

Reclassification – Statutory Management Planning

West Coast *Te Tai o Poutini* Conservation Management Strategy Te Wāhipounamu Place

Executive Summary

The land identified as Stewardship Land within Wāhi Pounamu Place includes a range of significant ecosystems. Many of the land parcels identified for reclassification are designated as part of the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area. Some are directly adjacent to either Westland Tai Poutini National Park or Mount Aspiring National Park. Only one parcel of conservation area is 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 which 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 Te Wāhipounamu Place include the following:

- The protection of wetlands and wetland complexes of international importance.
- Retain the wild/natural character encompassing lakes, rivers, coastlines, and forest.
- Protection of unmodified estuaries, lagoons, rivers, and river mouths, with entire catchments identified as having national significance.
- The protection of species, and their related habitats unique to the conservancy – such as the only population of rowi, New Zealand’s rarest kiwi, and the only breeding colony of white heron kōtuku. Valuable habitats include those for birdlife nesting and feeding, as well as those for indigenous freshwater species protection.
- Providing for recreational opportunities where appropriate, ensuring these do not compromise the natural heritage or wilderness values.
- Acknowledging and providing for Ngāi Tahu’s relationship with the landscape – specifically through place names, nohoanga entitlements and statutory acknowledgement.
- The integrated management of priority sites for biodiversity, allowing natural processes to occur free of adverse effects from humans.
- Opportunities to increase the protection and maintain the integrity of the Waitangiroto Nature reserve, via catchment level protection and additions to the reserve.
- Potential additions of high value conservation lands – whose values are consistent with national parks – into the adjoining Westland Tai Poutini National Park and Mount Aspiring National Park.

Appendix 1

4.2.7 Relevant Desired Outcomes for Te Wāhi Pounamu Place

The following table states the provisions within the Te Wāhi Pounamu 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.

Topic	Desired outcome statement
Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area	Those parts of the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area that are located within the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy retain the values... (P. 250 p3)
Westland Tai Poutini National Park	<p>Westland <i>Tai Poutini</i> National Park protects qualities and attractions that range from historic features of local interest, through ecosystems of national scientific importance, to major physical features of international significance.</p> <p>The Park is managed in accordance with the Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan. (P. 250, p5)</p>
Waitangiroto Nature Reserve	<p>The outstanding natural features of the reserve... are maintained. (P.255, p4)</p> <p>The white heron kōtuku breeding colony continues to be protected from disturbance and the peaceful atmosphere of the reserve is maintained. (P.255, p4)</p> <p>Protection, either by addition to the reserve or by other means, maintains the integrity of the reserve and ensures the effective management of its wildlife. (P. 256, p6)</p>
Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes	The overall character of geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in Te Wāhi Pounamu Place is maintained in its 2010 condition (P. 256, p8)
Indigenous biodiversity	<p>At the Ōkārito/Saltwater, Upper Whataroa, Upper Waiho, Copland, Landsborough, Moeraki/Windbag, Haast Valley, Haast Plains, Okuru/Turnbull, Arawhata and Cascade priority sites natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced. Elsewhere in Te Wāhi Pounamu Place, natural heritage values are maintained to at least the same condition they were in as at 2010. (P.258, p4)</p> <p>Te Wāhi Pounamu is one of the most important areas on the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini (or indeed anywhere in mainland New Zealand) for biodiversity because of a number of factors: it contains such a wide range of ecosystems, much of it remains in a natural condition, and it features a number of areas that were very significant refuges for plants and animals during the Ice Ages (P259, p3)</p> <p>The coastline and beaches of Te Wāhi Pounamu are retained in the same wild and natural state as in 2010. (P. 263, p1)</p>

	A representative sample of indigenous ecosystems and habitats in Te Wāhi Pounamu are legally protected within public conservation lands or via mechanisms such as covenants and/or District Plans (P. 263, p3)
Historical and Cultural Heritage	<p>The Department works in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio to monitor and mitigate (where appropriate) threats to archaeological sites (e.g. at Mahitahi (Bruce Bay), which is under threat from natural coastal erosion processes), to actively manage specific sites, to increase knowledge about the Māori history of the area, and to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga values (P. 266 p3)</p> <p>All actively managed historic places in public conservation lands (such as the schoolhouse at Ōkārīto, the Harihari Coastal Track, Gillespies Beach historic area and the Haast to Pāringa Cattle Track) are maintained in their 2010 condition or better (P. 266 p4)</p>
Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu	<p>Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu are protected throughout Te Wāhi Pounamu Place (P. 266, p6)</p> <p>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. 267 p2)</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 (P266, p3)</p>
Recreation – People’s benefit and enjoyment	<p>These remote zones (see Section 3.6.1.3), and the gazetted Adams, Hooker/Landsborough and Olivine Wilderness Areas, are protected for their particular values and provide extensive opportunities for self-reliant recreation on nature’s terms; consequently they have few (remote) or no (wilderness) facilities or services (P.271, p3)</p> <p>The large ice-fields of the Adams Wilderness Area, Hooker-Landsborough and Olivine Wilderness Areas are maintained to protect their wilderness character (p271, p4)</p>

We have included the statements that relate to the West Coast Tai Poutini National Park and the Mount Aspiring National Park in case the panel consider proposing that any of the stewardship land be made part of the National Park.

