

Te Mahere Whakahaere o Te Kōpū o Waitaiki
WAITAIKI HISTORIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN



**THE MAWHERA
INCORPORATION**

Whakaahua Mātua / Cover Photograph:
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Mihi Whakatūwhera

Opening Acknowledgements

**Ka haruru te moana
Ka papaki ngā tai
Ka pari ka timu e
Ka riro koutou i te awa o Poutini
Auē Poutini!**

**Me he īnaka whakaeke ana ki ngā
Wai tūāhuru o Waitaiki e
Auē Waitaiki!**

**Ko koutou ēnā e aku mātua tūpuna
Ka riro koutou i te ai ki Paerau
Ka tae atu ngā waikaukau o Tumuaki
Haere ka ngaro koutou i te ao mārama**

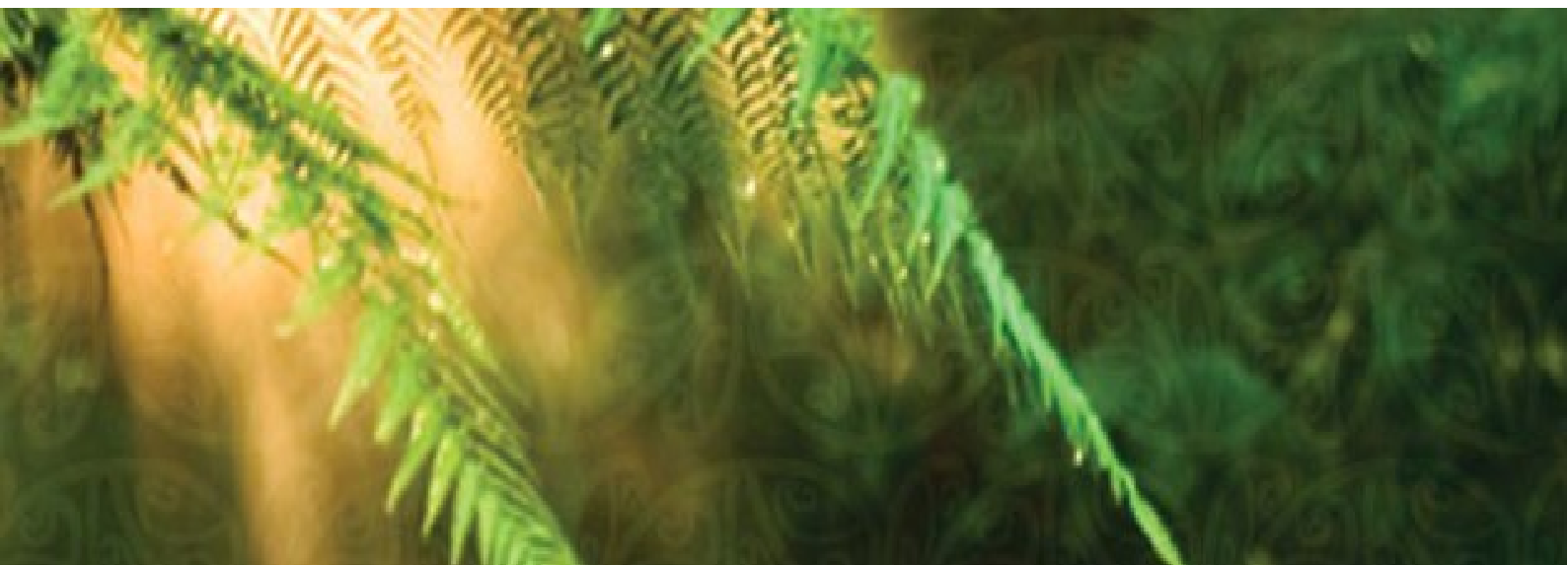
The Mawhera Incorporation wish to acknowledge all those that have contributed to the development of this plan, as well as those who have upheld the mana and mauri of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve as a place of cultural, historical and ecological significance.

To the shareholders of Mawhera who contributed their time to attend hui and provide feedback on the plan, and who are involved in the management of the Reserve; and

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We acknowledge you, we acknowledge you, we acknowledge you all.

Nō reirā, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.



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Kupu Takamua *Preface*

The Waitaiki Historic Reserve is situated at the headwaters of the Arahura River, a hugely significant waterbody located on Te Tai Poutini (the West Coast) of Te Waipounamu (the South Island of New Zealand). The reserve encapsulates approximately one third of the entire Arahura catchment, from its source within Whakarewa (Lake Browning) to the Cesspool near Milltown. The wider Arahura River was, and still is, the most significant source of pounamu (New Zealand Greenstone or Nephrite) in New Zealand.

Prior to the 1860 Arahura Deed of Purchase, Poutini Ngāi Tahu held the customary title and rights to all the lands and waters of Te Tai Poutini. During the negotiations with the Crown, Poutini Ngāi Tahu specified that the bed of the Arahura River and other key areas were to be set aside from the sale. This did not occur, and in 1991 as part of the report on the Ngāi Tahu Claim, the Waitangi Tribunal found that the Crown did not act fairly in its negotiations for the Arahura Block. The Tribunal also noted that the Crown failed to set aside certain areas that Ngāi Tahu wished to retain and failed to preserve for Ngāi Tahu reasonable access to mahinga kai (customary food gathering places) and other cultural resources. The Crown also failed to protect Ngāi Tahu ownership of pounamu. The Crown had however, formally vested the title of the bed of the Arahura River in the Proprietors of Mawhera Incorporation (Mawhera Incorporation) in 1976 in recognition of these historical grievances.

As a specific part of the overall Ngāi Tahu settlement negotiated by Ngāi Tahu and the Crown under the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997, the Waitaiki Historic Reserve was declared a historic reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 and vested in the Mawhera Incorporation. This became law with the passing of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act on 1 October 1998. Furthermore, the ownership of all pounamu in Ngāi Tahu takiwā was also included in the settlement, by way of the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997, with pounamu in the Arahura catchment being vested by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in the Mawhera Incorporation.

As the administering body of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, the Mawhera Incorporation is required to administer the reserve in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, and section 326 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. These Acts also require the continued involvement of Te Papa Atawhai (Department of Conservation), which previously administered the area as a conservation stewardship area. The Department continue ecological monitoring, while also maintaining ownership of, and responsibility for, specified huts and bridges and maintenance of specific tracks (defined in Appendix 2) at the cost of the Crown within the reserve.

The Mawhera Incorporation has prepared this draft management plan with the assistance of the Tai Poutini office of Te Papa Atawhai and in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act. The plan will help to ensure the integrated management of historic and natural resources of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve and involved an opportunity for the public and interested groups to contribute through a submission process.



Please Note:

Nothing in this plan will affect the ability of Mawhera Incorporation and its authorised agent/s to manage all pounamu, both above and below ground within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

This plan will also protect the rights of those descendants of the original owners of the Arahura Reserve who are shareholders of the Mawhera Incorporation to gather pounamu as per the tikaka and kawa of Poutini Ngāi Tahu and the policies and rules of the Mawhera Incorporation.

1. Te Whakatakinga *Introduction*

1.1 Kaupapa *Purpose*

The purpose of this management plan is to provide for the management of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and other relevant legislation. Accordingly, this plan will serve the following dual purposes:

- ❖ To guide the Mawhera Incorporation, with the assistance of Te Papa Atawhai and other agencies, in decision-making about the reserve; and
- ❖ To inform the public of the objectives and policies by which the Waitaiki Historic Reserve will be managed.

The Waitaiki Historic Reserve has been created for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity its significant natural, historic, archaeological, cultural and educational features. However, it does not affect the rights of the Mawhera Incorporation to manage the natural deposits of pounamu existing within the boundaries of the reserve. The management plan is intended to assist in achieving its purpose through establishing clear directions for management over the next ten years. From these directions, policies have been developed to guide management in day-to-day decision-making about the matters above and specified within section 18 of the Reserves Act.

This management plan has been prepared by the Committee of Management for the Mawhera Incorporation, with the assistance from the Tai Poutini office of Te Papa Atawhai, Mawhera shareholders, and the general public.

The process for the preparation of this management plan is summarised in Appendix 5.

1.2 Tuhinga-ā-Ture *Legislative Context*

There are three primary pieces of legislation relating to the management of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve. These are: the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Reserves Act 1977 and the Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Vesting Act 1997. Other legislation such as the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, the Wildlife Act 1953, and the Resource Management Act 1991 are relevant to ongoing management.

1.2.1 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

Section 326 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act covers the creation and management of Waitaiki Historic Reserve. This section changed the area from conservation land and declared it a historic reserve vested in the Mawhera Incorporation as the administering body pursuant to section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977. It also stipulated certain conditions and restrictions in relation to ongoing public access and hunting, Crown assets and management via the Department of Conservation and communication with Mawhera Incorporation. These conditions are set out in Appendix 4 of this plan and were also included as Schedule 107 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

1.2.2 Reserves Act 1977

This Act provides for the preservation and management of areas that possess specific values (including natural, historic and recreational values) for the benefit of the public. The Act seeks to ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous flora and fauna, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of natural ecosystems and landscapes. The Act also seeks to ensure the preservation of public access to and along lakeshores and riverbanks (and marine areas) and to foster and promote the preservation of the natural character of lake and river margins (and the coastal environment), as well as protect them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

In particular, Section 18(1) of the Act states:

1. *It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as historic reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest. It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1), every historic reserve shall be so administered and maintained that -*
 - a. *the structures, objects, and sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand:*
 - b. *the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 58 and 58A, to any by-laws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:*
 - c. *where scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna, or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:*
 - d. *to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained:*
 - e. *except where the Minister otherwise determines, the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment shall as far as possible be preserved: provided that nothing in paragraph (c) shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna or wildlife that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, and nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1993.*

Section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides for the vesting of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve in the Mawhera Incorporation, and also provides for the Mawhera Incorporation to hold and administer the land.

1.2.3 Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997

Under this Act all pounamu occurring in its natural condition in the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu was vested in and became the property of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. This did not affect any existing privileges or obligations. It also stipulated that all royalties paid to the Crown after the commencement of the Act must be paid to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. Following the passing of the Act, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu vested the ownership to all pounamu within the Arahura catchment in the Mawhera Incorporation.

1.2.4 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The purpose of this Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. It recognises that historic places have lasting value in their own right, and provide evidence of the origins of New Zealand's distinct society. In recognising this principle, the Act states that cultural values, knowledge and disciplines should be taken account of and involve the least possible alteration or loss of material of cultural heritage value. It declares that the options of present and future generations should be safeguarded; and that, where culturally appropriate, the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand should be fully researched, documented and recorded. The Act also recognises the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.

The Act prohibits anyone from modifying or destroying all or any part of an archaeological site, and requires anyone who wishes to do so to apply for an authority from Heritage New Zealand.

1.2.5 **Wildlife Act 1953**

This Act protects all wildlife throughout New Zealand and is administered by Te Papa Atawhai. This protection is subject to exceptions for some wildlife such as wild and game animals and certain exotic species.

