

# Reclassification – Statutory Management Planning

## West Coast *Te Tai o Poutini* Conservation Management Strategy Hokitika Place

### Executive Summary

The land identified as stewardship land within Hokitika Place includes a range of ecosystems and complex geology. Some are adjacent Arthur's Pass National Park. None of the conservation areas are specifically referenced for reclassification within the CMS, however policy specifically identifies the review of significant freshwater ecosystems, where it will enable positive effect on the protection and management of its freshwater value. A number of the land parcels encompass freshwater ecosystems – including rivers and their riverbeds. Furthermore, many land parcels are in a location of which the wider area has management objectives, policies and outcome statements that relate to it and are identified for protection. The detailed context and provision specific to the individual areas can be found in Appendix 1.

Key themes signalled for protection at Hokitika Place include:

- The historic links to gold mining, and a number of accessible scenic and historic sites.
- The unique geological processes and a number of culturally significant and vested Pounamu sources.
- The nationally significant Hokitika River.
- Preserving and improving the natural heritage value of Arthur's Pass National Park, considering linkages to the Park.
- The protection and integrated management of a number of priority sites, including Otira – which extends into the bounds of Arthur's Pass National Park.
- Protection of the natural and scenic qualities of a number of lowland lakes, especially those surrounded by unique podocarp forest. Some are high use recreational sites – this use must be balanced with protecting their scenic and cultural values.
- The protection of species, and their related habitats – such as great spotted kiwi/roa and blue duck/who.
- Providing for recreational opportunities where appropriate – which includes a number of multiday tracks and provide linkages to more remote areas of wilderness.
- Acknowledging and providing for Ngāi Tahu's relationship with the landscape – specifically through place names, nohoanga entitlements and statutory acknowledgement. This includes the protection of a number of landforms, early pā and kainga sites.

The following listed pieces of stewardship land became public conservation lands after the CMS became operative therefore CMS does not apply to them:

- Bennett Creek Conservation Area (NaPLIS 3267740, Lots 2-4 DP 492075) became pcl&w 2016
- Otira Conservation Area (NaPLIS 2806322, Sections 8 and 11 SO 443770) became pcl&w 2016
- Kumara-Wardens Road (NaPALIS id 2809268, s7(2) PWA Section 1 SO 435520) became pcl&w in 2011

## Appendix 1

### 4.2.6 Relevant Desired Outcomes for Hokitika Place

The following table states the provisions within the Hokitika Place desired outcomes that relate to the protection of lands, ecosystems and species. As outlined above the provisions are only relevant to pieces of stewardship land that hold those values e.g. if the site being considered has been identified as having wetlands present and an actively managed historic place then the desired outcome related to wetland remnants and historic and cultural heritage should be considered.

This Place report needs to be read in conjunction with the West Coast Overview report as each provision should be considered in the context of the other relevant provisions within the CMS.

Intrinsic value	Desired outcome statement
<b>Arthur's Pass National Park in 2020</b>	<p>The Park is of considerable importance for scientific studies, its geological features, its Waimakariri River headwaters and as a habitat for threatened species...The Park is renowned for its alpine flora and the sharp contrasts in scenery that result from the topography and climatic influence. The environmental range from eastern grasslands, through beech forests to sub-alpine and alpine communities and western rainforests, is best represented within the spectrum of New Zealand's national parks by Arthur's Pass National Park....</p> <p>The Park's more distinctive public use features are: its closeness to large and smaller population centres; the relative ease of access to its "remote" settings; the low level of obvious concessionaire development and activity; the dominance of walking as the means of access; and the high degree of natural quiet. People are able to enjoy the various natural, cultural and recreational values of the Park in many ways.</p> <p>The Park is managed in accordance with the Arthur's Pass National Park Management Plan (P.238 p6).</p>
<b>Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020</b>	<p>The overall character of geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in Hokitika Place is maintained in its 2010 condition... (P.241 p1)</p>
<b>Indigenous biodiversity in 2020</b>	<p>At the Otira, Styx/Arahura, Kaniere, Mahināpua and Mikonui priority sites natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced. Elsewhere in Hokitika Place, natural heritage values are maintained to at least the same condition they were in as at 2010.</p> <p>Preserving and improving the natural heritage values of Arthur's Pass National Park remains a key focus, particularly within the Otira priority site (P.242, p3).</p> <p>All geothermal sites and surrounding landscapes retain their natural character and are not irreversibly altered in any way (P. 242 p5).</p> <p>A representative sample of lowland forest and wetland remnants is legally protected within public conservation lands or via other mechanisms such as covenants and/or District Plans (P. 242, p6).</p>
<b>Historical and Cultural Heritage in 2020</b>	<p>All actively managed historic places in public conservation lands (such as the historic rail bridge over the Mahināpua Creek Tūwharewhare and the Price Flat Hut – see Map 16) are maintained in their 2010 condition or better (P. 245 p4).</p>