Direction specific to considering stewardship land adjacent to Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan

The descriptive text in section 1.3.10 (page 30) highlights that the values of the lowlands adjoining the Westland Tai Poutini National Park are very high and may even be of national park quality. Policy 4.5.1. Boundaries and Land Additions (page 120) identifies the following lands

“4.5.1 (b) Recognise that other lands adjoining the park are of high conservation value and could be suitable national park additions

Areas of high conservation value adjoining the park include:

- North Waikukupa coastline;
- Kahikatea forest remnants adjoining the Waiho River flats;

- Gillespies Point and Omoeroa River flats;
- The matai/tōtara forest to the south of Canavans Knob near Franz Josef Waiau;”

Directions specific to considering stewardship land adjacent Mt Aspiring National Park Management Plan

The descriptive text in section 2.4.2 (page 19) highlights that many areas adjoining the Mt Aspiring National Park have high conservation and recreation values complementary to the Park. The conservation lands surrounding the western and south-western parts of the park are particularly significant. They contain some of the most remote mountain country in New Zealand and nationally significant lowland forest, river and wetland ecosystems. These ecosystems are considered unique for their scale, integrity, complexity and diversity. Together with the Olivine Wilderness Area they form a wild and undeveloped region of national and international importance. They also provide a valuable buffer to the Park as a whole, and the Olivine Wilderness Area in particular, as the wilderness area boundary follows the park boundary for some distance.

Policy 6.4.1 Boundaries and additions to the park (P50), identifies Several areas managed by the Department that adjoin the park as warranting inclusion in the park. They include: conservation lands to the west of the park containing lowland forest and fluvio-glacial coastal plains not currently represented in the park.

Named stewardship land in the Te Wahi Pounamu 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 101 pieces of stewardship land within the Te Wahi Pounamu Place, each with different intrinsic natural heritage, historic heritage and recreational values. When considering how the CMS affects 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
Conservation Area - Ianthe Forest <i>Reference in the CMS is to the area in general</i> <i>Lake Ianthe Matahi Scenic Reserve (includes lake) is adjacent to Ianthe Forest Conservation area and includes wetland habitat</i>	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2 Context 2.2.1.3 International Conservation Significance Wetlands of international importance p19 - paragraph 5	The following wetlands and wetland complexes in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy are of international importance: Lake Ianthe
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 People's benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P270 p.6	The accessible lakes in Te Wāhi Pounamu, including Ianthe Matahi... , retain their outstanding scenic and natural values. Recreational activities at these lakes take place in peaceful natural settings, dominated by spectacular views of the Southern Alps Kā Tiritiri o te Moana... Recreational activities on or adjacent to these lakes do not unduly disturb protected birdlife nesting or feeding at the lakes and do not harm indigenous freshwater species.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.6 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020 P257 p.3	The overall character of geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in Te Wāhi Pounamu Place is maintained in its 2010 condition... A summary of which is presented below: - Ice Age glaciers left many distinctive features in the landscape of Te Wāhi Pounamu, including the Haast coastal outwash plain, the moraine-impounded Lakes Ianthe Matahi
Conservation Area - Wahapo <i>(500m to Wahapo Lake)</i> <i>Reference in the CMS is to the area in general</i> <i>Adjacent to Westland National Park and included within World Heritage Site</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.6 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020 P256 & 257	The overall character of geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in Te Wāhi Pounamu Place is maintained in its 2010 condition... A summary of which is presented below: -Ice Age glaciers left many distinctive features in the landscape of Te Wāhi Pounamu, including the Haast coastal outwash plain, the moraine-impounded Lakes Ianthe Matahi, Wahapo , -At Lake Wahapo and on the lower Cook River Weheka flats formerly healthy kahikatea forests have been inundated by river gravels
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 People's benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.270 p6	The accessible lakes in Te Wāhi Pounamu, including... Wahapo ..., retain their outstanding scenic and natural values. Recreational activities at these lakes take place in peaceful natural settings, dominated by spectacular views of the Southern Alps Kā Tiritiri o te Moana.
Conservation Area - Okarito Forks <i>(2805302)</i> <i>Reference in the CMS is to Okarito/Okarito River/Okarito Lagoon in general.</i> <i>Conservation Area is adjacent to Westland National Park and included within RAMSAR/ World Heritage Site</i> <i>Okarito Forks feed into the Okarito Lagoon, and as part of the Okarito River</i> <i>Conservation Area is directly adjacent priority site for</i>	Descriptive text – context no statutory weight	Part 2 Context 2.2.1.3 International Conservation Significance Wetlands of international importance P. 19, p5	The following wetlands and wetland complexes in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy are of international importance: Ōkārito Lagoon
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.1.3.4 Nohoanga Policy 3.1.3.4.1 & 3.1.3.4.2 p.42 p.5	1. The Department will seek to ensure that Ngāi Tahu access to the 17 nohoanga entitlement sites in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy is unimpeded, and that these sites are managed in accordance with sections 255-268 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. 2. The Department will work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in the event that nohoanga entitlement exchanges are considered desirable due to the unsuitable nature of the current site.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management	2. The Department should facilitate the nomination of internationally significant wetlands for Ramsar designation. The top two priorities for