1.2.6 **Resource Management Act 1991**

For the purposes of sections 61, 66 and 74 of the Resource Management Act 1991, this management plan is one that the Westland District and West Coast Regional Councils must have regard to and/or take into account when they are preparing or changing a district plan, regional plan and/or regional policy statement.



2. Tāhuhu Kōrero *Background*

2.1 Kōrero Tuku Iho *History*

2.1.1 Manawhenua

Poutini Ngāi Tahu hold manawhenua over the entire Tai Poutini (West Coast) from Kahurangi Point in the North to Piopiotahi in the South. They are the descendants of the Ngāi Tahu tūpuna who migrated, occupied and settled Te Tai Poutini in the late 17th and early 18th Century.

About 1700 AD, Ngāi Tahu conquest against Kāti Mamoe on the East Coast of Te Waipounamu had reached Arowhenua (South Canterbury), but there had been little interaction with Kāti Wairaki, the Māori tribe occupying Te Tai Poutini. This is because they were shut off from communication with the East Coast by what was thought to be impassable natural barriers of Kā Tiritiri o te Moana (The Southern Alps). However, a Kāti Wairaki woman named Raureka, journeyed up the Hokitika, Kokotahi (Styx) and Arahura riverbeds to Whakarewa (Lake Browning) and down the Waitāwhiri (Wilberforce River) to Arowhenua. There she came upon men engaged in shaping a waka (canoe) and taking notice of their toki (adze), she remarked how very blunt they were. As they asked if she had a better tool, she took a package from her bosom which she carefully unfolded and displayed a sharp fragment of pounamu. The men were delighted with the discovery and wanted to know of the location where pounamu could be found; this was of profound insight to Ngāi Tahu. The pass that Raureka travelled was subsequently named Noti Raureka (Browning Pass) in her honour.

Traditions record that soon after, the awareness of pounamu brought Kāti Wairaki into conflict with Ngāi Tahu. Te Rakitamau, a raketira (chief) living at Taumutu, took a war party across Noti Raureka (Browning Pass) and attacked Kāti Wairaki killing their raketira, Te Uekanuka, at Kowhitiraki. Having accomplished his objective, Te Rakitamau returned to the East Coast.

The next Ngāi Tahu expedition was met with very disastrous results, with Ngāi Tahu being defeated by Kāti Wairaki at Mahināpua (Lake Mahinapua). Ngāi Tahu raketira, Tanetiki, Tūtepiriraki and Tūtaemaro were all slain, with Hikātūtae the only surviving chief to returned to Kaiapoi. To avenge this loss, a third expedition was sent under the command of Moki and Maka, who defeated Kāti Wairaki at the mouth of Kōtukuwhakaoho (Arnold River), near Stillwater. The name refers to the startled kotuku (white heron) that alerted the dawn attack of Kāti Wairaki. The battles between the two tribes continued until the early 1800's when Ngāi Tahu, led by Te Pare, and assisted by Te Aowhakamaru and Puku, completed the decimation of Kāti Wairaki at Paparoa. Tuhuru (younger brother of Te Pare) was left in charge of Te Tai Poutini, and along with Wharekino also defeated Kāti Tumatakokiri, another tribe inhabiting north Westland, at Karamea.

During the 1830's, Ngāti Rarua and Ngāti Tama forces, led by Te Puoho, invaded the Tai Poutini but in 1837 Te Puoho and most of his warriors were killed by southern Ngāi Tahu in Murihiku (Southland). It was shortly after this that Niho left the West Coast, and never returned.

2.1.2 Taenga mai o te Pākeha *European Settlement*

The Arahura River features prominently in early European history of the West Coast, firstly as a key area at stake in the Crown Purchase, and secondly as an access route over Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps).

Until 1850, European presence on the West Coast was limited to sealers in the south, and investigations by a few exploration parties. With these parties came increasing reports of the presence of gold. This occurred at a time when the Crown sought to purchase the title to the West Coast. A purchase had been arranged by Crown agent, Kemp, in 1848, although Poutini Ngāi Tahu had not received any compensation, nor indeed even been consulted. In a subsequent attempt by the Crown to offer compensation, Poutini Ngāi Tahu, once again, were never involved. In 1857 the Land Purchase Commissioner arranged for James MacKay to travel to the West Coast and settle the purchase with Poutini Ngāi Tahu once and for all.

1860 Arahura Deed of Purchase

In 1857, James MacKay Junior was given a letter from leading Poutini raketira offering to sell the land from West Wanganui in the north, to Piopiotahi (Milford Sound) in the south. They made it clear they would oppose any European settlement unless they first received payment. The letter was sent on to Donald McLean, the Native Land Purchase Commissioner. Prior to this time Ngāi Tahu had sold Canterbury, Otago and Murihiku (Southland). McLean felt there was no need to act hastily, however, and James MacKay was appointed by McLean to negotiate the purchase of Te Tai Poutini.

In 1859 MacKay arrived at Mawhera (Greymouth), where negotiations with Poutini Ngāi Tahu proved unsuccessful, largely due to Ngāi Tahu wanting to protect the highly prized pounamu procured from the Arahura River. MacKay therefore returned to Auckland and being authorised with more money and the ability to grant larger reserves, returned to Mawhera to continue negotiations. The sale was subsequently completed on 21st May 1860, with a number of chiefs signing the deed including Tarapuhi, Wereta Tainui and Makariri.

As part of the sale, MacKay agreed that Poutini Ngāi Tahu would “own the Arahura River bed to its source” to protect their right to the pounamu, together with the “land on both sides of the river as far as Mount Tuhua”. He awarded them reserves of 800 hectares along the Arahura River (Evison 1993:388), but this was omitted in the written Deed, and ownership of the Arahura riverbed remained unconfirmed.

The entitlements of Poutini Ngāi Tahu were then progressively breached and “forgotten” by the Crown in subsequent years. Over the next century, contested breaches of both the Treaty and the Purchase by the Crown were instigated, but to no avail. These breaches were to form a major part of the Ngāi Tahu claim brought before the Waitangi Tribunal in 1987.

Gold and the Search for a pass across Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps)

In the years following the purchase, with Nelson settlers seeking lands for pasture, and the first tales of gold luring the interest of those in Canterbury, exploration to find a suitable pass across Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps) gained momentum. The search was for a pass that was direct and suitable for a dray (horse and cart), thus making overland trade a feasible option.

While initially the search for gold was not proving as fruitful as hoped, the number of strikes steadily increased. By 1865 the “gold rush” was on. Without an easy access across the divide, the West Coast was effectively closer to Melbourne, Australia. Canterbury, anxious that it was missing out on the benefits from trade, pushed on with the search for a new pass that would be a suitable trade route (May 1962: 132). Several passes were already known but were considered unsuitable. Haast Pass was too far south, the Lewis too far north. The Hurunui Pass had a track cut through it but this became severely “cut up” by the passage of stock. The Otira Gorge route was considered more suitable, and work on the road commenced, however, the search for an alternative pass continued.

A sketch by a kaumātua (elder) from Kaiapoi described a pass that led from a north-west branch of the Rakaia to the headwaters of the Arahura and Hokitika (May 1962:139). Investigation of this area by Harman, Browning and Johnstone revealed a pass with a lake on its summit, and there already were Griffith and Otway. Together they all descended the Arahura, but found the way blocked by a formidable gorge. Browning and Griffith tried again. This time after passing the lake they turned west along a prospector’s freshly cut track, which took them over a saddle, down the Kokotahi (Styx River) and out to Hokitika (May 1962: 139) - this was of course Noti Raureka, or as it was renamed - Brownings Pass. There was much celebration at this (re)discovery, especially as it was a more direct route. However, the engineers were less enthused and only work for a stock route commenced. Eventually by the end of the year it was abandoned as unsuitable, because of avalanche danger and the fact that Noti Raureka (Browning Pass) could be covered by snow for most of the year (May 1962:141). By 1878 a report stated: “that the track was little used and in a bad state of repair”. Finally, the route through the Otira Gorge was settled on as the only realistic option. By late 1865, drays were making the crossing, and in early 1866 the Otira road was complete. The days of the West Coast’s isolation from Canterbury were over.

Following this, the upper Arahura is little mentioned in the history books. There has been scattered prospecting in the area for gold, but any diggings were short-lived. There was some grazing of sheep and cattle but again this was short-lived. Noti Raureka (Browning Pass) became popular with trampers as part of the “Three Pass Trip” although passage was largely confined to the summer months

2.1.3 Ngāi Tahu Redress

Following the Arahura purchase, Poutini Ngāi Tahu continually upheld their rights to both pounamu, and their ownership of, and access to, the Arahura River, as promised by Mackay. In 1873, Poutini Ngāi Tahu even exercised their right of pre-emption, and acquired land near Tuhua - to reclaim land which should have been reserved to them in any case and paid 12,000 times what the Crown had paid for it 13 years earlier. Furthermore, Poutini Ngāi Tahu constantly disputed the omission of reserves and subsequent loss of access and mana over pounamu, and vigorously pursued justice for this over the subsequent generations.

Vesting of Riverbed Title 1976

In the early 1970s, traditional owners of the remaining reserves partitioned Government to be granted their rights to both the Arahura River and pounamu. This was finally upheld in 1976, when the Crown vested ownership of the bed of the Arahura River in the Mawhera Incorporation, via section 27 of the Maori Purposes Act 1976. This followed the earlier establishment of the incorporation by the Mawhera Incorporation Order 1976, which was set up to represent the original owners and receive the riverbed title.

Even then, however, it was doubtful that this returned the right to pounamu to the corporation, and other problems arose in relation to the inclusion of tributaries, river-banks and changes to the river course. Therefore, the Mawhera Incorporation asked for this to be included in the wider Ngāi Tahu claim to the Waitangi Tribunal and worked alongside the Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board to have this resolved.

Ngāi Tahu Settlement 1997/98

In its 1991 report, the Waitangi Tribunal found that the Crown acted in breach of Article II of the Treaty in failing to reserve sufficient land for Ngāi Tahu at the Arahura River. The principal purpose of this request was to ensure continued Ngāi Tahu ownership and control of pounamu. The Crown was found to be in breach of the Treaty Principle requiring it to protect the right of Ngāi Tahu to retain this taonga. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 summarises the findings as follows:

“The Tribunal found that the Crown did not act fairly in its negotiations for the Arahura Block, and that the Crown failed both to set aside certain areas that Ngāi Tahu wished to retain, and to preserve for Ngāi Tahu reasonable access to food resources. It found that the Crown failed to protect the right of Ngāi Tahu to retain possession and control of all pounamu. The Tribunal also found that the Crown failed to respect Ngāi Tahu’s interests and wishes when enacting a system of perpetual leases over Ngāi Tahu reserves”.

As a result of the settlement, all pounamu within the Arahura River catchment was returned to the Mawhera Incorporation, along with the ownership and control of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, and a number of unformed road reserves.