<b>Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020</b>	Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu are protected throughout Hokitika Place. Cave and karst areas are managed to protect wāhi tapu and natural values as a priority above recreation, tourism or other uses of these sites (P. 245 p6).  Each of the cultural redress sites identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 is managed in accordance with that Act, ensuring the protection of their significant Ngāi Tahu values (P266, p3).
<b>People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020</b>	Concession opportunities are in keeping with the protection of scenic natural character, environmental quality and recreational use by local communities (P. 247 p3).

We have included the statements that relate to Arthur’s Pass National Park in case the panel consider proposing that any of the stewardship land be made part of the National Park.

## **Direction specific to Arthur’s Pass National Park Plan**

### **2.6 Adjoining lands (P33)**

Land adjoining the Park is primarily public conservation land administered by the Department, along with Crown leasehold (pastoral lease) land. Other adjoining lands, of which there is a much smaller amount, include railway land, freehold land and legal road. Uses on adjoining lands can directly influence the values and public enjoyment of the Park, so co-operation and good working relationships with councils, owners and lessees is necessary to ensure that the integrity of the Park is maintained. Within the adjoining public conservation lands and to a lesser extent the pastoral lease lands, there are considerable recreational opportunities similar to those in the Park as well as opportunities for aircraft use, off-road vehicle and mountain bike use and recreation with dogs.

### **6.2.9 Boundaries and Park Additions Policies (P80)**

6.2.9(a) To keep the Park boundaries under continuous review to enable adjustments or additions that would assist ecosystem protection, public use or land management.

6.2.9(b) To seek the closure of unformed legal roads within the Park and the addition of the lands to the Park.

6.2.9(c) To seek the inclusion into the Park of the Hawdon Flats Reserve for National Park Purposes.

Explanation 6.2.9(c) A large part of the area known as the Hawdon Flats, or Riversdale Flats, (see Figure 3) was gazetted as a Reserve for National Park Purposes in 1909, along with the bulk of the land that now forms the Park to the southeast of the Main Divide but was not included within the Park when it was created in 1930. There has been some confusion over the status of the land but a recent investigation states that the area is a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and no lease or licence exists over the area. A smaller part of the Flats is a conservation area under the Conservation Act. The reserve and conservation area easily meets the criteria in General Policy 6(h) for an addition or boundary adjustment to a national park without a formal section 8 National Parks Act investigation. Other parts of the Hawdon/Riversdale Flats are freehold and pastoral run land in irregular disjointed parcels which, through negotiation with landowners may be able to be amalgamated to provide more manageable Park and freehold land boundaries or acquired for adding to the Park. The Hawdon riverbed passes through the Hawdon/Riversdale Flats, currently as Crown land. General Policy 6(j) seeks the inclusion within national parks of Crown riverbed where it is within the boundaries of the park. The formed Mount White Road and the side-road to Hawdon Shelter are mainly on national park land and several unformed roads exist across the Hawdon/Riversdale Flats. To clarify road administrative responsibilities it is desirable that formed roads are legalised and/or accepted as Department facilities and that unformed legal roads are closed (see the reference to General Policy 8.1(i) under 6.2.9(a) above).