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
<p><i>Biodiversity Management</i></p> <p><i>Other Conservation Area this may be useful for:</i></p> <p>Conservation Area - Okarito Bach (Part) (2805267) & (2805268)</p> <p>Conservation Area - Okarito Township (2805297)</p> <p>Conservation Area - Okarito (2805258)</p> <p>Conservation Area looks to be within South Okarito forest</p> <p>SH6 is adjacent CA</p>		<p>Objectives and Policies</p> <p>3.8.2.2 Potential changes to land classification</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>P. 166</p>	<p>designation are the Ōkārito Coastal Wetland Complex and the Bullock Creek polje.</p>
	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p> <p>4.2.7.6 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020</p> <p>P.256 paragraph.8, paragraph .9 & P.257 paragraph.3</p>	<p>The overall character of geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in Te Wāhi Pounamu Place is maintained in its 2010 condition, a summary of which is presented below...</p> <p>Te Wāhi Pounamu provides the most graphic examples of geomorphological processes found anywhere in New Zealand...</p> <p>...Among the more distinctive aspects of the lowland landscapes are the rivers, lakes and coastal lagoons...</p> <p>...Tidal lagoons and attendant swamps and meandering streams, including the Saltwater Lagoon Pouerua and one of the largest substantially natural estuaries left in New Zealand, Ōkārito Lagoon are also features of past glaciations</p>
	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p> <p>4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020</p> <p>P.258 paragraph 4</p>	<p>The natural heritage values located within the Conservancy’s portion of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (such as its unique landscapes and landforms, intact ‘mountain to sea’ ecosystem sequences and ecological integrity) are recognised as internationally significant and conservation management reflects this status. At the Ōkārito/Saltwater priority sites natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced. Elsewhere in Te Wāhi Pounamu Place, natural heritage values are maintained to at least the same condition they were in as at 2010.</p>
	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p> <p>4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020</p> <p>P.258 paragraph 7</p>	<p>Among the more significant components of this mosaic are:</p> <p>Podocarp/broadleaf forest dominated by rimu on the better-drained parts of the lowland moraine hill country and glacial outwash terraces, including some of the best dense rimu forest in the country in the Ōkārito (north and south)</p>
	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p>	<p>At priority sites for biodiversity management (see Map 18), natural processes occur as free from adverse effects from humans as possible, indigenous species persist without threat of</p>

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.258 p5	extinction, and people can enjoy the full splendour of natural New Zealand.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.260 p1	Te Wāhi Pounamu provides key habitat for: • the only population of rowi, New Zealand’s rarest kiwi, with an estimated 250 surviving in just 10,000 hectares in South Ōkārito Forest;
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 262 p.2	The Ōkārito Coastal Wetland Complex (see Ōkārito/Saltwater priority site on Map 18) is designated as a Ramsar site in recognition of its international significance (see Section 3.8.2.2).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 262 p4	Te Wāhi Pounamu Place contains many of the largest, least-disturbed river systems in New Zealand including: Cascade, Karangarua, Turnbull/Okuru, Waiatoto, Arawhata, Pāringa, Haast/Landsborough, Cook Weheka and Ōkārito rivers. These rivers are of national importance and have retained connectivity to their floodplains, including some of the best surviving sequences of floodplain (kahikatea) forests and riverine wetland systems.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.9 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P.267 p.3	Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition is established for Tititea (Mount Aspiring), Pouerua (Saltwater Lagoon), Ōkārito Lagoon, Karangarua Lagoon, Makaawhio (Jacobs) River and Lake Pāringa (see Section 3.1.3.3). Nohoanga Entitlements are granted for sites at Ōkārito Lagoon and River (single site), Karangarua River, Mahitahi River, Waita River and Māori [Tawhārekiri] Lakes (single site), Okuru River, Waiatoto Lagoon (two sites) and Cascade River
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 People’s benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.268 p.3	Along the corridor of the ‘heritage highway’ (State Highway 6), and the local authority roads to Ōkārito, Gillespies Beach and south to Jackson Bay and east to Makarora, there are numerous opportunities for people to enjoy the spectacular natural environments of the World Heritage Area.
Conservation Area - Waitangi Forest	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.5 Waitangirotu	Protection, either by addition to the reserve or by other means, maintains the integrity of the reserve and ensures the effective management of its wildlife.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
<p><i>Both Parcels (2805303) (2809665)</i></p> <p><i>No Specific reference in the CMS, however reference is made to activities affecting the Waitangiroto catchment (which this conservation area is a part of).</i></p> <p>Site referenced in the West Coast Management plan for Land Addition</p>		<p>Nature Reserve in 2020</p> <p>P.256 p. 5 & p.6</p>	<p>... Waitangiroto catchment (see Section 3.2.3.8). Adjoining land management practices and uses are sympathetic to the reserve and its values. Any land development that takes place within the wider Waitangiroto catchment does not alter the water quality or flow characteristics of the Waitangiroto River, cause coastal erosion, or adversely affect the local feeding grounds of the white heron kōtuku.</p>
<p>Conservation Area - Waiho Gorge (2805314) & (2805315)</p> <p><i>Land is adjacent Westland National Park and included as World heritage site</i></p> <p><i>Conservation Area adjacent Upper Waiho Priority Site for Biodiversity Management (2007)</i></p>	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies</p> <p>3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>P.79 p2</p>	<p>Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management:</p> <p>s) Upper Waiho (see Map 18);</p>
<p>Conservation Area - Waiho River (2805279), (2805304), (2805311), (2805305),</p> <p>Conservation Area - Waiho River Mouth (2805306)</p> <p>Conservation Area - Waiho Flat (2805312)</p> <p><i>Site is adjacent upper waiho priority site and habitat is contiguous</i></p>	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p> <p>4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020</p> <p>P. 258 p4</p>	<p>The natural heritage values located within the Conservancy’s portion of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (such as its unique landscapes and landforms, intact ‘mountain to sea’ ecosystem sequences and ecological integrity) are recognised as internationally significant and conservation management reflects this status. Upper Waiho priority sites (see Map 18) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.</p>
	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p> <p>4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020</p> <p>P. 261 p2</p>	<p>Te Wāhi Pounamu provides key habitat for: the threatened native broom <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i>, which is locally abundant in parts of the Waiho</p>
	Provision – holds statutory weight	<p>Part 4 - Outcome Statement</p>	<p>Southern rātā flowers provide a source of nectar for tūī, bellbirds kōparapara/korimako and native invertebrates each summer in the valleys of Whataroa, Upper Waiho and Copland priority sites.</p>

