

4.12 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Rationale

Site and objects of archaeological and historical interest within Fiordland National Park are protected under the Historic Places Act 1993, the Protected Objects Act 1975 (formerly the Antiquities Act 1975), the Conservation Act 1987, and the National Parks Act 1980.

Section 6 of the Conservation Act gives the Department of Conservation the functions of managing for conservation purposes, historic resources within the Fiordland National Park, and advocating for the management of historic resources generally.

Historic resource is defined in the Conservation Act as a historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993. The Historic Places Act defines a historic place as land (including any archaeological site); or any building or structure or any combination of land and a building or structure; that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. It also includes anything that is in or fixed to such land.

The Department of Conservation protocol with Ngāi Tahu acknowledges the importance to Ngāi Tahu of their wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance. Ngāi Tahu may choose not to disclose, or disclose to a 'silent file' system, the location of wāhi tapu sites to help protect these sites and preserve their sacredness.

Protection of historic places within the Fiordland National Park is not totally distinct from the protection of natural resources. The human history of Fiordland National Park can provide clues for ecological management; for example, knowing that indigenous forestry has brought about changes in local ecosystems. It also adds another dimension to information provided to visitors and adds a human context to visitor experiences.

Threats to Historic Places

Four categories of threat to historic resources within Fiordland National Park have been identified.

Natural processes continually degrade historic resources within Fiordland National Park. Threats to the fabric of historic features include: metal corrosion; wood decay; weathering of stone, masonry, and concrete; root damage and vegetation invasion; river and sea erosion or undermining; land subsidence; fire; storms; lightning damage, erosion, disease, and competition from other plants can affect historic vegetation.

Visitors to historic places within Fiordland National Park pose significant threats directly to the places through the removal of artefacts as souvenirs or for resale, destructive acts of vandalism,

graffiti, and interaction with the sites, such as trampling over archaeological sites or climbing on structures.

Management decisions and staff actions can pose a threat to historic places within Fiordland National Park where the appropriate procedures are not followed to ensure that historic values are taken into account. Ways in which staff actions can damage historic places include: the removal, damage, demolition/destruction, or modification of historic features, plants, or buildings; construction of new facilities, tracks, or signage on or near a site; reduced use; track markers on significant trees; deer pen locations; passage through or over sites; interpretation or information that affects visitor behaviour at or near a site; issue of leases, licences, concessions, and permits; a lack of lateral thinking in formulating viable alternative future uses or solutions to repair problems; and inappropriate restoration and maintenance.

Information loss is a continual problem. Historical information contributes to planning authentic historical conservation work and advancing public understanding of that heritage. The loss of relevant information is a considerable threat and can be from a number of causes. People dying without recording their knowledge is a significant loss. Valuable archival sources including photographs are often lost because they are not lodged in appropriate repositories or are destroyed by people who do not value them.

Present Protection, Management Processes, and Prioritisation of Historic Resources

Protection

The Fiordland National Park Gazetteer of Historic and Archaeological Sites was compiled between 1977 and 1979. The Gazetteer grades all sites on their importance, degree of threat, and their interpretative value. Sites identified in the Gazetteer are now part of the database of historic resources about lands administered by the Department of Conservation across Southland Conservancy (Protection Plan Inventory). Since its completion, site information has been updated through regular inspection visits to all sites within Fiordland National Park. The addition of newly discovered sites within Fiordland National Park and the improvement of information about known sites through further survey work is an ongoing process. As information is obtained it is also added to the Protection Plan Inventory database, held within the Department of Conservation, and forwarded to the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) filekeeper for the area.

The Department of Conservation National Historic Heritage Protection standard operating procedure provides guidance for the protection of sites from the threats, where possible, as detailed above.

Management Processes and Priorities for Active Management

The Southland Conservancy Historic Resource Management Programme (SHRMP) identifies key representative and significant historic places for active management within Fiordland National Park. It outlines a five-year programme of works to ensure that these places are conserved and protected for present and future generations. SHRMP is an operational plan, not a statutory or formal policy document; therefore it has not been through a public process. The priorities it outlines have been presented to the public for comment through the completion of the Mainland Southland/West Otago CMS. They are presented again here.

