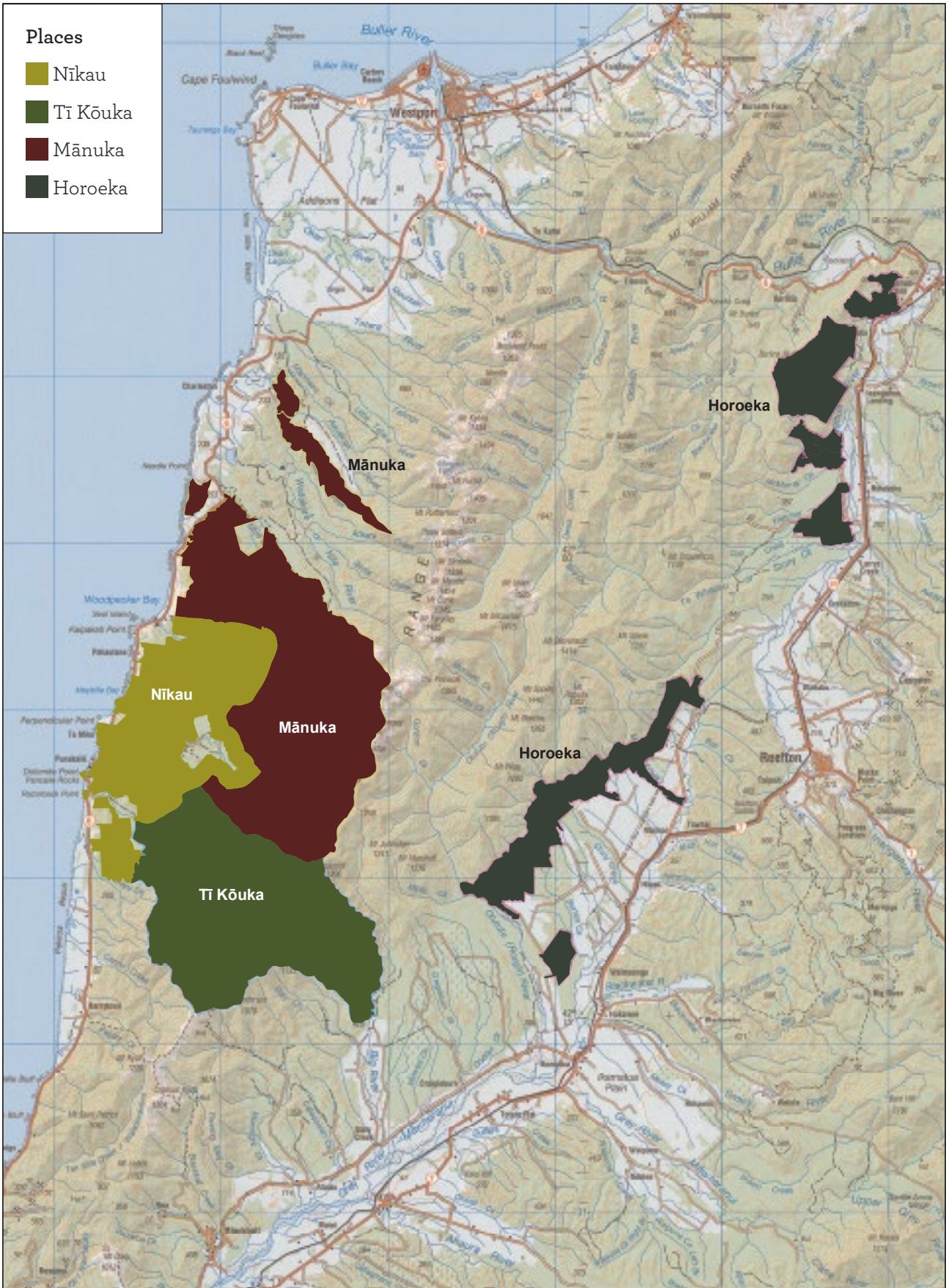
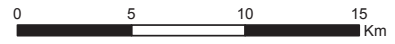
Enjoying Paparoa National Park
Photographer: Ben Norris



NGĀ TAMARIKI A TĀNE

‘Ngā Tamariki a Tāne’ means the children of Tāne. Tāne, a son of Ranginui and brother of Aoraki, is the deity of the forests. Tāne produced many descendants including a variety of trees and animals, and also people. This section of the Plan is about the relationship between these children of Tāne – both the flora and fauna of Paparoa National Park, and humankind.

Map 6: Place overview

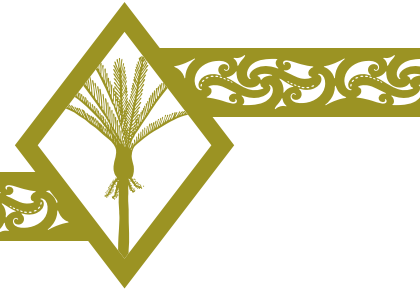


Part Two: Ngā Tamariki a Tāne

This section covers the ‘Places’ of Paparoa National Park, as shown on Map 6 - enabling integrated conservation management and providing specific management direction. The values, issues and outcomes sought for each Place are identified, and the policies set out the actions required during the life of this Plan to achieve those outcomes.

Each Place is represented within this Plan by a Ngāi Tahu taonga tree species that can be found within Paparoa National Park. While each tree species may be found across many parts of the Park, the characteristics and values of each species link closely to the characteristics and values of each Place. The Places of Paparoa National Park are:

- 4. Nikau Place
- 5. Tī Kōuka Place
- 6. Mānuka Place
- 7. Horoeka Place



4. Nīkau Place

The nīkau palm is abundant within Paparoa National Park and is an unofficial symbol for Punakaiki. It is a plant that both traditionally and in contemporary times has been utilised extensively by people. Similarly, this Place (see Map 7) is most heavily associated with and shaped by human interaction. The nīkau palm is also known for its iconic aesthetic in the same way that the natural features of this area, such as the Pancake Rocks, are iconic to the area.

4.1 Description

Te āhua

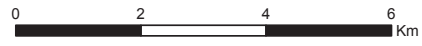
Nīkau Place is the most visited area of Paparoa National Park and is widely used and enjoyed for its scenic beauty and recreation opportunities. It includes much of the coastal section of the Park and the Inland Pack Track. Along with the Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area (immediately adjacent to the Park), these areas and tracks provide an access way for the recreation activities occurring in this Place. Many visitors perceive the coastal area to be part of Paparoa National Park, but the land is mostly outside Park boundaries and either freehold or managed by others, including local authorities. As such this is one of the more complex Places within Paparoa National Park.

The original human interactions with this area stemmed from its mahinga kai values. Nīkau Place was traversed by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae to gather māhinga kai for food, resources, and medicinal purposes. Many of these mahinga kai species, including Nīkau, are still thriving within the Place today. Plants such as gigi/kiekie and wharariki/mountain flax are used for weaving and making various items for survival. Harakeke/flax is utilised for its fibre for textiles in rope and sail

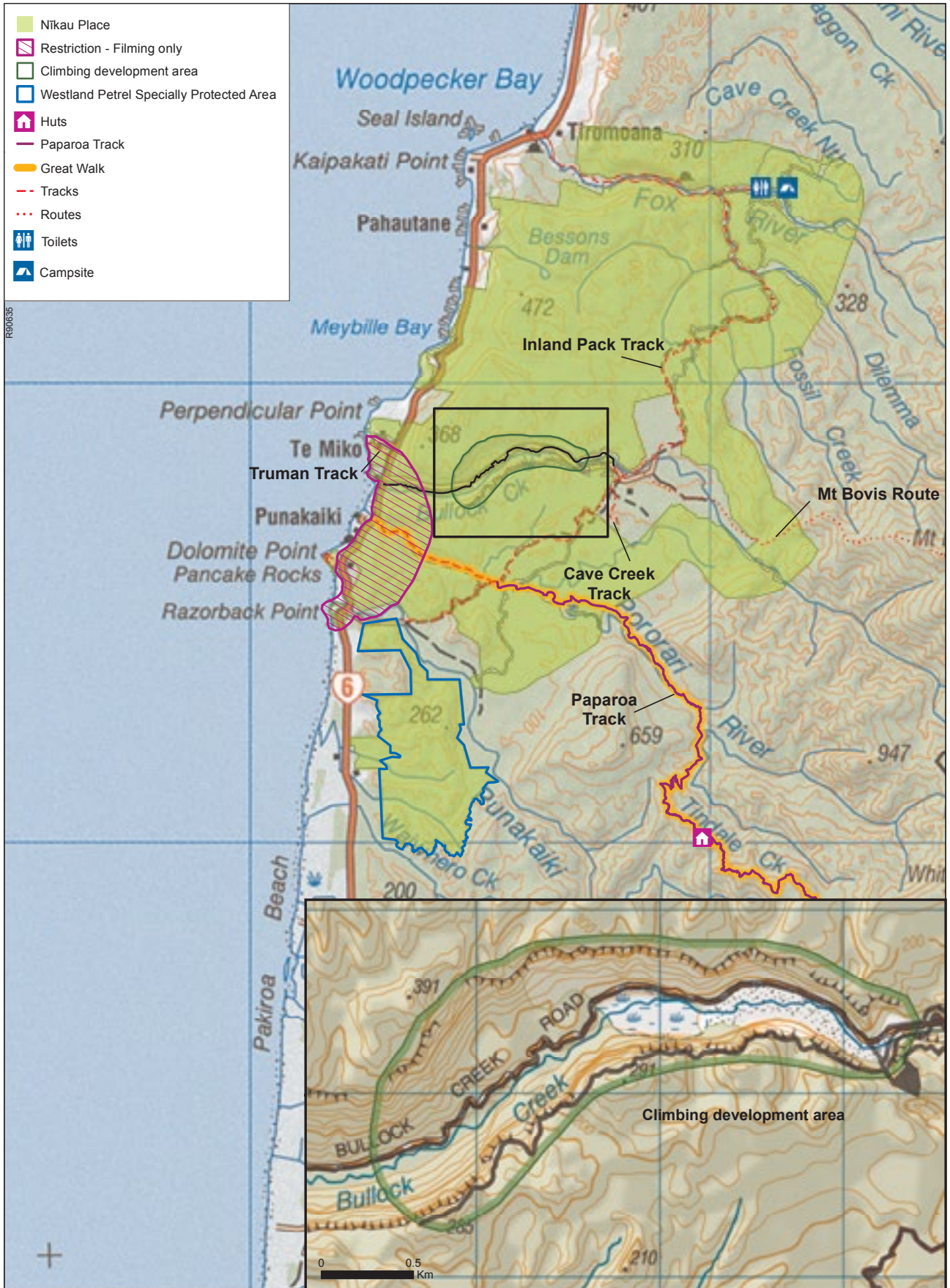


Lower Pororari River
Photographer: Ben Norris

Map 7a: Nīkau Place



- Nīkau Place
- Restriction - Filming only
- Climbing development area
- Westland Petrel Specially Protected Area
- Huts
- Paparoa Track
- Great Walk
- Tracks
- Routes
- Toilets
- Campsite



making, while toetoe is used in weaving baskets, mats, wall linings, roof thatching and to make containers to cook food.

Today, many of the interactions with this area are based on tourism and the viewing of its unique landscape. This Place is known for its important geological features including the icon destination of the Pancake Rocks at Dolomite Point and the Barrytown syncline. Dolomite Point provides a truly world class visitor experience with its dramatic coastline and blow holes. The township of Punakaiki derives its name from the widely known blow holes (puna), which are located near the equally famous Pancake Rocks (kāike – lying heaped one above the other).

The syncline lies parallel with the rest of the main Paparoa Range and extends from Hibernia Creek to the Potikohua/Fox River (Mānuka Place). Its influence has led to the distinctive drainage pattern, soils and vegetation of the area as well as many cave systems. Rivers flowing from the Paparoa Range pass through the limestone syncline, creating subterranean waterways and extensive cave systems, creating a delicate karst landscape. Of particular importance is the quantity and quality of water flowing into or through the karst systems.

The Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area is surrounded by Paparoa National Park, and hosts the Kotihotiho/Cave Creek resurgence and one of New Zealand's unique wetlands, the Punungairo/Bullock Creek polje (pronounced 'poll-yer') – a large, flat-floored depression in a karst landscape. Consideration may be given to adding this unique area to the Park to protect its values.

4.2 Management consideration

Ngā tikanga whakahaere

The priority ecosystem units in the Place – Dolomite Point and a portion of Pakiroa Flats – contain extensive and complex forest with a wide range of wildlife, including threatened and at-risk species such as lizards, pekapeka/long-tailed bats, kakaruai/South Island robin, South Island kākā and kākārīki/parakeets.

New Zealand's only breeding population of tāiko/Westland petrel lies within Paparoa National Park and on neighbouring Royal New Zealand Forest & Bird Protection Society and private land. The tāiko/Westland petrel are taonga species to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and their survival has great significance as these birds create a unique ecosystem and are one of the few petrel species remaining on the mainland of New Zealand. They inhabit much of the same breeding range on the West Coast of Te Waipounamu/South Island as they did before humans arrived. To protect the population and habitat of the tāiko/Westland petrel found in Paparoa National Park and their habitat, a Specially Protected Area, which limits public access to permit only, was gazetted in 1999. A nature reserve was also created adjoining the Specially Protected Area to protect and preserve the petrel flight paths from the sea to the petrel colony.

Fortunately, the large size and aggressive nature of the tāiko/Westland petrel allows them to more successfully defend themselves and their chicks against most predators, enabling them to survive where other petrel species have been lost. However, threats still exist, including feral cats, possum and uncontrolled dogs and goats, as well as land modification, power lines, exposed lighting and noise from low flying aircraft. To avoid disturbance to the tāiko/Westland petrel, a restricted airspace has been established around the Specially Protected Area.



In 2014, the extreme easterly winds of ex-tropical Cyclone Ita affected the forests of the West Coast including Paparoa National Park. This resulted in significant damage to patches of forest in the inland basin between Punakaiki River and Potikohua/Fox River including the Inland Pack Track, which runs from the Punakaiki River north to the Potikohua/Fox River. Outside the Park some windblown timber was harvested, but inside the Park it remains where it fell to become part of the life-cycle in the forest. Since Cyclone Ita parts of the Inland Pack Track have been cleared and re-opened.

Introduced pest plants and animals adversely affect indigenous habitats and species. Predators, particularly mustelids, cats and rats, challenge the survival of threatened and at-risk species in this Place. Pest control is undertaken in the Place and on adjoining lands by the Department, TFree (OSPRI)⁷ and the adjoining landowners, but the threats remains high. Goat control is undertaken by the Department, adjoining landowners and individuals; however, goat numbers and impacts remain high and are a priority for control.

State Highway 6 (the Highway) is one of the main routes and provides visitors with an opportunity to experience the dramatic scenery of the coastal fringe of this Place. It is part of the West Coast Heritage Highway and a significant tourist, commercial and recreational link between Greymouth and Westport. Increasing numbers of visitors are using the Highway to gain access to Punakaiki township, Dolomite Point, Truman Track and local tracks. It is important that the Highway and surrounding facilities safely provide for the needs of visitors and the local community. Certain works may be necessary within Paparoa National Park boundaries to achieve this.

The Highway between Punakaiki River and Punungairo/Bullock Creek is gazetted as a 'limited-access road' by New Zealand Transport Agency (the Transport Agency). This facilitates the maintenance of access to the state highway by the Transport Agency at a level that is least detrimental to the efficiency of the highway and the safety of the road user. Each access road, track and walk entrance, picnic area, car park and visitor centre joining the Highway where it is a limited-access road is required to be individually authorised by the Transport Agency.