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 260 p2	
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 p5	Activities affecting the beds of rivers (including Waiho, Wanganui, Fox and Cook Weheka rivers) have no impacts on the acutely threatened native broom <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> , whose last stronghold is on the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini (see Section 3.7.2).
Conservation Area - Wanganui Riverbed (2805637) <i>Note - CA encompasses Whanganui River</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 p5	Activities affecting the beds of rivers (including Waiho, Wanganui, Fox and Cook Weheka rivers) have no impacts on the acutely threatened native broom <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> , whose last stronghold is on the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini (see Section 3.7.2).
<i>Reference in the CMS is to Whanganui or Whanganui River in general</i> Conservation Area – Wanganui Forest (2805639) <i>Harihari Coastal Track goes over part of both CAs</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.
Conservation Area - Poerua River Mouth <i>Reference in the CMS is to the river in general</i> <i>Harihari Coastal Track traverses a small part of the CA</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P268 p4	The Harihari Coastal Walk (a loop track near the mouths of the Wanganui and Poerua rivers) provides access to whitebaiting and historical features.
Roto Road Conservation Area	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.5 Waitangiroti Nature Reserve in 2020 P256 p6	Protection, either by addition to the reserve or by other means, maintains the integrity of the reserve and ensures the effective management of its wildlife. A review of the legal status of the Roto Road Conservation Area, which links the western and eastern parts of the Reserve, considers incorporation of this Conservation Area into the Waitangiroti Nature Reserve.
Conservation Area - Saltwater Forest	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement	Other protected areas of special note include the Saltwater Ecological Area, which protects an

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
(2805646) & (2805650) <i>Saltwater Forest is either within or adjacent to Saltwater Ecological area</i>		4.2.7.1 Te Wahi Pounamu Place Description P.250 p1	outstanding coastal lagoon and its associated swamps, forests and meandering streams
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 258 p4	The natural heritage values located within the Conservancy's portion of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (such as its unique landscapes and landforms, intact 'mountain to sea' ecosystem sequences and ecological integrity) are recognised as internationally significant and conservation management reflects this status. At the Ōkārito/Saltwater, Upper Whataroa, Upper Waiho, Copland, Landsborough, Moeraki/Windbag, Haast Valley, Haast Plains, Okuru/Turnbull, Arawhata and Cascade priority sites (see Map 18) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 p2	Te Wāhi Pounamu wetlands, including Saltwater Lagoon, Tawhārekiri Lakes and other wetlands of the Haast plains and Cascade valley (see priority sites on Map 18), are functioning naturally. They are dominated by native vegetation and support viable populations of the threatened or rare aquatic plants <i>Myriophyllum robustum</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and <i>Carex tenuiculmis</i> . These wetlands are parts of intact sequences of natural ecosystems extending from the mountain tops to the sea, resulting in the viability not only of actual wetland habitats and margins but also of the natural functioning of the area's freshwater resources generally. The Ōkārito Coastal Wetland Complex (see Ōkārito/Saltwater priority site on Map 18) is designated as a Ramsar site in recognition of its international significance (see Section 3.8.2.2).
Whataroa River Conservation Area (2805645) & (2805653) & (2805658) & 2809664) <i>Reference in the CMS is to the area as a whole (Whataroa/Whataroa River)</i>	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2 Context 2.2.1.3 International Conservation Significance Wetlands of international importance p19 - paragraph 5	The following wetlands and wetland complexes in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy are of international importance: Whataroa Ecological Region Coastal Wetland Complex
<i>Number of parcels along the river sides</i>	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: Upper Whataroa

