

3. HERITAGE PRESERVATION

3. HERITAGE PRESERVATION

3.1 Biodiversity

Policy

To preserve the indigenous biodiversity of the Park and maintain the integrity of its natural ecosystems as the highest management priority.

Background

(See also previous Sections 1.3.3 and 1.3.4)

Values

A complex geological history, recent ice-age influence, and its function as an isolated refuge during the Pleistocene ice age have resulted in the development of a rich geological and biological diversity and an exceptional variety of ecosystems in northwest Nelson. The Park has several areas of particular importance in terms of biodiversity and these are often associated with karst landscapes.

Kahurangi National Park contains nearly half of all native vascular plant species. It has a very high number of plant and animal species found nowhere else (endemic) and many species that reach their distributional limits there. The Park also supports 12% of the country's threatened plants. It is home to 60 percent of all native land bird species and is a stronghold for birds which range widely, including the threatened kea, South Island kaka, kereru, kakariki and New Zealand falcon. The Park is also an important stronghold for the threatened great spotted kiwi and blue duck (whio). Both long- and short-tailed bats have also been found in the Park, both of which are nationally threatened.

Kahurangi is a major centre of evolution for the giant native land snails of the genus *Powelliphanta*, with almost half the named forms confined to the area. The Park also supports a wide range of the country's named terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates. It contains endemic species of almost every group of insects, including the giant weta, and some particularly primitive insects. The native cave spider is also endemic to the Park area.

There are 12 species of native fish in the freshwater bodies of the Park, including four threatened species. There is also a large diversity of aquatic invertebrate species which exhibit a high level of endemism.

Introduced Plants and Animals

Introduced animals pose a significant threat to native plants and animals through predation, competition and browsing. The most common introduced animals are deer, chamois, goats, possums, mustelids, vespid wasps, pigs and rats. Possums, rats and pigs feed on *Powelliphanta* snails while stoats and rats prey on most bird and lizard species. Vespid wasps prey on invertebrates and compete with nectar-feeding birds, such as the kaka, for the sugar-rich honeydew found on the trunks of beech trees. Goats, chamois, deer and possums browse on a range of native vegetation and, when present in the same area, can cause severe ecological damage, even canopy collapse.

Possoms cause widespread die-back and eventual tree mortality, while deer, chamois and goats prevent seedling establishment.

Browsers can also compete with birds for nectar and fruit. Pigs are capable of massive disturbance of the forest floor while rooting for food. Cave and karst areas are particularly vulnerable to damage from browsing animals through both vegetation removal and trampling/erosion.

Trout are present in several rivers within the Park and their management is dealt with in Section 4.0 Use and Accessibility, as they are primarily a recreation resource. Although coarse fish (eg. Koi carp) are not yet known to occur in the South Island, they are a potential long-term threat to the aquatic ecosystems of the Park.

In contrast, introduced plants are generally not widespread and do not pose a significant threat to the Park at present. However, wilding pines, gorse, horsetail, marram, pampas and wild ginger are becoming an increasing problem in some areas.

Other Threats

Fire and human impacts can also threaten Park values and these are dealt with in section 4.0 Use and Accessibility.

Issues and Opportunities

Survey, Monitoring and Research

The special qualities of the Park give it an important role in the protection and preservation of many indigenous species of plants and animals. Apart from the fact that these species exist in the Park, not much more is known about many of them. The top priorities are to survey, monitor, and/or undertake research on species which are currently considered to be nationally threatened, as well as species which are very localised in the Park. This will include ascertaining species distributions, numbers and ecology, identifying threats, determining whether active management is required, and if so, establishing management programmes and recovery plans to ensure their preservation. Species Recovery Plans are in operation nationally for kiwi, bats, native frogs and the blue duck (whio).

Animals which particularly need to be targeted for survey in the Park are the threatened blue duck, weka and both species of bat, as they are known to be in the Park but their distributions are not clear. A search is required to determine whether or not some previously recorded native species are still present, particularly *Leiopelma* frogs. Further native fish survey work is also required, especially in small streams close to the coast. Research is currently being undertaken on the great spotted kiwi, the South Island kaka, blue duck and *Powelliphanta* snails. This research will continue and further projects need to be initiated for species such as the New Zealand falcon, in order to develop successful management programmes.

Survey, monitoring and research priorities for plants need to focus on the nationally threatened species, and endemic species listed in Appendix 1. Research into the taxonomic status of the unnamed endemics in the Park needs to be encouraged.

Biodiversity

The Department is in the process of developing a national Biodiversity Strategy which will set strategic directions and priorities for the management of the natural environment. The Biodiversity Strategy will require both Conservancies to improve and maintain the biological resource databases of the Park by way of general surveys, inventories and vegetation mapping. This management plan will implement that Strategy.

The Department has developed a programme of establishing "mainland islands" where intensive pest control is undertaken and native species rehabilitation is monitored. No new areas have been established recently, however, the potential remains for their establishment in the park. "Islands" chosen are usually typical of an area rather than those containing threatened or rare species.

The Park has several Key Biodiversity Areas (Table 1) which contain biological organisms or associations of particular importance and vulnerability. These areas need to be managed as a priority for pest monitoring and native species protection, monitoring and research. Visitor impacts on Key Biodiversity Areas should also be carefully monitored (see section 4.0 Use and Accessibility).