2.2 Te Horopaki Location and Physical Context

2.2.1 Tūwāhi Location

The Waitaiki Historic Reserve comprises a section of the Arahura River catchment, between and including the second gorge near the Cesspool around Milltown, and up to Whakarewa (Lake Browning) - the source of the Arahura River. The area is located approximately 30 kms southeast of Hokitika, and west of Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps). The north-western extremity is the summit of Tumuaki (Island Hill) and the southern-most point is Noti Raureka (Browning Pass).

2.2.2 Tūre Whenua Legal Description

The reserve comprises all the land situated in Westland Land District, comprising 12,435.6950 hectares, more or less, being Sections 1, 2 and 3, S.O. 12438, located at Turiwhate and the Browning Pass Survey Districts, as shown on Allocation Plan SS429/5 (S.O. 12499).

2.2.3 Tūnga Whenua Land Status

The area is a Historic Reserve, vested in the Mawhera Incorporation. This was established by Section 326 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, and in accordance with Section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977.

2.2.4 Whenua Pātata Adjoining Land Use

The reserve is largely surrounded by public conservation land administered by Te Papa Atawhai. Most of this land lies within the West Coast region, whilst a small area to the southeast lies within Canterbury. Forestry land, owned by Ridgeline 3 Investments Ltd and South Pacific Forest Holdings intersects the north-western arm, and the adjacent land to the west is private freehold land, some of which is farmland administered by Admore Trustee Ltd. There is also a small area of freehold land (RS 801), near the Lower Arahura Hut, that is surrounded by the reserve and adjacent to the riverbed and fronted and adjoined by some legal road. The riverbed itself is freehold land owned by Mawhera Incorporation, all the way to Whakarewa (Lake Browning).

2.2.5 Āheitanga Access

A condition of the Ngāi Tahu Settlement is for the maintenance of free non-commercial public access to the reserve. Legal access for the public may be gained from Milltown Road, and the public conservation land that surrounds the reserve. Foot track access is via the Styx and Newton Saddles, and Noti Raureka (Browning Pass). In the Arahura catchment there exists between Landsburg Bridge (Milltown Road) and the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, public foot-access granted by the Mawhera Incorporation as an easement in perpetuity and detailed in clause 2.2 (b) of attachment 13.3 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997.

2.2.6 Āhuawhenua Landforms

The largest portion of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve is high country consisting of mountainous alpine terrain. This is characterised by steep hillsides deeply etched by the steeply graded, turbulent, upper catchment of the Arahura River and its tributaries, which carry a high volume of sediment. The altitude ranges from 180m in the lowland to 1979m, being the highest point on the Campbell Range. Bare rock and scree are prevalent at the higher altitudes, merging into tussock and shrub country. At lower altitudes along the river valley the area is dominated by indigenous forest. There are mountain tarns in the area, with Whakarewa (Lake Browning) being the largest.

Between the major body of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve and the north-western spur is a small area of lowland alluvium that is situated on the alpine fault. This is primarily covered in indigenous forest with a small area of farmland. Also contained within the reserve are the significant peaks of Kaniere (Mount Harman), Tamaahua (Tara Tama) and Tumuaki (Island Hill), as well as the key tributary known as Waitaiki (Jade & Olderog Creeks).

2.2.7 Aronuku Geology

The main body of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve lies east of the alpine fault. The upper catchment above Harman Hut is composed of indurate greywacke and argillite of the Torlesse Supergroup. Below this the river winds through greywacke and argillite that display an increasing metamorphic grade towards quartzo-feldspathic schist of the Haast Schist Group, becoming in turn chlorite, biotite and garnet schist.

Fossils found in the upper Arahura indicate that much of the original sediment of the Haast Schist Group would have been deposited during the Triassic, and some may have been from the Permian period. The schist terminates abruptly at the alpine fault. In the biotitic zone lie mineral belts of volcanic origin, the Pounamu ultramafics. These are serpentinite and talc bearing rocks and they run in a north-westerly direction from the Cropp River (south of the Reserve) to the Taramakau (north of the Reserve).

West of the alpine fault, the lowlands of the Milltown River Flats are comprised of Pleistocene glacial outwash gravels overlying Tertiary siltstone and sandstone of the Blue Bottom formations. Further west again the Waitaiki Historic Reserve includes part of Tumuaki (Island Hill), which is a granite outcrop (Warren, 1967).

2.2.8 *Āhuarangi Climate*

The mountainous terrain of Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps), combined with the westerly situation, strongly influence the climate of the area. Prevailing westerly winds rising up over the mountains create a high annual rainfall of 3000 mm to a possible 10,000 mm at the eastern portion of the area (McSaveney 1979: 7-24). The seasonal distribution of rainfall is even throughout the year, with heavy downpours of 150mm in 24 hours, possible at any time of year.

Lowland temperatures are mild throughout the year, but in the high-country freeze-thaw processes occur all year, with snowfall possible year-round. Snow generally lies over the entire alpine zone from June until October. The area is also characterised by frequent cloud and fog cover, maintaining high humidity for long periods, and a large altitudinal temperature variation (6°C per 1000m) (Couter 1967: 40-57). Gale force winds may blow from any direction, and for days at a time. The prevailing north-westerly winds bringing heavy rain are often followed by south-westerlies and clear skies (Clifton 1982:2-3).

2.2.9 *Ngā Oneone Soils*

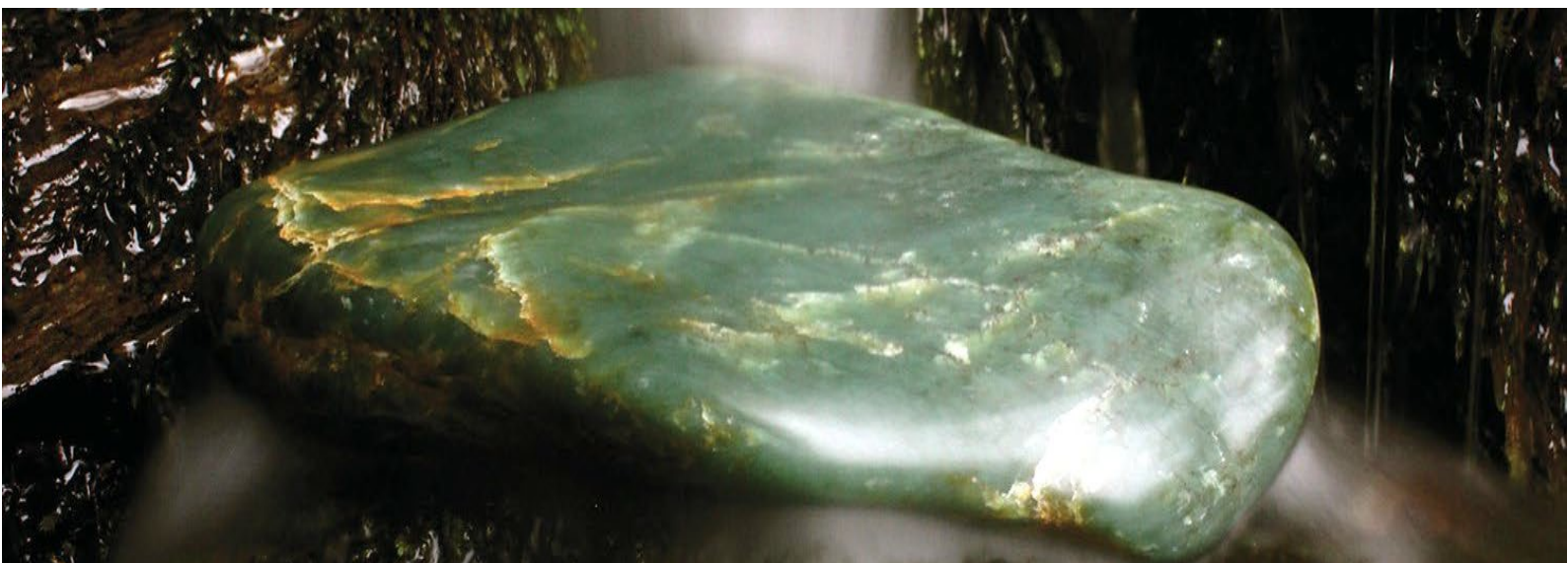
There are three categories of soils in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve area, which are outlined below (New Zealand Soil Bureau 1968).

Alpine Steep Land Soils: Extensive areas of rock scree dominate these areas. They are above the zone of continuous soil and plant-cover, with the small areas of soil that exist not being true soils.

High Country Podzolised Yellow-Brown Earths and Podzols: These soils are formed by the high rainfall which leaches the soil, reduces the nutrient content and makes it highly acidic. This can frequently create an iron pan layer below the topsoil, which impedes drainage. Litter from fallen vegetation creates a protective layer that helps to maintain soil fertility and prevent erosion. The grazing of vegetation removes the litter layer and, depending on the underlying rock, slope and altitude, makes the soil prone to erosion.

Lowland Yellow-Brown Earths: These are soils of wet lowland areas and are found on unconsolidated deposits of greywacke and schist (Clifton, 1982: 3-5).

The area of greatest risk to erosion is a zone running north-east to south-west that coincides with soils of the biotitic schist zone; this is the maximum rainfall zone and contains rātā / kāmahī forest susceptible to possum damage (Dept. of Lands and Survey 1979).



3. Ngā Uara me Ngā Take *Values and Issues*

3.1 **Mana Rangatiratanga** *Management and Administration*

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 heralded a change in the way the area contained within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve was managed. The Act made the Mawhera Incorporation the owner and administering body of the Reserve, while Te Papa Atawhai remained responsible for specified tracks and maintained the ownership of, and responsibility for, specified huts and bridges within the Reserve (see Attachment 2). Furthermore, Schedule 107 of the Act specified notification methods between Mawhera and Te Papa Atawhai.

However, if there is no general understanding about communication procedures within each party there is the potential to impact upon the management of the other. In the same way, if there is no open communication with adjoining landowners there is potential for conflicting management practices. For example, uncoordinated pest control across boundaries could result in an ineffective programme. Community participation may also be required in the issuing of leases and licenses unless they are “in conformity with and contemplated by the approved management plan for the reserve” (s58A (3) Reserves Act 1977). Therefore, the administrative body must be accessible to, and work with the public.

Communication with Mawhera Shareholders about reserve management is also critical.

3.2 **Taonga Tuku Iho** *Heritage*

The Waitaiki Historic Reserve has historical value to all New Zealanders as a place of spiritual and cultural significance, with its rich Māori and European history. Its central significance is as the source of pounamu and its place in the Poutini-Waitaiki creation tradition associated with pounamu. In particular, Waitaiki (Jade Creek) commemorates the resting place of Waitaiki, along with the surrounding features of Tamaahua (Mt Tara Tama); Tumuaki (Island Hill) and Tuhua. The long-standing use of pounamu within the Arahura catchment and sourced from Waitaiki, along with the associated trails and trade routes, as well as the subsequent European history associated with exploration, settlement and mining all form part of its unique history.