The existing Highway is not aligned within the legal road boundary in all places due to practicality. The Department and the Transport Agency are endeavouring to rationalise the legal status and boundaries of the Highway and Paparoa National Park.

Paparoa National Park creates opportunities for commercial development on adjacent land, such as providing facilities for visitors. To protect national park values, development is ideally concentrated outside the Park in the Punakaiki area, from behind Dolomite Point to the gateway destination of Pororari River, and in Charleston. The Buller District Council provides for development in the Punakaiki township with restrictions due to coastal erosion and rockfall hazard.

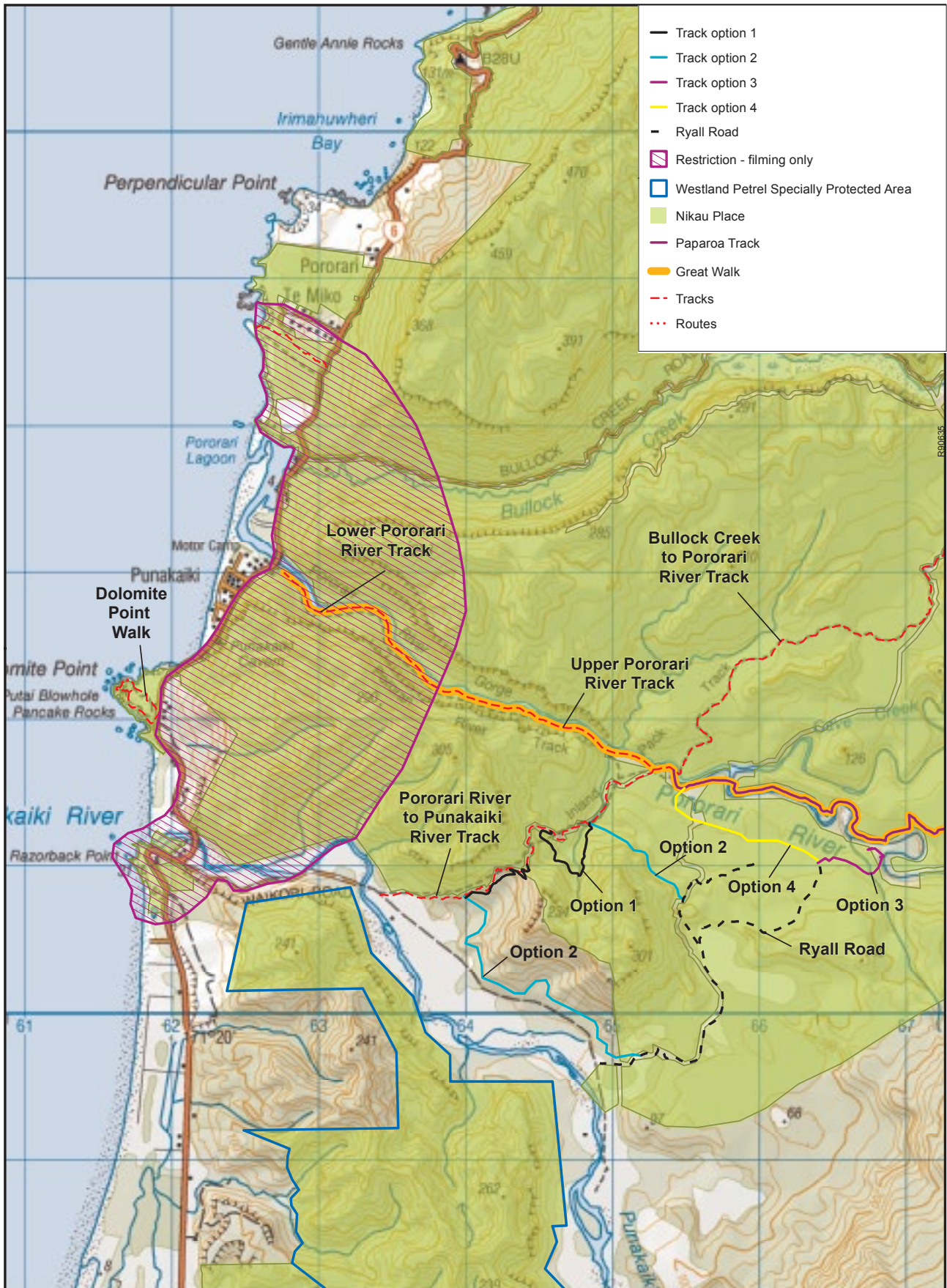
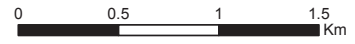
To protect the natural quiet of the area, particularly around the Punakaiki village, aircraft landings and hovering in this Place are permitted for authorised filming activities, and hang-gliders and para-gliders only. Aircraft landings (including the use of remotely piloted aircraft (drones) at the Dolomite Point Pancake Rocks for recreational use are not permitted, to protect the visitor experience. While there is little demand for hang-gliding and para-gliding in Paparoa National Park, such usage may develop but is unlikely to cause conflict with other visitors.

Paparoa National Park will be affected by climate change, and coastal erosion threatens the Punakaiki township and sections of the Highway. Predicted sea level rises will increase with time, raising the risk from storm surge and waves.

⁷ The not-for-profit limited company responsible for the TFree programme, which aims to eradicate bovine TB from New Zealand.



Map 7b: Nīkau Place



Increased pressure from tourism is affecting visitor facilities, including areas inside Paparoa National Park, such as the Pancake Rocks, Truman Track and Pororari River Track, and those outside the Park, including the Punakaiki township, the Highway and the visitor centre near the Pancake Rocks.

The Punakaiki community and West Coast Regional and Buller and Grey District councils and others play an important role in the long-term plan for Paparoa National Park and in managing the threats and pressures affecting the area from climate change and increased tourism. The Department wishes to partner with the community and councils and all other relevant parties to address these issues through a 'Punakaiki Master Plan' exercise. Not all of the issues are within Paparoa National Park but the Park plays an important linking function to the supporting community and the visitors, and State Highway 6 plays an important role in facilitating ongoing access. See Map 7a and the Punakaiki enlargement.

4.3 Recreation values

Te tākarotanga

Like the iconic nīkau palm, the iconic features of Nikau Place draw many visitors who experience the picturesque Pancake Rocks and other short day walks close to the Punakaiki community. The Truman Track begins on the edge of the Highway near the settlement of Te Miko, in a beautiful temperate rainforest of ferns, nīkau palms and rimu. The track then passes through coastal harakeke/flax flats before emerging onto a coastal headland with stunning views up and down the coastline. The Pororari River Track, which follows the river upstream from Punakaiki and connects with the Paparoa Track and Inland Pack Track (see Map 7 and the Punakaiki enlargement), passes through the Pororari River gorge, a valley lined on both sides by dramatic limestone cliffs and bluffs towering over the river.

Paparoa National Park is one of New Zealand's major recreational caving areas, with a variety of challenges and degrees of difficulty. Many caves have been documented and it is likely more will be discovered. The Punakaiki cavern and Potikohua/Fox River tourist cave are the most accessible and provide an opportunity to increase awareness and education about these delicate ecosystems. The breathtaking Ballroom Overhang, adjacent to the Potikohua/Fox River, has been carved by past water action giving the overhang a curved back wall with horizontal furrows. Other caves, such as those in the



Pororari River walking track
Photographer: Ben Norris



Punungairo/Bullock Creek caves system, are prone to flooding and subsequently more dangerous.

Many locals and visitors take advantage of this distinctive landscape by undertaking rock climbing, using Bullock Creek Road, the Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area and Punakaiki River valley as access points to the climbs within and adjacent to Paparoa National Park. Due to the nature of the limestone a large number of these climbs have bolts and fixed anchors installed by climbers, and the climbs are well known and used. There is a need to manage the use of bolted and fixed anchors to make sure that park values, particularly landscape values and Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae cultural values, are not adversely affected.

4.4 Nīkau Place: Outcomes, polices and milestones

Nīkau Place: ngā hua, ngā kaupapa and ngā tohu

Table 7: Nīkau Place

Outcomes Ngā hua
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The internationally outstanding landscape of Nīkau Place is treasured and supported by the Punakaiki community and visitors. b) The Pancake Rocks at Dolomite Point remain a world class visitor experience. c) The Punakaiki Master Plan has been developed and implemented, providing ongoing guidance and support to all parties, and protecting the natural character of Nīkau Place. d) The tāiko/Westland petrel population in the Specially Protected Area (Punakaiki) is protected from pest plants and animals and the adverse effects of human activities. e) Nīkau Place hosts a variety of outdoor adventures and activities where visitors enjoy a wide range of experiences from challenging climbing and caving activities, to easily accessible walking and vehicle use. f) The Inland Pack Track continues to be a popular track and the surrounding forest is enjoyed by those who walk it. g) Aircraft activity within Nīkau Place is of a low amount. h) A self-guided caving experience has been developed in Nīkau Place to help educate and increase awareness of the delicate ecosystems within the underground environments. i) State Highway 6 is recognised for its important role in facilitating access to Paparoa National Park. Activities in the Park are managed to ensure that the safe and efficient operation of State Highway 6 is not compromised. j) Prominent landscape and geological features remain in their natural state. Away from these, structures may be present where they blend into the landscape or where buildings already exist. k) The local community, landowners and businesses appreciate, support and are actively involved in conservation initiatives in Nīkau Place.



Table 7: Nīkau Place, continued

Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
General	
He kaupapa whānui	
1	Should locate any new structures (including advertising materials) involving the promotion of businesses and services outside Nīkau Place unless adverse effects on natural, cultural and historic values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
2	Take a precautionary approach when considering applications for structures within Nīkau Place where they are potentially vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
Additions to Paparoa National Park	
Te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa – ngā tāpiritanga	
3	Consider, in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the addition ⁸ of Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area to Paparoa National Park to protect the underlying hydrology of Punungairo/Bullock Creek polje.
4	Continue to support the ecological restoration of the Punungairo/Bullock Creek area.
Punakaiki Master Plan	
Punakaiki – Te mahere matua	
5	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, councils, New Zealand Transport Agency, adjoining landowners, businesses, other agencies and the community to undertake an integrated cross-boundary master planning exercise (the Punakaiki Master Plan), to resolve the pressures and issues facing the Punakaiki area, while protecting national park values.
Tāiko/Westland petrel	
6	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Conservation Volunteers New Zealand, adjoining landowners, the community, the New Zealand Transport Agency and the Grey District Council to develop and implement an integrated management approach to protect the tāiko/Westland petrel, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) threat management, such as pest animal and plant surveillance and control; b) re-vegetation; c) impacts from adjoining land; d) shared resources where circumstances allow; and e) kaitiaki rights and responsibilities of Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae.
7	Should issue permits to access the Specially Protected Area only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) for scientific research or the collection of material; or b) for wildlife viewing; and c) where a precautionary approach is applied, and any adverse effects, including from associated activities, on the tāiko/Westland petrel and their habitat, are avoided or mitigated.
Caving	
Te torohē ana	
8	Should manage the following caves as open access for public recreation use and to provide opportunities to increase awareness and education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Punakaiki cavern; b) Fox River tourist cave; and c) Babylon cave up to the locked gate.

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



Table 7: Nikau Place, continued

- 9 Should manage the following caves as restricted or partially restricted access caves and passages where authorisation is required to enter them:
- a) Babylon cave (partially restricted beyond the locked gate); and
 - b) Te Ana Titi cave (restricted).
- 10 Should authorise access for members of the New Zealand Speleological Society (NZSS), including the leading of non-NZSS members, to the Babylon cave beyond the locked gate, subject to safety requirements and adverse effects being avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- 11 Should authorise access to Te Ana Titi cave only for the purpose of scientific research.
- 12 Seek a bylaw to prohibit access to Te Ana Titi cave except for scientific research purposes.
- 13 Seek a bylaw to prohibit access to Babylon cave beyond the locked gate except in accordance with Policy 4.4.10.
- 14 Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, New Zealand Speleological Society and other interested parties to develop a self-guided caving experience in Nikau Place.

Climbing Development Area

Te wāhi piki

- 15 Work with the New Zealand Alpine Club (NZAC), the West Coast Alpine Club and other relevant groups to encourage a precautionary approach to the placement of bolts and fixed anchors within the Climbing Development Area, and shown on Map 7, in accordance with:
- a) NZAC's Position on Bolting (2010);
 - b) the Bolting Technical Guidelines (2005);
 - c) NZAC guidelines for climbing within the Climbing Development Area in Nikau Place, as detailed in Policy 3.4.2; and
 - d) any other updated guidance.

Camping

Te noho puni

- 16 Seek a bylaw to prohibit camping in the rock shelter and at the base of the cliffs within the Climbing Development Area in Nikau Place, as shown on Map 7.

Paparoa Track

Te ara Paparoa

- 17 Manage the Paparoa Track in accordance with Policies 5.4.3-5.4.8 in Tī Kōuka Place, and ensure the Pororari River Track is used by walkers only to protect the experience of day walkers on this track.

Aircraft

Ngā waka rererangi

- 18 Should allow aircraft landings (including the use of remotely piloted aircraft (drones)) in the 'Filming only' area (as shown on Map 5) within Nikau Place for filming activities only and in accordance with Filming Policies 3.10.1 and 3.10.2 in Part One: Te Wao Nui.
- 19 Should not allow the use of remotely piloted aircraft (drones) at Dolomite Point, Pancake Rocks.
- 20 Should allow aircraft landings outside of the 'Filming only' area and Red aircraft zone (as shown on Map 5) within Nikau Place only:
- a) where there is a maximum of 20 landings per year a per concession (excluding hang-gliding and para-gliding) and no more than 2 concessionaires; or
 - b) hang-gliding and para-gliding, where access to the launch site is from a formed track or route.



