

Impact Summary: Changes to protection status for two game bird species when on commercial upland game preserves

Section 1: General information

Purpose
<p>The Department of Conservation (DOC) is solely responsible for the analysis and advice set out in this Regulatory Impact Statement, except as otherwise explicitly indicated. This analysis and advice has been produced for the purpose of informing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key (or in-principle) policy decisions to be taken by Cabinet.

Key Limitations or Constraints on Analysis
<p>Amendments to primary legislation were outside the scope of this analysis because it would not be possible to develop and pass legislation in the time available before a 3 May 2019 regulatory deadline, and no Parliamentary time has been allocated to potential legislative amendment.</p> <p>While the owners of the 16 commercial upland game preserves currently seeking to operate in the 2019/20 hunting season are known, the scale (in terms of financial turnover) of their game preserve businesses, the numbers of people they employ, and the numbers of clients provided for, is not known. However, DOC understands that only a few preserve operators have an employee engaged full-time on game preserve matters; most employees are part-time. This uncertainty has prevented quantification of the financial and employment impacts of not implementing the proposals in this paper.</p> <p>Consultation with affected parties was undertaken by regional Fish and Game Councils (the statutory managers of game birds) and the New Zealand Fish and Game Council (the Minister of Conservation’s statutory advisor on game bird matters) rather than by the Department of Conservation which is not involved in game bird management or policy. (Fish and Game Councils are non-Government entities.)</p> <p>The long-term future of game preserves (beyond the close of the 2021/22 Open Season for Game) may be reviewed in coming years. Any such review is a function of the New Zealand Fish and Game Council and lies outside the scope of this analysis.</p> <p>Otherwise, there were no limitations or constraints on the scoping of the problem or on options considered for this analysis.</p>

Responsible Manager (signature and date):

9(2)(a)

Policy and Visitor Services Group
Department of Conservation

16 April 2019.

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Section 2: Problem definition and objectives

2.1 What is the policy problem or opportunity?

Game bird management

1. Recreational game bird hunting in this country is managed by Fish and Game Councils established under sections 26P of the Conservation Act. The 12 regional Fish and Game Councils are required to manage, maintain, and enhance the game bird resource in the recreational interests of hunters (section 26Q(1) of Conservation Act). Regional Fish and Game councillors are elected by holders of whole season sports fishing and game bird hunting licences.
2. A national coordinating body, the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, established under section 26B of the Conservation Act, is made up of one representative from each of the 12 regional Fish and Game Councils. The 12 regional councils and the New Zealand Council refer to themselves collectively as Fish & Game.
3. A function of the New Zealand Fish and Game Council (NZ Council) is to advise the Minister of Conservation on issues relating to sports fishing and game bird hunting (section 26C(1)(b) of Conservation Act), including recommending Open Season for Game notices for the Minister's approval (sections 15 and 16 of Wildlife Act).
4. Fish and Game Councils are independent of Government and are not subject to Ministerial direction on matters of policy or game bird management.

Upland game preserves

5. An upland game preserve is an area of privately-owned land where captive-bred game birds (mainly pheasants, but some red-legged partridge) are released and then hunted recreationally. Some game preserves are operated commercially; others are operated non-commercially by private syndicates or family trusts. The land on which game preserves operate is normally used also for other farming activities, including livestock and crops. The cost of a day's hunting on a commercial upland game preserve can be more than one thousand dollars per person per day.
6. Upland game preserves have been established under annual Open Season for Game notices which define certain areas as Upland Game Properties with Special Conditions and allow unlimited hunting of the specified game species within those areas. The first upland game preserves began operating 17 years ago.
7. The 2018/19 Open Season notice defined 21 game preserves spread across the country. The NZ Council has advised the Minister that there are currently 16 commercial upland game preserves seeking to operate in the 2019/20 hunting season. The scale (in terms of financial turnover) of these preserves, and numbers of clients provided for, is not known but DOC understands that only a few preserve operators have an employee engaged full-time on game preserve matters.
8. A few upland game preserves have purpose-built buildings for accommodation and hosting activities, and may employ a gamekeeper. Beaters and caterers are usually brought in only on a day of hunting. Other preserves involve lower levels of preserve-related investment and provide only "walk up" (rather than "driven") shooting where shooters have to flush their own birds from cover while walking through a farmed area.
9. Upland game preserves often have holding pens (aviaries) to keep birds in prior to release to the wild, feeding stations (to support birds after release before they are