Management of public access and recreation must therefore ensure the protection of these values. For example, where the remains of the historic dray road forms part of the Arahura Track, the use and maintenance of the track may have unwanted impacts on its historic values.

Not all sites of archaeological value within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve will have been discovered and those that have not yet been identified could potentially be disturbed by public or commercial use.

The ancestral landscapes of tangata whenua are inseparable from their identity and wellbeing. Among these landscapes are wāhi tapu (sacred sites), wāhi taonga (sacred treasures) and other places of significance. These sites can be damaged by various human activities both in physical and spiritual ways; such damage may be incurred due to a lack of awareness by others.

3.3 **Waimāori** *Freshwater*

The Arahura River is approximately 55 kms long and drains a catchment of approximately 319 km², flowing from its source within Whakarewa (Lake Browning), high in Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps), to its outlet to the sea near Arahura pā, just north of Hokitika. The Waitaiki Historic Reserve encompasses about a third of the catchment but includes all of its headwaters. The headwaters include three major tributaries: Harman River, Newton Creek and Waitaiki (Jade/Olderog Creek).

The diversity of fish species in the lower reaches is high compared to similar Te Waipounamu rivers. Seventeen different species of freshwater fish are known to occur in the catchment, with fifteen of these being endemic. The introduced species are brown trout and quinnat salmon, the latter being only occasionally present. Of the endemic species, thirteen are widespread throughout New Zealand (KRTA 1990:64).

No fish surveys have been conducted above the Cesspool, however kōaro has been sighted in a side stream near Harman Hut. With five gorges, it is thought that the swift water would prevent upstream passage of some species. Longfin tuna (eel), kōaro, pirihipōhatu (torrent fish), redfin bully and bluegill bully, as well as brown trout have all been recorded in Little Wainihinihi Creek, Stoney Creek and Lebel Creek, and are therefore likely to be present in the main river within the reserve. The number of species and density of fish is likely to decrease further upstream.

Freshwater invertebrates present, depending on the season, include piriwai (mayfly), caddis fly, stonefly, two-winged fly and beetles - similar to other rivers on Te Tai Poutini. No rare freshwater invertebrates are known to be present (KRTA 1990:59).

Due to Ngāi Tahu cultural significance and connection to water, guidance will be needed in the administration of all the freshwater management issues in the catchment. To this end, Ngāi Tahu cultural values may be at threat from direct and indirect usage of the river catchment. Activities such as mining, as well as agricultural land use and visitor access may have an adverse impact upon water quality, as well as cultural values.

3.4 Rerenga Rauropi Biodiversity

Biodiversity is a key factor in the processes of life. Loss of biodiversity disrupts these processes. Therefore, it is necessary to protect viable populations of species within indigenous ecosystems. Priority for management must therefore be on threatened species and their habitats. Within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, weka, kōwhiowhio (blue duck) and pekapeka (long-tailed bat) are the most significant threatened species. The southern rātā canopy is also significant and is under threat from possum browsing.

3.4.1 Otaota Toi Indigenous Vegetation

Vegetation in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve extends from river flat species, through forested slopes to herb fields and tussock in the high country. Forests are primarily podocarp and hardwood, with hardwoods being defined as flowering trees, but excluding tawhai (beech). The Reserve lies within the “beech gap”, an area where tawhai species failed to colonise following the last Ice Age.

The low and mid altitude forest communities below 600m are dominated by kāmahi and quintinia. Due to the altitude and site, associated canopy species typically include rimu, miro and southern rātā. The common understory species are horopito (pepperwood), kāpuka (broadleaf), red mountain heather and bush rice grass.

Above 600m the forest is predominantly southern rātā. Associated species depend on the altitude, and the age and stability of the soils. Generally, kāmahi and quintinia are associated in the lower altitudes, and Hall’s tōtara and kaikawaka (NZ Cedar) in the mid to upper altitudes. Horopito, kāpuka, red mountain heather, haumakoroa (*Pseudopanax simplex*), *Coprosma pseudocuneata* and mountain toatoa are common understory species. On recently exposed sites there are stands of pure southern rātā.

In the transition zone, houhi (mountain ribbonwood), mountain holly, pink pine, leatherwood and mountain neinei become dominant. With increased altitude, this gives way to tussock grassland and alpine herb fields. There are also cushion bogs on the upper valley flats and some subalpine ridges.

The tall tussock grasslands are predominantly *Chionochloa pallens* and *C. flavescens*. *C. oreophila* dominates the short tussock grasslands. Also common at this altitude are species of tīkumu (mountain daisy), buttercup, taramea (*Aciphylla*) and Anisotome (Clifton 1982:5- 6).

Forest composition continues to change with dieback of species susceptible to possum browse. In the lower altitudes, species of the upper canopy resistant to possum browsing are increasing. In the higher altitudes, unpalatable shrubby understory species have increased in density and this is resulting in the loss of the upper canopy.

3.4.2 Manu Birds

The following list of bird species, compiled from various sources (Garrick Associates 1980; Bull et al 1985; & Te Papa Atawhai staff observations) outlines the species likely to be present within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve permanently, seasonally or sporadically.

* Indicates a Ngāi Tahu Taonga Species as listed in Schedule 97 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act.

Indigenous bird species:	Introduced bird species:
kāhu / Australasian harrier - <i>Circus approximans</i> *	Australian magpie - <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
kākā / NZ bush parrot - <i>Nestor meridionalis</i> *	blackbird - <i>Turdus merula</i>
kākāriki / yellow crowned parakeet - <i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i> *	Canada goose - <i>Branta Canadensis</i>
kārearea / New Zealand falcon - <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> *	chaffinch - <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
karoro / southern black backed gull - <i>Larus dominicanus</i> *	goldfinch - <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
kea / NZ mountain parrot - <i>Nestor notabilis</i> *	hedge sparrow - <i>Prunella modularis</i>
kererū / NZ pigeon - <i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	house sparrow - <i>Passer domesticus</i>
kōau / black shag - <i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> *	redpoll - <i>Carduelis flammea</i>
koekoeā / long tailed cuckoo - <i>Eudynamis taitensis</i> *	skylark - <i>Alauda arvensis</i>
kōparapara / bellbird - <i>Anthornis melanura</i> *	songthrush - <i>Turdus philomelos</i>
kōtare / NZ kingfisher - <i>Halcyon sancta</i> *	starling - <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
kōwhiwhio / blue duck - <i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i> *	yellowhammer - <i>Emberzia citrinella</i>
mātuhi / rock wren - <i>Xenicus gilviventris</i>	
miromiro / South Island tomtit - <i>Petroica macrocephala</i> *	
pākura / swamp hen, pūkeko - <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> *	
pārera / grey duck - <i>Anas superciliosa</i> *	
pīoioi / New Zealand pipit - <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> *	
pīpipi / brown creeper - <i>Mohoua novaeseelandiae</i>	
pīpīwhararoua / shining cuckoo - <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i> *	
pīwakawaka / South Island fantail - <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i> *	
pūtakitaki / paradise shelduck - <i>Tadorna variegata</i> *	
riroriro / grey warbler - <i>Gerygone igata</i> *	
ruru koukou / morepork - <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> *	
tauhou / silvereye - <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	
spur winged plover - <i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	
tītiripounamu / rifleman - <i>Acanthisitta chloris</i> *	
torea / pied oyster catcher - <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> *	
tūi, kōkō / parson bird - <i>Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae</i> *	
turiwhati / banded dotterel - <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> *	
weka / western weka - <i>Gallirallus australis</i>	

3.4.3 Ngāi Kīrehe Other Indigenous Fauna

Pekapeka (Bats)

Bats are New Zealand's only native terrestrial mammal. They inhabit forests and roost solitarily and communally. The long-tailed bat and the short-tailed bat are both present in Westland. It is unlikely that the short-tailed bat is present on the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, but the long-tailed bat is widely distributed along the west of the South Island. Recently Te Papa Atawhai staff have recorded long-tailed bat within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve at Mudflats Hut. Some information suggests that bats have decreased in distribution since European settlement.

Mokomoko (Skinks and Geckos)

There is little available information regarding the status of skinks and geckos in the area. They may be present in suitable habitats but there are no records of this to date.

Ngata (Snails)

Native land snails were once widespread along the West Coast at high altitude above the timberline, but today they occur only in low numbers. Their sporadic distribution can be attributed to the last ice age leaving behind isolated colonies. They are not easy to find and therefore not well documented, but it is most likely that the species *Powelliphanta rossiana* may be present in the area as they have been recorded from Haast to Ross.

Powelliphanta have long life spans (40 years or more) and a low regeneration rate. They are prey for kea and kākā, but today are most at risk from rats, possums and trampling by introduced animals such as deer and chamois (Meads et al 1984).

Wētā Punga (Giant Weta Species)

The Mt Cook giant weta (*Deinacrida occidentalis*) has been recorded above 1200m in alpine grasslands from Mt Alexander in the Taramakau valley to the Homer Tunnel at Piopiotahi. It has been recorded in the Whitcombe catchment and may also be present in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve. It is not considered to be at risk or threatened, although there is little information available (Meads 1994).

3.4.4 Momo Tata Korehāhā Threatened Species

Wildlife decline on Te Tai Poutini began with the arrival of people and accelerated with the discovery of gold in the 1860's. This increase in human population did not bring an immediate change in vegetative cover however, and therefore it is considered likely that mammalian predators such as cats, rats, mice and dogs and their escalating numbers, were responsible for the decline. By the 1890's several species were poised on the brink of extinction and this drop coincided with the introduction of stoats. It is thought that predation had the main impact on wildlife numbers up to the 1920s but, since that time, vegetation clearance has been the major factor affecting bird numbers (Morse 1981:6-9). Declines, however, are still occurring due to predation, with the main predators today being rats, stoats, weasels, ferrets and possums. Competition by introduced browsing animals, chiefly possums and deer, which continue to limit food supply and remove shelter is also a key concern.

The threatened and significant indigenous species known to be in the area are listed below. They are categorised by their management priority for the area, based on the national significance of the species (as determined by Molloy & Davis) and the importance of the Hokitika area for that species.

The management of some of these species is guided by national species recovery plans. Intensive management of threatened species is integrated within a wider programme of habitat protection and restoration (Neale, Lyall, and Knightbridge 1999). The relevant recovery plans and the key issues and directions for the management of these species are outlined on the next page.

Pekapeka (bats) Recovery Plan

Pekapeka suffer from the same threats as many endemic bird species, that is predation, competition and habitat loss. They are listed as nationally critical. The key objectives are to monitor and research their distribution and population trends.

Kōwhiowhio (blue duck) Recovery Plan

Kōwhiowhio is rated nationally vulnerable. Kōwhiowhio are mostly confined to headwater catchments of high water quality. The catchments in the Hokitika area are a stronghold for this species. The key objectives of the recovery plan are to monitor and research populations and to protect habitat.

Weka Recovery Plan

Weka were in decline over the last decade and a recovery plan for western Weka was established to define its full range through research and monitoring. It has since been re-classified as Not Threatened, although monitoring and research remains important.