Table 7: Nīkau Place, continued

21	Should monitor aircraft landings within Nīkau Place and their effects on the natural, historic, recreation and cultural values of Nīkau Place. If evidence shows adverse effects are occurring, further restrictions may be applied.
Roading	
Ngā ara	
22	Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency and their contractors to ensure regard is given to adjacent national park values when undertaking all actions necessary to protect, maintain, improve or realign State Highway 6 and associated utilities, such as: a) road protection works, including: i bridges and surrounding areas; ii flood protection; iii coastal erosion protection; and b) road maintenance, including: i gravel and stone stock piles; ii clean fill sites; iii accessing road materials including gravel and stone; and c) vegetation clearance, including: i public safety (improved road conditions and visibility); ii view point development and enhancement; iii car parking development and enhancement; and iv road alignment.
23	Should grant authorisations for gravel and stone stock piles only at agreed locations, and where: a) adverse effects, including visual effects, on natural, historic and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values, are avoided, remedied or mitigated; b) the material is treated to avoid introducing pest plants and other organisms; and c) the material is used at the earliest opportunity.
24	Should grant authorisations for clean fill sites for the disposal of spoil from construction work, only where: a) the material is treated to avoid introduced pest plants and other organisms; and b) adverse effects, including visual effects, on natural, historic and cultural values, including Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae values, are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Mechanisms that may be used to address adverse effects include; i landscaping and re-vegetation; and ii habitat restoration.
25	Should grant authorisations to access material required for road construction only in accordance with Part One: Te Wao Nui Policies 3.16.1–3.16.4.
26	Work with the Transport Agency and their contractors to protect national park values, adjacent to State Highway 6, including: a) pest plant management and control; b) re-vegetation of surplus Highway areas resulting from realignment; and c) shared resources where circumstances allow.
27	Work with the Transport Agency on the rationalisation of the State Highway 6 legal road boundary through Paparoa National Park, where: a) options for realignment or reconstruction cannot be accommodated within the existing legal road;



Table 7: Nīkau Place, continued

<p>28</p>	<p>b) the proposal is supported by the Department, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board as being in the best interest overall of Paparoa National Park;</p> <p>c) there are no significant adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i threatened or at-risk species or their habitats; ii historic and cultural values; or iii landscape or scenic values; and iv redundant legal road is rehabilitated to a standard consistent with adjacent Park values. <p>Consult with the Transport Agency and their contractors on the development of Park facilities, including track or walk entrances, picnic sites, car parks and visitor centres, which may access the limited-access road section of State Highway 6 and impact Highway management.</p>
<p>Milestones Ngā tohu</p>	
<p>Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)</p>	
<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>	<p>An investigation of Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area for national park values, and reclassification if required, has been initiated.</p> <p>The master planning exercise for Punakaiki has begun, identifying priorities and expectations.</p> <p>A review of the West Coast Cave and Karst Management Strategy and operational guidelines has begun.</p> <p>The New Zealand Alpine Club guidelines for bolted and fixed climbs within the Climbing Development Area in Nīkau Place and any other authorised climbing development areas has been developed and is being implemented.</p> <p>An assessment of the effectiveness of the ‘Filming only’ aircraft management area and the impact on the community has been undertaken.</p>
<p>Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)</p>	
<p>6 7 8 9 10</p>	<p>The recommendations of the Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area investigation are being implemented, if required.</p> <p>The master planning exercise for Punakaiki has been completed and priorities are being implemented.</p> <p>A review of the West Coast Cave and Karst Management Strategy and operational guidelines has been completed and is being implemented.</p> <p>A report on the implementation and any review of the New Zealand Alpine Club guidelines for bolted and fixed climbs within the Climbing Development Area in Nīkau Place and any other authorised climbing development area has been completed.</p> <p>The level of use in, and the effects of, the aircraft ‘Filming only’ management area have been reviewed and recommendations made, and are being implemented.</p>
<p>Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)</p>	
<p>11 12 13 14 15</p>	<p>The master planning exercise for Punakaiki has been successful and the area has been enhanced for residents, business owners and visitors (as determined by agreed indicators).</p> <p>The New Zealand Alpine Club guidelines for bolted and fixed climbs within the Climbing Development Area in Nīkau Place and any other authorised climbing development area is being implemented and reviewed as required.</p> <p>The day walking experience of the Pororari River Track has been retained.</p> <p>The level of use and effects of activities undertaken in Nīkau Place have been monitored and reviewed.</p> <p>The Inland Pack Track remains open and is valued by the local West Coast communities and visitors.</p>





5. Tī Kōuka Place

The tī kōuka/cabbage tree is taonga to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae due to its various uses from food and fire starting, to textiles for rope, fishing lines, baskets, waterproof rain capes and sandals. This multi-use attribute can be linked to the southern area of Paparoa National Park (see Map 8), where many activities such as cycling, walking and tramping occur.

5.1 Description

Te āhua

A dramatic natural feature of Tī Kōuka Place is the inland escarpment at the head of the Punakaiki River catchment which forms the western margin of the inland syncline. The forest vegetation in the inland area is predominately beech with a scattering of rimu, mamaku/tree ferns and other broad leaved trees.

Tī kōuka is known as a tree that can adapt and regenerate, in the same way that the southern area has evolved with the addition of the new Pike²⁹ Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track. Tī kōuka is also associated with mortality through the whakataukī ‘ehara i te tī e wana ake’ (it’s not as if he’s a tī tree that will sprout again), which reminds humans that they cannot regenerate in the way that a tī kōuka can. This tree, coupled with its traditional use in cleansing rituals, is relevant for the southern Place because of the Pike River mine disaster, as a reminder of the tragic loss of life.

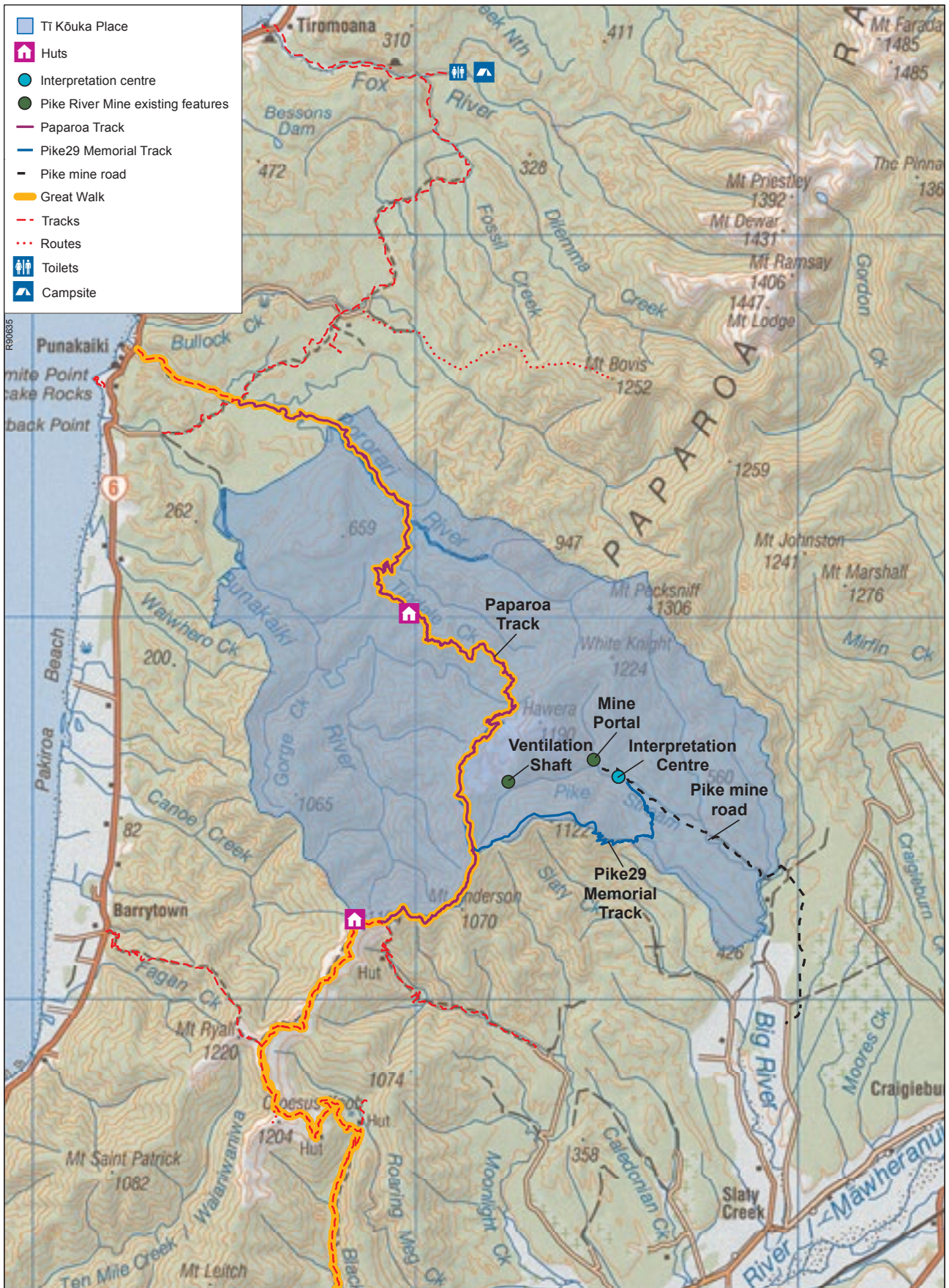
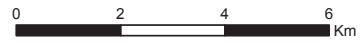
The men will be remembered in Tī Kōuka Place through an Interpretation Centre at the Pike River mine site, where displays and memorabilia tell the story of the mine, the disaster and the resulting changes to health and safety requirements. The mine portal is a place of quiet reflection to remember the 29 lives lost in the tragedy.

This area of Paparoa National Park was traversed by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and used for the gathering of mahinga kai. Tī kōuka provided durable and strong fibre for textiles, rope



View from Mt Hawera into Pike Basin, with Croesus Knob in the centre background
Photographer: Bridget Johnston

Map 8: Tī Kōuka Place



fishing line and baskets and was also used as waterproof rain cape, cloaks and footwear. The many uses of this tree link directly to the many uses of this area of Paparoa National Park. Historically only visited by a few hardy backcountry explorers and hunters, Tī Kōuka Place is an area of increasing activity with the development of the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track, and opportunities for walking, tramping and biking. However, it retains a backcountry experience, while the mountainous parts of Tī Kōuka Place retain a remote quality.

5.2 Management consideration

Ngā tikanga whakahaere

The priority ecosystem unit in Tī Kōuka Place – Saxton/Otututu Ecological Area – contains an altitudinal sequence from glacial terraces up onto granite hillslopes with a complex mix of pakihī and conifer, broadleaved and beech dominated forests, with subalpine grasslands. The ecosystems in this Place support a wide range of wildlife, including threatened and at-risk species such as roroa/great spotted kiwi, kea, kākā, whio/blue duck, mātā/fernbird and koekoeā/long-tailed cuckoo. Tī Kōuka is also home to the Paparoa Range alpine snail (*Powelliphanta gagei*).

The Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track may provide a corridor for predators, particularly mustelids, cats, rats, possums and goats to move easily through the forest. A pest control programme for the track is to be developed as well as individual and community initiatives encouraged.

Aircraft landings in Tī Kōuka Place are required for monitoring the mine site, administration buildings and ventilation shaft, and for those wanting to remember the Pike River mine men. [*Amended by High Court, 2021*]

Tī Kōuka Place is managed for its special wildlife and its outstanding natural features, as well as a Place of remembrance.

5.3 Recreation values

Te tākarotanga

Like the tī kōuka, this area has many uses. Tī Kōuka Place provides a multi-day walking and mountain biking (excluding e-bikes) opportunity on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track. These tracks link with the Croesus Track (outside the Park) and offers access to a previously untracked area only explored by hardy adventurers and hunters.

Access to the Paparoa Track can be undertaken in a number of ways: from Blackball or Barrytown via the Croesus Track; from Punakaiki via the Pororari River Track (for walkers only) or Waikori Road (for walkers and mountain bikers) (in Nīkau Place, see Map 7); or from the Pike River mine road and the Pike29 Memorial Track. The tracks from Punakaiki along the Pororari River to the first hut on the Tindale Ridge can also be accessed by all terrain wheelchairs. A day-walk opportunity is available from the Pike River mine administration buildings to the portal and ventilation shaft viewing area along the Pike29 Memorial Track.

As a result of the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track a number of commercial opportunities may develop, which could include guided walking, biking and transport to



and from the track ends. The development of purpose built concessionaire huts and the use of e-bikes may be considered sometime in the future once the track has matured.

Management of the recreation opportunities in Tī Kōuka Place seeks to maintain, as far as possible, the natural remote setting of this Place.

5.4 Tī Kōuka Place: Outcomes, policies and milestones

Tī Kōuka Place: ngā hua, ngā kaupapa and ngā tohu

Table 8: Tī Kōuka Place

Outcomes Ngā hua	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track are successful multi-day, multi-use tracks, providing a link between the internationally significant coastal landscape of Punakaiki and the mining heritage of the Pike River mine and Blackball. The Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track are also enjoyed by visitors for their easily accessible day walking and mountain biking opportunities, and are available for controlled competitive sporting events. b) Tī Kōuka Place hosts outdoor adventures and activities for visitors with a range of abilities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i challenging overnight walking and mountain biking tracks; ii easier day walking and mountain biking opportunities; iii areas for quiet reflection and remembrance; iv powered vehicle access to the information centre at the former Pike River mine site; and v areas where the remote characteristics of Tī Kōuka Place prevail. c) Prominent landscapes and geological features remain in their natural state. Away from these landscapes and features, structures, including utilities such as telecommunication sites, may be present where they blend into the landscape or where buildings already exist. d) Visitors to Tī Kōuka Place experience moderate encounters with aircraft. 	
Policies Ngā kaupapa	
General He kaupapa whānui	
1	Encourage individual and community initiatives for, and participation in goat control programmes to support the Department’s programmes and other pest control in Tī Kōuka Place, including along the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track.
2	Ensure appropriate respect for the Pike River mine site in accordance with Ngāti Waewae tikanga.
Pike29 Memorial Track and Paparoa Track Te ara Pike29 and Te ara Paparoa	
3	Manage the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track as year-round, multi-day, shared use experiences.
4	Provide vehicle access to the start of the Pike29 Memorial Track (at the Pike River mine end), mine portal and information via the Pike River mine road.



Table 8: Tī Kōuka Place, continued

Policies continued	
5	Seek a bylaw to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) require people to book before staying in a hut or designated campsite on the Paparoa Track;b) prohibit people from staying more than two consecutive nights in any one hut or designated campsite on the Paparoa Track; andc) prohibit camping within 500 metres of the entire length of the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track, unless within designated campsites.
6	Should not provide for mountain biking activities such as downhill, freestyle and dirt jumping on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track.
7	Should grant concessions for commercial operations and services on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track, only where they: [Amended by High Court, 2021] <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) provide services and backcountry accommodation for guided and/or unguided walkers and bikers on the track; andb) increase the range of opportunities available in Paparoa National Park without affecting other visitors' use and enjoyment of the Park.
8	May authorise no more than two organised sporting or other competitive events on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track only in accordance with Part One: Te Wao Nui Policies 3.11.1–3.11.6; and if approved research demonstrates unacceptable adverse effects, on the experiences of other track users or on national park values generally, further restrictions may apply.
9	May consider the use of electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes) on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track by way of a partial review of this Plan, following a full review of the use of e-bikes on public conservation lands and waters, including a review of the Department's October 2015 Guideline Electric bikes on public conservation land.
Aircraft	
Ngā waka rererangi	
10	<i>[Deleted by High Court, 2021]</i>



Table 8: Tī Kōuka Place, continued

11	<i>[Deleted by High Court, 2021]</i>
12	Should grant concessions for aircraft landings within Tī Kōuka Place only in accordance with Part One: Te Wao Nui Policies 3.8.1–3.8.9 and at the following landing sites or for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the ventilation shaft and the portal of the Pike River mine, only where the landings are for family members of the Pike River mine men; andb) landing sites other than those identified in clause a) above, where there are no more than: <i>[Amended by High Court, 2021]</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">i two landings per day at any one site;ii two concessionaires; andiii 20 landings per concession per year.
13	Should grant concessions for hang-gliding and para-gliding, where access to the launch site is from a formed track or route.
14	Should not grant concessions for recreational aircraft landings at the ventilation shaft or the portal of the Pike River mine.
15	<i>[Deleted by High Court, 2021]</i>
16	Should not grant concessions for aircraft landings within Tī Kōuka Place on the 19th November in any given year, in memory of the Pike River mine disaster, unless required by the families of the Pike River mine men.
17	Should monitor aircraft landings within Tī Kōuka Place and their effects on the natural, historic, recreation and cultural values of Tī Kōuka Place. If evidence shows adverse effects are occurring, further restrictions may be applied.
Partial review	
18	Carry out a full analysis of whether to allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) <i>[Deleted by High Court, 2021]</i>b) electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes) on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track by way of a partial review of this Plan. The analysis should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">i experiences elsewhere on public conservation land, particularly the Heaphy Track and the Old Ghost Road Track;ii consideration of the costs and benefits of any changes, consistent with the General Policy for National Parks 2005;iii any economic benefits to public conservation lands and the Buller District;iv adverse effects of additional activities on recreational experience; andv any safety implications.