All known historic resources within Fiordland National Park were assessed along with those across all of Southland Conservancy in order to select these sites for active management. The selection was made to ensure a cross section of the history of the area was represented. To achieve this, the historic places were first grouped according to themes. Māori; European Discovery/Exploration; Early European Settlements; Sealing and Whaling; Fishing/Commercial; Tourist Development; Natural Resource Use; Mineral Resource Use; Protection; Disasters (Shipwrecks/War).

Each place was then assessed using the following criteria:

- historic significance (local, national, and international using the Historic Places Act criteria),
- immediate threats to the place (such as deterioration),
- public access (pros and cons, ease of access, current use, etc.),
- historic interpretation value,
- the type of place/structure,
- representativeness (i.e. are there better examples in other parts of the country?),
- wanting to preserve a fair representation of New Zealand's history.

It should be noted that additional sites of importance to iwi may be identified for active management. These may or may not be listed in future management plans according to iwi wishes.

For each of the actively managed historic places identified in SHRMP, and listed here, a conservation plan is prepared to the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) principles and standards. All other sites in Fiordland National Park still have protection through the Protection Plan and inventory.

Table 3 lists the 35 places within Fiordland National Park, which have been selected for active management. The table shows the name or

description and indicates progress on both conservation planning and conservation work done for that place. It also indicates if there are existing visitor facilities and interpretation or if these need to be provided. The degree of significance of the place is also shown.

Further recognition of historic values

Richard Henry's house site on Pigeon Island, Dusky Sound and the Percy Burn viaduct have a category one New Zealand Historic Places Trust classification. The Port Craig School has a category two New Zealand Historic Places Trust classification. This affords the place a further level of recognition and acknowledges its outstanding historic significance.

TABLE 3 - ACTIVELY MANAGED HISTORIC SITES WITHIN FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

| NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE | YEAR CONSERVATION PLAN WAS COMPLETED | HISTORIC CONSERVATION WORK | VISITOR FACILITIES | INTERPRETATION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpha Battery and Quartz Mine, Preservation Inlet | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Anita Bay Stone Hut Remains, Milford Sound / Piopiotahi | 1994 | No, work not done. Further work required | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Astronomer Point, Dusky Sound | 1995 | Yes, work done | Yes | Yes | International importance |
| Beers Farm, Upper Waiiau and Kepler Mts Sites | 1996 | No, work not done. Further work required | No. Further work required | Yes. Further work required | Local importance |
| Caswell Sound Hut | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Clark Hut, Grebe Valley | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Cleddau Horse Bridge, Grave/Talbot Track | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | National importance |

| NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE | YEAR CONSERVATION PLAN WAS COMPLETED | HISTORIC CONSERVATION WORK | VISITOR FACILITIES | INTERPRETATION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cuttle Cove Whaling Station, Preservation Inlet | Scheduled | No, work not done. Further work required | No | Yes | National importance |
| Endeavour Wreck Site, Facile Harbour, Dusky Sound | 1996 | No, work not done. Further work required | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | National importance |
| Freeman Burn Hut, Lake Manapouri | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Golden Site Battery, Wilson River, Preservation Inlet | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Henry's House Site, Pigeon Island, Dusky Sound | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | International importance |
| Hollyford Bakers Oven, Milford Road | 1994 | No, work not done. Further work required | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Homer Tunnel Portal Avalanche Damage, Milford Road | 1993 | No work required | Yes | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Indian Island, Dusky Sound | 1994 | No, work not done. Further work required | No | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Jamestown Site, Lake McKerrow / Whakatipu Waitai | Scheduled | No, work not done. Further work required | Yes. Further work required | Yes. Further work required | Local importance |

| NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE | YEAR CONSERVATION PLAN WAS COMPLETED | HISTORIC CONSERVATION WORK | VISITOR FACILITIES | INTERPRETATION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Landing Shed/Cemetery, Preservation Inlet | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Luncheon Cove, Dusky Sound | 1993 | No, work not done. Further work required | No | Yes | National importance |
| MacIntyre Sawmill, Cromarty, Preservation Inlet | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| MacKinnon Pass Memorial, Milford Track | 1995 | No, work not done. Further work required | Yes | Yes | National importance |
| Marion Corner Construction Camp, Milford Road | 1995 | No, work not done. Further work required | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Marion Hill Rock Cutting, Milford Road | 1994 | No work required | NR | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Morning Star Mine/Te Oneroa, Preservation Inlet | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Port Craig School House/ Sawmill Site, Waitutu Forest | 2000 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Puysegur Point Lighthouse Access Road / Settlement Site | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |

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|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Round Island, Preservation Inlet | 1994 | No, work not done. Further work required | No | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| S.S. Stella Hull, Chalky Inlet | 1996 | No, work not done. Further work required | No | No | National importance |
| Sandfly Point Brick Chimney, Milford Track | 1996 | No, work not done. Further work required | No | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Tarawera Smelter/Mine, Preservation Inlet | 1995 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | National importance |
| Tūtoko Suspension Bridge, Milford Road | Scheduled | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Upper Hollyford Hydro Station, Milford Road | 1994 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Waitutu Tramway Viaducts | 2000 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes. Further work required | No. Further work required | National importance |
| Walker Creek Pit Saw Site, Milford Road | 1996 | No, work not done. Further work required | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Wilson River Pack Track | 1994 | No, work not done. Further work required | No. Further work required | No. Further work required | Local importance |
| Wilson River Tramway, Preservation Inlet | 1995 | Yes, work done. Further work required. | Yes | No. Further work required | Local importance |

Objectives

1. To attain an understanding sufficient for management purposes of the values of historic resources within Fiordland National Park, and the threats they face.
2. To protect historic resources within Fiordland National Park from injurious human actions.
3. To identify and actively manage, within Fiordland National Park, historic places which are of high significance and provide the best possible balanced representation of the history of those lands.
4. To instil in the public an understanding of the nature and values of historic resources within Fiordland National Park so that those places are understood and treated with respect by visitors.
5. To promote appropriate storage, conservation, display, and interpretation of artefacts, archives, and photographs removed from or relating to Fiordland National Park.
6. To ensure the protection of burial sites within Fiordland National Park, and make adequate provisions for the ongoing relocation of such burials.
7. To work with papatipu rūnanga over the protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga within Fiordland National Park.
8. To acknowledge the cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with their wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other places of historic significance.

Implementation

1. Maintain an inventory of all known historic places within Fiordland National Park in the form of the Fiordland National Park Gazetteer of Historic and Archaeological Sites and the conservancy database of Historic Resources. Keep an up to date protection plan outlining procedures to protect historic places from injurious visitor actions. Undertake staff training to ensure that all staff understand the protection procedures they should follow in relation to historic resources.
2. Undertake thematic studies, area surveys, and site appraisals to improve knowledge of historic resources. Record archaeological remains or items or sites of cultural significance which have been, or may be, discovered.