hunted), and predator control networks (to prevent birds being eaten before they are hunted).

9(2)(h)

10. Section 23(2) of the Wildlife Act 1953 prohibits the sale of hunting rights for game species. 9(2)(h)

11. 9(2)(h)

Future uncertainty

12. The NZ Council is currently of the view that commercial upland game preserves should not be part of the New Zealand game bird hunting system, and that existing operations should close after a further three hunting seasons (i.e., at the end of the 2021/22 game hunting season). The NZ Council considers the next three hunting seasons to be a suitable transition period for commercial game preserve operators to wind down their operations. This is likely to be considered further by the NZ Council, in discussion with the regional Fish and Game Councils, game preserve operators, and game preserve clients, over the next few years.

13. The NZ Council's view on whether non-commercial upland game preserves should close after a further three hunting seasons is not clear, but this question does not affect the proposals in this paper.

2.2 Who is affected and how?

14. Under the status quo, all commercial upland game preserves would need to close after 3 May 2019. Many operators have already made investments in breeding birds for the coming hunting season and undertaking predator control to protect birds released in to the wild. This is additional to longer-term investments in facilities such as aviaries, accommodation and hospitality venues.

15. Upland game preserve operators have been running their businesses for many years in the belief their activities were lawful, and most would like to continue operating as they have done in the past. Three new operators are wanting to commence operations in the 2019/20 game hunting season; two are non-commercial (and not affected by the proposals in this paper) and one is commercial (and can commence operating only if Option 1 or Option 2 is adopted).

16. Fish and Game Councils (the NZ Council and the 12 regional councils) do not necessarily support continuation of the industry in the long term. However, a forced immediate

closure of commercial game preserves would have a significant negative effect on operators, who would not have time to adjust their business, financial, and employment arrangements, and would impact employees who would lose their jobs.

2.3 Are there any constraints on the scope for decision making?

17. Amendments to primary legislation (perhaps, for example, to the Wildlife Act to allow the sale of hunting rights on upland game preserves) are outside the scope of this analysis because it would not be possible to develop legislation in the time available and no Parliamentary time has been allocated to such legislation. There are also currently unresolved questions about the long-term future of upland game preserve hunting as a recreational activity which would need to be resolved before appropriate legislation could be developed. Answering these questions is a policy task that the NZ Council would need to undertake before providing recommendations to the Minister of Conservation (section 26C(1)(b) of Conservation Act refers).

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Section 3: Options identification