Table 8: Tī Kōuka Place, continued

Milestones Ngā tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	The construction of the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track has been completed and the tracks are operational.
2	The level of use and effects of aircraft activity are being monitored.
3	Community involvement in pest control programmes is being encouraged and supported, including initiatives on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track and goat control in Tī Kōuka Place and throughout Paparoa National Park.
Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)	
4	<i>[Deleted by High Court, 2021]</i>
5	A report has been prepared on the analysis and review of the use of electric power-assisted pedal cycles (e-bikes) and the Department's Guideline Electric bikes on public conservation land, and whether to consider their use on the Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track by way of a partial review of this Plan.
6	The Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track have reached their target visitor numbers and local communities are benefitting (as determined by agreed indicators). The Department is working with others to expand opportunities on the tracks while maintaining the high quality visitor experience.
7	The level of use and effects of aircraft activity have been reviewed, and recommendations have been made and implemented if there is any evidence of adverse effects.
Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)	
8	The Pike29 Memorial Track and the Paparoa Track are successful and valued by the local community and visitors (as measured by agreed indicators).
9	The level of use and effects of activities undertaken in Tī Kōuka Place has been monitored and reviewed.





6. Mānuka Place

Mānuka are hardy and known for growing in extreme conditions and rain – two attributes of the northern area of Paparoa National Park. The mānuka is also associated with challenges and bravery due to it being the wood of choice for many weapons; hence the whakataukī ‘kua takoto te mānuka’ (to take up the challenge). This area of Paparoa National Park (see Map 9) lays down many challenges to people through its isolated and untouched characteristics, and provides opportunities for natural quiet and truly remote experiences for those seeking peace and healing, in the same way mānuka supports the wellbeing of people through its medicinal properties.

6.1 Description

Te āhua

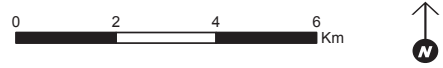
Apart from some specific sites, Mānuka Place is the least visited Place in Paparoa National Park and as a result has fewer demands placed upon it. The mountainous parts of the Place retain a remote quality and in many aspects, it takes care of itself; however, the vegetation, soils and sense of solitude are delicate in nature.

The geology, altitude and a cool wet climate make the spine of the Paparoa Range very different from the humid coastal lowlands. At the bushline, open silver beech forest merges with sub-alpine scrub of *Dracophyllum*, pink pine, *Coprosma* and mountain flax. The proportionally small area of Paparoa National Park above the bushline contains a great variety of herbaceous species and a number of more spectacular plants such as alpine



Between Mt Lodge and Mt Pecksniff. Mt Lodge is in the background on the left.
Photographer: Andrew Johnston

Map 9: Mānuka Place



daisies and gentians. Expanses of snow tussock are a predominant feature along with *Olearia* shrubs, cushion bog and carpet grass.

The healing and sustaining attributes of this area are also related to its mahinga kai values. This remote area of Paparoa National Park was traversed by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae and used for the gathering of mahinga kai, for food, weaving, medicinal purposes, clothing, and also for trade. Plant and animal species were used in barter to obtain valuable resources from travellers or neighbouring communities. Many of these plant species and practices are still used today by mana whenua ensuring traditional mahinga kai practices are passed to the next generations.

The whakataukī 'kua takoto te mānuka' (to take up the challenge) is very fitting for this remote and wild part of Paparoa National Park. Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae tūpuna (ancestors) were the first to take on these challenges through creating and using a comprehensive network of trails which ensured safe journeys up and down the coast. The trails were not only from north to south along the coast but also from east to west following rivers and crossing ranges. Trails provided access to significant mahinga kai resources, which was fundamental to survival, and caves provided shelter for travellers. Today, the challenges of Mānuka Place are also taken up by trampers and other explorers.

The abundance of flora and fauna in itself attracts people to this Place, and there are also those who are intrigued by the karst features. The northern part of Mānuka Place between the Potikohua/Fox and Tiropahi rivers is the largest area of unmodified karst in the Barrytown syncline and is a nationally significant example of lowland polygonal karst in a natural forested environment. There are sinking and resurging streams, huge collapsed dolines, grykes, numerous solution dolines, significant examples of karren and numerous caves, some of which are very large and spectacular.

Many of the caves are storehouses for important fossil and sub-fossil material of birds, reptiles and even mammals – including kōiwi/human remains. Ngāti Waewae ancestors are known to have sought shelter within these karst caves.

6.2 Management consideration

Ngā tikanga whakahaere

The priority ecosystem unit, Tiropahi pakihi, includes rimu, mānuka and yellow silver pine forests. The remainder of this Place supports an extensive and complex forest and sensitive alpine communities. It contains a wide range of wildlife, including threatened and at-risk species such as large land snails like *Powelliphanta gagei*.

Introduced pest plants and animals threaten indigenous habitats and species. Predators, particularly mustelids, cats and rats, challenge the survival of threatened species in this Place. Goats are found in high numbers in the upper catchments of the Punakaiki and Pororari rivers and on the alpine tops, having a high impact on the vegetation. Despite control being undertaken by the Department, adjoining landowners and individuals, goat numbers and their impacts remain high; and so goats are a priority for control.

Aircraft activity in this area is for management purposes only. There are no new tracks proposed in Mānuka Place at the time of approval of this Plan; however, there is the opportunity for new tracks to be developed in the future to provide further access to Paparoa National Park where demand is evident. Commercial development in this area is



most likely to be on land adjacent to the Park in the coastal area to the north of Potikohua/ Fox River rather than the more remote interior.

Mānuka Place is managed to maintain, as far as possible, its natural remote setting.

6.3 Recreation values

Te tākarotanga

Mānuka Place provides opportunities for solitude and self-reliance with very few tracks and no facilities. It is not easy country for inexperienced visitors but mountain climbers, trampers and hunters enjoy this remote Place. A route to Mt Bovis east of Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area provides visitors with an alpine experience.

As a form of recreation, caving is a specialised activity, as caves by their very nature are often dangerous for an inexperienced recreationist and many caves in Paparoa National Park are subject to rapid flooding. Experienced cavers, most of whom are members of the New Zealand Speleological Society (NZSS) or an affiliated caving group, can be expected to have a reasonable level of caving proficiency and awareness of the dangers to themselves and the environment. A programme is in place which monitors the effects of access on the delicate cave environment.

Along with taking up the challenges laid by the karst features of Mānuka Place, the NZSS performs a valuable function in exploring, mapping and documenting caves and other karst features, which is essential information for management. Te Ananui/Metro cave is particularly suitable for interpretation and guiding opportunities.

Mānuka Place is a place of natural quiet and solitude.

6.4 Mānuka Place: Outcomes, policies and milestones

Mānuka Place: ngā hua, ngā kaupapa and ngā tohu

Table 9: Mānuka Place

Outcomes Ngā hua	
1	The self-reliant opportunities and sense of solitude in Mānuka Place are protected, with few recreation facilities and fewer encounters with other visitors. Visitors can expect to be away from the sights and sounds of human influence.
2	Mānuka Place hosts challenging outdoor adventures and activities where visitors enjoy a range of backcountry and remote experiences from formed alpine tracks to more demanding, solitude-seeking activities.
3	Prominent landscape and geological features remain in their natural state. Away from these features, structures, including utilities such as telecommunication sites, may be present where well-blended into the landscape or where buildings already exist.



Table 9: Mānuka Place, continued

Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
Additions to Paparoa National Park	
1	Consider, in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the addition of the following areas to Paparoa National Park to protect the significant caves in these areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tiropahi Ecological Area; Charleston Conservation Area; and Nile River Conservation Area.
Caving	
Te torohē ana	
2	Should manage Te Ananui/Metro cave as a restricted access cave where authorisation is required to enter it.
3	Should authorise access to Te Ananui/Metro cave for members of the New Zealand Speleological Society (NZSS), subject to safety requirements and adverse effects being avoided, remedied or mitigated.
4	Should allow access to Te Ananui/Metro cave as one concession opportunity only and in accordance with Part One: Te Wao Nui Policies 3.3.1–3.3.4 and the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> adverse effects on the cave are avoided, remedied or mitigated; groups are limited to 8 people plus guide for cave rafting; groups are limited to 10 people plus guide for scenic/glow worm tours; no more than 10 trips per day for cave rafting tours, between the hours of 7am and 6pm; no more than 10 trips per day for scenic/glow worm tours, between the hours of 7am and midnight; avoidance of effects on sites of significance to Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae; the concessionaire is a member of the New Zealand Speleological Society and/or the Australasian Cave & Karst Management Association Inc, to ensure they are up to date on current practices and equipment; and all safety concerns are addressed.
5	Continue the monitoring programme to determine whether there are any adverse effects resulting from access to cave and karst systems in Mānuka Place. This monitoring should focus on Te Ananui/Metro cave.
6	If monitoring shows adverse effects are occurring, further restriction to the concession activity may be applied.
7	Seek a bylaw to prohibit access to Te Ananui/Metro cave unless authorised in accordance with Policies 6.4.2–6.4.4.
Aircraft	
Ngā waka rererangi	
8	Should allow aircraft landings within Mānuka Place only in accordance with the aircraft access zones on Map 5 and Part One: Te Wao Nui Policies 3.8.1–3.8.9.
Wilding trees/Forestry	
Ngā taru tawhiti/te ngaherehere	
9	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, adjoining landowners, councils and the community on programmes, as required, aimed at controlling wilding trees at zero density using sustained control, both inside and outside Paparoa National Park.



Table 9: Mānuka Place, continued

Milestones	
Ngā tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	An investigation of Tiropahi Ecological Area, Charleston Conservation Area and Nile River Conservation Area for National Park values, and reclassification has been initiated.
2	Report annually on the monitoring programme undertaken for Te Anau/Metro cave.
Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)	
3	The recommendations of the Tiropahi Ecological Area, Charleston Conservation Area and Nile River Conservation Area investigation are being implemented, if required.
Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)	
4	Access to Te Anau/Metro cave has been retained by way of permit for NZSS members and concessionaires, only if any adverse effects identified have been adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated.
5	The remote solitude seeking experience of Mānuka Place is retained.



Ferns in the Park
Photographer: Ben Norris





7. Horoeka Place

The wood of Horoeka/lancewood was traditionally used to fashion spears for hunting, and this relationship with hunting links this taonga species to the eastern area of Paparoa National Park (see Map 10). Horoeka is also iconic due to its dramatic differences in form at different stages of its life cycle. The distinct forms can be likened to the distinct and separate areas of Paparoa National Park clustered within the eastern area.

7.1 Description

Te āhua

Horoeka Place incorporates the six small separate parcels of Paparoa National Park sitting to the east of the main body of the Park. These additions to the Park resulted from the government's decision in 2001 to cease logging native trees in Crown-owned forests on the West Coast.

Horoeka Place extends from the terraces of the Otututu (Rough) River in the south, north-east towards Reefton, and then from Larrys Creek northwards close to State Highway 69, to Inangahua Junction. The vegetation is generally a mixture of beech forest, with mainly silver beech and some red beech, and podocarp forest. Weed species such as gorse, hydrangea, blackberry and German ivy occur near old settlements and along road edges due to the different land uses in the area.

Horoeka Place is used predominately by local communities for a range of recreation activities, including short day walks on several old forestry tracks. The parcels of Paparoa National Park adjoin assorted public conservation lands and waters and private land, and as a result there are many access points to Horoeka Place. The river valleys of Horoeka Place were originally traversed by Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae tūpuna, and used for the gathering of mahinga kai, particularly birds and tuna/eel.

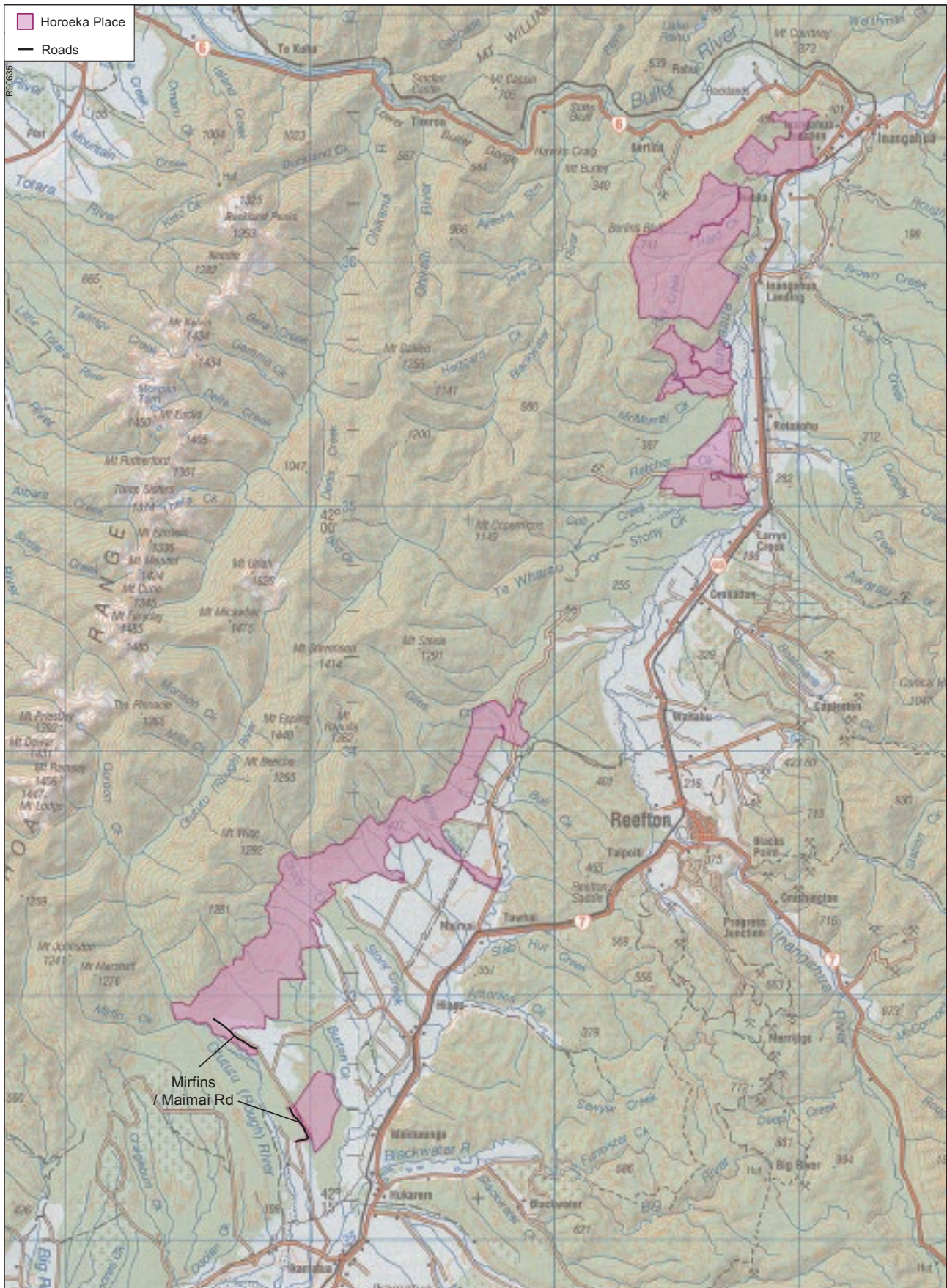
Horoeka is used by mana whenua for its straight stems, particularly as spears for hunting. This link to hunting continues through the wider local community who also use this area for hunting deer, pigs and goats.