TABLE 1 KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

LOCATION	BIODIVERSITY VALUES
Mt Burnett	<p>Forest and shrubland communities endemic to marble and dolomite on Mt Burnett.</p> <p>A nationally important centre of biodiversity.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Powelliphanta g. gilliesi</i>, <i>Carex</i> 'Burnett', <i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> ssp. 'Burnett', <i>Myrsine</i> 'Burnett', <i>Melicytus</i> 'Burnett', <i>Hebe</i> aff. <i>glaucophylla</i> ssp. 'Burnett', <i>Gingidia</i> 'Burnett', scarlet mistletoe, <i>Libertia</i> aff. <i>grandiflora</i>, <i>Hymenophyllum</i> aff. <i>flexuosum</i>, <i>Hebe townsonii</i>, <i>Coprosma obconica</i>.</p>
Kaituna - Mt Haidinger-Knuckle Hill	<p>Pakihi forest and heathland, coal measure shrublands</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: bearded orchid, <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi</i> 'Haidinger', forest ringlet butterfly, <i>Bulbophyllum tuberculatum</i>, scarlet mistletoe, <i>Brachyglottis rotundifolia</i> var. 'cockaynei'.</p>
Mangarakau	<p>Part of largest freshwater wetland in Nelson-Marlborough regions.</p> <p>Rainforest on limestone, coastal, swamp forest, low fertility wetland and estuarine communities.</p> <p>Absence of introduced fish.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi aurea</i>, Australasian bittern, fernbird, Patarau coast cave fauna (only representation in the Park), brown mudfish.</p>
Kahurangi Point	<p>Coastal lagoon and estuary communities, high fertility freshwater wetland, coastal and lowland rainforest, salt turf communities, open dunelands, dune forest and shrublands.</p> <p>Vegetation sequences from coastal communities and landforms, to upland infertile granite communities.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: great spotted kiwi, <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi kahurangica</i>, <i>Raumiculus recens</i>, <i>Oreomyrrhis 'minutiflora'</i>, <i>Leptinella calcarea</i>.</p>

TABLE 1 KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK/CONT.

LOCATION	BIODIVERSITY VALUES
Goulard, Gorton and Mackay Downs	<p>Ancient granite peneplain landform with residual limestone blocks - regionally significant landforms.</p> <p>Extensive low fertility forest, shrubland, red tussockland, pakihi and rockland vegetation on undulating peneplain topography.; complex vegetation mosaics.</p> <p>Remnant limestone forest ecosystem on scattered outcrops.</p> <p>A stronghold for numerous animal and plant species.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: great-spotted kiwi, fernbird, blue duck, <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi montana</i>, 5 subspecies of <i>P. superba</i> (3 endemic to the area), West Coast skink, NW Nelson giant weta, <i>Craspedia</i> 'Goulard', <i>Bulbinella talbotii</i>, <i>Coprosma talbrockiei</i>, <i>Ourisia goulardiana</i>, <i>Ourisia modesta</i>, <i>Astelia subulata</i>, <i>Microlaena thomsonii</i>, <i>Gingidia baxterae</i>, <i>Olearia capillaris</i>, red mistletoe, <i>Pseudowintera traversii</i>, <i>Pimelea gnidia</i>, <i>Simplicia buchananii</i>, <i>Gratiola nana</i>.</p>
Heaphy Limestone	<p>Extensive karst plateau and bluff landscape. One of the largest cave systems in New Zealand - regionally important.</p> <p>May have internationally important fossil collection.</p> <p>Large area of lowland rainforest on limestone.</p> <p>Extensive northern rata - mixed broadleaf forest.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi</i> 'Heaphy', <i>P. superba harveyi</i>, <i>P. annectens</i>, spelungula cave spider, blue duck, <i>Parahebe</i> 'hairy', great-spotted kiwi.</p>
Heaphy Coast (Kahurangi River to Kohaihai River)	<p>Extensive, largely unmodified tract of coastal ecosystems: flaxland; kiekie vineland; broadleaved forest dominated by northern rata, nikau and karaka; salt turfand; duneland.</p> <p>Excellent quality dunes still dominated by native species: pingao, sand tussock.</p> <p>Large breeding populations of NZ fur seal.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: sand spurge, sand tussock, <i>Lepidium flexicaule</i>, <i>Oreomyrrhis 'minutiflora'</i>, furseal.</p>
Gunner Downs	<p>Extensive mosaics of low fertility forest, shrubland, red tussockland, pakihi and rockland vegetation on undulating peneplain topography.</p> <p>Remnant upland forest ecosystem on scattered limestone outcrops.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: great spotted kiwi, fernbird, <i>Powelliphanta superba</i> 'Gunner Downs', <i>Ourisia goulardiana</i>, <i>Pseudowintera traversii</i>, <i>Microlaena thomsonii</i>, kea.</p>
Oparara	<p>Altitudinal sequence from coastal plains and older terraces to tertiary sequences and granite plateau. Impressive limestone landscape of arches, canyons, bluffs, caves and underground streams.</p> <p>Honeycomb cave is internationally important for its cave fossil deposits, and regionally important as one of the largest cave systems in New Zealand.</p> <p>Dense stands of alluvial and hillslope podocarp-beech forest and large areas of fertile, lowland forest on limestone. Vegetation sequences from coastal to subalpine habitats.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: short-tailed bat, blue duck, <i>Powelliphanta annectens</i>, spelungula cave spider, great-spotted kiwi, kaka, kakariki, <i>Simplicia buchananii</i>, <i>Asplenium 'callicole'</i>, pukatea, silver fern.</p>
Aorere Pakihi	<p>Extensive gently tilted, low-altitude peneplain intersected by deep gorges - a regionally significant landform.</p> <p>Large areas of lowland pakihi heathland and rushland. Lowland forest in gorges.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: fernbird, blue duck, great-spotted kiwi, <i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>.</p>

TABLE 1 KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK/CONT.