3.1 What options have been considered?

Option 1 – Move two species to Schedule 3 when on game preserves

18. All species of wildlife are absolutely protected under the Wildlife Act unless they are listed on one of 6 schedules to the Act. Game species are those that are listed on Schedule 1 and managed by Fish and Game Councils in accordance with hunting regulations and Open Season for Game notices for the benefit of recreational hunters. Species listed on Schedule 3 are administered by DOC and may be hunted if the Minister of Conservation publishes a notice under section 6 of the Act that specifies hunting conditions. Species listed on Schedule 5 are not protected and may be hunted or killed by anyone at any time.
19. The prohibition on the sale of game bird hunting rights (section 23(2) of Wildlife Act) applies only to game species, that is, species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act. If pheasants and red-legged partridge were to be moved to Schedule 3 of the Act for the areas of land that are within commercial upland game preserves, they would no longer be 'game' species when in such areas, and therefore the prohibition on the sale of hunting rights would no longer apply. The Minister of Conservation could then allow the hunting of pheasants and red-legged partridge in commercial game preserves by publishing a *Gazette* notice under section 6 of the Wildlife Act that specified the conditions under which the two species could be hunted when on preserves.
20. This would allow existing commercial game preserve businesses to continue operating after 3 May 2019. That would provide a transition period to phase out commercial game preserves (if that is the preferred long-term position) or to determine whether this approach to game bird hunting is appropriate. It would avoid most of the significant effects on businesses that a sudden closure would impose.
21. Under this option, pheasants and red-legged partridge would no longer be under the jurisdiction of Fish and Game Councils when on commercial upland game preserves, and a game hunting licence would no longer be required to hunt the two species when on such game preserves. DOC would be responsible for administering the species on game preserves under the notice published by the Minister of Conservation and Fish and Game Councils would continue to manage the species in all other mainland areas.
22. Section 8(1) of the Wildlife Act 1953 allows the Governor-General, by Order in Council, to amend the schedules to the Act by adding or removing species to or from the schedules.
23. Section 8(2) of the Act allows species to be listed on one schedule for part of the country (e.g. be designated as a 'game' species managed by Fish and Game Councils) and a different schedule for other areas (e.g. be designated as a species that can be hunted in accordance with conditions notified by the Minister of Conservation). Currently, pheasants and red-legged partridge are listed on Schedule 1 for mainland New Zealand (i.e. as game) and on Schedule 3 for the Chatham Islands (where there is no Fish and Game Council).
24. This option is not flexible in that an Order in Council would be required every time an upland game preserve was created, modified, or disestablished. Annual changes to schedules 1 and 3 of the Act for this purpose would not be an acceptable use of Cabinet time. This option is proposed only as a one-off consideration by Cabinet to avoid the forced sudden closure of commercial upland game preserves to the detriment of

businesses and employees.

25. Under this option, there would be no changes to the areas of upland game preserves for three years (no new commercial preserves could be created), and it is proposed that the Order would expire at the end of three years to avoid Cabinet having to reconsider the matter again.

Option 2 – Move two species to Schedule 3 for the whole country

26. A second option would be to move pheasants and red-legged partridge to Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Act for the whole of the country. This would make for a simpler Order in Council as it would not require the area of each game preserve to be described in the schedules to the Wildlife Act. The Minister would publish a notice under section 6 of the Act that set appropriate conditions – such as unlimited daily take of pheasants and red-legged partridge on defined game preserve areas, and appropriate low daily bag limits in areas outside game preserves where there are very few pheasants and red-legged partridges.
27. This option would mean that regional Fish and Game Councils would no longer manage the two species. Instead, DOC could be expected to undertake pheasant and red-legged partridge population management and compliance of hunting conditions throughout the country while having no means to collect revenue from recreational hunters to fund that management and compliance work. The result would be an unfunded, duplicate game bird hunting regime for two species operating alongside the existing game bird management regime for all other game species.
28. The lack of funding for management would not adversely affect game preserves because they are self-managing and self-funding, but areas outside game preserves (which is most of the country), would not have necessary funding. In addition, while Fish and Game Councils have field staff and honorary rangers located in game hunting areas, familiar with game bird hunting regulations, and able to undertake compliance work, DOC does not have the staff or the expertise available for this purpose.
29. This option would provide flexibility in the establishment, modification, and disestablishment of upland game preserves and allow annual changes if required without needing Cabinet consideration. There would be no barriers to new preserves being established for the 2020/21 or 2021/22 hunting seasons if operators wanted to provide game preserve hunting. (For the 2019/20 season, game birds need to have been released already for hunting on established and new preserves.)