7.2 Management considerations

Ngā tikanga whakahaere

The area supports a range of forest and more open country species including korimako/bellbird, tūi, pīwakawaka/South Island fantail, kiwi, whio/blue duck, kāhu/Australasian harrier and warou/welcome swallows.

Map 10: Horoeka Place



Mirfins / Maimai Rd

Introduced pest plants and animals threaten indigenous habitats and species. Pest control is undertaken by the Department, TFree (OSPRI) and community initiatives to control pests in the area are encouraged. Pigs are present in Horoeka Place, particularly in the north around Hard Creek near Inangahua. Pigs impact on invertebrates and ground-nesting birds, and hunters are encouraged to actively hunt them.

Due to the previous use of these areas prior to becoming national park, there are several anomalies within this Place. Examples include: formed roads, a plantation of eucalyptus trees which will be harvested in due course, and several old mines, with one existing gold mine still being worked today.

In addition, to protect the limestone cliffs and forest ecosystems of this area, opportunities to expand Paparoa National Park are taken. For example, 152 ha of lowland podocarp/ beech forest on fertile limestone alluvium between Ruff Creek and Yorke Creek has been identified for addition to the Park and would sit within Horoeka Place.

Unlike other parts of Paparoa National Park, the formed roads provide access into Horoeka Place by either motor vehicle or mountain bike. Several of the existing roads do not align with the legal road boundaries; this may be due to a number of reasons including practicality.

The Department, New Zealand Transport Agency and Buller District Council are endeavouring to rationalise the legal status and boundaries.

The placement of beehives has previously occurred in the Bullock Creek Farm Conservation Area and not inside the Park. Given the existing formed roads within Horoeka Place the placement of beehives could be considered in this area.

Aircraft landings in Horoeka Place are relatively low given the amount of private land where aircraft landings can occur. *[Amended by High Court, 2021]*

7.3 Recreation values

Te tākarotanga

Horoeka Place is a popular area for recreational hunting of pigs, red and fallow deer. While there are no maintained tracks there are several historical routes through Paparoa National Park to Mt Stevenson, as well as Mt Wise and Mt Steele. These are used by the local community, including schools and clubs for educational purposes.

Horoeka Place is hugely influenced by its surrounding areas, and it is managed to support local recreational activities.



7.4 Horoeka Place: Strategic, statutory and business planning

Horoeka Place: Ngā hua, ngā kaupapa and ngā tohu

Table 10: Horoeka Place

Outcomes	
Ngā hua	
1	The community use and enjoyment of Horoeka Place is maintained.
2	Recreation facilities such as the historic walking routes are maintained by the community and visitors appreciate the short enjoyable walks.
3	Prominent landscapes and geological features remain in their natural state. Away from these landscapes and features, structures, including utilities such as telecommunication sites, may be present where well-blended into landscape or where buildings already exist.
Policies	
Ngā kaupapa	
General	
He kaupapa whānui	
1	Should locate any new structures (including advertising materials) involving the promotion of businesses and services outside Horoeka Place unless adverse effects on natural, cultural and historic values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
2	Encourage individual and community initiatives to maintain tracks in Horoeka Place.
3	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the community (including regional agencies and hunting groups) to raise awareness of adverse effects of pigs and to encourage pig hunting to limit the population growth and spread.
4	Encourage individual and community initiatives for, and participation in, goat control programmes to support the Department's programmes and other pest control in Horoeka Place.
Wilding trees/Forestry	
Ngā taru tawhiti/te ngaherehere	
5	Work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, adjoining landowners, councils and the community on programmes, as required, aimed at controlling wilding trees at zero density using sustained control, both inside and outside Paparoa National Park.
6	Harvest the plantation of eucalyptus trees when they mature, and plan an ecological restoration programme for the site in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the community.
Aircraft	
Ngā waka rererangi	
7	Should allow aircraft landings within Horoeka Place only in accordance with the aircraft access zones on Map 5 and Part One: Te Wao Nui Policies 3.8.1–3.8.9.
Beehives	
Ngā pouaka pī	
8	May grant concessions for the placement of beehives within Horoeka Place, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conflict with other users is avoided, remedied or mitigated; b) beehives are only placed in areas where vegetation clearance is not required; and c) a suitable buffer exists between concessionaires.



Table 10: Horoeka Place, continued

Additions to Paparoa National Park	
Te Pāka ā-iwi o Paparoa – ngā tāpiritanga	
9	Consider, in consultation with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the addition of the scenic reserve between Ruff Creek and Yorke Creek to Paparoa National Park to protect the outstanding values of this area.
Milestones	
Ngā tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	A programme to control wildling trees within Horoeka Place has been established and is being implemented.
2	Partnerships with the community and local groups to maintain local tracks and undertake weed and pest control have been initiated.
3	The level of use and effects of aircraft activity are being monitored.
4	The investigation of the scenic reserve between Ruff Creek and Yorke Creek for national park values and reclassification if required, has been completed.
Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)	
5	The level of use and effects of aircraft activity has been reviewed, and recommendations have been implemented, if required.
Achieved by the end of Year 10 (2026)	
6	The wildling tree programme in Horoeka Place has been successful.
7	The eucalyptus trees have been harvested and an ecological restoration programme for that area has begun.



Pororari River Track
Photographer: Sarah Wilson





TE ONE HAUMAKO

‘Te One Haumako’ means the fertile soil, a reference to the fertile forest floor, which is home to many different organisms and nutrients all contributing to the health of the wider forest. New growth begins from the fertile base and breaks forth into the next generation of life within Te Wao Nui. In the same way that the forest’s fertile soils allow for change and development, so too do the items within this section. Implementation, monitoring, reviews and milestones are all the instigators of change, growth and development, and make the platform for our trees – or Places – to continue to grow tall and strong. This will in turn create a healthy and lush forest – the forest of Paparoa National Park.

Part Three: Te One Haumako

Implementation, monitoring, reporting and milestones

Te whakatinanatanga, te aroturuki, te arotake

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

- the Department's business planning processes, where decisions are made about priorities and resourcing for departmental activities;
- advocacy for national park values;
- working alongside Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu;
- working alongside West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board;
- working with others; and
- decisions on concessions and other authorisations.

Monitoring implementation of this Plan assists in determining the success of its provisions. The Department reports regularly to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on priorities for implementing this Plan, and reports annually to them on progress in achieving the milestones. The Conservation Board, in turn, reports annually to the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Additional monitoring is identified in the Department's Statement of Intent and annual reports.

This Plan has effect from the time of approval by the New Zealand Conservation Authority until it is formally amended or reviewed in full or in part. It sets out the way in which Paparoa National Park will be managed on behalf of the New Zealand public. The planning and consultation process provides the only opportunity for the proposals in the Plan to be tested openly and widely, not only by those with a direct interest.

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

Table 11: Implementation, monitoring, reporting and milestones

Objectives Ngā whāinga	
1	To report at least annually to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on progress in achieving the milestones of the Paparoa National Park Management Plan as a means of monitoring and reporting on the Plan's implementation.
2	To identify at least annually in a report to the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae any additional priority ecosystem units and threatened and at-risk species identified in Paparoa National Park for which work programmes have been approved; and report progress thereafter in meeting outputs identified in the work programme.
3	To consult the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae on all proposals for accommodation and related facilities provided by the Department or others for public or departmental use, including any replacement, additions and extensions, and any proposal where public access will be affected.
4	To seek the agreement of the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae when the Department considers that an amendment or partial review of the Plan is necessary.
5	To notify for public submission any proposed amendments to or reviews of the Park's management that materially affect the objectives or policies of the Plan, or the public interest in Paparoa National Park.
6	To notify for public submission any proposed amendments to or reviews of the Plan initiated by the Minister when s/he has declined an application for a concession under section 17W(4) of the Conservation Act 1987.
7	To seek the approval of the New Zealand Conservation Authority, on the recommendation of the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, to any amendments to the Plan to correct a factual error, reflect changes in legislation, update information about Paparoa National Park, or provide clarification of a policy without altering its intent.
8	To amend the electronic version of the Plan on the Department's website within one month of any amendment or partial review being approved and promote use of the electronic version of the Plan by all users.
9	To promulgate any new bylaws or amend any existing bylaws within 3 years of the approval of this Plan.
10	To provide a process whereby consideration is given to the continued effectiveness of the Paparoa National Park Management Plan which allows for partial or full reviews to be recommended.
Milestones Ngā tohu	
Achieved by the end of Year 3 (2019)	
1	Annual public reporting on the effectiveness of the Paparoa National Park Management Plan meeting the principles of the National Parks Act 1980 and General Policy for National Parks 2005, including, but not limited to, climate change, effects of authorisations, tourism and changing user trends, changes in pest control and other technologies used in Park management.
2	An investigation into the rationalisation of existing Paparoa National Park boundaries and addition of other areas with National Park values, and where necessary reclassification, has been initiated.

Table 11: Implementation, monitoring, reporting and milestones, continued

Milestones continued

Achieved by the end of Year 5 (2021)

3 The recommendations of the investigation into the rationalisation of existing Paparoa National Park boundaries and other areas with national park values are being implemented, if required.

See the following sections of this Plan for Milestones:

- 1.5 A Living Treaty partnership;
- 2.1 Natural values;
- 2.2 Historic values;
- 2.3 Recreation values;
- 2.4 Engagement values;
- 4. Nikau Place;
- 5. Tī Kōuka Place;
- 6. Mānuka Place; and
- 7. Horoeke Place.



Pancake Rocks

Photographer: Sarah Wilson

Glossary

He papakupu

A *Actively conserved historic site*

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

Activity

Includes a trade, business, or occupation (National Parks Act 1980, section 2).

Aerially assisted trophy hunting

- (1) A wild animal recovery operation activity, authorised under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (whether or not for hire or reward) to carry out the activity of aerially assisted trophy hunting, where an aircraft is used for all of the following purposes and no other:
 - a) to carry by aircraft recreational hunter(s), their guide, associated firearms/ammunition; and
 - b) the active searching by aircraft for wild animals with trophy potential; and
 - c) the on-the-ground guiding of the client and killing of the wild animals, and
 - d) the recovery by aircraft of such wild animals.
- (2) The activity is still considered to be aerially assisted trophy hunting if one or more of the above components is performed or achieved.

Note: this definition excludes the following activities:

- a) live capture and carriage of wild animals.
- b) the killing of any deer species during the period 23 March to 9 April plus, when it falls outside this period, the 4 days of Easter.
- c) the killing and recovery of wild animals or any part thereof for supply to a New Zealand Food Safety Authority-approved processing facility.
- d) the carriage or use of a shotgun.

Aircraft

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

See also *Aircraft, non-powered* and *Aircraft system, remotely piloted*.

Aircraft, control line model

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

Aircraft, free flight model

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

Aircraft, non-powered

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

See also ***Aircraft***.

Aircraft, remotely piloted (drones)

An unmanned aircraft that is piloted from a remote station and:

- a) includes a radio controlled model aircraft, but
- b) does not include a control line model aircraft or a free flight model aircraft;

or as regulated by Civil Aviation Rules from time to time.

Airstrip

Any specified area of public conservation land specifically maintained for the landing and take-off of fixed-wing aircraft, which may also be used by rotary-wing aircraft. It does not include a certified aerodrome as defined by the National Parks Act 1980 or an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966.

Animal

Any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish (including shellfish) or related organism, insect, crustacean, or organism of every kind; but does not include a human being (National Parks Act 1980, section 2).

Archaeological site

Subject to section 42(3) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:

- a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:
 - i was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
 - ii provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, section 6).

At risk (species)

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

Authorisation

Collective term for all types of approvals by the Minister and the Director-General of Conservation provided for in a statutory process (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

See also ***Concession***.

Authorised

Approved in a statutory process.

B ***Backcountry destination***

Destination which provides for more challenging adventures for visitors, including popular walks and tramps, within the body of large scale natural settings.

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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Biosecurity

The exclusion, eradication or effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases to the economy, environment and human health (General Policy for National Parks 2005). The Department has functions which it performs under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Building

Has the same meaning as given to it by sections 8 and 9 of the Building Act 2004 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Bylaw

A bylaw made by the Minister of Conservation, under section 56 of the National Parks Act 1980.

C ***Caving***

The entry of individuals into and/or movement by individuals within or through caves for the purpose of management, tourism, recreation, science, search and rescue, or other purposes.

Cirque

A half open, steep sided hollow at the head of a valley or on a mountainside, formed by erosion.

Climate change impacts

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

- a) Impacts from changes in the climate system (such as temperature change, changes in rainfall patterns, sea-level rise and storm surge, ocean acidification, changes in ocean currents, etc.);
- b) Indirect (or secondary effects) such as climate-induced changes to invasive species (the abundance, range and vigour of) and land use (includes facilities);
- c) Cumulative impacts;

- d) Anthropogenic impacts exacerbated by climate change (such as pollution, extraction, land-use, sedimentation, etc.);
- e) Impacts from human adaptations and mitigation actions in response to climate change (such as hydro dams, sea walls, etc.).

Commercial hunting

Hunting undertaken by professional hunters for their livelihood and intended to maximise the take or kill of animals. It does not include guided recreational hunting, transportation of recreational hunters, or other means of assistance for recreational hunting for which a consideration is paid (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Community

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

Concession

A lease, licence, permit or easement granted under Section 49 of the National Parks Act and Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987, section 22 of the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 or section 14AA of the Wildlife Act and includes any activity authorised by the concession document.

A lease, licence, permit or easement granted under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987 with reference to section 49 of the National Parks Act 1980, to enable the carrying out of a trade, occupation or business (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Concessionaire

A person granted a concession by the Minister of Conservation for a lease, licence, permit or easement.

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 (Conservation Act 1987, section 2).

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 sections 6M and 6N of the Conservation Act 1987 and section 30 of the National Parks Act 1980. Their functions include overseeing the preparation of conservation management strategies and national park management plans for their areas, approval of conservation management plans (e.g. for conservation parks), and advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority or Director-General of the Department of Conservation on conservation matters of importance in their area. They also have an important conservation advocacy role. The relevant conservation board for this Plan is the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board.

Conservation General Policy

A policy prepared under section 17C of the Conservation Act 1987 to provide unified policy for the implementation of Conservation, Wildlife, Marine Reserves, Reserves, Wild Animal Control and Marine Mammals Protection Acts. It provides guidance for the administration and management of all lands and waters and all natural and historic resources managed for the purposes of those Acts, excluding reserves administered by other agencies under the

Reserves Act 1977. It also provides guidance for consistent management planning for the wide range of places and resources administered or managed by the Department, including the preparation of conservation management strategies, conservation management plans and sports fish management plans.

Conservation legislation

A term that applies collectively to the statutes administered by the Department, being the Conservation Act 1987 and the legislation listed at Schedule 1 of that Act. These include the Wildlife Act 1953 and the National Parks Act 1980.

Conservation management

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

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 (derived from Conservation Act 1987, section 17E).

Conservation management strategy

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 Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 or the Conservation Act 1987, and for recreation, tourism, and other conservation purposes (Conservation Act 1987, section 17D).