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
<i>and parts of the river bed</i>		3.3.3.2 Maintenance and restoration of the indigenous natural character of ecosystems Policy 2 P.79 p2	
	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies (Descriptive Text) 3.6.4.2 Aircraft P.129 p5	Some rivers have become popular destinations for heli-rafting or heli-kayaking, including the Hokitika, Wanganui , Whataroa and Landsborough rivers.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.258 p4	The natural heritage values located within the Conservancy's portion of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (such as its unique landscapes and landforms, intact 'mountain to sea' ecosystem sequences and ecological integrity) are recognised as internationally significant and conservation management reflects this status. At the Ōkārito/Saltwater, Upper Whataroa, Upper Waiho, Copland, Landsborough, Moeraki/Windbag, Haast Valley, Haast Plains, Okuru/Turnbull, Arawhata and Cascade priority sites (see Map 18) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	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.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.272 p2	The Whataroa and Perth catchments remain popular destinations for hunters, trampers, climbers, kayakers and rafters, either independently or as part of a concessionaire guided group.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement	The Perth, Butler and Whataroa headwaters are valued for their backcountry-remote recreational opportunities and experiences. During the tahr hunting season aircraft may be used more

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.272 p3	frequently to position hunters in the Perth and Whataroa headwaters, however outside of the hunting season natural quiet predominates (see Section 3.6.4.2). The Perth headwaters and the Adams Wilderness Area remain free of recreational facilities.
Conservation Area - Waikūkūpa River (2805308) <i>River parcel contains some forested area</i>	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 3 - Management Objectives and Policies (descriptive text) 3.3.1.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity Values P. 57 p3	The West Coast Te Tai o Poutini now has over half of New Zealand's remaining lowland podocarp forest, protected mainly in South Westland. The dense rimu terrace forests of Ōkārito and Waikūkupa are some of the few significant tracts left in New Zealand.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.258 p6	The wide variety of landforms and the extent to which forest has survived intact from the mountains to the sea has given Te Wāhi Pounamu a complex mosaic of different forest types. Among the more significant components of this mosaic are: •Podocarp/broadleaf forest dominated by rimu on the better-drained parts of the lowland moraine hill country and glacial outwash terraces, including some of the best dense rimu forest in the country in the Ōkārito (north and south), Waikūkupa and Karangarua forests
Conservation Area - Gillespies Beach <i>(Walking track is within CA)</i>	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.263 p1	The coastline and beaches of Te Wāhi Pounamu are retained in the same wild and natural state as in 2010. The driftwood-strewn beaches and rocky shores continue to provide valuable resting and breeding habitat for coastal wildlife and habitat for the rare coastal plants <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> , <i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> and <i>Lepidium naufragorum</i> . Pīngao is the dominant cover on sand dunes at the Cascade River mouth, Ship Creek Tauperikaka, and Three and Five Mile Beaches. Fiordland crested penguin tawaki colonies situated between Mahitahi (Bruce Bay) and Big Bay Tihei Mauri Ora, and New Zealand fur seal kekeno breeding colonies and haul-out sites at Gillespies Point Kōhahai and Arnott Point remain relatively free from human-induced disturbance.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.8 Historical and cultural heritage in 2020	All actively managed historic places in public conservation lands (such as the schoolhouse at Ōkārito, the Harihari Coastal Track, Gillespies Beach historic area and the Haast to Pāringa Cattle Track - see Map 18) are maintained in their 2010 condition or better.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		P. 267 p4	
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 People's benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P. 269 p6	The Gillespies Beach historic area and the Galway track is a popular side trip for travellers overnighiting at Fox Weheka township. Mining history, the rugged coast and the seal colony on Galway Beach are key attractions here. Informal camping sites with toilet facilities are provided and maintained at Gillespie's Beach.
Cook River Weheka Conservation Area (2805318) Cook River Weheka Flat Conservation Area (2805319) Cook River Weheka to Haast River Conservation Area (2804986)	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2 Overview of Conservation Values National Conservation Significance P. 22 p4	Rivers in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy whose entire catchments were classified as potentially nationally significant include: Cook River
<i>Reference in the CMS is to the Cook River area in general</i>	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 3 - Management Objectives and policies (descriptive text) 3.1 Working in Partnership with Tangata Whenua 3.1.3.5 Place Name Changes p.43 p.5	Place names are a significant symbol of Ngāi Tahu's relationship with the landscape. The following 26 place names in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy have been officially changed to dual English and Māori names in recognition of this. Cook River <i>Weheka</i>
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.258 p6	The wide variety of landforms and the extent to which forest has survived intact from the mountains to the sea has given Te Wāhi Pounamu a complex mosaic of different forest types. Among the more significant components of this mosaic are: •Kahikatea forest on the wetter flood plain areas. The last great dense lowland kahikatea forests in New Zealand are found south of the Cook River Weheka, especially between the Ohinetamatea and Ohinemaka rivers
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement	Te Wāhi Pounamu Place contains many of the largest, least-disturbed river systems in New Zealand including: Cascade, Karangarua, Turnbull/Okuru, Waiatoto, Arawhata, Pāringa,