## Stewardship land in the Hokitika Place

It is recommended to use the search function within column 1 for the parcel name. All relevant provisions/necessary background context is described in column 4.

There are 92 pieces of stewardship land within the Hokitika Place, each with different intrinsic natural heritage, historic heritage and recreational values. When considering how the CMS effects each site you need to understand what the desired outcome for that site is, either directly – if it is mentioned by name in the desired outcome statement, or indirectly – by understanding what the desired outcome is for the intrinsic values of those sites.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
<p><b>Greymouth – Kumara Tramway Conservation Area – (2809332)</b></p> <p><b>Kumara Conservation Area – (2809267) (2809274)</b></p> <p><b>Kumara – Cashman Street Conservation Area – (2809269) (2809271) (2809333)</b></p> <p><b>Kumara – Town Belt North Conservation Area – (2809270) (2809272) (2809273)</b></p> <p><b>Kumara – Wardens Road Conservation Area – (2809268)</b></p> <p><b>Kumara Junction Conservation Area – (2809264)</b></p> <p><b>Kumara Straight Conservation Area – (2809266)(2809334)</b></p> <p><i>Reference in the CMS is to the area in general</i></p> <p><i>Most sites sit adjacent to Taramakau River (references below)</i></p>	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement Desired Outcomes</p> <p>4.2.6.7 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020</p> <p>P.247 p4</p>	Other important frontcountry sites include those in the western part of Arthur’s Pass National Park (e.g. Cockayne Nature Walk), the Hokitika Gorge and the historic gold mining settlements of Kumara, Goldsborough Waimea and Ross.
<p><b>Taramakau Riverbed Conservation Area – (2806316)</b></p> <p><b>Taramakau River / Oira River Conservation Area – (2806316)</b></p>	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement (Mawhera Place)</p> <p>4.2.5.5 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020</p> <p>P.234 P.3</p>	<p>Each of the cultural redress sites identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 is managed in accordance with that Act, ensuring the protection of their significant Ngāi Tahu values. A Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition have been established for...Taramakau River...</p> <p>Nohoanga Entitlements have been granted for sites at....Taramakau River.</p>