LOCATION	BIODIVERSITY VALUES
The Castles	<p>Isolated limestone block with karst landforms on the Aorere peneplain.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi compta</i>, <i>Myosotis spathulata</i>.</p>
Parapara Peak - Walker Ridge	<p>Internationally important fossil-bearing Permian rock.</p> <p>Large forested ecosystem on forest on marble substrate.</p> <p>Most diverse assemblage of <i>Powelliphanta</i> snails known.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Powelliphanta gilliesi fallax</i>, <i>P. hochstetteri anatokiensis</i>, <i>P. suberba suberba</i>, <i>P. 'Parapara'</i>, <i>Coprosma obconica</i>, <i>Hymenophyllum aff. flexuosum</i>, scarlet mistletoe.</p>
Mt Olympus - Lead Hills - Boulder Lake- Douglas Range	<p>One of the best exposures of a contact between granite and metamorphosed schist in New Zealand - nationally important. Excellent glacial landforms and features - Boulder Lake cirque complex is regionally important as the northernmost glacial feature in the South Island. Douglas Range and Dragons Teeth a major upthrust fault feature.</p> <p>Extensive alpine rockland and bluff vegetation on glaciated granite and sedimentary rocks; tarn communities; red tussocklands; subalpine shrublands.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: lake-locked koaro, great-spotted kiwi, fernbird, rockwren, <i>Powelliphanta s. suberba</i>, <i>P. hochstetteri anatokiensis</i>, <i>Pittosporum patulum</i>, <i>Pittosporum dallii</i>, <i>Pseudowintera traversii</i>, red mistletoe, <i>Ourisia 'Clark'</i>, <i>Rytidosperma pulchrum</i>, <i>Melicytus 'Matiri'</i>, <i>Dracophyllum aff. kirkii</i>.</p> <p>Introduced trout absent from Boulder Lake.</p>
Devil River - Anatoki Range	<p>Remnant alpine peneplain and extensive glaciated landscape.</p> <p>Diverse alpine flora on base-rich geologies and glaciated landforms.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: rock wren, blue duck, falcon, <i>Powelliphanta 'Anatoki Peak'</i>, NW Nelson giant weta, forest ringlet butterfly, red mistletoe, <i>Pittosporum dallii</i>, <i>Pittosporum patulum</i>, <i>Hebe ochracea</i>, <i>Olearia cymbifolia</i>.</p>
Snowden Range - Lake Stanley	<p>Lake Stanley an excellent example of an earthquake debris formed lake - nationally significant landform; the only known oolitic limestone in NZ - nationally important geology; second highest peak in NW Nelson.</p> <p>Scree vegetation rare in NW Nelson; high altitude alpine rockland vegetation, bands of limestone alpine vegetation.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: eastern South Island scree flora, rock wren, <i>Hebe ochracea</i>, <i>Hebe 'marble'</i>.</p> <p>Lake Stanley trout-free; lake-locked populations of koaro.</p>
Riwaka River Headwaters	<p>Part of the most extensive and best exposed marble formation in NZ - nationally important; includes part of the Riwaka caves complex (and resurgence) - nationally significant for its geomorphology and depth.</p> <p>Extensive ecosystems on marble substrate - lowland broadleaved forest. dryland upland plateau forest and shrublands, bluff vegetation.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Craspedia 'Pikikiruna'</i>, blue duck, <i>Powelliphanta h. hochstetteri</i>, cave fauna including <i>Horatia nelsonensis</i>.</p>

TABLE 1 KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK/CONT.

LOCATION	BIODIVERSITY VALUES
Hoary Head - Crusader	<p>Alpine non-glaciated karst landscape with marble rockland and bluff vegetation, doline turfand, tussockland, subalpine shrubland and upland forest.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Myosotis arnoldii</i>, <i>Clematis marmoraria</i>, moonwort, <i>Powelliphanta h. hochstetteri</i>, <i>Schizeilema colensoi</i>, <i>Coprosma 'rimicola'</i>, <i>Dracophyllum</i> aff. <i>kirkii</i>, <i>Carex enysii</i>, 3 species of unnamed <i>Carex</i> calicoles, <i>Colobanthus 'marble'</i>, <i>Oreopranthera alpina</i>, <i>Raoulia subsericea</i>.</p>
Diamond Stream Lakes - Cobb Valley - Peel Range	<p>Trilobite rock internationally significant; ultramafic geology (talc, asbestos, serpentinite, magnesite) and cambrian volcanic outcrops nationally significant; Mt Mytton paleozoic marble nationally significant; nationally significant fossil localities; regionally important valley and cirque field glacial features; roche moutonnee landform nationally significant.</p> <p>Endemic heathland on ultramafic geology; extensive valley floor red tussocklands, shrublands and wetlands; extensive and diverse alpine communities on a wide range of glaciated landforms and base-rich geologies; glaciated marble rockland and bluff vegetation; scree communities; tarn and rare ephemeral wetland communities.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: rock wren, <i>Powelliphanta h. hochstetteri</i>, lake-locked koaro, NW Nelson giant weta, scree weta, <i>Corosma obconica</i>, <i>Pittosporum dallii</i>, <i>P. patulum</i>, red mistletoe, <i>Olearia capillaris</i>, <i>Hebe ochracea</i>, <i>Hebe 'marble'</i>, <i>Pimelea</i> aff. <i>sericeo-villosa</i>, <i>Clematis quadribracteolata</i>, <i>Coprosma 'rimicola'</i>, <i>Pterostylis micromega</i>, <i>P. oliveri</i>, <i>Oreopranthera alpina</i>, <i>Myosotis tenericaulis</i>, <i>Chionochloa defracta</i>, <i>Carex devia</i>, <i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i> var. 'serpentine', <i>Colobanthus 'serpentine'</i>, <i>Trisetum 'serpentine'</i>, <i>Myosotis brockiei</i>, <i>M. spathulata</i>, <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>, <i>Simplicia buchananii</i>, <i>Lachnagrostis 'Sylvester'</i>, <i>Euphrasia 'Mt Arthur'</i>, <i>Gentiana 'Cobb'</i>, <i>Ranunculus simulans</i>, <i>R. ternatifolius</i>, <i>R. 'Cobb'</i>, <i>R. 'Burgoo'</i>, <i>Luzula, 'Cobb'</i>, <i>L. 'albicomans'</i>, <i>Hypsela 'Burgoo'</i>, <i>Craspedia 'Henderson'</i>, <i>Carex kirkii</i>.</p> <p>Introduced trout absent from lakes.</p>
Tablelands - Flora - Northern Arthur Range	<p>Alpine marble glaciated karst with superb solution features - nationally important. Nettlebed and Ellis Basin cave systems the deepest in the Southern hemisphere and second longest in NZ. - with the Pearse resurgence, internationally significant. Regionally significant peneplain landform. Complex geology including marble, limestone, base-rich sedimentary and volcanic rocks, conglomerates.</p> <p>Extensive alpine karst rockland and bluff vegetation; extensive peneplain red tussocklands; alpine ultramafic vegetation; diverse limestone forest and bluff vegetation.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: endemic cave fauna, rock wren, blue duck, <i>Powelliphanta 'striped Lodestone'</i>, <i>P. h. hochstetteri</i>, <i>P. patrickensis 'Baton'</i>, NW Nelson giant weta, scree weta, <i>Myosotis angustata</i>, <i>M. 'Flora'</i>, <i>M. petiolata</i>, <i>M. brockiei</i>, <i>M. spathulata</i>, <i>Montia 'Arthur'</i>, <i>Euphrasia 'Arthur'</i>, <i>Olearia capillaris</i>, orange mistletoe, <i>Craspedia 'Loveridge'</i>, <i>Hebe 'marble'</i>, <i>Coprosma 'rimicola'</i>, <i>Simplicia buchananii</i>, <i>Oreopranthera alpina</i>, <i>Pimelea pseudolyallii</i>, <i>Carex 'brockiei'</i>, <i>Colobanthus 'marble'</i>, <i>Ourisia modesta</i>, <i>Ranunculus simulans</i>, <i>Senecio g. ssp. glaucophyllus</i>, <i>Pterostylis</i> aff. <i>cycnocephala</i>, <i>Anemone tenuicaulis</i>.</p>
Garibaldi Ridge	<p>Limestone karst plateau landforms regionally important.</p> <p>Plateau tussocklands, wetlands and karst vegetation; bluff and scree communities, talus shrublands.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: rock wren, <i>Powelliphanta patrickensis 'Garibaldi'</i>, <i>Ranunculus 'Hope'</i>, <i>Astelia subulata</i>, <i>Carex 'Matiri'</i>, <i>C. 'brockiei'</i>, <i>Craspedia 'Garibaldi'</i>, <i>Anemone tenuicaulis</i>.</p>
Southern Arthur Range (Baldy to Patriarch)	<p>Nationally important fossil beds.</p> <p>Very diverse alpine communities on base-rich substrata; marble rockland and bluff communities.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Euphrasia 'white'</i>, <i>Melicytus 'Matiri'</i>, <i>Craspedia 'Loveridge'</i>, <i>Olearia capillaris</i>, <i>Poa sudicola</i>.</p>