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 P4	Haast/Landsborough, Cook Weheka and Ōkārito rivers. These rivers are of national importance and have retained connectivity to their floodplains, including some of the best surviving sequences of floodplain (kahikatea) forests and riverinewetland systems (Chadderton et al 2004).
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 p5	Activities affecting the beds of rivers (including Waiho, Wanganui, Fox and Cook Weheka rivers) have no impacts on the acutely threatened native broom <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> , whose last stronghold is on the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini (see Section 3.7.2).
Conservation Area - Fox River <i>Reference in the CMS is to the Fox River area in general</i>	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2 Overview of Conservation Values National Conservation Significance P. 22 p4	Rivers in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy whose entire catchments were classified as potentially nationally significant include: Fox River
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 p5	Activities affecting the beds of rivers (including Waiho, Wanganui, Fox and Cook Weheka rivers) have no impacts on the acutely threatened native broom <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> , whose last stronghold is on the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini (see Section 3.7.2).
Conservation Area - Mahitahi Riverbed <i>Reference in the CMS is to the Mahitahi River or Mahitahi area in general</i>	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 263 p1	Fiordland crested penguin tawaki colonies situated between Mahitahi (Bruce Bay) and Big Bay <i>Tihei Mauri Ora</i> , and New Zealand fur seal <i>kekeno</i> breeding colonies and haul-out sites at Gillespies Point <i>Kōhahai</i> and Arnott Point remain relatively free from human-induced disturbance.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.9 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P. 267 p3	Each of the cultural redress sites identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (see Map 4 and Appendix 3) is managed in accordance with that Act, ensuring the protection of their significant Ngāi Tahu values (see Section 3.1.3). Land is returned to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in fee simple at sites in Mahitahi (Bruce Bay). A Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition is established for Mahitahi River
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement	Te Wāhi Pounamu is dominated by vast backcountry, remote and gazetted wilderness areas, representing one of New Zealand's largest contiguous 'wilderness' resources. Opportunities

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.271 p3	for exploring untracked valleys and remote ranges are extensive. Remote zones include the... Mahitahi (see Maps 19a-c). These remote zones (see Section 3.6.1.3), and the gazetted Adams, Hooker/Landsborough and Olivine Wilderness Areas (see Section 3.6.1.2 and Maps 19a-c), are protected for their particular values and provide extensive opportunities for self-reliant recreation on nature's terms; consequently they have few (remote) or no (wilderness) facilities or services.
Conservation Area – Pāringa Bridge <i>Reference in the CMS is to the Pāringa area in general</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P. 261 p1	The Pāringa-Moeraki area and Haast valley are two of the only places in New Zealand where mistletoe can be seen flowering beside a main highway.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.262 P4	Te Wāhi Pounamu Place contains many of the largest, least-disturbed river systems in New Zealand including: Cascade, Karangarua, Turnbull/Okuru, Waiatoto, Arawhata, Pāringa, Haast/Landsborough, Cook <i>Weheka</i> and Ōkārito rivers. These rivers are of national importance and have retained connectivity to their floodplains, including some of the best surviving sequences of floodplain (kahikatea) forests and riverine wetland systems (Chadderton et al 2004).
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.9 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 P. 267 p3	Each of the cultural redress sites identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (see Map 4 and Appendix 3) is managed in accordance with that Act, ensuring the protection of their significant Ngāi Tahu values (see Section 3.1.3). Land is returned to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in fee simple at sites in Pāringa River.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.271 p3	Te Wāhi Pounamu is dominated by vast backcountry, remote and gazetted wilderness areas, representing one of New Zealand's largest contiguous 'wilderness' resources. Opportunities for exploring untracked valleys and remote ranges are extensive. Remote zones include the...Pāringa(see Maps 19a-c). These remote zones (see Section 3.6.1.3), and the gazetted Adams, Hooker/Landsborough and Olivine Wilderness Areas (see Section 3.6.1.2 and Maps 19a-c), are protected for their particular values and provide extensive opportunities for self-reliant recreation on nature's terms; consequently they have few (remote) or no (wilderness) facilities or services.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.271 p3	Another marked route leads from the confluence of the Otoko and the Pāringa Rivers, through the Pāringa River Valley, to the Rock Bivouac at the head of the Pāringa River catchment.
		Supporting Information P. 353 p4	Paringa River Site (Nga Whenua Rāhui Covenant) (See section 15.3, Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998). Section 15.3 provides detailed guidance on the Department’s involvement in the management of this site. In the year 2023, the Minister of Conservation and landowners of this site are required to review the management objectives and conditions listed in section 15.3.
Conservation Area - Knights Point <i>Reference in the CMS is to Knights point in general</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.8.1.1 Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area Policy 2 P. 163 p2	2. Provide information on the state of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area as required under the Convention: ... b) Secondary sites and themes for interpretation of the area have been identified as:... iv) Knights Point - marine / wilderness edge.
	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P270 p2	Knights Point is a key viewpoint/rest area for people travelling along State Highway 6. Adequate parking and toilet facilities are available for the high numbers of motorists, campervans and buses that use this site, which is maintained free from on-site or roaming vendors (see Section 3.7.8).
Haast Visitor Centre Conservation Area <i>References in the CMS are to the Haast Visitor Centre in General</i>	Provision – holds statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies 3.8.1.1 Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area Policy 2 P. 163 p2	2. Provide information on the state of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area as required under the Convention: a) Priority sites and themes for interpretation of the area have been identified as:... ii) Haast Visitor Centre - Gondwana / cultural / fauna.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.268 p3	The Franz Josef and Haast icon visitor centres provide interpretation about the western sector of the World Heritage Area.
Conservation Area - Okuru-Waiatoto Conservation Area (2800930)	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2 Overview of Conservation Values	Rivers in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy whose entire catchments were classified as potentially nationally significant include: Okuru River, Waiatoto River, Turnbull River.
Conservation Area - Waiatoto Valley (2801098)		National Conservation Significance P. 22 p4	
Conservation Area Okuru - Turnbull River (2800941) (2800948) (2800939) (2800940)	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. 80	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: y) Okuru/Turnbull (see Map 18);
Turnbull River (2800936) (2800937) (2800938) <i>Conservation Area encompasses a large amount of land</i> <i>References in the CMS are to the Okuru, the Waiatoto river, the Turnbull river or the place name in general</i> <i>CA is entire Okuru area</i>		Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P258 p4	The natural heritage values located within the Conservancy's portion of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (such as its unique landscapes and landforms, intact 'mountain to sea' ecosystem sequences and ecological integrity) are recognised as internationally significant and conservation management reflects this status. At the Ōkārito/Saltwater, Upper Whataroa, Upper Waiho, Copland, Landsborough, Moeraki/Windbag, Haast Valley, Haast Plains, Okuru/Turnbull, Arawhata and Cascade priority sites (see Map 18) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020	A number of New Zealand's last great unmodified freshwater wetlands are found in the southern half of Te Wāhi Pounamu, including the Hermitage Swamp along the lower Cascade River and the Waiatoto, Okuru and Tawhārekiri swamps on the Haast coastal plain.