Threatened and Significant Species in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve	Category
mokomoko / West Coast skinks	Nationally Critical A (1)
pāpera / grey duck - <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Nationally Critical B(1/1)
pekapeka / Long-tailed bat	Nationally Critical C
mātuhi / rock wren - <i>Xenicus gilviventris</i>	Nationally Endangered C (1/1)
kea / NZ mountain parrot - <i>Nestor notabilis</i> *	Nationally Endangered C (1/1)
kōwhiowhio / blue duck - <i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i> *	Nationally Vulnerable C (1/1)
kākā / NZ bush parrot - <i>Nestor meridionalis</i> *	Nationally Vulnerable C (1/1)
moko pirirākau / geckos	Nationally Vulnerable C (2/1)
turiwhati / banded dotterel - <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Nationally Vulnerable D (1/1)
kārearea / New Zealand falcon - <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> *	Recovering A
pīoioi / New Zealand pipit - <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> *	Declining C (1/1)
tuna / longfin eel - <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	Declining C (2/1)
kōaro - <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Declining C (1/1)
bluefin bully - <i>Gobiomorphus hubbsi</i>	Declining C (1/1)
redfin bully - <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>	Declining C (1/1)
piripiripōhatu / torrent fish - <i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>	Declining C (1/1)
<i>Powelliphanta rossiana</i>	Data deficient
weka / western weka - <i>Gallirallus australis</i>	Not Threatened
kererū / NZ pigeon - <i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	Not Threatened
kākāriki / yellow crowned parakeet - <i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i> *	Not Threatened

Rātā Forest

As an ecosystem, the southern rātā canopy is also under threat from possums within Waitaiki Historic Reserve. At lower altitudes forest composition has changed due to dieback of species susceptible to possum browse. This has resulted in the loss of the upper canopy trees. Continuing possum browse may mean that rātā and tōtara recruitment may not be sufficient to maintain the present forest canopy areas where possums are well established.

3.4.5 Taru me Kararehe Kino Pest Plants and Animals

Pest plants are relatively minor at present. However pest animals have had, and continue to have, a significant impact upon the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Deer and chamois are presently at levels where their impact is minor. Possums, however, have been responsible for changing forest composition through dieback of species susceptible to possum browse, resulting in the loss of the upper canopy trees. Continuing possum browse may mean that rātā and tōtara recruitment may not be sufficient to maintain the present forest canopy in areas where possums are well established. Possums also have a direct and indirect impact on bird species and some invertebrates.

Stoats are another issue, particularly for the threatened kōwhiowhio (blue duck). A programme has been established across the Arahura and Styx catchments, in partnership between Mawhera, Ngāti Waewae, Te Papa Atawhai and Solid Energy that involves both predator trapping and nest egg transfers.

Pest Plants

Serious ecological pest plants are not established in the area and it is not thought likely that pest plants will become a threat in the near future. Thistle is however present on the lower section of the Arahura River valley within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, and ragwort is scattered in the upper section (Te Papa Atawhai).

Possums

Possums were first released in the Kokotahi River - Lake Kaniere area in 1895. Since then they have become widespread over all of the Hokitika area. At lower altitudes, forest composition has changed due to dieback of species susceptible to possum browse such as kōtukutuku (tree fuchsia), makomako (wineberry), southern rātā and tōtara. In some places, this has resulted in the loss of the upper canopy trees. At higher altitudes, unpalatable shrubby understory species have increased in density. Continuing possum browse may mean that rātā and tōtara recruitment may not be sufficient to maintain the present forest canopy in areas where possums are well established. Possums seasonally browse flowering and fruiting plants and they also predate eggs, fledglings and forest invertebrates.

Possum control poisoning campaigns were undertaken in the northern parts of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve in the early 1970's. No follow up was carried out and the controls failed to halt forest dieback. Te Papa Atawhai ranks the area too low on the vegetation-wildlife-vulnerability scale to warrant funding for specific control.

Goats

Goats were first established in Westland in the gold mining days from escapees of domestic populations, and they are still found around many old gold digging sites. They are widespread from the lower Arahura to the lower Taipo River although they are generally found in the western lower rainfall areas of the McArthur Range to the Griffin Range and are seldom seen east of Newton Creek. Goats are absent from the Newton Range. Te Papa Atawhai maintains sustained control to halt dispersal of occasional farm escapees.

Tahr

Tahr were released at Aoraki / Mt Cook in 1904 and slowly dispersed northwards to about Otira by 1970. Occasional bull tahr from southern populations wander as far north as the Taipo catchment. The Himalayan Tahr Control Plan (Department of Conservation, 1993) has an exclusion zone for this area to prevent expansion of the breeding range. Recreational and commercial hunting may supplement but not replace planned official activity.

Deer

Red deer were first introduced to the Hokitika area in the early 1900's. They rapidly colonised valleys along with deer that crossed Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps) from the Rakaia catchment. Deer populations grew to huge proportions during the 1930's and 1950's, especially in the grassland and sub-alpine scrub zones, causing vegetation in these areas to become severely depleted. Initially government hunters and, more recently, commercial aerial controls have reduced populations to the extent that vegetation within the browse range is recovering. Red deer are now found in small groups or singly rather than the large herds of the 1940s.

Chamois

Chamois were released at Aoraki / Mount Cook in 1899 where they quickly dispersed reaching high numbers by 1960, including within the Arahura area. They were reduced by commercial recovery at the same time as deer numbers and today they are found singly or in small groups.

Other mammals

Mice, Norway or brown rats (*Rattus rattus*) and ship or black rats (*R. norvegicus*) are present in the area. Rats reached plague proportions during the gold rush and at different intervals since then but are now present in moderate numbers.

Rabbits are present on the open flats at lower altitudes. Hares are widely distributed and especially evident in the high alpine grasslands.

Stoats, ferrets, and weasels were introduced to Westland before 1900 to control mice, rats, and rabbits. They have become a major threat to many native species where they are found.

3.5 Māhi-ā-tākaro me te Whai Wāhi o te Hapori *Recreation, Public Use and Access*

Visitor Use and Recreation

Trampers, kayakers and hunters use the Arahura Valley extensively. Noti Raureka (Browning Pass) is part of the classic Three Pass tramping trip and it is estimated that approximately 600 trampers make the trip each year. For Te Papa Atawhai visitor management purposes, the area is zoned “Backcountry with Facilities” (West Coast Te Tai Poutini Conservation Management Strategy, 2010).

The number of kayakers running the Arahura River is unknown, however it has been described as one of the best runs in New Zealand (Charles 1996). The most common put in is by helicopter above the Third Gorge, and the take-out is above Milltown. The river is classed grade IV to V which translates to difficult rapids to very difficult rapids.

Recreational hunting for game and exotic species is a popular activity on Te Tai Poutini due to the extensive opportunities and the variety of game animals present in the region. Red deer and chamois are the main species hunted in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

In particular, helicopters are sometimes used for sightseeing and for access for hunting and kayaking within the reserve. While aircraft provide access for some visitors, they can also detract from the experience of others through their presence and noise impacts.

Facilities

Private occupation baches on public lands can impact on the environment and on the availability of public space, even though they are traditionally only used for short periods of the year. There are five unlicensed huts along Waitaiki (Jade Creek) which remain from former mining licences. In addition to this, Te Papa Atawhai own and administer eight backcountry tramping huts and bivouacs within the reserve, including the Lower Arahura Hut, Mudflats Hut and Harman Hut. Te Papa Atawhai also has responsibility for bridges and tracks within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve (including those listed in Appendix 2).

The Recreation Opportunities Review (Te Papa Atawhai 2004) ranked recreation sites on Te Tai Poutini to assist their future management. The ranking took account of visitor types and numbers, site values and the role each recreation system had in portraying the distinctive character of each place and its role within the recreation system. This past ranking is now absorbed into the Te Papa Atawhai visitor assets management system, and Appendix 2 lists the facilities which are managed in accordance with Schedule 107 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and Te Papa Atawhai priorities and work programmes.

Disposal of rubbish and sewage from these huts may cause adverse effects to the natural and historic resources and water quality, and also to public enjoyment of the area. Occupation of huts and baches may also introduce or encourage pest plants and animals, which may have an adverse effect on the natural environment.

Because of the above, applications for new huts, bivouacs or baches are generally not supported. Voluntary organisations may however request to work with Mawhera Incorporation and Te Papa Atawhai to help maintain and repair existing huts, bivouacs and baches, particularly where these are considered to be of historical significance or value.

3.6 Ngā Mahi Whai Rawa *Commercial and other Activities*

Leases and licences may be granted under section 58A of the Reserves Act 1977 for commercial, community or private use of land including such things as commercial tourism, guided and commercial hunting or grazing. A lease is where the lessee is granted exclusive occupation of the land whereas a licence is for a non-exclusive interest in land that makes provision for a permitted activity.

Under section 48 of the Act easements may be sought for utilities such as power generation, water supplies, pipelines and access ways. Under section 48A of the Act licences may be granted for communications facilities.

For all the above authorisations, the consent of the Minister of Conservation is required before Mawhera Incorporation can grant the authorisation. Public notification must also be given ahead of granting, and any lease cannot exceed 33 years.

Grazing

Grazing has historically been undertaken in some parts of Waitaiki Historic Reserve. The natural and historic resources at greatest risk from grazing include freshwater, riparian margins, wetlands, forest understory, forest margins and archaeological sites. Grazing may help to suppress some weed growth but can also introduce other weeds. The cessation of grazing may foster re-growth of natural vegetation.

Mining

Mining, prospecting and exploration are past activities within the Waitaiki Historical Reserve. Any future mining, other than for pounamu, would be dealt with under the Crown Minerals Act, with Mawhera Incorporation having an approval role for access arrangements and minimum impact activities. While some mining may have minimal effect upon the environment, other mining may be incompatible with the purposes of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

For example, mining operations may create adverse effects through damage to historic resources, erosion and soil loss, sedimentation and contamination of water bodies, loss and damage to ecosystems, damage to landscape qualities, damage to geological features, and may negatively impact upon the experience of visitors. Associated developments such as roads, water supply and waste disposal may have negative effects on natural and historic resources and visitor experiences.

Complete rehabilitation is difficult and therefore adverse effects such as leaching of contaminants may be long-term and may not always be immediately apparent. Furthermore, some mines have not been rehabilitated satisfactorily after closure. Disused mine sites may pose a risk to the public, this could occur in the form of tailings, shafts, remaining explosives, or destabilised ground.

The Arahura catchment has been the primary source of pounamu to Māori since their arrival and has been extracted from Waitaiki (Jade Creek), Olderog Creek and downstream along the length of the Arahura River. The taking of pounamu is controlled by the Mawhera Incorporation.

Utilities and Easements

Three weirs are located within the Wainihinihi catchment of the Reserve, diverting water into the Dillman's Power Scheme since 1978. Access roads, riverbed works, water races and a pipeline are associated with these weirs. Easements exist for these utilities, with an expiry date of 30th June 2060.