TABLE 1 KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK/CONT.

LOCATION	BIODIVERSITY VALUES
Owen Massif - Turks Cap - Fyfe	<p>Internationally important as one of two best areas of glaciated karst in the Southern hemisphere.</p> <p>Internationally important cave systems with unique formations (including the longest and third deepest cave in the country). Highest peaks in the Park.</p> <p>Extensive alpine karst vegetation, doline turflands and herbfields, subalpine cedar forest and shrublands.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: blue duck, marble gecko, <i>Powelliphanta</i> 'striped Owen', <i>P.</i> 'big green northern', moonwort, <i>Myosotis angustata</i>, <i>M. concinna</i>, <i>Hebe ochracea</i>, <i>Olearia capillaris</i>, <i>Pittosporum patulum</i>, <i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>, scarlet mistletoe, <i>Pterostylis</i> aff. <i>cynocephala</i>, <i>Simplicia buchananii</i>, <i>Brachyscome longiscapa</i>, <i>Senecio rufiglandulosus</i>, <i>S. g. glaucophyllus</i>, South Island scree species, <i>Colobanthus</i> 'marble', <i>Melicytus</i> 'Matiri', <i>Craspedia</i> 'Fyfe', <i>Pterostylis humilis</i>, <i>Schizeilema colensoi</i>, <i>Carex enysii</i>, <i>Anemone tenuicalis</i>, <i>Oreopranthera alpina</i>.</p>
Lookout Range	<p>Extensive, dry alpine carpet grasslands, rockland, and quartz sandfield vegetation on granite geology.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Gentiana</i> 'Lookout', <i>Anisotome flexuosua</i>, scree weta.</p>
Hope Range	<p>Broad granite plateaux with impressive tor features.</p> <p>Extensive mosaics of plateau upland forest and red tussocklands; plateau tarn complex; big pine communities.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Ourisia</i> 'Hope', <i>Coprosma talbrockiei</i>.</p>
Matiri Range	<p>Extensive area of limestone plateaux and bluffs, and extremely well-defined cirque complex on gentle topography around Mt Misery are nationally significant landforms.</p> <p>Threatened/Endemic/Notable species: <i>Powelliphanta</i> 'big green northern', <i>Crassula multicaulis</i>, <i>Tetrachondra hamiltonii</i>, <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>, <i>Dracophyllum</i> aff. <i>kirkii</i>, <i>Melicytus</i> 'Matiri', <i>Poa sudicola</i>, <i>Carex enysii</i>, <i>C.</i> 'Matiri', <i>C.</i> 'brockiei', <i>Anemone tenuicaulis</i>, <i>Gingidia baxterae</i>, <i>Schizeilema colensoi</i>.</p>
Coastal Streams (between Karamea and Takaka)	<p>Many of the lowland and coastal stretches of larger river catchments and smaller streams support the most diverse native fish assemblages in the Park.</p> <p>Many of these areas support threatened species such as banded, giant and short-jawed kokopu. The presence of lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest has particular significance for short-jawed kokopu as this species is not found in streams with riparian beech forest.</p>
Various river systems including Matiri, Fyfe	Introduced trout absent.

Pest Control

The National Parks Act requires that introduced plants and animals be exterminated as far as possible. However, in most cases control or localised extermination are the best that can be achieved using current methods. The General Policy for National Parks recognises this problem and states that until the technological means of eradication become available, the immediate objective is the reduction of pest numbers by all available means to a level the flora and fauna can tolerate. Salmonids (trout) and game birds are exempt from this provision.

Departmental animal pest control priorities are determined by national control plans such as the Policy Statement on Deer Control, the Feral Goat Control Plan and the Possum Control Plan. The Conservation Management Strategies determine priority areas for pest control within Conservancies. On a national level, the Department directs funds where they will have the most long term effect (based on a process of ranking and prioritising control effort nationally) and on research into more effective control methods. Where practical and meeting the objectives of the plan, the Department's pest control programmes should be co-ordinated with those of adjoining land managers to maximise efficiency.