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
<i>Large parcel which goes borders the Arthurs Pass National park</i> <i>Within Otira Priority Site</i> <i>Reference in the CMS is to the area in general</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.3 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020 P.241 p2	The Arahura and Taramakau riverbeds are a significant source of pounamu, which derives from geologic processes occurring along the Alpine Fault.
<b>Otira Conservation Area –</b> (2806322) <b>Otira River Conservation Area –</b> (2806322)	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 242 p3	Preserving and improving the natural heritage values of Arthur’s Pass National Park remains a key focus, particularly within the Otira priority site. In areas of high ecological and recreational values (such as the river flats of the upper Taramakau and upper Styx valleys), shrublands and forest stands are recovering from a history of grazing.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.6 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P.245 p6	Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu are protected throughout Hokitika Place... Other significant cultural values of the Hokitika Place include... landforms (e.g. landmark rocks at the top of the Otira viaduct)... early pā and kainga (e.g at Taramakau)...  A Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition is established for the Taramakau River... Nohoanga Entitlements are granted for single sites at the Taramakau River.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P248 P.3	Part of Arthur’s Pass National Park is within the Hokitika Place and is managed in accordance with the Arthur’s Pass National Park Management Plan. The backcountry corridor through the Otira valley and the classic backcountry tramps to Lake Kaurapataka and up the Deception and Taramakau valleys are within this part of the Park...  ... Maintained routes within short proximity of State Highway 73 include those in the Rolleston valley and up Barrack Creek and Mt Barron. There are tramping tracks into the upper Otira Valley and to Carroll Hut, providing people with access to challenging backcountry terrain.  The Taramakau Valley Track provides access through Harper Pass to the Hurunui valley, via the historic Locke Stream Hut.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Otira.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		indigenous natural character of ecosystems  Policy 2  P.79 p2	
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement  4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020  P. 241 p6	At the Otira, Styx/Arahura, Kaniere, Mahināpua and Mikonui priority sites (see Map 16) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement  4.2.6.3 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020  P.241 p1	The Arahura and Taramakau riverbeds are a significant source of pounamu, which derives from geologic processes occurring along the Alpine Fault.
<b>Wanganui - Otira Catchments Conservation Area –</b>  <i>Large Area encompassing Wanganui and Otira Catchments</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement  4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020  P.271 p5	In backcountry areas north of Fox Glacier Weheka township, most of the major river valleys (e.g. Wanganui, Whataroa/Perth) contain networks of huts, tracks and routes, some of which are popular multi-day tramps whereas others are less frequented and of a more remote nature. Away from the highway corridor, remote and wilderness areas predominate. The Wanganui River valley contains a mix of tramping tracks and marked and unmarked routes, giving access to its headwaters, the Waitaha and Whitcombe Valleys and the Adams Wilderness Area. Huts, structures and facilities continue to receive regular maintenance. A marked route provides access over the swingbridge spanning the Lambert River and beyond. From Hunters Hut in the mid Wanganui, access is provided onto Blue Lookout. A marked route provides access from State Highway 6 along Little Man River to the open tops on the flanks of Mt Adams, giving climbers access to a major mountain peak. The Adams Wilderness Area, while similar to the Hooker-Landsborough and Olivine Wilderness Areas in the recreational opportunities it provides, differs significantly in its landscape and setting. It contains no beech forest and has at its core the vast neves of the Garden of Eden and Garden of Allah, which drain to the Perth and Wanganui rivers in the west. These areas of snow and ice are significantly larger than any other wilderness area, providing recreational opportunities such as climbing and ski-touring at a