The presence of utilities on the Waitaiki Historic Reserve may have adverse effects on natural and historic resources through their presence, construction and maintenance. For example, weirs can affect hydrological regimes and present barriers to fish passage. Utilities may require vehicle or aircraft access.

Taking of Specimens and Killing of Fauna

Under Section 49 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Minister of Conservation can grant permission to take specified specimens of flora or fauna or rock mineral or soil from the reserve for scientific or educational purposes, provided the taking of such specimens does not unduly deplete the number of any species, damage ecological associations, or damage the values of the reserve. The taking of specimens must not contravene anything in the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act. Please note that this does not apply to or include pounamu, which is owned and managed by the Mawhera Incorporation.

Under Section 50 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Minister of Conservation's may grant permission to take and kill specified fauna, and to authorise the method of capture or killing, provided that it does not contravene Part 5B of the Conservation Act 1987, or of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act. Consent cannot be granted, however, to take or kill indigenous fauna within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve for commercial purposes.

Mahinga kai and Customary Use

Within the scope of the above-mentioned sections of the Reserves Act, customary use by manawhenua may be authorised by the Minister, and the Mawhera Incorporation. Furthermore, under section 296 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, Ngāi Tahu Whānui may lawfully have specimens of wildlife in their possession.

Fishing

Fishing is regulated by various organisations and under the different categories of commercial, recreational and customary fishing. Te Papa Atawhai administers the whitebait fishery under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Whitebait Fishing West Coast Regulations. Sports fishing of introduced species is administered by the West Coast Region of Fish and Game New Zealand. Lastly, commercial fishing, including for tuna (eels) is regulated by the Ministry of Fisheries under the Fisheries Regulations 1986, and an Eel Management Committee has been established as statutory advisor in the setting up of an Eel Management Plan. Under the South Island Eel Management Plan 1999, the Arahura River is closed to commercial tuna (eel) fishing.

The Arahura River is commonly fished for whitebait and brown trout, chiefly in the lower section. The whitebait catch is dominated by īnanga, but there is also some kōaro (KRTA, 1990).

The bed of the Arahura River is freehold land and access on the river for fishing requires a permit from the Mawhera Incorporation.



4. Kia Aroraki *Reserve Management*

4.1 Ngā Whāinga Objectives

Hei whakamana te mauri o te kōpū o Waitaiki, me te pūawa o Arahura,
mō tātou, a, mō kā uri a muri ake nei

Manage, enhance and protect Waitaiki Historic Reserve in a manner that upholds its cultural, historical, ecological, educational and recreational values and significance.

All policies, implementation methods, and actions in this plan are underpinned by the above overarching objective, and are supported by the following secondary objectives:

- **Whakamana te mauri:** To protect and preserve in perpetuity those places, objects and natural features of the Reserve that are of historic, scientific, archaeological, cultural, ecological and educational value and significance.
- **Whakakaha ngā tūmomo koiora:** Protect, preserve and enhance indigenous biodiversity, ecosystems, flora and fauna and the natural environment, in particular by minimising the threats posed by pest plants and animals.
- **Whakarato te mahi-a-takaro:** Provide for, maintain and manage public access and cultural, recreational and educational use and enjoyment in a way that protects the wellbeing of both the Reserve and the public.
- **Whakarato te mahi whai rawa:** Consider and provide for commercial use and opportunities that are compatible with the overarching objective of the Reserve.

4.2 Ngā Kaupapa Policies

The following policies have been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Vesting Act 1997 and other relevant legislation. References to “Schedule 107” are to that schedule within the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

4.2.1 Mana Rangatira Management and Administration

Policy MA1 Treaty partnership: Manage the Waitaiki Historic Reserve in a manner that gives effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, in so far as they are consistent with the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977 and Section 326, Schedule 107 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and the Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Vesting Act 1997.

Policy MA2 Te Papa Atawhai: Seek effective management and the minimisation of conflicting management practices for the resources of Waitaiki Historic Reserve, through open communication and cooperation between Mawhera Incorporation and Te Papa Atawhai.

Policy MA3 Adjacent land uses: Liaise with and seek the cooperation of adjoining landowners, to avoid, remedy or mitigate the impact of activities that may be detrimental to the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Policy MA4 Agencies & Community: Establish and maintain effective relationships with those organisations with statutory roles, those persons who wish to use the resources of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, and the community interested in the Reserve and the protection and preservation of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve’s natural and historic values.

4.2.2 Taonga Tuku Iho Historic Resources

Policy TTI 1: Work with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and other organisations to preserve and protect places and objects of historic and archaeological interest within Waitaiki Historic Reserve, and foster research and interpretation of these places and objects.

4.2.3 **Waimāori Freshwater**

Policy FW1: Recognise fishing for sports fish as a recreational activity where it does not adversely affect the values of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Policy FW2: Allow sports fish to be released into the Waitaiki Historic Reserve waters by Fish and Game New Zealand, where already present and where there are no adverse effects on indigenous fish.

Policy FW3: Do not authorise commercial tuna (eel) fishing within Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Policy FW4: Acknowledge the historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the fish species found in Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

4.2.4 **Rauropi Toi Indigenous Species**

Policy IS1: Protect and preserve indigenous flora and fauna, including freshwater species, as far as possible in their natural state.

Policy IS2: Take special measures to protect threatened species in conjunction with Te Papa Atawhai.

Policy IS3: Recognise the cultural association of Ngāi Tahu with taonga species.

Policy IS4: Seek communication with Te Papa Atawhai in its implementation of the Protocols on the Department of Conservation's interaction with Ngāi Tahu on specified issues regarding cultural materials, freshwater fisheries, and culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu, when managing indigenous plants and animals.

4.2.5 **Taru me Kararehe Kino Pest Plants and Animals**

Policy PW1: Control all pest plants in Waitaiki Historic Reserve in accordance with West Coast regional pest management strategies, or where they are likely to adversely affect historic places or objects, significant indigenous vegetation or any significant natural feature of the Reserve.

Policy PW2: Control pest animals in Waitaiki Historic Reserve in accordance with West Coast regional pest management strategies.

Policy PW3: Allow recreational and commercial hunting of wild animals within Waitaiki Historic Reserve, in accordance with the Himalayan Thar Control Plan (1993) and subject to conditions, and where consistent with the other objectives and policies of this management plan.

4.2.6 **Māhi-ā-tākaro me te Whai Wāhi o te Hapori Recreation, Public Use and Access**

Public access

Policy RPA1: Provide, at no charge, non-commercial public access into, over and through the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Aircraft

Policy RPA2: Authorise and grant licences for aircraft to land in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve in support of management by Te Papa Atawhai in accordance with Schedule 107.

Policy RPA3: Consider the granting of licences for aircraft landings, where the landings are on an irregular basis, or limited to specific locations, activities, or times.

Facilities

Policy RPA4: Provide, in conjunction with Te Papa Atawhai, a range of visitor facilities to enable visitors to experience and appreciate the historic, cultural and natural values of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Policy RPA5: Work with voluntary organisations and Te Papa Atawhai to help maintain and repair existing huts, bivouacs, baches and facilities, particularly where these are considered to be of historical significance or value.

Camping

Policy RPA6: Allow camping within Waitaiki Historic Reserve, subject to such conditions and restrictions as considered necessary for the protection and general well-being of the Reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it.

Huts

Policy RPA7: All huts within Waitaiki Historic Reserve will be available to the public on a first come first served basis, unless pressure from high visitor use requires a booking system to be established.

Policy RPA8: Consider new hut sites and facilities, additional to those listed in Appendix 2, only in the following circumstances:

- an existing hut site becoming unsafe for any reason and Te Papa Atawhai requesting relocation of the hut to a new site; or
- Te Papa Atawhai requesting a hut for management purposes in accordance with Schedule 107.

Waste Disposal

Policy RPA9: Provide for toilet facilities at all huts and other sites where suitable and as considered necessary.

Policy RPA10: Take into account the values of Ngāi Tahu when managing waste within Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Interpretation

Policy RPA11: Enhance the experience and awareness of visitors by providing interpretation that raises their awareness of the significance of the historic, cultural and natural values of Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Visitor Safety

Policy RPA12: Inform visitors of any potential natural and/or other hazards in the Waitaiki Historic Reserve to create an awareness and understanding of hazards and risks, while recognising that visitors will be primarily responsible for their own safety.

4.2.7 Ngā mahi whai rawa *Commercial and other Activities*

Customary Use

Policy CA1: Customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species from Waitaiki Historic Reserve may be authorised by the Minister of Conservation on a case by case basis where:

- It is consistent with the Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant legislation;
- It is consistent with the purposes of a historic reserve;
- There is an established tradition of such customary use at the place;
- The preservation of the indigenous species at the place is not affected; and
- The views of manawhenua have been sought and had regard to.

Leases, licences, telecommunication facilities and easements

Policy CA2: Consider applications for leases, licences, telecommunication facilities and easements, in accordance with sections 58A, 48 and 48A of the Reserves Act 1977, where reasonable and practicable measures can be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects and where the proposed activity is consistent with the objectives and relevant policies within this Management Plan.

New and Existing Buildings

Policy CA3: Ensure that, where buildings are authorised within Waitaiki Historic Reserve, they are compatible with and appropriate to the landscape in which they are to be located.

Policy CA4: Consider management options for the five private huts within the Jade Creek valley, including:

- a) Removing the huts;
- b) Considering leases for them as part of mining operations; or
- c) Phasing in public use.