Animal Pest Control

Deer are primarily controlled with the assistance of recreational and commercial hunters (this is discussed in detail in Section 4.0 Use and Accessibility). When deer numbers are not adequately controlled by private hunters, other methods of control will need to be used. Recreational hunters can be encouraged to assist in the control of chamois, goats and pigs in conjunction with hunters employed by the Department. Dogs can be an effective management tool for the hunting of animal pests such as pigs or goats. However, other pests such as rats, hares and possums have little or no commercial or recreational value at present, so control must be carried out by the Department. In line with the National Parks Act, all animal pests have to be exterminated as far as possible by the Department using the most efficient and appropriate means available, including hunting, trapping, biocontrol, ground baiting and aerial poisoning.

Currently there are no economically feasible methods for effective possum control throughout an area as large as the Park. Other animal pests such as mustelids and vespid wasps also cannot be effectively controlled over large areas by any known method. However, smaller areas of the Park can be targeted for local control of possums and these other pests using existing methods, where this is justified by the special values of those areas. Further research into new methods of control and eradication is required and is currently being carried out by the Department and other organisations. Such research includes the use of biological control methods for controlling possums and wasps.

Regional Councils (which include Unitary Authorities) have responsibilities for setting animal pest control priorities for regions and these are set out in Regional Pest Management Strategies. The Department must control certain pests as agreed with Local Government. The Department will target its funds to control priority pests in the highest value areas of the park using the most effective methods at its disposal.

TABLE 2 - ANIMAL PEST CONTROL PRIORITIES

ANIMAL	PEST CONTROL	STRATEGY PRIORITY CONTROL AREAS
Goat	DOC hunters Encourage recreational and commercial hunters	Prevent spread south along Wakamarama Range towards the Heaphy, west into the Roaring Lion and north of the Karamea; Limestone/Marble vegetation - Mt Arthur Range, Tablelands, Leslie, Mt Owen, Matiri; Alpine vegetation and forest communities Leslie/Karamea, Cobb/Tablelands, Waingaro, Anatoki, Owen, Matiri, Arthur Range, Wakamarama Range, Parapara
Possum	DOC hunters Poison - bait stations /aerial drops. Encourage recreational and commercial hunters. Encourage research into new control techniques.	Land snail populations - Wakamarama Ranges, Kahurangi Point, Heaphy/Gouland, Castles, Mangarakau, Parapara, Cobb, Mt Arthur/Flora, Leslie, Anatoki, Riwaka South Branch, Oparara; Forest communities - Wakamarama Ranges/Mt Burnett, Kahurangi Pt, Heaphy/Gouland, Parapara, Castles, Riwaka South Branch, Roaring Lion, Leslie, Cobb, Matiri, Baton, Owen
Deer	Recreational and commercial hunters; Other methods if necessary	Priority areas determined in conjunction with goat management regarding impacts on forest regeneration, and on relative protected status of individual plant species at risk.
Pig	Encourage recreational and commercial hunters initially; Department control in priority areas	Landsnail populations - Kahurangi Pt, Mangarakau, Parapara, front faces of Devil to Anatoki, Cobb Ridge, Flora, Riwaka South Branch, Billie's Knob; Forest communities where pigs impacting on regeneration
Chamois	Identify and eliminate core breeding populations. Encourage recreational and commercial hunters; DOC hunters (with other pest work)	All areas in the Park, particularly those known to have harboured chamois periodically such as Mt Owen, Herbert Range, head of Roaring Lion and alpine areas in the north
Hare	Monitor impacts; Encourage recreational hunters and research into impacts and control techniques;	Alpine grasslands, especially where control of other pests is undertaken
Rat/Mouse	Support research into control techniques	No control planned
Wasp	Nest destruction; Support research into bio-control techniques	All areas in the Park, particularly along key tracks and high recreational use areas
Mustelids	Support research into control techniques	Areas where special fauna values justify localised control

Plant Pest Control

Plant pests need to be eradicated where possible, or controlled to prevent their establishment in the pristine areas of the Park. Monitoring also needs to be undertaken to prevent the establishment of new plant pests in the Park, including waterweeds. Infested areas need to be cleared and vehicular access may need to be limited in some areas to prevent transportation of weeds further into the Park.

Priorities for plant pest control are set out in the two Conservation Management Strategies and Conservancy Plant Pest Control Strategies. In addition, certain plant pests such as boxthorn, buddleia, old man's beard, pampas, broom, gorse, blackberry, and ragwort must be controlled as agreed with Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities and set out in their Regional Pest Management Strategies.

Potential invaders such as old man's beard, German ivy, Kikuyu grass, buddleia, tutsan, Spanish heath and lupin which are common outside the Park, and garden escapes, such as Himalayan honeysuckle and nasturtium, need to be prevented from taking hold in the Park. The waterweeds *Egeria densa* and *Lagarosiphon major* are not present within the Park but exist in Golden Bay and Blenheim and could be easily spread to the Park via eel nets and other such equipment.

In the Oparara area there are some trial plots of Tasmanian blackwood and eucalypts. There is also an area of exotics over which Timberlands West Coast Ltd has cutting rights for the harvest of existing trees. In addition there is a pine plantation in the Pakawau Gorge which the Department has the cutting rights to.

Fire

The Department sets management policies for fires through the preparation of annual Fire Plans. The fire plans for the West Coast and Nelson/Marlborough Conservancies will be implemented in the management of the Park (see also section 4.0 Use and Accessibility).

TABLE 3 - PLANT PEST CONTROL PRIORITIES

PLANT PEST	PRIORITY AREAS FOR CONTROL
Gorse	Goulard Downs (to protect tussocklands and communities for rare plants); Parapara Peak/Haupiri Range and Herbert Range (to protect sub-alpine shrublands); Cobb (to protect a range of communities); coast north of Heaphy River (to protect coastal dunelands).
Old mans beard/ banana passionfruit/ blackberry/lupin	All Park boundaries (to protect forest ecosystems).
Broom	Cobb (to protect shrublands, ultramafic communities, red tussocklands and herbfields).
Buddleia/ cotoneaster	Mt Burnett; Cobb; Parapara.
Wilding trees /hakea	Pakihi; Aorere; Monitoring and impact assessment required elsewhere in Park.
Wild ginger	Kohaihai; Monitoring and impact assessment required elsewhere in Park.
Horsetail	Matiri catchment; Upper Karamea River catchment; Monitoring and impact assessment required elsewhere in Park. Herbicide trials required.
Marram	Coast north of Heaphy River
Ragwort/thistle	Karamea; Heaphy; Cobb (monitoring, impact assessment required).
Barberry	Cobb.