Option 3 – Removing protection and controls

30. A third option would be to make pheasants and red-legged partridge not protected (by listing them on Schedule 5 of the Act) or declaring them to not be animals (using section 8(1)(d) of the Act) when on commercial preserves.
31. This option would provide complete flexibility for commercial preserve operators but would not allow the Minister to have any control over the way the birds were hunted or killed. There would be no way of preventing undesirable activities such as clipping the wings of birds, hunting birds younger than a certain desirable minimum age, or hunting with an unlimited daily bag limit when there are fewer than a certain number of pheasants or red-legged partridge on the property concerned.
32. There would also be no ability for the Minister to require a register to be kept of who had participated in hunting or to set out requirements for the labelling of shot birds that are

removed from the preserve area. Such provisions can assist enforcement work in areas outside preserves, where different seasons and daily bag limits can apply to the recreational hunting of pheasants and red-legged partridge, and different hunter licensing requirements apply (under this option, a game licence would be required to hunt outside preserves but no licence required to hunt within preserves).

Option 4 – Decommmercialisation

33. A fourth option would be for commercial upland game preserves not to charge any fees for hunting. This would avoid the prohibition on the sale of hunting rights (s.23(2) of Wildlife Act) and mean that the Minister of Conservation could approve an Open Season for Game notice that included those game preserves.
34. This option is not feasible for the game preserves covered by this proposal as preserve operators have advised the New Zealand Fish and Game Council that they are unable to continue their operations and comply with the requirement not to charge for hunting rights.
35. Seven game preserves that can operate without charging fees have been able to continue operating, being provided for by inclusion in the latest Open Season for Game notice as has been done in previous years (these non-commercial preserves are not affected by the proposals in this paper).

Option 5 – Status quo

36. A fifth option would be the status quo. This would mean that 16 commercial upland game preserves would need to close after the close of 3 May 2019, when the 2018/19 Open Season for Game notice expires, with consequent impacts on businesses and employees.
37. While DOC understand only a few preserve operators have an employee engaged full-time on game preserve matters, part time and casual staff would be affected, and sunk investments in birds that have been bred and released for the 2019/20 hunting season would be lost. There would also be no time for preserve owners to repurpose or divest themselves of investments in fixed assets such as accommodation or hospitality facilities.

3.2 Which of these options is the proposed approach?

38. Option 1 is considered the best option as it is the only one that would allow commercial upland game preserves to continue operating for the time being while charging the necessary fees for their businesses to be viable, and allow Fish and Game Councils to continue managing pheasants and red-legged partridge outside of game preserve areas. This option has been recommended by the New Zealand Fish and Game Council (NZ Council) to the Minister of Conservation.
39. The NZ Council has recommended that this proposed change of protection status for pheasants and red-legged partridge when on commercial upland game preserves be only for the next three hunting seasons. This would allow the game preserve operators to manage the closure of their businesses by the end of the 2021/2022 Open Season for Game (i.e. close of 6 May 2022). This reflects the current view within the NZ Council that game preserves should not be part of the New Zealand game bird hunting system.
40. The NZ Council has not provided a clear recommendation to the Minister of Conservation

on the long-term continuation of non-commercial game preserves (which are not affected by the proposals in this paper).