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
			completely different scale to that provided by other wilderness area.
<b>Arahura River Mouth Conservation Area - (2809280)</b>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.1.4 Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 P.45 p1	The overall Ngāi Tahu claims settlement includes the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 (“the Act”) The Act vested in Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu all pounamu (otherwise known as greenstone, including all nephrite, semi nephrite, bowenite and specific serpentine resources) in its natural condition within the takiwā (tribal area) of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu subsequently executed a deed vesting in the Māwhera Incorporation all pounamu within the catchment area of Arahura River...  Objective 1. To recognise the ownership of pounamu by: a) Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu; and b) Māwhera Incorporation within the catchment area of Arahura River.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems Policy 2 P.79 p2	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Styx/Ahahura.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 241 p6	At the Otira, Styx/Arahura, Kaniere, Mahināpua and Mikonui priority sites (see Map 16) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.8.6 Conservation Management Plans Policy 1 P.170 p4	The Department will provide advice to the Mawhera Incorporation as and when required in the preparation of a management plan for Waitaiki Historic Reserve, Arahura River Catchment.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.3 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020 P.241 p1	The Arahura and Taramakau riverbeds are a significant source of pounamu, which derives from geologic processes occurring along the Alpine Fault.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 243 p4	A viable population of blue duck/whio is maintained in the Styx/Arahura catchments.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.5 Human History P.244 p3	The Arahura River is culturally significant to Poutini Ngāi Tahu, particularly to Ngāti Waewae, as one of the main sources of pounamu. It is also unique as a river that is wholly in private Māori ownership under legislation.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.6 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P.245 p6	Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu are protected throughout Hokitika Place. The Arahura River remains the most important source of pounamu for Ngāti Waewae. ...Other significant cultural values of the Hokitika Place include... landforms (e.g. landmark rocks at the top of the Otira viaduct)... early pa and kainga (e.g at Arahura)...
<b>Conservation Area – Shamrock Creek</b> <i>This reserve is a small parcel directly adjacent Shamrock Amenity Area</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 242 p2	Reserves such as Lake Kaniere Scenic Reserve, Shamrock Creek Amenity Area and the Doctor Hill and Mount Greenland Ecological Areas continue to protect some of the remaining lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest.
<b>Conservation Area – Kaniere Forest</b> <i>Adjacent to Lake Kaniere</i> <i>Reference in the CMS is to the Lake</i> <i>Site is adjacent Lake Kaniere Scenic Reserve</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems Policy 2 P.79 p2	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Lake Kaniere.
<b>Conservation Area – Kaniere Farm (2805693) (2805634)</b> <b>Conservation Area – Hans Bay – Lake Kaniere</b> <i>(includes campsite)</i>	Descriptive text – no statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies (Descriptive Text) 3.4.1.3 Historic Themes P.99 p3	Other tourism destinations included the large lowland lakes surrounded by podocarp/hardwood forest (e.g. Lake Kaniere).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020 P.241 p6	At the Otira, Styx/Arahura, Kaniere, Mahināpua and Mikonui priority sites (see Map 16) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 242 p2	Reserves such as Lake Kaniere Scenic Reserve, Shamrock Creek Amenity Area and the Doctor Hill and Mount Greenland Ecological Areas continue to protect some of the remaining lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 243 p1	Lake Kaniere (Kaniere priority site); and Shearers Swamp (Mikonui priority site), are functioning naturally.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 243 p4	Viable populations of the locally endemic land snails <i>Powelliphanta rossiana rossiana</i> and <i>P. fletcheri</i> are found in the subalpine habitats of Mounts Greenland (Mikonui priority site) and Tuhua (Kaniere priority site), respectively.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.6 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P.246 p2	A Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition is established for Lake Kaniere... Nohoanga Entitlements are granted for single sites at the Lake Kaniere.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.246 p3	Hokitika Place provides a number of scenic and historic walks, a range of opportunities associated with its rivers and larger lakes (especially Lakes Kaniere and Mahināpua).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.247 p1	The striking scenic and natural values of Lakes Mahināpua and Kaniere make both lakes popular destinations for boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping and walking. These lakes are an important focus of the Department’s provision and development of services and facilities...  ...At Lake Kaniere, the Department provides low-key camping and day-use facilities. Several short walks and longer tramping tracks are also provided, including the Kaniere Water Race Track. Ngāi Tahu Whānui have access to, and regularly use, the nohoanga site and associated facilities located adjacent to Hans Bay. Recreational activities on and adjacent to this lake are limited to those that are in keeping with protection of the lake’s

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
			scenic character and Poutini Ngāi Tahu cultural values, and maintenance of the natural setting and environmental quality.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.247 p4	Other important frontcountry sites include those in the western part of Arthur’s Pass National Park (e.g. Cockayne Nature Walk), the Hokitika Gorge and the historic gold mining settlements of Kumara, Goldsborough Waimea and Ross:  Sites around Lake Kaniere and at Goldsborough Waimea provide people with recreational opportunities such as camping, walking, picnicking and water-based activities. Existing recreational facilities are maintained.
<b>Conservation Area – Kokatahi/Hokitika Riverbed</b>	No statutory weight	Part 2 Context 2.2.1.4 National Conservation Significance Freshwater Rivers P.22 p4	Rivers in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy whose entire catchments were classified as potentially nationally significant include: Hokitika River .
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 243 p2	Large and relatively undisturbed river systems, including the Hokitika River, have retained connectivity to their floodplains.
<b>Conservation Area – Styx River</b>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems Policy 2 P.79 p2	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Styx.
<b>Conservation Area = Toaroha Riverbed</b>  <i>Part of the track is within the Conservation Area</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.249 p2	‘Classic’ backcountry tramps available include the ‘Three Pass’ circuit, the Browning Pass Noti Raureka, the tramp along the Toaroha Valley across Frew Saddle and the Whitcombe valley linkage to Canterbury...  ... Hokitika is a world-renowned rafting and whitewater kayaking destination. The Styx, Toaroha and Kakapotahi rivers and Totara Lagoon are maintained as key places for kayaking that are free from high numbers of