Control line model aircraft

See *Aircraft, control line model*.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

An international agreement on biological diversity that came into force in December 1993 following a meeting of governments in Rio de Janeiro. The objectives of the Convention are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)

An intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

Cultural

Societal values with an emphasis on New Zealand/European history and tikanga Māori that are handed down through the generations (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Cultural materials

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

Cumulative effect

An effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects (Resource Management Act 1991, section 3).

Customary use

Gathering and use of natural resources by tangata whenua according to tikanga (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

D ***Department, the***

The Department of Conservation.

Destination Management Framework (DMF)

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

Director-General

The Director-General of Conservation.

Disability assist dog

A dog certified by one of the following organisations as being trained to assist (or as being in training to assist) a person with a disability:

- a) Hearing Dogs for Deaf People New Zealand
- b) Mobility Assistance Dogs Trust
- c) New Zealand Epilepsy Assist Dogs Trust
- d) Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind
- e) Assistance Dogs New Zealand
- f) Perfect Partners Assistance Dogs Trust
- g) an organisation specified in an Order in Council made under section 78D

(Dog Control Act 1996, section 2).

Downhill

An extreme form of mountain biking involving riding down steep slopes, including over obstacles, drops and sharp turns, at maximum speed.

E *Ecological integrity*

The full potential of indigenous biotic and abiotic factors, and natural processes, functioning in sustainable habitats, ecosystems and landscapes (Conservation General Policy 2005).

Ecosystem

A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and its associated non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Ecosystem services

A wide range of conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems and the species that are part of them help sustain and fulfil life (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Effect

The term effect includes:

- a) any positive or adverse effect; and
- b) any temporary or permanent effect; and
- c) any past, present, or future effect; and
- d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects

regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes:

- e) any potential effect of high probability; and
- f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact

(Conservation Act 1987, section 2 and Resource Management Act 1991, section 3).

Electric power-assisted pedal cycle

A pedal cycle to which is attached one or more auxiliary electric propulsion motors having a combined maximum power output of up to 300 watts.

Emergency (for an aircraft)

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

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

Endemic

A species which is native to, as well as restricted to, a particular natural area (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Eradicate

To remove completely (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Escarpment

A long, steep slope, especially one at the edge of a plateau or separating areas of land at different heights.

F *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, huts, roads, car-parking areas, toilets, picnic areas, signs and interpretation panels, viewing platforms, wharves and boat ramps (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Fish

Includes all species of finfish and shellfish, at any stage of their life history, whether living or dead (Fisheries Act 1996).

Fish and Game Council

Statutory body with functions pertaining to the management, maintenance and enhancement of the sports fish and game resource in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters (Conservation Act 1987, section 26Q(1)).

See also *Game*.

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, section 2).

Four-wheel drive road

A road that can be traversed by a four-wheel drive vehicle capable of handling conditions including grade and side slopes, width, surface material, waterway fords, entry and exit angles to fords and depressions, and seasonal snow and ice, without causing adverse effects to the adjoining areas or the road. The road, through maintenance and managed traffic densities and/or seasonal closures, can be retained at this four-wheel drive standard, and can be shared with other vehicles, including trail bikes and mountain bikes.

See also *Road*.

Free flight model aircraft

See *Aircraft, free flight model*.

Freshwater fish

Includes finfish and shellfish which must at any time in the life history of the species, inhabit fresh water, and includes finfish and shellfish that seasonally migrate into or out of fresh water (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

G *Game* (other than game animal)

Means the wildlife declared to be game specified in the First Schedule to the Wildlife Act 1953. As at the date of the adoption of this Plan, they are all birds, viz: black swan, Canada goose, chukar, grey duck, mallard duck, paradise duck, spoonbill duck, partridge, red-legged partridge, pheasant, pūkeko, Australian quail, Californian quail and Virginian quail (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Game animal (for the purposes of the Game Animal Council Act 2013 only – see also **Wild animal** and **Herd of special interest** and **Overriding considerations**)

- a) means:
 - i any chamois, deer, or tahr;
 - ii any pig that is living in a wild state and is not being herded or handled as a domestic animal or kept within an effective fence or enclosure for farming purposes; and
- b) includes the whole or any part of the carcass of the animal

(Game Animal Council Act 2013, section 4).

Gateway destination

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

General Policy for National Parks

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

Great Walk

A specific category of track (plus the Whanganui River) that provides a multi-day outdoor experience with well-constructed facilities and good information on which a range of concessionaire-provided services may be available, and which are promoted as suitable for less experienced outdoor users seeking the challenge of a multi-day outdoor experience.

Guide dog

See **Disability assist dog**.

H **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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Herd of special interest

A species of game animal in a specified area designated by the Minister of Conservation as a herd of special interest under section 16 of the Game Animal Council Act 2013 (Game Animal Council Act 2013, section 4).

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 contributes to an understanding of New Zealand's history and cultures.

Historic area

An area of land that:

- a) contains an inter-related group of historic places; and
- b) forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand; and
- c) lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand

(Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, section 6).

Historic place

- a) Any of the following that forms a part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and that lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand:
 - i land, including an archaeological site or part of an archaeological site;
 - ii a building or structure (or part of a building or structure);
 - iii any combination of land, buildings or structures, or associated buildings or structures (or parts of buildings, structures, or associated buildings or structures); and
- b) includes anything that is in or fixed to land described in paragraph (a)

(Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, section 6).

Historic resource

Means a historic place within the meaning of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and includes any interest in a historic resource (Conservation Act 1987, section 2).

Hover

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

I

Icon destination

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

Indigenous species

Plants and animals that initially 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. The words 'indigenous' and 'native' have the same meaning in this Plan (based on the General Policy for National Parks 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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

An international, non-governmental organisation of heritage professionals engaged in the conservation of places of cultural heritage value and dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites. ICOMOS international acts as an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee alongside the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) for natural heritage (www.icomos.org.nz, viewed September 2012).

International Council on Monuments and Sites New Zealand Charter, Te Pūmanawa o ICOMOS o Aotearoa hei tiaki i ngā Taonga Whenua Heke Iho o Nehe

A set of guidelines on cultural heritage conservation, produced by ICOMOS New Zealand. The New Zealand Charter is widely used in the New Zealand heritage sector and forms a recognised benchmark for conservation standards and practice. It is used by central government ministries and departments, by local bodies in district plans and heritage management, and by practitioners as guiding principles (www.icomos.org.nz/nzcharters.html, viewed September 2012).

Interpretation

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

Intrinsic value

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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

K *Kaitiaki*

Guardian (General Policy for National Parks 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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Karst

Terrane usually underlain by limestone, in which the topography is chiefly formed by the dissolving of rock and which may be characterised by sinkholes, sinking streams, closed depressions, subterranean drainage and caves.

L *Limited access road*

Limited access roads are sections of state highway usually bordered by residential or commercial properties that can only be accessed from authorised crossing points.

Local treasure destination

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

M *Mahinga kai*

The customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered (based on Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, section 167).

Mana

Prestige, authority (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Mana whenua

Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū or individual in an identified area (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Mātauranga Māori

Māori traditional knowledge (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Mauri

Essential life force, the spiritual power and distinctiveness that enables each thing to exist as itself (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Milestone

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

Mining

- a) means to take, win, or extract, by whatever means:
 - i a mineral existing in its natural state in land; or
 - ii a chemical substance from a mineral existing in its natural state in land; and
- b) includes:
 - i the injection of petroleum into an underground gas storage facility; and
 - ii the extraction of petroleum from an underground gas storage facility; but
- c) does not include prospecting or exploration for a mineral or chemical substance referred to in paragraph (a)

(Crown Minerals Act 1991, section 2).

Motor vehicle (includes motorised vehicle)

A vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power. This includes an over-snow vehicle and a trailer, but does not include:

- a) a vehicle running on rails; or
- b) a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force; or
- c) a trailer running on one wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres; or
- d) a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles; or
- e) a pedestrian-controlled machine; or
- f) a vehicle that the Agency has declared under section 168A is not a motor vehicle; or
- g) a mobility device

(Land Transport Act 1998, section 2).

For the purpose of this Plan, a motor vehicle does not include any electric power-assisted pedal cycles.

Note: any motor vehicle (which includes trail and quad bikes, over-snow vehicles) taken onto public conservation lands must be registered and/or licensed, where it is required to be registered and/or licenced under the Land Transport Act 1998.

Mountain bikes

A colloquial term for a non-powered or non-motorised bicycle that can be used off formed roads.

N *National park lands and waters*

All land included in a national park where land may include the foreshore, and the bed of the stream, river, tarn or lake and other permanent water bodies, such as peat bogs, wetlands and tidal waters that flow through that area of a national park within the coastal marine area.

It is a matter of legal fact in the case of each national park whether or not 'park lands' include foreshore and sea bed areas; not all foreshores and sea beds surrounded by or adjoining a national park will have the status of national park (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Native

Indigenous (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Natural

Existing in or produced by nature (General Policy for National Parks 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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Natural quiet

Natural ambient conditions in a natural area; the sounds of nature (General Policy for National Parks 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 (Conservation Act 1987, section 2).

Natural state

Unmodified by human activity or introduced plants or animals (General Policy for National Parks 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 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Ngāi Tahu

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

Ngā taonga tūturu

Means two or more taonga tūturu.

Ngāti Waewae

Hapū (sub-tribe) of the iwi Ngāi Tahu.

O***Open access caves***

Caves not specifically identified as restricted or partially restricted access caves.

Outcome

A goal or end result of a conservation action or series of actions (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Overriding considerations (for the purposes of the Game Animal Council Act 2013)

- a) the welfare and management of public conservation land and resources generally:
- b) any statement of general policy that is made, or has effect as if it were made, under:
 - i section 17B of the Conservation Act 1987
 - ii section 44 of the National Parks Act 1980
 - iii section 15A of the Reserves Act 1977
 - iv section 14C of the Wildlife Act 1953
- c) any conservation management strategy made under section 17D of the Conservation Act 1987:
- d) any conservation management plan made under:
 - i section 17E of the Conservation Act 1987
 - ii section 40B of the Reserves Act 1977
- e) any management plan made under:
 - i section 47 of the National Parks Act 1980
 - ii section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977
- f) Any wild animal control plan made under section 5 of the Wild Animal Control Act 1977:
- g) Any pest management strategy, pest management plan, pathway management plan or operational plan made under the Biosecurity Act 1993

(Game Animal Council Act 2013, section 4).

P***Papatipu Rūnanga***

Means the Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui referred to in Section 9 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

Participation

The contribution of effort, information and ideas towards the discharge and attainment of the Department's work (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Partnerships

The relationship between individuals or groups that is characterised by mutual cooperation and responsibility for the achievement of a specific goal (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

People and organisations

An inclusive phrase used to refer to all individuals, clubs, companies, councils and other organisations and groups both public and private, with an interest in the policies and actions undertaken by the Department in relation to species and public conservation lands and waters (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Personal mobility device

A device designed to transport one person is propelled by hand or a propulsion system with a maximum speed of 15 km per hour, and is ridden by a disabled person (General Policy for National Parks 2005). For the purposes of this Plan, this does not include power-assisted cycles.

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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Place

An area identified in this 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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005). For the purposes of this Plan, the Places are Nīkau, Tī Kōuka, Mānuka and Horoeka.

Polje (pronounced 'poll-yer')

An extensive depression having a flat-floor and steep walls but no outflowing surface stream and found in a region having karst topography.

Pounamu

Means:

- a) bowenite:
- b) nephrite, including semi-nephrite:
- c) serpentine, including that occurring in its natural condition in the land described in the Schedule of the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997.

Power-assisted cycle

A power-assisted cycle is a pedal cycle that has an electric motor of up to 300 watts.

See also ***Electric power-assisted pedal cycle***.

Precautionary approach

Taking a cautious approach to conservation management decisions when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate.

Preservation

In relation to a resource, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of its intrinsic values (Conservation Act 1987, section 2).

Priority ecosystem unit

An ecosystem identified through the Department's natural heritage prioritising processes as being one of the most effective places to work to ensure that a nationally representative range of ecosystems is protected to a healthy functioning state.

Protected areas

Terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas that are protected primarily for the purposes contained in the conservation legislation, including the conservation of natural resources and historical and cultural heritage, using a range of legal mechanisms that provide long-term security of tenure, status or land use purpose, either privately or publicly owned (based on 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

(Conservation Act 1987, section 2).

Public accommodation

Place to live or lodge that is open to or shared by all people (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Public conservation lands and waters

Lands and water areas administered by the Department of Conservation for their respective legislative purpose, including the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources of those areas covered by this Plan.

R ***Recreational freshwater fisheries***

Any freshwater fishery where the fishing of sports fish and indigenous freshwater fish is lawfully carried out for recreational purposes (Conservation General Policy 2005).

Regulations

A Regulation made by the Governor-General, by Order in Council, under the relevant section of the conservation legislation.

Rahui

A restriction or control of specified activities put in place by the tangata whenua as kaitiaki to manage an area in accordance with tikanga.

Rangatiratanga

Chieftainship, the exercise of tribal authority.

Related facilities

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

Remotely piloted aircraft

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

Restoration

The active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms and landscapes 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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Road

Means:

- a) a road that is formed and maintained for vehicle use by the public;
- b) a route that is marked by the Department for vehicle use by the public or identified in a conservation management strategy or conservation management plan for use by vehicles generally or for a particular type of vehicle (for example a bicycle) or as a vehicle parking area (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

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

See also *Four-wheel drive road*.

Rohe

Geographical territory of an iwi or hapū (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

S **Site**

A defined area within a wider place (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Species

A group of organisms that has evolved distinct common inheritable features and occupies a particular geographical range, and which is capable of interbreeding freely, but not with members of other species (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Statement of Intent (SOI)

A document that sets out a rolling 4-year direction for the Department. Its primary purpose is to enable Ministers, select committees and the central and audit agencies that support them to assess the Department's performance.

Structure

Any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft (Resource Management Act 1991, section 2).

T *Takiwā*

Place or territory used by or associated with an iwi, hapū or whānau (Conservation General Policy 2005).

Tangata whenua

Iwi or hapū that has customary authority in a place (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Taonga

Valued resources or prized possessions held 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 (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Taonga species

Species of birds, plants, mammals and fish described in Schedule 97 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and found within the Ngāi Tahu claim area.

Taonga tūturu

Defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 and means an object that -

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

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

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

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae

Representative body of a Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga.

Threatened (species)

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

Tikanga

Customary values and practices related to specific iwi and hapū (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Truncated spur

A truncated spur is a spur that descends towards a valley floor or coastline from a higher elevation that ends in an inverted-V face. They are produced by the erosion truncation of the spur by the action of streams, waves, or glaciers.

U *Utilities*

Includes but not limited to these facilities based over or under the ground: structures and infrastructure for telecommunications; energy generation and transmission; sewerage; water supply and flood control; oil and gas; roads and airstrips; hydrological and weather stations (based on General Policy for National Parks 2005).

V *Vehicle*

- a) means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks or revolving runners on which it moves or is moved; and
- b) includes a hovercraft, a skateboard, in-line skates and roller skates; but does not include:
 - i A perambulator or pushchair:
 - ii A shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power:
 - iii A wheelbarrow or hand-trolley:
 - iv A pedestrian-controlled lawnmower:
 - v A pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power:
 - vi An article of furniture:
 - vii A wheelchair not propelled by mechanical power:
 - viii Any other contrivance specified by the rules not to be a vehicle for the purposes of this definition:
 - ix Any rail vehicle

(based on Land Transport Act 1998, section 2).