41. DOC considers that Option 1 is acceptable as a transitional solution to avoid the sudden closure of businesses and loss of employment but that it would not be appropriate as a long-term measure because it would require Cabinet consideration annually to amend the schedules to the Wildlife Act as game preserves were created, modified, or disestablished.
42. This option creates a barrier to any new preserves being established for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 game bird hunting seasons. However, it may be unlikely that a prospective preserve operator would wish to invest in holding aviaries, feeding stations and predator control networks that can be used only for two seasons.
43. Option 2 would provide flexibility for new preserves to be established for the second and third years of the transition period (2020/21 and 2021/22 seasons), even though this may not be financially worthwhile for prospective operators. However, this option is not preferred as it would result in no practical means to manage pheasants and red-legged partridge in areas outside of preserves (most of the country), and no way to fund that management.
44. Option 3 would enable preserves to operate commercially but would not allow any controls on hunting or killing to be put in place—the birds could be hunted by any method at any time, and game bird enforcement work outside preserve areas could be compromised.
45. Options 4 and 5 are considered not viable because they don't allow commercial operators to cover their costs and operate businesses.
46. If Option 1 is adopted (as a temporary measure, with an Order that expires at the close of 6 May 2022) and the NZ Council maintains its current view that all upland game preserves, commercial and non-commercial, should cease operating at the close of 6 May 2022, no further regulatory action will be required by Government.
47. In the event that future discussions between the NZ Council, regional Fish and Game Councils, game licence holders, and preserve operators and their clients lead to a conclusion that upland game preserves should continue in some form for longer than another three years, new regulatory proposals would need to be developed—potentially involving amendment to primary legislation. The likelihood or nature of such future proposals cannot be anticipated at this time.

Section 4: Impact Analysis (Proposed approach)

4.1 Summary table of costs and benefits

Affected parties (identify)	Comment: nature of cost or benefit (eg ongoing, one-off), evidence and assumption (eg compliance rates), risks	Impact \$m present value, for monetised impacts; high, medium or low for non-monetised impacts
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Additional costs of proposed approach, compared to taking no action

Regulated parties	No additional costs	Nil
Regulators	No additional costs	Nil
Wider government	No additional costs	Nil
Other parties	Very minor loss of game hunting licence fee revenue for Fish and Game Councils from people who hunt only on game preserves	Very low (almost everyone who hunts on preserves also hunts elsewhere and so buys a game licence)
Total monetised cost	Essentially no additional costs	Very low
Non-monetised costs	No additional costs	Nil

Expected benefits of proposed approach, compared to taking no action

Regulated parties	Avoids loss of full value of 16 existing businesses and associated employment	Very low in total; very high for affected businesses
Regulators	No monetary benefits	Nil
Wider government	No monetary benefits	Nil
Other parties	Avoid loss of business for specialist pheasant and red-legged partridge breeders	Very low in total; medium for a handful of specialist bird breeders
Total monetised benefit	Avoids loss of full value of 16 existing businesses and associated employment	Very low in total; very high for affected businesses
Non-monetised benefits	Avoids loss of recreational hunting opportunities on 16 existing game preserves.	Very low in total; high for affected recreational hunters.

4.2 What other impacts is this approach likely to have?

48. No other likely impacts have been identified.

Section 5: Stakeholder views

5.1 What do stakeholders think about the problem and the proposed solution?

49. The New Zealand Fish and Game Council has consulted with all upland game preserve operators whose properties are listed in the 2018/19 Open Season for Game notice, and three other potential operators seeking approval to operate in the 2019/20 season. This consultation included 9(2)(h) [REDACTED] the need for game preserve operators to indicate either that they would not charge for hunting or that they would prefer that pheasants and red-legged partridge be moved to Schedule 3 for the areas of their preserves for a transitional period of three years only before being required to close.
50. Seven preserve operators advised that they were non-commercial—that is, they did not charge any fees for hunting activities. These game preserves have been able to be included on the 2019/20 Open Season for Game notice and can continue to operate without any action from Government.
51. Operators of 16 upland game preserves indicated a preference for Schedule 3 for their properties, to allow them to continue to operate and charge fees for their services.
52. There is therefore support for the proposals in this paper from all the parties affected by the proposals in this paper as it is the only viable option that allows commercial game preserves to continue operating after 3 May 2019.
53. DOC understands all commercial preserve operators and their clients (all of whom are game licence holders) would prefer that preserves continue to operate long term, but that this is a minority view among game licence holders (approximately 41,000 licence holders in total) and that most licence holders consider recreational hunting interests would be better served if commercial (and perhaps non-commercial) upland game preserves ceased to operate.
54. While the proposed changes have not been consulted on with the public, given that the preferred option (Option 1) would only maintain the status quo and provide for a continuation of upland game preserves for period of three years, it is not expected that it would generate public concerns.
55. Fish and Game Councils will need to undertake further consultation with game licence holders, and upland game preserve operators and their clients, over the next few years before providing the Minister of Conservation with recommendations on the long-term future of upland game preserves, including commercial and non-commercial operations. If commercial game preserves were to continue beyond the proposed three-year transition period, amendment to primary legislation would be needed in order to establish a suitable long-term regime for upland game preserves.