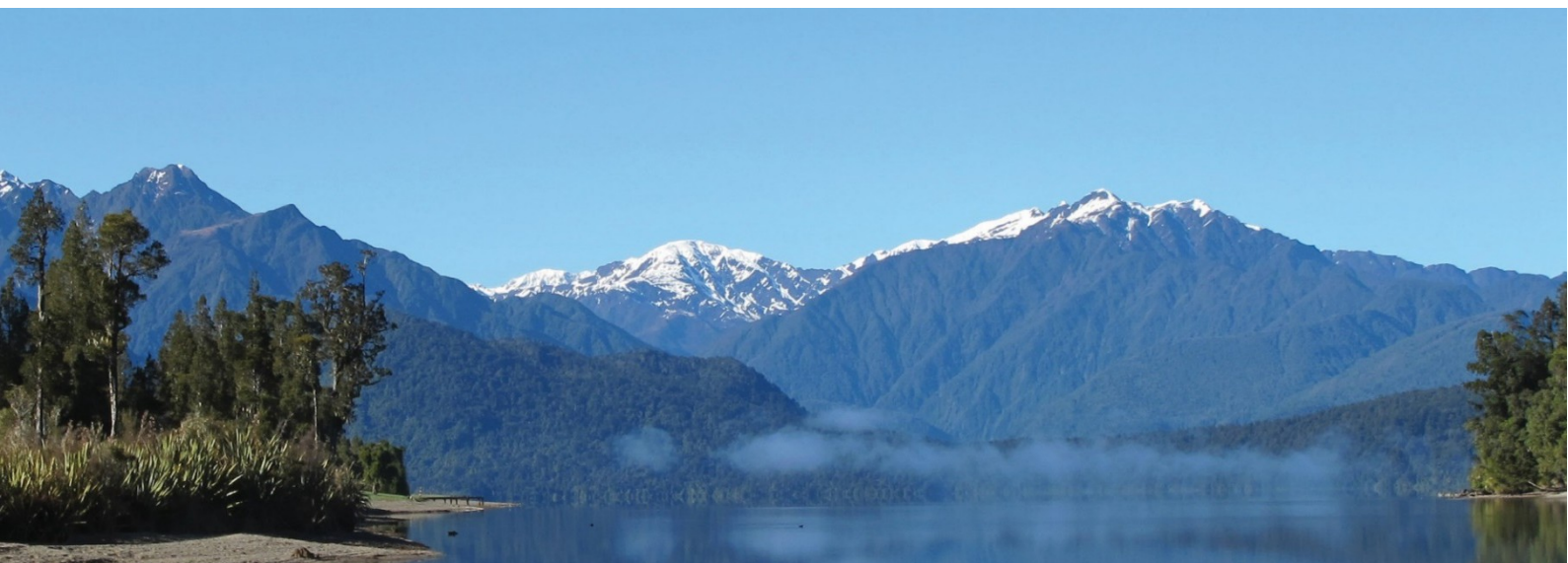
Mining, Prospecting and Exploration

Policy CA5: Tino Rangatiratanga will prevail with the Mawhera Incorporation controlling all access arrangements for prospecting and the exploration for Pounamu and other minerals.

Policy CA6: Applications for access arrangements for prospecting, exploration and mining for other minerals shall be assessed in accordance with the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 and the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Fire

Policy CA7: Discourage camping site fires, promote awareness of fire threat, and provide advice that all fires in the open require a fire permit from Westland District Council in accordance with the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977.



5. Whakatinana me Aromatawai

Implementation and Review

The implementation of this plan will occur progressively over time, taking into account priorities, resourcing, and funding matters of the Mawhera Incorporation, as well as Te Papa Atawhai and other agencies. Key implementation methods and priorities include:

- **Application Process:** Establishing an online application process and system for Mawhera to assess and decide on the granting of authorisations to third parties for activities provided for in the plan.
- **Annual Work Programme:** Establishing an annual work programme, in partnership with Te Papa Atawhai, and other agencies, to guide management actions and initiatives, and address management issues and priorities (see 5.1 below).
- **Annual Joint Management Hui:** Establishing, organising and holding an annual management meeting with Te Papa Atawhai to discuss key management responsibilities outlined in this plan (see 5.2 below)

5.1 Mahi-ā-te-Tau Annual Work Programme

To assist in co-ordinating the management of the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, an annual work programme may be developed and approved by Mawhera Incorporation, working in partnership with Te Papa Atawhai, and other agencies. Such an annual work programme may identify and cover the following:

- Priorities, scope, timing, and methods for managing both threatened species, as well as animal and plant pests;
- Visitor use issues and requirements, including those related to huts, camping, tracks, signage, waste management, fires and safety;
- Resourcing and funding requirements and sources for undertaking management actions;
- Arrangements for informing and working with stakeholders, adjacent landowners and the community in implementing the management plan and work programme; and
- Methods to manage health and safety risks in managing the reserve.

5.2 Hui-ā-tau Annual Management Hui

To facilitate the development and implementation of an annual work programme, an annual management hui may be organised between Mawhera Incorporation and Te Papa Atawhai, as well as other agencies, such as Heritage NZ, Fish and Game, Westland District Council and West Coast Regional Council. The key items that may be addressed at an annual management meeting include:

- Consider, develop and agree on an annual work programme and/or progress against an existing programme or other initiatives.
- Receive, consider and decide on any monitoring, research, and/or pest and threatened species management priorities and actions;
- Identify and confirm sources of funding for proposed work;
- Review health and safety risks and determine actions;
- Review the effectiveness of the current management plan policies and methods.

5.3 Te Aroturuki me te Whakatakotoranga *Monitoring and Review*

This management plan is effective from 26 August 2019 and has been prepared to cover a 10-year timeframe. It is envisaged that the plan will be comprehensively reviewed after 10 years (by 26 August 2029), however it can be reviewed in part or whole at any time to respond to changes in the planning and policy framework, local environment, or management priorities.

Any review that results in substantial updates is subject to public consultation and subsequent approval by the Minister of Conservation under the Reserves Act 1977.



6. Kuputaka *Glossary*

Archaeological site	Means: (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)
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992).
Customary use	Gathering and use of natural resources by tangata whenua according to tikanga.
Deed of Settlement	The Deed of Settlement executed on 21 November 1997 between the Crown and Ngāi Tahu.
Easement	A right of way or permitted activity granted by a landowner.
Ecology	The study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings.
Ecosystem	A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and its non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit.
Endemic	Indigenous species of plants or animals which breed only within a specified region or locality and are unique to that area.
Exploration	Means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits of occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of one or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or sub-surface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence. (Crown Minerals Act 1991: section 2)
Fauna	Animals of a region.
Flora	Plants of a region.
Freshwater Fish	Species of finfish and shellfish that spend all or part of their life histories in freshwater. (Conservation Act 1987).
Game	The wildlife declared to be game specified in the First Schedule of the Wildlife Act 1953. As at the date of the approval of this management plan, all game species are birds.
Habitat	The environment in which a particular species or group of species lives. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned.
Indigenous	A plant or animal that occurs naturally in New Zealand. This includes species that are unique to New Zealand as well as those that may be found elsewhere in the world. Use of the words indigenous and native have the same meaning in this plan.
Invertebrates	An animal without a backbone or spinal column. (The majority of animal species are invertebrates; the exceptions are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).
Iwi	Tribe, people
Kaitiaki	Guardian
Kā Tiritiri o te Moana	The Southern Alps
Landforms	Natural features in the landscape formed by physical processes, e.g. mountain ranges, glacial moraines, rock outcrops.
Mahinga Kai	Customary gathering of food and natural plant materials and the places where those resources are gathered. (Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998)
Mana	Authority, control, influence, prestige, and/or power. Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991
Manawhenua	Customary rights and authority over land. Also used to refer to the tangata whenua or the people who hold these rights. Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991

Mauri	Life principle or life force
Minister	The Minister of Conservation or their duly authorised delegate.
Mining	Means to take, win, or extract by whatever means, a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral, but does not include prospecting or exploration for a mineral or chemical substance. (Crown Minerals Act 1991: section 2)
Natural resources	Plants and animals, their habitats, landscapes, landforms, geological features, systems of interacting living organisms, and their environments.
Ngāi Tahu	Tribe Ngāi Tahu
Ngāti / Kāti Mamoe	Tribe Ngāti Mamoe
Ngāti/Kāti Tumatakokiri	Tribe Ngāti Tumatakokiri
Ngāti Wairangi/Kāti Wairaki	Tribe Ngāti Wairangi
Noti Raureka	Browning Pass/Noti Raureka
Papatipu Rūnanga	The Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 identified two Poutini Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga: Te Runaka o Kati Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makawhio on the West Coast
Podocarp	A predominantly Southern Hemisphere family of coniferous plants that include kahikatea, totara, Hall's totara, matai, miro, rimu, celery pine and mountain toa toa.
Pounamu	Sometimes referred to as greenstone, Pounamu is defined in the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997, as including the following: bowenite, nephrite (including semi-nephrite) and serpentine
Poutini Ngāi Tahu	West Coast Ngāi Tahu Derive their status as Tangata whenua of the Tai Poutini by whakapapa from their ancestors, who held customary title and rights to the land of the Tai Poutini at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840
Prospecting	Any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences. (Crown Minerals Act 1991: section 2).
Rangatira/Rakatira	Leader/Chief
Rohe	Boundary, tribal region. Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991
Rūnanga	Assembly, Council. Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991
Species Recovery Plan	A plan of action intended to halt the decline of a threatened species and increase its population.
Sports fish	Means 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.
Tangata whenua	People of a given place (Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991) in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū that holds mana whenua over that area. Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
Taonga species	Means any birds, plants and animals described in Schedule 97 (of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) found within the claim area
Te Papa Atawhai	The Department of Conservation.
Threatened species	Includes all species categorised as 'Nationally Critical', 'Nationally Endangered' or 'Nationally Vulnerable' under the New Zealand Threat Classification System 2008.
Tikanga	Māori customary values and practices. Resource Management Act 1991
Tino Rangatiratanga	Sovereignty, authority and self determination
Tūpuna	Ancestor
Wāhi Tapu	Sacred place
Wāhi Taonga	Sacred Treasure
Wildlife	Any animal (as defined 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).
Whakarewa	Lake Browning/Whakarewa

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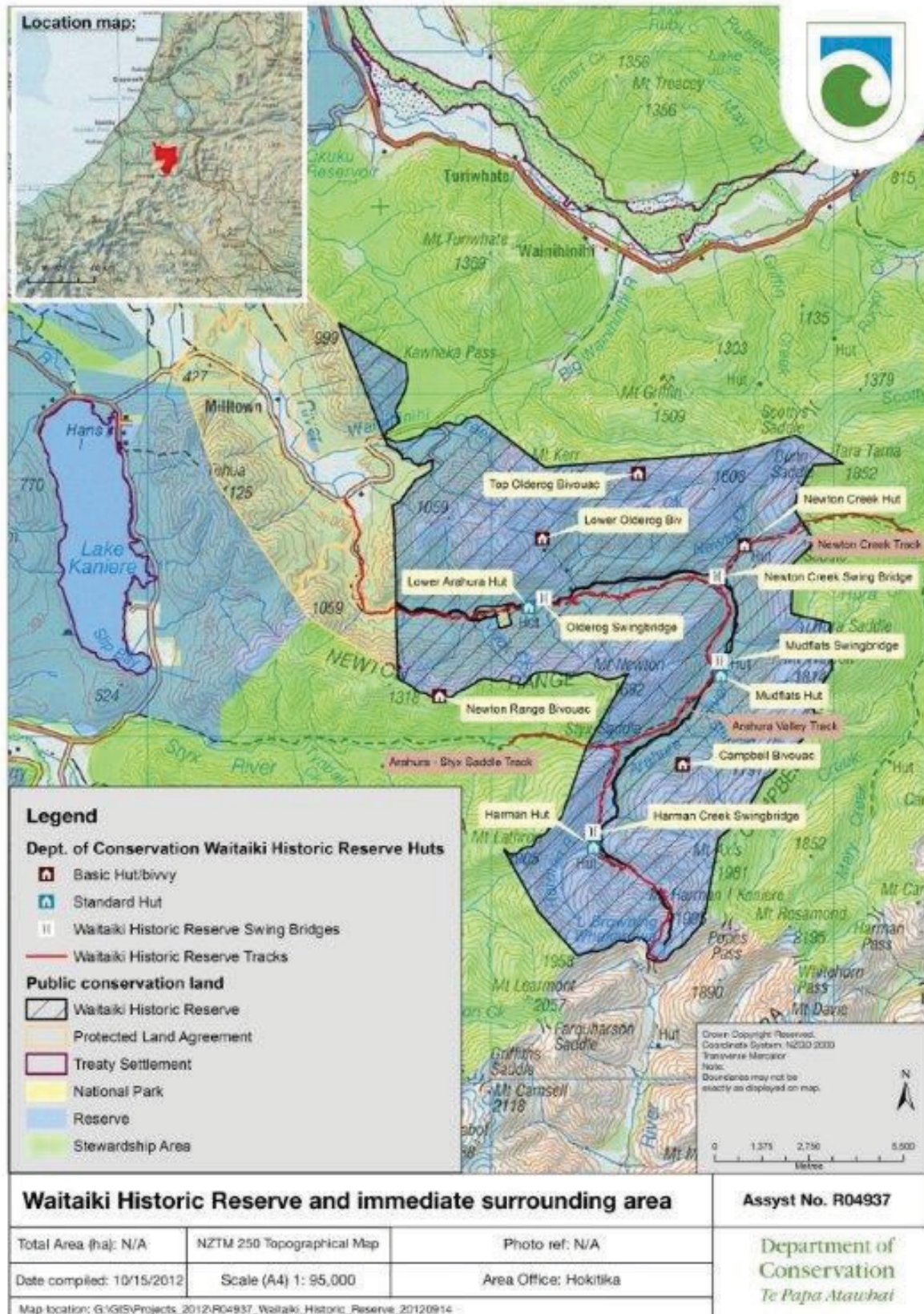
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Āpitihangā Appendices