3. Assess historical values using Historic Places Act criteria and papatipu rūnanga input for Ngāi Tahu values where appropriate.
4. Actively manage historic places identified in Table 3 and give consideration to managing any other places of importance that papatipu rūnanga may wish to nominate within Fiordland National Park.
5. Monitor all historic places, with regular visits occurring at least once every eight years. Sites that receive high visitation should be monitored more closely. Where unacceptable levels of deterioration are recorded assessment for intervention may be required.
6. Prepare a conservation plan for each historic place to be actively managed, guided by ICOMOS principles and meeting ICOMOS standards. It should provide for both remedial work and long-term maintenance.
7. Provide visitor facilities at actively managed places in accordance with conservation plans where these are required to protect historic resources and/or improve visitor access to, and appreciation of the place. On-site interpretation will only be provided in accordance with the provisions of section 5.9 of this plan. (Refer also to section 5.3.6.7 which places restrictions on recreation and tourism concessions to some historic sites in the southern fiords).
8. Consult papatipu rūnanga on protection, conservation and interpretation of any wāhi tapu or associated wāhi taonga, and encourage rūnanga involvement in the active management of wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga either jointly with the Department of Conservation or independently (refer also to Part Two).
9. Give effect to the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement historic resources protocol.
10. Maintain a working relationship with Southland Museum and Art Gallery, the Fiordland Museum, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and papatipu rūnanga in relation to the storage and display of artefacts and archives from Fiordland National Park. Assist in the creation of high-quality interpretation and displays in Fiordland Museum.
11. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust has the role of granting archaeological authorities, and should be consulted as an interested party to the management of sites registered with the Trust.
12. Include in the Gazetteer any burials in Fiordland National Park. Undertake visits to these places, monitor the

condition, record any deterioration, and undertake to reinter human remains as necessary and obtain the appropriate authorities from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the Department of Health.

4.13 ADDITIONS OF AREAS TO FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

One of the functions of the New Zealand Conservation Authority is to consider and make proposals to the Minister for the addition of areas to national parks. Before any land can be added to a national park, a thorough investigation is carried out in accordance with section 8 of the National Parks Act 1980 (the National Parks Act 1980 does include some exceptions to this requirement). This investigation considers whether the values of the proposed additions are worthy of national park status and identifies the social and/or economic implications of adding land to the park.

Areas listed in this document as areas for consideration for inclusion into Fiordland National Park, generally need to be contiguous with the existing Fiordland National Park. Considerable assessment of natural values on lands adjoining the park is required to identify these areas as having national park value. In addition, the General Policy for National Parks 2005 states that the foreshore adjoining coastal parks should be sought for addition to park boundaries because it is ecologically part of these parks and it will assist in improving the integration between Fiordland National Park and the coastal marine area administered by the Southland Regional Council.

Areas of high natural value adjoining Fiordland National Park include:

- **Dean / Rowallan Catchment area** - this area is contiguous with Fiordland National Park (see Map 4). Most of these areas have not been logged and may be worthy of consideration for inclusion into Fiordland National Park.
- **Parts of the Livingston / Eglinton Ranges** - the top end of these areas is contiguous with Fiordland National Park (see Map 4) with ecological characteristics distinct from the existing Fiordland National Park. Any consideration of these ranges would need the boundaries to be defined as part of the process but as these areas are accessible areas, this addition may enable further recreational backcountry opportunities.
- **Big Bay Landscape Unit (Southland CMS) including the Pyke Forest Conservation Area** - this area is directly to the north of Fiordland National Park (see Map 4) and is considered unique. It contains an internationally regarded podocarp forest and also the Waiuna lagoon. This area remains relatively unmodified by human activities and its existing land status does not reflect its high natural values.
- **The Fiordland foreshore between low and high mean water mark** - the addition of this area to Fiordland National Park would assist in improving the co-ordination of planning between Fiordland National Park and the coastal marine area administered

by the Southland Regional Council. This is a requirement of the General Policy for National Parks 2005.

Should an investigation of lands for addition to Fiordland National Park be sought, the areas listed above should be considered.

MAP 4. INDICATIVE LOCATION OF POSSIBLE AREAS FOR INCLUSION IN FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK



Objectives

1. To ensure that Fiordland National Park boundaries remain consistent with the requirements of the National Parks Act 1980 and the General Policy for National Parks 2005.
2. To recognise that other lands adjoining Fiordland National Park are of high natural value and could be suitable national park additions.

Implementation

1. Inclusion of the following in Fiordland National Park may be sought:
 - a) Dean / Rowallan Catchment area;
 - b) Parts of the Livingston / Eglinton Ranges; and
 - c) The Big Bay Landscape Unit (Southland CMS).
2. Wherever possible seek the inclusion of the Fiordland foreshore, adjoining Fiordland National Park as part of the Fiordland National Park.