Section 6: Implementation and operation

6.1 How will the new arrangements be given effect?

56. Having received and considered the recommendations of the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, the Minister of Conservation proposes to recommend to the Governor-General that the schedules to the Wildlife Act be amended by Order in Council under section 8 of the Act to change the protection status for:

- pheasant (any bird of the genus *Phasianus*, including any hybrids); and
- red-legged partridge (*Alectoris rufa rufa*);

such that the two species be removed from Schedule 1 of the Act and added to Schedule 3 of the Act—for the mainland areas listed in Appendix 1 only. The current status of these species for other mainland areas, and on the Chatham Islands, would remain unchanged.

57. The Minister proposes that the Order expire at the close of 6 May 2022. This will provide a transition period of three hunting seasons. Having an expiry date will remove the need for further consideration of this matter unless there is a subsequent decision to provide for commercial game preserves as a long-term part of the game hunting system. While it is possible that Fish and Game Councils may in future conclude that game preserves should be provided for, their current view is that they should cease to operate. The proposed expiry date for the Order will therefore provide a clear signal to commercial upland game preserve operators that this is a transitional phase-out period only, removing any expectation of future authorisations.

58. If the Order is agreed to by the Governor-General, the Minister of Conservation would then need to publish a notice in the *Gazette* to specify the conditions for hunting and possessing pheasants and red-legged partridge when on commercial upland game preserves. The conditions would reflect the arrangements for upland game preserves in the previous (2018/19) Open Season for Game notice.

59. Fish and Game Councils would advise the affected 16 game preserve operators on whether the Order was agreed to by the Governor-General, and draw their attention to the 6 May 2022 expiry of the Order and that all commercial upland game preserve businesses will need to cease to operate after this date.

60. While regional Fish and Game Councils would have no jurisdiction over the hunting of pheasants and red-legged partridge while on the 16 game preserves over the three-year transition period, if a council considered that someone had breached the conditions of a Notice published by the Minister under section 6 of the Act, the council could initiate a prosecution against the alleged offender.

Section 7: Monitoring, evaluation and review

7.1 How will the impact of the new arrangements be monitored?

61. We will know that the impacts of the preferred option have materialised if commercial game preserves continue operating and we don't receive complaints from operators or employees of businesses that would otherwise have had to cease business at the close of 3 May 2019.

7.2 When and how will the new arrangements be reviewed?

62. The arrangements are not expected to need to be reviewed because they are a transitional arrangement that will last for only three hunting seasons.

63. If something unforeseen was to arise, one or more of the 16 game preserve operators, and/or the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, would advise the Minister of Conservation of the fact that a problem had arisen. The Minister could then consider whether remedial action was required.

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Appendix 1: Areas for which pheasants and red-legged partridge are proposed to be moved from Schedule 1 to Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Act 1953 for mainland New Zealand

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Eastern Fish and Game Region

- (1) **Equine and Cropp Farms** (Rotoma): 283 ha, more or less, being Pt Section 2 Blk I Rotoma SD (SO 17091) and Lot 5 DPS 34925; and 316 ha more or less, being Secs 17 (SO 17091), 22 and 23 (SO 49960) Blk I Rotoma SD.
- (2) **Prime Pine** (Matata): 118 ha, more or less, being Pt Lot 1 DPS 58240.
- (3) **Totara Lodge** (Wairakei): 1242 ha, more or less, being Lots 1, 2, 4, and 5 DPS 61926, Part Tatua East 18 Block, Tatua East 17 Block, Tatua East Hunahuna Reserve, Tatua East 16A, Part Tatua East 16B, and Lot 3 DP 338327.
- (4) **Coates Road** (Lake Ohakuri): 389 ha, more or less, being Lots 1 and 3 DPS 87775, Sections 2-5 SO 60470, and Lot 2 DP 476535.