Note: any motor vehicle (which includes trail and quad bikes and over-snow vehicles) taken onto public conservation land must be registered and/or licensed where it is required to be registered and/or licensed under the Land Transport Act 1998.

Visitor

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

W *Wāhi tapu*

A place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, section 6).

Wetlands

Permanent or intermittently wet areas, shallow water or land-water margins. They include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers and lake margins (General Policy for National Parks 2005).

Wild animal

Has the meaning set out in the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and includes: deer, tahr, wild goats, wild pigs and chamois. It does not include an animal that is part of a herd designated to be a herd of special interest under section 16 of the Game Animal Council Act 2013 (Wild Animal Control Act 1977, section 2).

See also **Game Animal**.

Wildlife

Any animal (as defined as in the Wildlife Act 1953) that is living in a wild state; and includes any such animal or egg or offspring of any such animal held or hatched or born in captivity, whether pursuant to an authority granted under the Wildlife Act 1953 or otherwise; but does not include wild animals subject to the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (Wildlife Act 1953, section 2).

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Appendix 1

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 – relating to Paparoa National Park

Protocols on the Department of Conservation's interaction with Ngāi Tahu on specified issues (Clause 12.12, Deed of Settlement, 1997).

Notification of the issue of Protocols

Under Section 282 (4) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 the Minister of Conservation hereby notifies that she has issued Protocols on behalf of the Crown regarding the Department of Conservation's interaction with Ngāi Tahu on specified issues, and that the Protocols as set out in the Schedule hereto were issued on 22 October 1998.

Schedule

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of the Conservation Act 1987 is to manage natural and historic resources under that Act and the Acts in the First Schedule of the Conservation Act. Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires that the Act be so interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 1.2 The Director-General has certain management responsibilities in terms of legislation and can only delegate or share responsibility for decisions s/he makes within the limits of his/her legislation. However, in making such decisions, the Director-General will provide Te Rūnanga the opportunity for input, consistent with section 4, in its policy, planning and decision-making processes on the matters set out in these Protocols.
- 1.3 These Protocols apply across the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā, which spans five conservancies, and the Southern and Central Regional Offices of the Department.
- 1.4 Both the Department and Te Rūnanga are seeking a relationship consistent with the Treaty principle of partnership that achieves, over time, the conservation policies, actions and outcomes sought by both Te Rūnanga and the Department, as set out in this document.

2 Purpose of Protocols

- 2.1 These Protocols are issued pursuant to section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and clause 12.12 of the 1997 Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Ngāi Tahu, which specifies the following:

2.1.1 Definitions

Protocol means a statement in writing, issued by the Crown through the Minister of Conservation to Te Rūnanga, which sets out:

- a) how the Department of Conservation will exercise its functions, powers, and duties in relation to specified matters within the Ngāi Tahu Claim Area; and
- b) how the Department of Conservation will, on a continuing basis, interact with Te Rūnanga and provide for Te Rūnanga's input into its decision-making process.

2.1.2 **Authority to issue, amend or cancel Protocols**

Pursuant to section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Minister of Conservation may, from time to time issue, amend, and cancel Protocols.

2.1.3 **Issue of Protocols**

On the Settlement Date (as defined in section 8 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) the Crown has agreed through the Minister of Conservation to issue Protocols in this form on the following matters:

- a) cultural materials;
- b) freshwater fisheries;
- c) culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu;
- d) historic resources;
- e) Resource Management Act 1991 involvement; and
- f) visitor and public information.

2.1.4 **Protocols subject to Crown obligations**

Pursuant to section 283 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Protocols are issued and amended, subject to, and without restriction upon:

- a) the obligations of the Minister of Conservation and the Department of Conservation to discharge their respective functions, powers, and duties in accordance with existing law and Government policy from time to time; and
- b) the Crown's powers to amend policy, and introduce legislation amending existing law.

This clause is not intended to indicate, and should not be interpreted as indicating, any agreement by Te Rūnanga to any amendment to policy which would adversely affect the redress provided by the Crown pursuant to the Settlement Deed or the ability of either party to fulfil its obligations expressed in the Settlement Deed.

2.1.5 **Noting of Protocols on conservation management strategies**

Pursuant to section 284 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

- a) The existence of Protocols, once issued, and as amended from time to time, including a definition of Protocols as set out in section 281 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and a summary of the terms of issue of Protocols, must be noted in conservation management strategies, conservation management plans and national park management plans affecting the Ngāi Tahu Claim Area; and
- b) Noting of Protocols pursuant to section 284(1) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 is for the purpose of public notice only and is not an amendment to the relevant strategies or plans for the purposes of section 17I of the Conservation Act 1987 or section 46 of the National Parks Act 1980.

2.1.6 **Enforceability of Protocols**

Pursuant to section 285 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

- a) The Minister of Conservation must comply with a Protocol as long as it remains in force;

- b) If the Minister of Conservation fails unreasonably to comply with a Protocol, Te Rūnanga may, subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950, enforce the Protocol by way of public law action against the Minister of Conservation;
- c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), damages are not available as a remedy for a failure to comply with a Protocol; and
- d) This clause does not apply to any guidelines which are developed pursuant to a Protocol.

2.1.7 **Limitation of Rights**

Pursuant to section 286 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, except as expressly provided in the Deed of Settlement, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, or in a Protocol, a Protocol does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, land held, managed, or administered under the Conservation Act 1987 or a statute listed in the First Schedule of that Act.

3 Implementation and communication

- 3.1 The Department will seek to establish and maintain communication with Te Rūnanga and its Papatipu Rūnanga on a continuing basis by:
 - a) maintaining at the conservancy level, with the assistance of Te Rūnanga, information provided on Papatipu Rūnanga, their office holders and addresses; and
 - b) providing reasonable opportunities for Te Rūnanga and Papatipu Rūnanga to meet with Department managers and staff.
- 3.2 The Protocols provide for ongoing implementation of a range of matters, as well as Specific Projects which will require resourcing. It is not intended that all of the Specific Projects listed in these Protocols will be implemented in any one year. Implementation will be over time. Where these Protocols refer to Specific Projects that require resourcing, their implementation will be subject to provision being made in the relevant conservancy business plan. The process for the Department implementing any particular Specific Project in a business year will be as follows:
 - a) The Department will meet with Te Rūnanga in each conservancy and at Regional level annually to identify priorities for undertaking Specific Projects as listed in these protocols for the upcoming business year;
 - b) The identified priorities will be taken forward by the Department into its business planning process at the conservancy and regional levels and considered along with other priorities;
 - c) The decision on whether any Specific Projects will be funded in any business year will be made by the Conservator and the Regional General Manager;
 - d) The Department will advise Te Rūnanga of the outcome of this process; and
 - e) Te Rūnanga and the Department will then meet again, if required, to finalise a work plan for implementation of the Specific Projects in that business year, in accordance with the resources which have been allocated in the business plan. The Department will apply the allocated resources to give effect to that work plan, subject to unforeseen management requirements which may arise from time to time, such as emergencies, adverse weather, staff shortages or reallocation of resources directed by the Minister.

3.3 The Department will:

- a) Meet with Te Rūnanga to review implementation of these Protocols and to deal with the matters in clause 3.2; four times per annum, unless otherwise agreed, in each conservancy, twice per annum at regional level, and at least once per annum at Chief Executive level;
- b) As far as reasonably practicable, train relevant staff on these Protocols and provide ongoing training as required; and
- c) As far as reasonably practicable, brief Conservation Board and NZCA members on these Protocols and the Ngāi Tahu Settlement, and provide ongoing information as required.

4 Cultural materials

4.1 For the purpose of these Protocols, cultural materials are defined as:

- (i) plants, plant materials; and
- (ii) materials derived from animals, marine mammals or birds,

to the extent to which the Department holds and is responsible for them, and which are important to Ngāi Tahu in maintaining their culture.

4.2 Current legislation means that generally some form of concession or permit is required for any gathering of cultural materials.

4.3 The Department will:

- a) Have particular regard to Te Rūnanga's cultural use policy (Kawa Hua Taiao) as it relates to the Department's activities, and other relevant Te Rūnanga statements of policy produced from time to time.
- b) Consider requests from members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui for the customary use of cultural materials in accordance with the appropriate legislation.
- c) Agree, where reasonably practicable, for Ngāi Tahu to have access to cultural materials which become available as a result of Departmental operations such as track maintenance or clearance or culling of species.
- d) Consult with Te Rūnanga in circumstances where there are competing requests from non-Ngāi Tahu persons or entities for the use of cultural materials, for example for scientific research purposes, to see if the cultural and scientific or other needs can be reconciled before the Department makes a decision in respect of those requests.

4.4 Specific projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga to:

- a) Develop and implement guidelines for each conservancy within the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā that help define levels of customary use of cultural materials, and set conditions, after consideration of tikanga, to be met for gathering;
- b) Identify local sources of plants and provide advice to Te Rūnanga with respect to the establishment by Te Rūnanga of cultivation sites; and
- c) Establish Departmental cultural materials banks for cultural materials which have come into the Department's possession, and guidelines for their use.

5 Freshwater fisheries

- 5.1 The Department has a statutory role in advocating the conservation of aquatic life and freshwater fisheries generally. Its advocacy for freshwater biota, aquatic habitats and fish passage in all areas is primarily taken via statutory planning processes provided by the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 5.2 Section 48B of the Conservation Act 1987 (inserted by section 305 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) provides the power to promulgate regulations providing for customary Māori fishing rights with respect to freshwater fisheries within South Island Fisheries Waters. Pursuant to clause 12.14.11(e) of the Deed of Settlement such regulations are to be promulgated as soon as practicable, and in any event no later than two years after Settlement Date. Besides generally consulting with Te Rūnanga and providing for its participation in the conservation and management of customary freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats, the Department will consult with, and have particular regard to the advice of, Te Rūnanga in its capacity as an Advisory Committee appointed under section 56 of the Conservation Act in all matters concerning the management and conservation by the Department of Conservation of Taonga Fish Species (as defined in section 297 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) within the Ngāi Tahu Claim Area. This obligation does not derogate from the obligations of the Department under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1998 to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 5.3 **Advisory Committee**
- The Department will, in relation to the Taonga Fish Species and as far as reasonably practicable, provide the Advisory Committee with all relevant information to enable it to give informed advice, and will meet with the Advisory Committee at conservancy level as necessary to give effect to the Deed of Settlement and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
- 5.4 **Customary freshwater fisheries regulations**
- The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to:
- a) Provide for Te Rūnanga participation in the development and promulgation of customary freshwater fishing regulations by:
 - (i) Establishing a joint working group;
 - (ii) Setting terms of reference for that working group;
 - (iii) Setting timelines for progress; and
 - (iv) Providing information to Te Rūnanga in a timely manner and allowing Te Rūnanga an opportunity to comment.
- 5.5 **Specific projects**
- The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga to:
- a) Develop and implement guidelines for the Department with respect to the promotion of compliance with customary freshwater fisheries regulations;
 - b) Develop and implement guidelines for the Department with respect to monitoring the efficacy of the customary freshwater fisheries regulations at regular intervals; and
 - c) Develop and implement guidelines for the Department with respect to sharing accumulated management information and research data on customary freshwater fisheries with Te Rūnanga.

5.6 Other matters

The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to provide for active participation by Te Rūnanga in the conservation, management and research of customary freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats by:

- a) Seeking to identify areas for cooperation in advocacy, consistent with clause 9, focusing on fish passage, minimum flows, protection of riparian vegetation and habitats, water quality improvement and in the restoration, rehabilitation or enhancement of customary freshwater fisheries and their freshwater habitats; and
- b) Consulting with Te Rūnanga in developing or contributing to research programmes that aim to improve the understanding of the biology of customary freshwater fisheries and their environmental and habitat requirements. The Department confirms that it regards Te Rūnanga as a possible science provider or collaborator for research projects funded or promoted by the Department in the same manner as other potential providers or collaborators.

5.7 Specific projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga to:

- a) Conduct research to establish and address ecosystem threats to specified customary freshwater fisheries including barriers to migration, habitat loss and exotic species interaction;
- b) Contribute to the resolution of eel management issues, in particular, the administration of the fish passage regulations in the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations, the promotion of the installation of effective fish passes where necessary and monitoring of their effects, by participating in discussions with Te Rūnanga and Te Waka a Māui me ona Toka Mahi Tuna; and
- c) Identify the need for, and where necessary prepare, management plans for freshwater fisheries management.

6 Culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu

6.1 As part of an integrated management regime, or because a species population has risen to become an ecological pest, it may from time to time be necessary for the Department to carry out a cull of a protected species under the Wildlife Act 1953. The Department recognises that Te Rūnanga is interested in such operations in the following ways:

- a) the carrying out of such a cull where the species to be culled is causing or is likely to cause ecological damage to species or habitats of particular significance to Ngāi Tahu;
- b) the methods to be used in such culls; and
- c) cultural materials arising from the cull.

6.2 The Department will:

- a) Have regard to any requests initiated by Te Rūnanga for the carrying out of culling operations;
- b) Consult with, and have particular regard to the views of, Te Rūnanga before deciding to carry out a cull of protected species on land administered by the Department, in respect of the reasons for the cull and the method proposed to be used; and
- c) In situations where either a Fish and Game Council or a Regional Council intend to carry out a cull of protected species or game bird and the Department has a statutory role in the process, request the relevant body to consult with Te Rūnanga before carrying out any such cull.

7 Historic resources

- 7.1 The Minister acknowledges the importance to Ngāi Tahu of their wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to them. Liaison with Te Rūnanga is important in the management of those places containing sites of historic and cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu, including places of settlement, horticulture, natural resource harvesting, warfare, communication, and places of cultural and spiritual connection.
- 7.2 The Department notes that non-disclosure of locations of places known to Ngāi Tahu is a practice used by Ngāi Tahu to preserve the sanctity of a place. Respecting the principle of confidentiality brings management difficulties of a particular kind. Where information is not available, management practices which (unintentionally) contravene the cultural value associated with a specific site, may be put in place. Where reasonably practicable, the Department will respect the principle of confidentiality that applies to wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu. The primary responsibility for identifying and assessing Ngāi Tahu heritage values rests with Te Rūnanga.
- 7.3 The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to:
- a) Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that Ngāi Tahu values attaching to identified wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu managed by the Department are respected by the Department, for example, by the Department giving consideration to impacts from visitor numbers, facilities and services;
 - b) Manage, as far as reasonably practicable, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu according to the standards of conservation practice outlined in the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 1993;
 - c) Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that when issuing concessions giving authority for other parties to manage land administered by the Department, those parties manage the land according to the standards of conservation practice outlined in the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 1993;
 - d) Have particular regard to relevant Te Rūnanga policies, including those relating to Koiwi Tangata (unidentified human remains) and Archaeological and Rock Art Sites;
 - e) Ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that it uses Ngāi Tahu's cultural information only with the consent of Te Rūnanga; and
 - f) When issuing concessions to carry out activities on the land administered by the Department, request that the concessionaire consult with Te Rūnanga before using Ngāi Tahu's cultural information.