Appendix 1: Waitaiki Historic Reserve Map



Appendix2: Huts, bridges and tracks administered by Te Papa Atawhai within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve

Huts	Bridges	Tracks
Harman Hut	Harman Swing Bridge	Arahura Valley Track
Mudflats Hut	Mudflats Swing Bridge	Newton Creek Track
Lower Arahura Hut	Newton Creek Swing Bridge	Arahura – Styx Saddle Track
Top Olderog Hut*	Olderog Swing Bridge	Olderog / Jade Creek Access Track (overgrown)
Lower Olderog Hut*		Newton Range Track (overgrown)
Newton Creek Hut*		
Newton Range (Bivouac)*		
Campbell Range (Bivouac)*		

The above facilities are listed in the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement: Attachment 13.2 and referred to in Schedule 107 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

* The maintenance of these huts is supported by the Permolat Group through agreement with Mawhera Incorporation and Te Papa Atawhai.

Appendix 3: Plants and Animals within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve

* Indicates a taonga species, as listed in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

Māori Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Indigenous Plants		
Kopoti	Aniseed	<i>Anisotome aromatica</i>
Tawhai*	Beech	<i>Nothofagus sp.</i>
	Blue tussock	<i>Poa colensoi</i>
Kāpuka*	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia</i>
	Broad-leaved snow tussock	<i>Chionochloa flavescens</i>
	Bush rice grass	<i>Microlaene avenacea</i>
Kōpukupuku / korikori	Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Kaikawaka	Cedar	<i>Libocedrus</i>
Mingimingi	Coprosma	<i>Coprosma pseudocuneata</i>
Tōtara*	Hall's totara	<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>
Haumakoroa	Haumakoroa	<i>Pseudopanax simplex</i>
Kāmahi*	Kamahi	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>
Tūpare	Leatherwood	<i>Olearia colensoi</i>
	Mid-ribbed snow tussock	<i>Chionochloa pallens</i>
Miro*	Brown pine	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>
Tikumu	Mountain daisy	<i>Celmisia</i>
Hakeke	Mountain holly	<i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>
	Mountain neinei	<i>Dracophyllum traversii</i>
Houhi*	Mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria</i>
Toatoa*	Mountain toatoa	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>
Horopito	Pepperwood	<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>
	Pink Pine	<i>Halocarpus biformis</i>
Tawheowheo	Quintinia	<i>Quintinia acutifolia</i>
	Red mountain heather	<i>Archeria traversii</i>
Rimu*	Rimu	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>
	Snow-patch grass	<i>Chionochloa oreophila</i>
Rātā*	Southern rata*	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>
Taramea*	Spaniard	<i>Aciphylla</i>
Indigenous Birds		
Kāhu*	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans gouldi</i>
Turiwhati	Banded dotterel	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>
Kōpara / Korimako*	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis m. melanura</i>
Koau*	Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i>
Kōwhiowhio	Blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
Pīpipi	Brown creeper	<i>Finschia novaeseelandiae</i>
Pārera*	Grey duck	<i>Anas s. superciliosa</i>
Riroriro*	Grey warbler	<i>Greygone igata</i>
Kākā*	Kaka	<i>Nestor m. meridionalis</i>
Kea*	Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>
Koekoeā*	Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamis taitensis</i>
Ruru koukou*	Morepork	<i>Ninox n. novaeseelandiae</i>
Kārearea*	New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>
Kōtare*	New Zealand kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta vagans</i>
Kererū*	New Zealand pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga n. novaeseelandiae</i>
Pīhoihoi*	New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus n. novaeseelandiae</i>
Titipounamu*	Rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta c. chloris</i>
Pūtakitaki	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>

Māori Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Pākura*	Pukeko	<i>Porphyrio p. melanotus</i>
Tauhou	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Pīpīwharauroa*	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Karoro*	Southern black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Pīwakawaka*	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura f. fuliginosa</i>
Tōrea	South Island pied oyster catcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus finschi</i>
Miromiro*	South Island tomtit	<i>Petroica m. macrocephala</i>
	Spur winged plover	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>
Kōkō / Tūi*	Tui	<i>Prothemadera n. novaeseelandiae</i>
	Welcome swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica neoxena</i>
Weka*	Western weka	<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i>
Kākāriki*	Yellow crowned parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus a. auriceps</i>
Indigenous Freshwater Fish		
Tuna	Short-fin eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i>
Tuna	Long-fin eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i>
Kokopara	Common bully	<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>
Kōkopu / Hawai*	Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
	Red fin bully	<i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>
Kokopara	Upland bully	<i>Gobiomorphus breviceps</i>
	Blue gill bully	<i>Gobiomorphus hubbsi</i>
Īnaka / Īnanga	Īnanga	<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>
Kōaro	Koaro (mountain trout)	<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>
Kōkopu	Banded kokopu	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>
Taiwharu*	Giant kokopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>
Paraki / Ngaiore*	Smelt	<i>Retropinna</i>
Kanakana / Piharau	Lamprey	<i>Georgia australis</i>
Piripiripōhatu*	Torrent fish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>
Pātiki	River flounder	<i>Rhombosolea retiarii</i>
Other indigenous fauna		
Pekapeka	Long-tailed bat	<i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i>
	Ross' land snail	<i>Powelliphanta r. rossiana</i>
Wētā punga	Giant weta	<i>Deinacrida occidentalis</i>
Introduced Birds		
	Australian magpie	<i>Gymnorhina sp.</i>
	Blackbird	<i>Turdusmerula</i>
	Canada goose	<i>Branta Canadensis</i>
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs gengleri</i>
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>
	Hedge sparrow	<i>Pruenella modularis occidentalis</i>
	House sparrow	<i>Passerd.domesticus</i>
	Redpoll	<i>Carduelisflammea cabaret</i>
	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i>
	Songthrush	<i>Turdusphilomelosclarkei</i>
	Starling	<i>Sturnisv.vulgaris</i>
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella caliginosa</i>
Introduced Fresh Water Species		
	Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
	Quinnat salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>

List of Fish Species Observed in the Arahura River and its Tributaries (KRTA, 1990:65)

Appendix 4: Schedule 107 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

Special conditions and restrictions subject to which the Waitaiki Historic Reserve is vested

1. The Waitaiki Historic Reserve is to be vested in the Mawhera Incorporation and held in trust by the Mawhera Incorporation for the purposes of a historic reserve, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:
 - a) the Minister and his or her agents or assigns, shall have access into, over and through the Waitaiki Historic Reserve for the purpose of monitoring rare and endangered species, as well as general ecosystem monitoring, provided that the Minister or his or her agents or assigns give the Administering Body at least 25 Business Days notice before it takes such action;
 - b) there shall be, at no charge, non-commercial public access into, over and through the Waitaiki Historic Reserve;
 - c) hunting shall continue to be permitted within the Waitaiki Historic Reserve, subject to and consistent with the management plan for the Waitaiki Historic Reserve;
 - d) the Crown shall retain ownership of, and the Minister of Conservation shall be responsible for the maintenance of, the huts and bridges within the Reserve listed in attachment 13.2 of the deed of settlement and as shown on Allocation Plan SS 429/5 (SO 12499) at the cost of the Crown, and shall retain any revenue derived from those huts. In maintaining those huts and bridges the Minister of Conservation may decide at his or her sole discretion to modify or remove any of those huts or bridges and may, but is not obliged to, replace any such hut or bridge, provided that the Minister of Conservation gives the Mawhera Incorporation at least 25 Business Days notice before it takes such action.
 - e) the Crown shall be responsible for the maintenance of the tracks within the Reserve listed in attachment 13.2 of the deed of settlement and as shown on Allocation Plan SS 429/5 (SO 12499) at the cost of the Crown. In maintaining those tracks the Minister of Conservation may decide at his or her sole discretion to modify or close those tracks, provided that the Minister of Conservation gives the Mawhera Incorporation at least 25 Business Days notice before it takes such action;
 - f) the Minister of Conservation and his or her agents or assigns shall have full, unrestricted access into, over and through the Reserve for the purposes of inspecting and maintaining the huts, bridges and tracks within the Reserve listed in attachment 13.2 of the deed of settlement, provided that the Minister of Conservation gives the Mawhera Incorporation at least 25 Business Days notice before it takes such action; and
 - g) nothing in paragraphs (d) to (f) shall require the Minister of Conservation to give the Mawhera Incorporation notice in accordance with those paragraphs where it is unreasonable or impracticable to do so. However, in the event that the Minister of Conservation takes action pursuant to this paragraph 1(g) without giving notice to the Mawhera Incorporation, the Minister of Conservation shall give notice to the Mawhera Incorporation of the actions taken as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.
2. Any notice to be given pursuant to paragraphs 1(a) and (d) to (f) shall be sent or delivered to:

Proprietors of the Mawhera Incorporation c/- Ashton Wheelans Limited
PO Box 13 042 CHRISTCHURCH
Facsimile: 03 365 4098 Telephone: 03 366 7154,

or such other address as may be notified in writing to the Minister of Conservation by the Mawhera Incorporation from time to time.
3. The conditions and restrictions set out in paragraphs 1(a) to (c) shall be subject to any management plan approved by the Minister of Conservation for the Waitaiki Historic Reserve.

Appendix 5: Management Plan preparation process under the Reserves Act 1977





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