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		P260 p3	
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P261 p5	A number of New Zealand's last great unmodified freshwater wetlands are found in the southern half of Te Wāhi Pounamu, including the Hermitage Swamp along the lower Cascade River and the Waiatoto, Okuru and Tawhārekiri swamps on the Haast coastal plain.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P262 p4	Te Wāhi Pounamu Place contains many of the largest, least-disturbed river systems in New Zealand including: Cascade, Karangarua, Turnbull/Okuru, Waiatoto, Arawhata, Pāringa, Haast/Landsborough, Cook Weheka and Ōkārito rivers. These rivers are of national importance and have retained connectivity to their floodplains, including some of the best surviving sequences of floodplain (kahikatea) forests and riverinewetland systems (Chadderton et al 2004).
	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.8 Human History (Descriptive) P. 263 p5	Archaeological evidence and Kāti Māhaki historical accounts confirm that their settlements comprised a fortified pā, Kohuamaru at Ōkārito, large kāinga at Makaawhio (Jacobs River) Mahitahi (Bruce Bay), Paringa, Okuru and Ōkahu (Arawhata/Neils Beach settlement), with other kāinga at intervals along the coast as far south as Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay).
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.9 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 - Outcome Statement P. 267 p3	Each of the cultural redress sites identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (see Map 4 and Appendix 3) is managed in accordance with that Act, ensuring the protection of their significant Ngāi Tahu values (see Section 3.1.3). Land is returned to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in fee simple at sites in: Okuru River , Waiatoto Lagoon (two sites).
		Supporting information Sites of National Scientific, Educational or Aesthetic Importance Table p. 372	Okuru River faulted terraces (Alpine Fault)
Arawhata Conservation Area	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2	Rivers in the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy whose entire catchments were classified as

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
(2800620) Conservation Area - Arawhata (2801480) (2801489)-large parcel Conservation Area - Arawhata Riverbed (2801490)		Overview of Conservation Values 2.2.1.4 National Conservation Significance P. 22 p4	potentially nationally significant include: Arawhata River.
<i>References in the CMS are to Arawhata River or Arawhata in general</i>	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 2 Overview of Conservation Values 2.2.1.4 Recreational Opportunities P. 24 p3	The West Coast Te Tai o Poutini contains several of the highest and most rugged mountain ranges in the country, and many 'wild' valleys, including the Cascade, Arawhata, Waiatoto, Landsborough, Douglas, Cook and Karamea. These mountains are of cultural and spiritual significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu. The network of huts, tracks and transalpine traverses maintained by the Department, plus the extent of wild and remote places, provide a wide scope for backcountry, remote experience and wilderness recreation, including coastal wilderness travel.
	Descriptive text - context no statutory weight	Part 3 Management Objectives and Policies (Descriptive Text) 3.3.1.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity Values P.57 p6	All four beech tawai species (hard, mountain, red and silver) occur on the West Coast Te Tai o Poutini. In the north, all four species can be found either growing individually or in different combinations. Silver beech is most common at upland sites, especially along the Paparoa Range. Red and hard beech are most common at lower altitudes, with hard beech particularly common through the Grey, Inangahua and Buller valleys and red beech in the Maruia valley. In the south, silver beech, often hosting mistletoe, is dominant from sea level to the timberline. Red beech is confined to valleys from the Arawhata south, while mountain and especially hard beech are very uncommon.
	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. 80	Integrated management should be undertaken for the following priority sites for biodiversity management: z) Arawhata (see Map 18)
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement	Among the more distinctive aspects of the lowland landscapes are the rivers, lakes and coastal lagoons. Draining westwards from the Main Divide are some of biggest and wildest