7.4 Specific projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to:

- a) Develop and implement guidelines for the identification, inventory and management by the Department of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu that take into consideration the traditional uses and practices of Ngāi Tahu and are, where reasonably practicable, consistent with Ngāi Tahu tikanga;
- b) Identify and actively protect specified wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga or other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu on land administered by the Department;
- c) Develop and implement guidelines for the active protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu;

- d) Identify cooperative projects covering a range of options for the protection and management of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to Ngāi Tahu;
- e) Develop and implement guidelines relating to the use of Ngāi Tahu's knowledge of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance of Ngāi Tahu, including the use of this information by the Department; and
- f) Consult with and seek participation from Te Rūnanga with respect to research, survey or inventory projects that relate specifically to wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance to them.

8 Visitor and public information

- 8.1 In providing public information and interpretation services and facilities for visitors on the land it manages, the Department recognises the importance to Ngāi Tahu of their cultural, spiritual, traditional and historic values.
- 8.2 The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to encourage respect for Ngāi Tahu values by:
- a) As far as reasonably practicable, seeking to raise public awareness of positive conservation partnerships developed between Te Rūnanga, the Department and other stakeholders, for example, by way of publications, presentations and seminars;
 - b) Consulting on the provision of interpretation and visitor facilities (if any) at wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic or cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu;
 - c) Ensuring, as far as reasonably practicable, that Department information on new panels, signs, and visitor publications includes Te Rūnanga perspectives and references to the significance of the sites to Ngāi Tahu, where appropriate, including the use of traditional Ngāi Tahu place names; and
 - d) Encouraging Te Rūnanga participation in the Department's volunteer and conservation events programmes.

8.3 Specific projects

The Department will, subject to clause 3.2, work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to:

- a) Develop and implement guidelines on the provision of information and interpretation facilities and services for visitors, so as to identify and consider issues of concern to Te Rūnanga;
- b) Consider possibilities for Te Rūnanga to contribute to visitor appreciation of the cultural value of sites of cultural and historic significance to Ngāi Tahu managed by the Department; and
- c) Provide information to education providers, including kohanga reo and kura kaupapa Māori, for the development of educational resources on conservation issues and associated Ngāi Tahu values.

9 Resource Management Act

- 9.1 Te Rūnanga and the Department both have concerns with the effects of activities controlled and managed under the Resource Management Act. These include effects on:
- a) wetlands;
 - b) riparian management;
 - c) effects on freshwater fish habitat;
 - d) water quality management;
 - e) protection of historic resources; and
 - f) protection of indigenous vegetation and habitats.
- 9.2 From time to time, Te Rūnanga and the Department will seek to identify further issues of mutual interest for discussion. It is recognised that their concerns in relation to any particular resource management issue may diverge and that each of them will continue to make separate submissions.
- 9.3 The Department will work with Te Rūnanga at Regional and conservancy levels to discuss the general approach that will be taken by each of Te Rūnanga and the Department in respect of advocacy under the Resource Management Act, and seek to identify their respective priorities and issues of mutual concern.
- 9.4 The Department will:
- a) Have regard to the priorities and issues of mutual concern identified in clause 9.3(a) in making decisions in respect of advocacy under the Resource Management Act.
 - b) Make non-confidential resource information available to Te Rūnanga to assist in improving the effectiveness of Resource Management Act advocacy work at the Papatipu Rūnanga level.

10 Amendment and review provisions from the Deed

10.1 Amendment and Cancellation of Protocols

Pursuant to section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998:

- a) Protocols may be amended or cancelled by the Minister of Conservation, from time to time at the initiative of either the Crown or Te Rūnanga;
- b) The Minister of Conservation may amend or cancel Protocols only after consulting Te Rūnanga and having regard to its views; and
- c) As soon as reasonably practicable after the amendment, or cancellation of a Protocol, the Minister of Conservation must notify such amendment, or cancellation in the Gazette.

Dated at Wellington this 26 day of July 2001

MATT ROBSON, for SANDRA LEE, Minister of Conservation.

(NZ Gazette 2001, page 2171)

Appendix 2

Prescriptions for managing visitor management zones in Paparoa National Park

Setting	Urban	Rural	Frontcountry	Backcountry: accessible and walk-in	Remote
General description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas inside or on the periphery of urban areas • Typically includes a historic or cultural site 	Remnant native forest, wetlands, marine reserves and historic or cultural sites in areas dominated by farmland and plantation forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the majority of visits occur; typically small areas, scattered within or on the periphery of large relatively natural areas • Includes the vicinity of main 'scenic' roads passing through public conservation lands • Often focused on a particular attraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale natural settings generally accessed first through frontcountry • Includes popular walks and tramps set within large-scale natural settings and/or that access other settings 	<p>Catchments beyond the backcountry zone, forming the wild lands in the interior of large protected areas, with basic low-use tracks, marked routes and huts</p>
Accessibility	Enabled for people of most ages and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically via, sealed and unsealed roads, and in some cases by boat • Enabled for people of most ages or abilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readily accessible areas, usually via sealed roads, or scheduled ferry or air services • Mostly by car, but also tour buses and guided parties to some sites • Enabled for people of most ages and abilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will have travelled some distance to reach these settings • Backcountry accessible focuses on unsealed roads, four-wheel drive roads, navigable waters and aircraft landing sites • Motorised ground access generally restricted to roads and designated routes • Backcountry walk-in is focused beyond the influence of motorised access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically 5 or more hours travel on foot from frontcountry • Access supported by air or water craft in some areas
Predominant visitor groups	Short-stop travellers and day visitors	Short-stop travellers, day visitors and over-nighters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly short-stop travellers, day visitors and over-nighters • Other visitors in transition to backcountry and remote settings 	Predominantly 'backcountry comfort seekers' and 'backcountry adventurers'	'Backcountry adventurers' and 'remoteness seekers'
Predominant destination categories	Icon, Gateway and Local Treasure	Icon, Gateway and Local Treasure		Predominately Icon, Gateway and Local Treasure	Predominately Backcountry

Setting	Urban	Rural	Frontcountry	Backcountry: accessible and walk-in	Remote
Facility setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-standard footpaths, cycleways and modified landscapes High degree of control via information and direction signs, and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short walks, campsites and picnic areas, for a range of ages and abilities High degree of control via information and direction signs, and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good-quality facilities, services and easy access Sometimes the origin for tramping tracks and routes, with signs and information to make this transition clear High degree of control via information and direction signs, and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of facility standards, including any designated vehicle routes, and popular walks and tramping tracks Evidence of control limited to essential directional signs and barriers on Great Walks, and where there are significant hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic huts, bridges, low-use tracks and marked routes Evidence of control is limited to essential signs
Desired visitor experience and interactions	Varying, from activities with large groups, time with small time away from other groups and, in some cases, solitude				
Preferred maximum party size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is socially appropriate Conforming concessions schedule - 15 people including guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 people including guides Conforming concessions schedule - 15 people including guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 people including guides 50 people including guides for periodic tour parties Conforming concessions schedule - 15 people including guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 people including guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 people including guides
Typical visitor interaction levels	What is socially appropriate	20 or less people seen per hour	30 or less people seen per visit duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 or less people seen per day for 'backcountry adventurer' tracks 40 or less people seen per day for 'backcountry comfort seeker' tracks 	One other party seen per day
Concessions operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concessionaire activity may be permitted in all these visitor management zones, subject to conditions to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including compliance with criteria within this table; the outcomes and policies for Te Wao Nui and Ngā Tamariki a Tāne apply Concessionaire client activities should not be advantaged or disadvantaged compared with those for non-concessionaire visitors, unless there is a specified reason for different management; the outcomes and policies for Ngā Tamariki a Tāne apply 				
Preferred Concessions effects management	Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects			Avoid adverse effects	
Aircraft management	Aircraft access for visitor use purpose should not be approved other than in accordance with the Aircraft policies in Te Wao Nui and the outcomes and policies in Ngā Tamariki a Tāne				

Appendix 3:

Taonga species in Paparoa National Park

Birds and fish

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Kāhu	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Kākā	South Island kākā	<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>
Kākāriki	New Zealand parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus</i> spp
Kakaruai	South Island robin	<i>Petroica australis australis</i>
Kārearea	New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>
Karoro	Black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Kea	Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>
Kōau	Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
	Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>
	Little shag	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris</i>
Koekoeā	Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>
Kōparapara or Korimako	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>
Kororā	Little penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Kōtare	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kōtuku	White heron	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Kōwhiowhio	Blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
Kūaka	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Kūkupa/Kererū	New Zealand wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
Kuruwhengu/Kuruwhengi	New Zealand shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
Miromiro	South Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala macrocephala</i>
Mohua	Yellowhead	<i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>
Pākura/Pūkeko	Swamp hen/Pūkeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Pārera	Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Pīhoihoi	New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Pīpīwharau	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Piripiripōhatu	Torrentfish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>
Pīwakawaka	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>
Poaka	Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pūtakitaki	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Riroriro	Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
Roroa	Great spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx haastii</i>
Ruru koukou	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Tara	Terns	<i>Sterna</i> spp
Tītī	Westland petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>
Tītītipounamu	South Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris chloris</i>
Tūi	Tūi	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>
Weka	Western weka	<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i>

Plants

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Akatorotoro	White rātā	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>
Aruhe	Fernroot (bracken)	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var <i>esculentum</i>
Harakeke	Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Horoeka	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
Houhi	Mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria lyalli</i> and <i>H. glabrata</i>
Kahikatea	Kahikatea/White pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Kāmahi	Kāmahi	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>
Kānuka	Kānuka	<i>Kunzea robusta</i>
Kāpuka	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Karaeopirita	Supplejack	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>
Karaka	New Zealand laurel/Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i>
Karamū	Coprosma	<i>Coprosma robusta</i> , <i>Coprosma lucida</i> , <i>Coprosma foetidissima</i>
Kātote	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>
Kiekie	Kiekie	<i>Freycinetia banksii</i>
Kōhia	NZ Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>
Korokio	Korokio Wire-netting bush	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
Koromiko/Kōkōmuka	Koromiko	<i>Veronica salicifolia</i>
Kōtukutuku	Tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Kōwhai Kōhai	Kōwhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
Mamaku	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
Mānaia	Sedge	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>
Mānuka Kahikātoa	Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Māpou	Red matipo	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Mataī	Mataī/Black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Miro	Miro/Brown pine	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>
Ngāio	Ngāio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Nīkau	New Zealand palm	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>
Pānako	Shore spleenwort	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>
Pātōtara	Dwarf mingimingi	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
Pīngao	Pīngao	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>
Pōkākā	Pōkākā	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>
Ponga/Poka	Silver fern	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
Rātā	Southern rātā	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>
Raupō	Bulrush	<i>Typha orientalis</i>
Rautāwhiri/Kōhūhū	Black matipo/Māpou	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Rimu	Rimu/Red pine	<i>Dacrydium cypressinum</i>
Taramea	Speargrass, spaniard	<i>Aciphylla</i> spp
Tarata	Lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>
Tawhai	Beech	Formerly <i>Nothofagus</i> spp, now <i>Lophozonia</i> or <i>Fuscospora</i>
Tētēaweka	Muttonbird scrub	<i>Olearia avicenniifolia</i>

Plants continued

Tī rākau/Tī Kōuka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Tīkumu	Mountain daisy	<i>Celmisia spectabilis</i> and <i>C. semicordata</i>
Toatoa	Mountain Toatoa, Celery pine	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>
Toetoe	Toetoe	<i>Austroderia richardii</i>
Tōtara	Hall's Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus laetus</i>
Tōtara	Westland Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus acutifolius</i>
Tōtara	Snow Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus nivalis</i>
Tutu	Tutu	<i>Coriaria</i> spp
Wharariki	Mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Whīnau	Hīnau	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>
Wī	Silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i>
Wīwī	Rushes	Several indigenous <i>Juncus</i> spp, including <i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp <i>australiensis</i>

Appendix 4:

Ecosystem units in and adjoining Paparoa National Park

This list of ecosystem units in Paparoa National Park has been identified from the Department's national list of around 1000 ecosystem units, which represent the full range of New Zealand's terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. See also section 2.1 Natural values and the Department's website www.doc.govt.nz.

A full range of New Zealand's ecosystems is conserved to a healthy functioning state.		
Name of ecosystem unit	Description	Predominant ecosystem and habitat types included within the ecosystem
Dolomite Point	The best and most accessible example of the limestone hills west of the syncline, dropping steeply into the sea forming spectacular cliffs.	Coastal and inland cliffs - broadleaved coastal forest and shrubs containing characteristic shore plants, such as the New Zealand shore spurge waiu-atua, <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> . On the edge of the cliffs are examples of the originally uncommon vegetation association of coastal turfs. This association of diminutive ground hugging native plants survive on the most exposed headlands subjected to persistent salt-laden winds and include one of the endangered coastal cresses <i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> .
Pakiroa Flats	The flats are composed of prograded sandplains with an increasingly aged dune ridge and hollow system which stretches from the stony Pakiroa Beach ridge to the base of the Paparoa Ranges.	Behind the cobbled beach the associated dune systems support the largest remaining coastal wetland in the Buller region which is fringed by untouched lowland podocarp forest with the charismatic northern rata emergent over a canopy of totara, rimu and kahikatea.
Tiropahi pakihi	This valley system supports extensive pakihi vegetation on the podsolised and infertile soils. These short stature vegetation associations dominated by native rushes and peat-forming species such as sphagnum moss and wire rush are home to the shy fernbird and the increasingly rare Westland mudfish.	Among the dominant rush and carex species are sun-loving orchids and the carnivorous native sundews. The pakihi transition into forests of beech and stunted podocarps which support high numbers of native robins and many other species of forest birds.
Saxton/Otututu Ecological Area	This is mountainous country of ancient gneiss, which consists of several long steep-sided glaciated valleys ending at a belt of glacial outwash terraces.	The sequences of forests from valley floor to alpine ridge include virgin silver beech forests, mountain beech and pink pine. These forest sequences support large and diverse bird populations, including high numbers of roroa/great spotted kiwi in the alpine zones.
Paparoa	Extensive and complex forests on gneiss and tertiary sediments; varying mixes of conifer, broadleaved and beech, with the first two dominant in the west, but increasing beech dominance with progression to higher elevations.	The lower altitude forests are composed of broadleaved species, and beech forest of abundant hard beech and rimu with occasional miro and Hall's totara. The higher altitude forests are dominated by silver beech forests with celery pines, tree fuchsia in the riparian strips and other high light environments and the tree daisies of the <i>Olearia</i> genus. In the subalpine, the low forest and scrub contain a range of species of <i>Olearia</i> , <i>Brachyglottis</i> , <i>Pseudopanax</i> , <i>Dracophyllum</i> , <i>Hebe</i> , <i>Coprosma</i> , <i>Hoheria</i> , montane podocarp trees and mānuka. The alpine areas are highly diverse grasslands dominated by the charismatic snow tussocks set within a mosaic of small herbs and highly diverse moss flora.
Punakaiki	Celebrates the limestone cliffs and to the east the syncline containing Tertiary sediments. The syncline supports a major karst plateau and self-draining basin in the bed of the syncline.	The immense and intact podocarp forest supports good numbers of forest birds including roroa/great spotted kiwi, kākā, ruru koukou/morepork and kereru/New Zealand wood pigeon; the ancient rimu and massive northern rata providing them nectar in summer and fruit in autumn and winter. The native and most southerly palm in the world, Nikau, lines the coastal highway and provides the tropical feel of this dense and luxurious coastal forest.
Fletcher Creek/Te Wharau	One of the best examples of the little dissected glacial outwash aggregation terraces in the eastern Paparoa.	These infertile gleyed and peaty soils on the terraces support intact and diverse pakihi vegetation which provides territory for good populations of the mātātā/South Island fernbird and kakaruai/robin.

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