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
			other users during kayaking trips (see Section 3.6.4.10).
<b>Conservation Area – Mahināpua Creek/ Tūwharewhare</b>  <i>Very near to Lake Mahinapua</i>  <i>(Track traverses over CA)</i>  <i>CA is also adject Mananui Bush</i>  <i>Includes Historic Site</i>	Descriptive text - no statutory weight	Part 3 – Management Objectives and Policies (descriptive text)  3.2.3.4 Local authorities  P.51 p2	Public access. In many places where public access is desired the boundaries of public conservation lands do not extend to public roads. Some walking tracks traverse both public conservation lands and lands of other tenure (e.g. at Cape Foulwind and Lake Mahināpua). The Department needs to work with land owners and district councils at these locations to safeguard public access and ensure that walking tracks are both adequately maintained and freely accessible to the public.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies  3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems  Policy 2  P.79 p2	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Mahinapua.
	Descriptive text - no statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies (Descriptive Text)  3.4.1.3 Historic Themes  P.99 p3	Other tourism destinations included the large lowland lakes surrounded by podocarp/hardwood forest (e.g. Lake Mahinapua).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement  4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020  P.241 p6	At the Otira, Styx/Arahura, Kaniere, Mahināpua and Mikonui priority sites (see Map 16) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement  4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020  P.242 p2	Mananui Bush, a 5 hectare remnant of coastal sand plain forest near Hokitika, adequately maintains a scientifically valuable soil sequence of increasing age and decreasing fertility from the sea beach towards Lake Mahināpua.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement  4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020  P.242 p8	The wetlands of the Hokitika lowlands, including: Totara Lagoon, the Mahināpua wetland complex, Groves Swamp and Backcreek Swamp (Mahināpua priority site... are functioning naturally.
	Provision – holds	Part 4 – Outcome Statement	All actively managed historic places in public conservation lands (such as the historic rail