Implementation

1. ***Carry out effective survey, monitoring and research on native species and habitats in accordance with this management plan and CMS priorities.***
2. ***Carry out effective survey, monitoring and research for threatened plants and endemic plant species listed in Appendix 1.***
3. ***Manage native plant and animal populations consistent with CMS priorities and the Department's Biodiversity Strategy (when complete).***
4. ***Manage great spotted kiwi, long and short-tailed bats, Leiopelma frogs and blue duck (whio) according to their approved Species Recovery Plans.***
5. ***Make special provisions for the management of threatened plants and animals as and when required.***
6. ***Investigate the potential for establishing a mainland island in the park and implement if appropriate.***
7. ***Recognise Key Biodiversity Areas as places of high vulnerability and seek to protect the biodiversity of those areas as a priority.***
8. ***Monitor and inventory plant and animal pests in Key Biodiversity Areas in the Park as a priority.***

9. *Carry out animal pest eradication/control operations consistent with priorities identified in Table 2, the two CMSs, national pest control plans and Regional Pest Management Strategies.*
10. *Assist and encourage research into new control methods for animal pests, particularly wasps, mustelids and possums through the annual science funding round and liaison with research agencies.*
11. *Encourage commercial and recreational hunters to assist with deer, goat, chamois, hare and pig control (see also Section 4.0 Use and Accessibility).*
12. *The Department will use whatever method or combination of methods for wild animal control necessary to maintain ecosystem health.*
13. *Carry out plant pest eradication/control consistent with priorities identified in Table 3, the CMSs, conservancy pest control strategies and Regional Pest Management Strategies.*
14. *Where practical and where they meet the objectives of this plan, co-ordinate pest control programmes with those of adjoining land managers.*
15. *Prevent the establishment of new populations of significant plant and animal pests where achievable by removing any individuals or groups that are found outside their established range.*
16. *Provide for the managed harvest of trial plots of exotic trees in the Oparara Basin by local communities and facilitate the regeneration of those plots in native species.*
17. *Provide for the managed harvesting of remaining exotic plantations by Timberlands West Coast Ltd and facilitate the regeneration of native species once logging has been completed.*
18. *Manage the Park in accordance with the annual Fire Plans for Nelson/Marlborough and West Coast Conservancies.*

References

Nelson/Marlborough CMS

Upland Ecosystems, p55-65
 Legal Protection Responsibilities for Species, p137-140
 Management of Threatened Species and Communities, p141-154
 Research, Survey and Monitoring, p167-177
 Plant Pests, p187-194
 Animal Pests, p195-208 Fire, p209-220

West Coast draft CMS

Natural Diversity, p79-145
 Identification and Assessment of Frameworks, p81
 Terrestrial Ecosystems, p88
 Freshwater/wetland Ecosystems, p96
 Karst Ecosystems, p109
 Threatened Species, p119
 Pest Management, p128
 Mainland Habitat Islands, p137
 Science and Research, p139

References (continued)

Survey and Monitoring, p140

Summary, p145

National Parks Act 1980

Wildlife Act 195

Wild Animal Control Act 1977

Biodiversity Strategy (under development)

Species Recovery Plans for kiwi, frogs, bats, blue duck

Policy Statement on Deer Control - February 2001

Possum Control Plan

Feral Goat Control Plan

Regional Pest Control Plans

Conservancy Fire Control Plans

Karst Management Guidelines - Policies and Actions, May 1999

3.2 Landscape

Policy

To preserve and protect the landscape and scenic values of the Park

Background

(See also sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2)

Kahurangi National Park contains imposing mountains and plunging gorges, massive rivers, spectacular waterfalls and tall cliffs. Many landforms in the Park are considered internationally, nationally or regionally important.

The mountains of the northwest dominate the scenic backdrop of cities and towns of the surrounding land. The mountainous skyline presented by the Mt Arthur and Mt Owen ranges is integral to the landscape visible from Nelson and Motueka. Likewise the mountains of the Douglas and Anatoki Ranges form a backdrop for Golden Bay communities. Mt Newton is a dominant feature of the landscape close to Murchison and the Fenian Range and mountains on the western fringes form a backdrop for the Karamea community.

The Park has no single dominating landform, but rather a great variety in nature and scale. No single process dominates the area. Some of the highest points were carved by glaciers, and others were uplifted and remain as largely intact plateaux. Water is a powerful force shaping the landscape and recent massive earthquakes have also left their mark. Chemical processes have produced many varied forms of karst landscape, with extensive cave systems.

One of the striking features of the Park is its vastness. The scale of the area is apparent from its highest points where vistas of bush clad valleys and interconnecting ranges can be viewed stretching into the distance. Special scenic features include the vast red tussocklands on the raised peneplains such as the Mt Arthur Tablelands and the Thousand Acres Plateau. The layering of tertiary sediments, including limestone, and interesting contrasts between cliffs and plateaux create spectacular scenery in the Thousand Acre and Hundred Acre Plateaux and the Garibaldi Ridge. The jagged skyline of the Dragons Teeth in the Douglas Range presents a distinctive landmark which can be viewed from many angles.

The grandeur of the Mt Arthur and Mt Owen marble karst has been shaped by solution weathering and carved by glaciers, creating complex landscapes of mazed and fluted stone. These expansive areas contain rock gardens of alpine plants with buttercups, gentians, daisies and specialised plants hanging onto the steep sides of sinkholes and depressions. In the vast cave systems of karst areas there are spectacular cave formations (speleothems). Places such as the Honeycomb Hill Caves in the Oparara basin, where animal-life was trapped and fossilised in caves, provide a unique scientific opportunity. The limestone Oparara Arch is the largest of its kind in Australasia. Other scenic limestone features include the forested limestone bluffs of the lower Heaphy valley.

An earthquake shattered landscape stretches from Murchison northwards into the Karamea River for over 50km, with dozens of massive land slips often extending from ridge top to river, and many huge earthquake formed dams in the rivers.