Hawke's Bay Fish and Game Region

- (1) **Whanawhana** (Hawke's Bay): 758 ha, more or less, being Lots 2 and 3 DP 24970.
- (2) **Tuna Nui Station** (Hawke's Bay): 927 ha, more or less, being Lot 1 DP 11019, Lots 5 and 8 DP 24213, Pt Lot 1 DP 7979, Lot 2 DP 350254, Lots 1 and 2 DP 460372, Lots 2-4 DP 24212, Lot 2 DP 307838, and Lot 1 DP 365103.
- (3) **Ngamatea Station** (Waiouru): 1257 ha more or less, being the area encompassed within a 2000 m radius of the point of latitude 39° 25' 08.76" S and longitude 176° 08' 53.82" E.
- (4) **Wharehunga** (Waipukurau): 487 ha, more or less, being Lots 2 and 3 DP 339686, and Section 13 Block VIII Takapau SD.

Wellington Fish and Game Region

- (1) **Rathmoy** (Huntermville): The land comprises:
 - (a) 1531 ha, more or less, being Certificates of Title WN40B/749, WN40B/748, WN52D/111, WN432/197, WN40C/405, WN538/44, WN538/45, WN538/46, WN5D/245, WN5D/244, WN257/17, WN33D/15, WN319/55, WN188/149, WN538/43, WN50D/387, WN441/119, and WN264/131, and Pt Lot 1 DP 5613, Lot 2 DP 326478, and Lots 90-99 DP 297; and
 - (b) adjoining land 64 ha, more or less, being Sections 125–128 Blk VII Ongo SD and Pt Lot 3 DP 2689; and
 - (c) adjoining land 21 ha, more or less, being Pt Lot 8A DP 309, Pt Lot 2 DP 2689, and Section 102 Blk VII Ongo SD.
- (2) **Te Para Hut** (Taihape): 128 ha, more or less, being Lots 1 and 2 DP 58801 Block VI Hautapu SD.
- (3) **Papanui** (Wellington): 302 ha, more or less, being Lot 3 DP 423315.

West Coast Fish and Game Region

- (1) **Haupiri River** (Greymouth): 1666 ha, more or less, being the area contained in Certificates of Title WS5A/972, WS5D/97, WS5A/973, WS5B/308, WS5B/309, WS2D/1052, WS2A/905, WS5A/545, WS2A/1197, WS8A/680, WS1A/1421, WS2D/876, WS1B/486, WS8C/1072, WS8C/1073, WS2D/854, WS8A/681, and WS5B/311.

Central South Island Fish and Game Region

- (1) **Craigmore** (Timaru): 1291 ha, more or less, being Lots 1–3 DP 14945, Section 3 SO 18577, and Lots 1 and 2 DP 315289.
- (2) **Pinegrove** (Timaru): 65 ha, more or less, being Lot 2 DP 437900, and Lot 2 DP 321973.
- (3) **Waituna** (Waimate): 1044 ha, more or less, being the land covered by Titles 330672, 656084, 749455, 749453, CB37C/1038, CB23K/728-729, and CB774/85; and the land covered by Titles 305507 and 330671.

Otago Fish and Game Region

- (1) **Rough Ridge** (Oturehua): 841 ha, more or less, being Section 3 Block VI Poolburn SD, and Section 2 Block XVII, Section 24 Block XVI, Pt Section 10 Block XVI, and Section 42 Block XVI Blackstone SD.

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