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	statutory weight	4.2.6.5 Human history Historical and cultural heritage in 2020 P.245 p4	bridge over the Mahināpua Creek Tūwharewhare and the Price Flat Hut – see Map 16) are maintained in their 2010 condition or better.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.246 p3	Hokitika Place provides a number of scenic and historic walks, a range of opportunities associated with its rivers and larger lakes (especially Lakes Kaniere and Mahināpua) and a comprehensive network of backcountry facilities (almost all the valleys of the backcountry contain tracks, huts and bridges).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.247 p1	The striking scenic and natural values of Lakes Mahināpua and Kaniere make both lakes popular destinations for boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping and walking. These lakes are an important focus of the Department’s provision and development of services and facilities. At Lake Mahināpua picnicking, walking, camping and boating activities take place in a peaceful natural setting, dominated by uninterrupted views of tall podocarp forests on the lake margins and beyond to the Southern Alps Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu values are strongly evident in the interpretation themes at this site, which acknowledge the cultural significance of the site. Water and wetland values are the focus of other interpretation themes. Recreational facilities are progressively improved, in keeping with the values of the site. The Department successfully advocates for no high speed motorised boats and minimal overnight mooring on Lake Mahināpua (see Section 3.6.4.12). Several walking opportunities are available on the north-western side of the Lake, including the Mahināpua Walkway which follows the route of an historic bush tramway.
	No statutory weight	Part 6 – Supporting information Glossary P. 321	Wāhi taonga are more often than not linked to significant mahinga kai values and/or wāhi ingoa. Examples of wāhi taonga on the West Coast Tai Poutini include Lake Mahināpua.
<b>Mananui Bush Conservation Area –</b>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020	Mananui Bush, a 5 hectare remnant of coastal sand plain forest near Hokitika, adequately maintains a scientifically valuable soil sequence of increasing age and decreasing fertility from the sea beach towards Lake Mahināpua.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		P.242 p2	
	Descriptive text - No statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.3.1.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity Values P.58 p7	Small habitats can maintain an important diversity (e.g. Mananui Bush).
<b>Totara river Conservation Area -</b> <i>(part of Totara Lagoon)</i>	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020 P.242 p8	The wetlands of the Hokitika lowlands, including: Totara Lagoon...are functioning naturally.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People's benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.249 p2	Hokitika is a world-renowned rafting and whitewater kayaking destination. The Styx, Toaroha and Kakapotahi rivers and Totara Lagoon are maintained as key places for kayaking that are free from high numbers of other users during kayaking trips.
<b>Mount Greenland Road Conservation Area -</b>	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 242 p2	Reserves such as Lake Kaniere Scenic Reserve, Shamrock Creek Amenity Area and the Doctor Hill and Mount Greenland Ecological Areas continue to protect some of the remaining lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest.
<b>Totara- Mikonui Forests Conservation Area -</b> (2806269) <b>Mikonui River Conservation Area -SH6</b> (2805524) <b>Mikonui Rivermouth Conservation Area -</b> (2805509) <b>Mikonui River Conservation Area -</b> (2805512) <b>Shearers Swamp - Mikonui Conservation Area -</b> (2805510)	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems Policy 2 P.79 p2	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Mikonui.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020 P.241 p6	At the Otira, Styx/Arahura, Kaniere, Mahināpua and Mikonui priority sites (see Map 16) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.6.4 Indigenous Biodiversity in 2020 P.242 p8	The wetlands of the Hokitika lowlands, including: Shearers Swamp (Mikonui Priority Site)...are functioning naturally...The linkages between Bold Head, Shearers Swamp and Fergusons Bush Scenic Reserve are maintained.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.248 p2	Numerous opportunities exist for extended north to south traverses utilizing routes and passes into the Newton Saddle, Mikonui, Tuke, Mungo and Waitaha catchment.
	Descriptive Text – No statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies (Descriptive Text) 3.1.3.4 Nohoanga P.42 p3	The term nohoanga literally means ‘a place to sit’ and traditionally referred to the seasonal occupation sites which were an integral part of the mobile lifestyle of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna (ancestors) as they moved around Te Waipounamu in pursuit of various foods and other natural resources, such as pounamu. This traditional concept has been given contemporary effect in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 through the provision to Ngāi Tahu of 72 temporary campsites adjacent to lakes and rivers to facilitate customary fishing and gathering of other natural resources. Seventeen of these campsites are located within the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy: Mikonui River(two sites: one site on north bank and one site on south bank).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.6 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P.246 p2	Nohoanga Entitlements are granted for single sites at the Taramakau River and Lake Kaniere and for two sites at the Mikonui River.
<b>Waitaha Conservation Area – (2805514)</b> <b>Waitaha Conservation Area – (2805634)</b> <b>Waitaha Riverbed Conservation Area – (2805643)</b>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.248 p2	Numerous opportunities exist for extended north to south traverses utilizing routes and passes into the Newton Saddle, Mikonui, Tuke, Mungo and Waitaha catchment. Circuitous routes are also available, such as the Scamper-Torrent circuit up the Waitaha Valley and down the Smyth Range.
<b>Little Waitaha River Conservation Area – (2805635) (2805518)</b> <b>Waitaha/ Kakapotahi River Conservation Area – (2805517)</b> <b>Waitaha Forest Conservation Area – (2805641)</b>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 – Outcome Statement 4.2.6.7 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.249 p2	Hokitika is a world-renowned rafting and whitewater kayaking destination. The Styx, Toaroha and Kakapotahi rivers and Totara Lagoon are maintained as key places for kayaking that are free from high numbers of other users during kayaking trips.