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
		4.2.7.6 Geodiversity, landforms and landscapes in 2020 P257 p3	mountain rivers in New Zealand including the mighty Landsborough/Haast River. The valley now occupied by this river was carved by the largest glacier to issue from the Southern Alps Kā Tiritiri o te Moana during the Ice Ages, with a maximum length of about 125 km (compared to a maximum of 85 km for the Tasman Glacier). Huge glaciers also issued from the Arawhata and Cascade valleys, creating between them one of the most impressive lateral moraines in temperate parts of the Southern Hemisphere.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P258 p4	The natural heritage values located within the Conservancy's portion of Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area (such as its unique landscapes and landforms, intact 'mountain to sea' ecosystem sequences and ecological integrity) are recognised as internationally significant and conservation management reflects this status. At the Ōkārito/Saltwater, Upper Whataroa, Upper Waiho, Copland, Landsborough, Moeraki/Windbag, Haast Valley, Haast Plains, Okuru/Turnbull, Arawhata and Cascade priority sites (see Map 18) natural heritage values are maintained and, where practicable, protected and enhanced.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P259 p3	In the southern half of Te Wāhi Pounamu, forests and wetlands stretch unbroken from the foothills across the coastal lowlands. Kahikatea dominates forest on poorly drained valley floors, and beech tawai resumes and becomes increasingly common south of Pāringa. Silver beech tawai is dominant throughout, red beech tawai is present at lower altitudes in the catchments from the Arawhata south, and mountain beech tawai is scattered throughout, particularly on less fertile and imperfectly drained sites.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P260 p.2	Te Wāhi Pounamu provides key habitat for: • Haast tokoeka, another rare kiwi species, the only population of which occurs mainly between the Waitototo and Arawhata rivers.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P.260 p3	Forest bird populations in the diverse mixed podocarp-beech-hardwood forests south of the beech gap (i.e. the Moeraki/Windbag, Landsborough, Haast Valley, Haast Plains, Okuru/Turnbull, Cascade and Arawhata priority sites identified on Map 18) are maintained and the

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
			forest continues to reverberate with the symphony of the dawn chorus
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P262 p4, p5	The Wāhi Pounamu Place contains many of the largest, least-disturbed river systems in New Zealand including: Cascade, Karangarua, Turnbull/Okuru, Waiatoto, Arawhata, Pāringa, Haast/Landsborough, Cook Weheka and Ōkārito rivers. These rivers are of national importance and have retained connectivity to their floodplains. Some valley floor shrublands and ribbonwood stands, including those in the lower Landsborough valley, are recovering from a history of grazing. In the Windbag, Haast and Cascade valleys, these stands include viable populations of the threatened and rare shrubs <i>Coprosma wallii</i> , <i>Melicytus flexuosus</i> and <i>Olearia lineata</i> . Gorse, broom and willows are absent from the Cascade, Arawhata and Landsborough valleys and are controlled to very low density in the Haast catchment.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.9 Cultural values of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu/Ngāi Tahu in 2020 - Outcome Statement P. 267 p3	Each of the cultural redress sites identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (see Map 4 and Appendix 3) is managed in accordance with that Act, ensuring the protection of their significant Ngāi Tahu values (see Section 3.1.3). Land is returned to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in fee simple at sites in... Arawhata...
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.271 p3	Remote zones include the Price Range, Callery, La Perouse, Havelock Creek, Ohinetamatea, Karangarua, Ohinemaka, Pāringa, West Mataketake, Mahitahi, Landsborough, Cascade, Arawhata and Olivine. These remote zones, and the gazetted Adams, Hooker/Landsborough and Olivine Wilderness Areas are protected for their particular values and provide extensive opportunities for self-reliant recreation on nature's terms: consequently they have few (remote) or no (wilderness) facilities or services.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 Peoples Benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.273 p3	The Olivine Wilderness Area encompasses the upper reaches of the Olivine and Forgotten rivers to the west, the Olivine ice plateau and adjoining peaks, and the upper Arawhata River. Its very rugged terrain consists of high mountains with extensive glaciers and icefalls, high passes and difficult rivers. There are also deep glaciated valleys with beech forest on the lower slopes. The core of the wild country can be approached

Stewardship Land	Statutory weight	Reference	Text/Provision
			through valleys from the east, north and south, but access is difficult. It provides superb trans-alpine recreational experiences in a remote wild setting.
Conservation Area - High Street - Jackson Bay <i>References in the CMS are to Jackson Bay in general</i>	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.7 Indigenous biodiversity in 2020 P263 p1	The coastline and beaches of Te Wāhi Pounamu are retained in the same wild and natural state as in 2010. The driftwood-strewn beaches and rocky shores continue to provide valuable resting and breeding habitat for coastal wildlife and habitat for the rare coastal plants <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> , <i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> and <i>Lepidium naufragorum</i> . Pīngao is the dominant cover on sand dunes at the Cascade River mouth, Ship Creek Tauperikaka, and Three and Five Mile Beaches. Marram grass and gorse are controlled to very low density along the coastline from Awarua Point to Jackson Bay.
	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 People's benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P268 p.3	Along the corridor of the 'heritage highway' (State Highway 6), and the local authority roads to Ōkārito, Gillespies Beach and south to Jackson Bay and east to Makarora, there are numerous opportunities for people to enjoy the spectacular natural environments of the World Heritage Area.
Lake Ellery Conservation Area	Provision - holds statutory weight	Part 4 - Outcome Statement 4.2.7.10 People's benefit and enjoyment in 2020 P.270 p6	The accessible lakes in Te Wāhi Pounamu, including Ianthe Matahi, Wahapo, Mapourika, Matheson, Pāringa, Moeraki and Ellery, retain their outstanding scenic and natural values.