The contrast between red tussockland and patches of stunted woody vegetation create visually interesting vegetation mosaics on the undulating tablelands of the Goulard, Mackay, Gorton and Gunner Downs. The Lockett Range in the Cobb vicinity has glaciated scenery including numerous tarns and cirques and the Cobb valley itself is a very accessible and classic example of a glaciated 'U' shaped valley.

The largely unmodified coast between Kahurangi Point and the Heaphy river mouth has very high scenic values, with its strongly cliffed granite coast and its wild and rugged nature.

Issues and Opportunities

Development

The high quality of the Park's landscape is one of Kahurangi National Park's principle attributes. Landscape values, as well as natural values, can be adversely affected by the development of facilities such as telecommunication structures, buildings, huts, signs, bridges, fences and tracks. By careful consideration of the impact of development on the landscape, detrimental effects can be avoided, for example by using colours and shapes which blend in with the environment and locating buildings away from ridgelines. The quality of design and materials often determines how well structures fit into the natural landscape.

Some facilities such as alpine huts and route markers must be highly visible for safety reasons. In these instances a conscious decision should be made that this is the case. For all other facilities, specific attempts should be made to reduce the visual impacts of development.

For private or commercial structures the applicant must first show that there are no practicable alternative sites outside the Park. Because of the primary objective to retain the undeveloped nature of the Park, commercial accommodation developments would generally be discouraged as not in keeping with the management philosophy of the Park. Mitigation measures such as those mentioned above would have to be implemented in any approved structural development.

Signs

All signage relating to the Park will need to be produced to the Department's national sign standards and be located in safe and appropriate locations. Liaison with Transit New Zealand should be undertaken for signs on roadsides.

Views

The appreciation of landscape values is an important aspect of the Park's use. There may be instances where this can be facilitated by judicious removal of trees to open up significant views. Such opportunities to increase the enjoyment of the landscape should only be considered on a limited scale and where it would not significantly affect vulnerable ecosystems. The approval of the Minister is required where such a specific exception to the primary objective of preservation is warranted.

Aircraft

Landscape values can also be affected by the visual intrusion of aircraft into a natural scene. Air access is covered in section 4.0 Use and Accessibility.

Cave and Karst

The West Coast Conservancy has an operative Cave and Karst Management Strategy which sets management directions and priorities for these vulnerable systems. The Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy intends to have a Cave and Karst Management Strategy completed in 2003. This management plan will implement those strategies.

Cave and karst features, especially cave formations, can be easily damaged by visitors and need to be actively protected, this issue will be addressed in the Cave and Karst Management Strategies and is also dealt with in Section 4.0 Use and Accessibility.

Pou Whenua

Pursuant to Section 254 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu may erect a pou whenua (boundary marker) subject to certain conditions that the Minister may impose to, amongst other things, protect the National Park values of the area and to mitigate any effects the erection of the pou whenua might have. Te Runanga has guaranteed access to erect and to maintain the pou whenua.

Implementation

- 1. In assessing applications for private or commercial structures in the Park, require the applicant to first demonstrate that the structure cannot be practically located outside the Park, and discourage commercial accommodation developments as not in keeping with the primary objectives of this management plan.***

2. *Assess any proposed development, including huts, tracks, bridges, shelters, picnic sites, camp sites, fences etc, for their impact on the landscape prior to their construction.*
3. *Require that any new structures are not intrusive, are sensitively designed to blend in to the natural environment, are coloured in sympathy with the surrounding environment, are of high quality and are located sensitively to avoid ridge tops and other sensitive areas, or are located adjacent to existing structures.*
4. *Ensure signs are produced to national design standards and that the siting of any roadside signs complies with Transit New Zealand requirements.*
5. *Ensure that earth and vegetation disturbance is kept to a minimum in facility development and that the site is rehabilitated as nearly as possible to a natural state.*
6. *Ensure any new development does not cause undue damage to geological and natural features.*
7. *Ensure that any new track development is carefully sited so as to avoid significant visual impacts on landscape values and consider re-routing existing tracks with high visual impacts.*
8. *Allow for exceptions to the above policies for safety reasons only.*
9. *Obtain the approval of the Minister for limited removal of vegetation adjacent to huts and tracks to open up significant views where this does not impact on significant natural values.*
10. *Manage cave and karst features located in areas of the Park in the West Coast Conservancy, in line with the West Coast Cave and Karst Strategy.*
11. *Develop, through consultation with key stake holders, a Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy Cave and Karst Strategy for completion in the year 2003 and manage relevant Park cave and karst features in line with that strategy when complete.*

3.3 Historic Preservation

Policy

To preserve wahi tapu, cultural, historic and archaeological sites and preserve information relating to those sites.

Background

(See also Section 1.3.5)

Nga Iwi (Maori)

The national park area, in association with the Taitapu and other adjacent lands, which are currently held outside of the gazetted boundaries of the Park, are of great importance to nga iwi. Generations from the past to the present have established settlements, trails and trading routes, wahi taonga/wahi tapu (special places and sites),

mara (gardens), wahi wananga (areas of learning), tauranga waka (canoe landing places) and used the natural resources. Each of these practices has generated historic sites or associations that are of importance to iwi and as such these need to be recognised and protected by the management plan and through Park management practices. The Department will actively protect the cultural and historic places which may be identified in confidence or openly by nga iwi as of significance to them.

Post-European Settlement

The first European visitors to the park area were sealing gangs who established seasonal camps at Toropuihi and Kahurangi between about 1803 and the 1820s. Later came whalers who worked the seal rookeries in the off-season until the 1840s.

Heaphy and other famous explorers made now legendary journeys through the Park, accompanied by Maori guides, and established the Heaphy Track as major route through the Park area.

The search for grazing and minerals drove much of the early European exploration of the park. Goldfields were developed in the Quartz Range, Kaituna, Aorere, Anatoki, Waingaro, Mt Arthur, Tablelands, Gordon's Pyramid, Leslie, Baton, Wangapeka, Owen Valley and the Fenian. Other mining occurred at Onekaka (iron) and Upper Takaka (asbestos) and there was some exploration in the Roaring Lion. A range of old workings, including tailings and drives (tunnels), and other archaeological features such as hut sites remain. Coal mining occurred near Puponga but most of the structures and workings lie outside the park.

The Heaphy and Wangapeka Tracks were pack tracks and of significance as major trading routes between Nelson and Westland. Benched tracks were developed in many other places, including the Kaituna, Kill Devil, Waingaro, Anatoki, Fenian, Leslie and Flora tracks. Many of these old tracks have formed the basis of today's recreational track network, while others remain obscured by vegetation.

One of the more significant historic constructions in the park was the long water race from Boulder Lake to the Quartz Range goldfield. Other visually impressive sites are at Doctors Creek and the quartz and alluvial mining complexes on the Rolling and Kaituna Rivers. Throughout the Park the various gold mining sites are representative of a range of technology and techniques used in New Zealand gold mining.

From 1926 to 1986 logging occurred in the lowland forests, especially in the far north and in the Oparara and also in small areas near Karamea. Old logging roads and scattered stands of exotic trees, especially in the Oparara, are evidence of this use.

Some of the park huts have historic value. These include Adams Flat (1920s), Old King's Cottage (1935) and Asbestos Cottage (1890s). Other campsites and huts need to be evaluated for their historic worth.

Evidence from past hydroelectric generation schemes remain at Cobb Lake, Round Lake, Lake Sylvester and Little Sylvester Lake. The track on the old road to Lake Sylvester is the most evident remains of past access to this area. In the Waikoropupu catchment a smaller water race (just outside the park) takes water to a recently rebuilt power station.

Issues and Opportunities

Surveys

Since knowledge of archaeological sites and historic places (Maori and European) is incomplete, further investigation needs to be carried out to identify unknown sites. The understanding of many sites would greatly benefit from research of documentary sources and a programme of oral history recordings. Detailed surveys are necessary in areas where historic values are suspected or inadequately known. Conservation of significant historic places should be effected by a programme of active management. Priority historic resources for active management, as set out in the West Coast and Nelson/Marlborough CMSs are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4 HISTORIC RESOURCES FOR ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

Old King's Hut
Asbestos Cottage
Remnant gold machinery etc.
Johnstons United gold battery
Rolling River gold mining sites
Oparara / Fenian pack track
Fenian Goldfield and Ferris Brothers Sluicing claim
Adams Flat hut and John Adams grave
Baton Track

Maori Involvement

Nga iwi need to be actively involved in the management of their wahi tapu and nga taonga. They need the opportunity to care for these sites in traditional ways, which may include keeping their presence confidential. The Department must ensure that it works with the nga iwi in the management of sites of significance to them and provides the opportunity for an iwi representative to be present at any excavations or archaeological surveys.

Protection

Archaeological and historic sites are easily damaged both by natural processes and human impacts. Erosion, earthquakes, track building, trampling and even tree planting can damage historic sites. The reforestation of a pa site for example can destroy the historic values of that site through root damage to the human-made structures. In such circumstances, the preservation of historic values must be weighed against the ecological values of revegetation on a case by case basis.

The Historic Places Act 1993 makes it an offence to modify a historic site without a permit, so the Department needs to ensure that a permit is gained for any site restoration or modification and that sites are not accidentally destroyed. To this end, it is important to discover unknown sites so that they can be protected from inadvertent damage. The Buller District Council also requires that a resource consent be obtained for any activity which adversely affects an historic site listed in the District Plan.

Archaeological sites and historic places will continue to be identified and protected according to the priorities and procedures, including consultation with relevant iwi, set out in the General Policy, the national Historic Resource Strategy, the two CMSs and the two Conservancies' Historic Resource Strategies. Detailed information on the management of key places is contained in the Conservancies' registers of actively managed historic places.

Protection of sites may include discouraging access to sites by way of diverting tracks away from an area and placing special conditions on concessions granted within the Park area.

Interpretation

Interpretation and information can enhance visitor understanding of historic sites and can help them gain an appreciation for the historic values preserved in the park. Opportunities for interpretation of historic sites need to be evaluated in terms of the historic significance and suitability of the site in terms of public access and interest. In some cases it may be more appropriate to protect a site through not publicising its existence to the general public, as some sites are better able to cope with visitor impacts than others. Where any Maori site is well placed for interpretation, the relevant nga iwi must be consulted as to the appropriateness of interpretation and its content.

Artefacts

Maori artefacts and their custody are regulated by the Antiquities Act 1975. Maori also have protocols for action following the discovery of Maori artefacts and these include reburial in the place they were found, removal to a marae or placement in a museum. It is up to the relevant nga iwi, in consultation with the Department, to decide what to do with a Maori artefact, provided it is consistent with the Antiquities Act.

European artefacts, including old bottles, are important to our understanding of more recent archaeological and historic sites. In terms of the National Parks Act it is an offence to remove any artefacts and relics from the Park without written authorisation from the Department.

Implementation

1. ***Consult with appropriate nga iwi where an archaeological survey, management, or interpretation of a Maori site is proposed.***
2. ***Ensure that wahi tapu and nga taonga are conserved and managed in a way which incorporates the exercise of kaitiakitanga and appropriate tikanga.***
3. ***Carry out archaeological and historic surveys within the park and actively protect, restore and interpret historic sites and artefacts in line with Table 4, the CMSs, the national and Conservancy Historic Resources Strategies and the Historic Places Act 1993.***
4. ***Prior to any proposed activities involving earthworks or ground disturbance carry out an archaeological assessment, notify the relevant nga iwi and provide an opportunity for inspection and consultation.***
5. ***Research documentary and oral history of the park and its historic places and preserve the information and assess any new sites identified.***

6. *Assess existing hut sites for historic values and encourage their preservation where practical.*
7. *Where preservation of historic values conflicts with the preservation of ecological values evaluate each case carefully on its own merits.*
8. *Inform the appropriate nga iwi of any discovery of a Maori artefact in the Park and seek their advice on the appropriate protocols for its care, in a manner consistent with the Antiquities Act.*

References

Nelson/Marlborough CMS

Historic Resources, p155-166

West Coast draft CMS

Historic Resources, p137-161

Historic Places Act 1993

Antiquities Act 1975

National and Conservancy Historic Resource Strategies