

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand

Comment

Te Wlhipounamu - South West New Zealand - Have contacted the World Heritage Centre seeking an amendment to show a macron over the a

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- New Zealand

Type of Property

natural

Identification Number

551


Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1990

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand	-45.036 / 167.32	2600000	0	2600000	1990
Total (ha)		2600000	0	2600000	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand – World Heritage Area	07/11/2002	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Department of Conservation

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Campbell Robertson
Department of Conservation
Conservation Project Manager

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
2. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
3. [World Heritage in New Zealand](#)
4. [West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy](#)
5. [Canterbury Conservancy](#)
6. [Otago Conservancy](#)

Comment

World Heritage in New Zealand - <http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-doc/role/international/world-heritage/world-heritage-in-nz/> Southland Conservancy - <http://www.doc.govt.nz/by-region/southland/> New Zealand Tourism - World Heritage in New Zealand - http://www.newzealand.com/travel/about-nz/features/world-heritage/world-heritage_home.cfm

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

Conservation Act 1987 Reserves Act 1977 National Parks Act 1981

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

A retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was submitted to the World Heritage Committee prior to the 1 February 2011 deadline.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.2 Air transport infrastructure							
3.2.3 Marine transport infrastructure							
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.2.5 Underground transport infrastructure							
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1 Water infrastructure							
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities							
3.3.4 Localised utilities							
3.3.5 Major linear utilities							
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.2 Ground water pollution							
3.4.3 Surface water pollution							
3.4.4 Air pollution							
3.4.5 Solid waste							
3.4.6 Input of excess energy							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources							
3.5.3 Land conversion							
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection							
3.5.8 Commercial hunting							
3.5.9 Subsistence hunting							
3.6	Physical resource extraction						
3.6.1 Mining							
3.6.2 Quarrying							
3.6.3 Oil and gas							
3.6.4 Water (extraction)							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.7 Pests							
3.7.8 Micro-organisms							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting							
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1 Illegal activities							
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.1 Storms							

	Name	Impact						Origin
3.10.2 Flooding								
3.10.3 Drought								
3.10.6 Temperature change								
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events							
3.11.2 Earthquake								
3.11.3 Tsunami/tidal wave								
3.11.4 Avalanche/ landslide								
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition								
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)								
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
3.12.1 Translocated species								
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species								
3.12.3 Invasive / alien freshwater species								
3.13	Management and institutional factors							
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3 Management activities								
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside		

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1 Buildings and Development					
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.2.2 Air transport infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.2.3 Marine transport infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing
3.3 Services Infrastructures					
3.3.1 Water infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.3.4 Localised utilities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.3.5 Major linear utilities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.5 Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.5.3 Land conversion	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.6 Physical resource extraction					
3.6.1 Mining	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.6.2 Quarrying	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.7 Pests	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	low capacity	static
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1	Storms	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.10.2	Flooding	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.10.3	Drought	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.10.6	Temperature change	localised	on-going	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	high capacity	static
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.1	Translocated species	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.3	Management activities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

The main threats to the integrity of the property are from introduced pests and predators. There is a range of tools and systems being used manage these threats, but they remain ongoing. Impacts from visitor use and development are managed through statutory and management planning processes. Global warming is changing the nature of the permanent icefields and glaciers; there is no control over these changes. Visitor use is increasing; this is being encouraged and the effects managed.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is **no buffer zone**, and it is not needed

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of its inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The size, shape, and integrity of Te Wāhipounamu - South West New Zealand World Heritage Area and the adjacent protected land also managed for conservation purposes mean that a formal buffer zone is not required.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Comment

The land is protected under the Conservation Act (1987), the National Parks Act (1980) and the Reserves Act (1977)

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

The existing statutory framework is sufficient to ensure the appropriate management of the property. In addition to the land designations, there is also an array of other Acts and Regulations controlling activities that occur on or adjacent to the property that ensure the integrity of the property is maintained or enhanced.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Te Wāhipounamu is managed by the New Zealand Department of Conservation. The department is funded by an annual appropriation from Parliament. The New Zealand Conservation Authority and conservation boards represent the public interest, and they provide advice and approve management plans and strategies. The authority and boards are statutory bodies appointed by the Minister of Conservation on the basis of public nomination under the provisions of the Conservation Act. The site also comes within the jurisdiction of

various district councils and regional councils in respect of planning and consents under the Resource Management Act 1991. Under the NgLi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, Te Rūnanga o NgLi Tahu is a statutory advisor to the Minister of Conservation when the Minister is considering any draft management plans or strategies in respect of specified sites, some of which are in Te Wlhipounamu. When approving or considering any general policy, conservation management strategy or management plan in respect of a TIpuni (see II.3), the New Zealand Conservation Authority and any conservation board must have particular regard to the NgLi Tahu values of the TIpuni.

Operational management of the site is shared between the Department of Conservation's West Coast, Canterbury, Otago and Southland Conservancies (see map). The Regional General Manager (Southern Region) delegates accountabilities for World Heritage Area matters to a co-ordinating panel of conservancy representatives.

Conservancy representatives ensure that particular World Heritage Area objectives are included in the department's strategic directions and business planning process. Delivery of these objectives occurs at seven area offices and four field bases, where rangers undertake conservation management projects and programmes.

Community participation in the management of the site is achieved through conservation boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority, which represent the community interest in conservation management. Other relationships include local forums of the Department of Conservation and the tangata whenua Ngai Tahu community and a formal partnership with Te Rūnanga o NgLi Tahu arising from agreements reached between NgLi Tahu and the Crown set out in the NgLi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. The department maintains links with a wide range of associates and groups with an interest in conservation and Te Wlhipounamu.

Comment

Amend existing text paras 2&3: The Deputy Director General Operations delegates accountabilities for World Heritage Area matters. Conservancies ensure that particular World Heritage Area objectives are included inplanning process. Delivery of these objectives occurs at seven area offices and three field centres.. Add new text: The Government has agreed to establish a Game Animal Council in the future, which would likely affect current management regimes for animal predators within the park

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

Conservation General Policy (May 2005) General Policy for National Parks (April 2005) West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy Otago Conservation Management Strategy Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy Southland Conservation Management Strategy Aoraki/Mt Cook National Park Management Plan Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan Mt Aspiring National Park Management Plan Fiordland National Pak Management Plan

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Good

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples directly participate in **all relevant** decisions relating to management, i.e. co-management

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

There is no single management plan that covers the whole of the property, however the management planning framework does provide for consistency and co-ordination through the heirarchy of plans and the Department's management structure and plan approval process, that also includes public consultation. The Conservation General Policy and General Policy for National Parks cover all Conservation lands and set the Policy for management of all areas, including direction for all other management plans.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management

arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

Conservation General Policy approved (2005) General Policy for National Parks approved (2005) West Coast Te Tai o Poutini CMS approved (2010) Aoraki Mt Cook National Park Management Plan approved (2004) Fiordland National Park Management Plan approved (2006)

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO’s, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	72%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	6%
In country donations (NGO’s, foundations, etc)	1%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	13%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	7%
Other grants	1%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

Nil

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

The Department of Conservation funds the management and infrastructure of the property, and is funded by an annual appropriation from Parliament. The Department has established a Commercial Business Unit to investigate opportunities for securing funding from other sources such as sponsorship or investment from businesses. The property has many attributes particularly attractive to the tourism industry that if managed appropriately can be a further source of income for ongoing management

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	64%
Part-time	36%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	69%
Seasonal	31%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	68%
Volunteer	32%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Good
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	High
Community outreach	High
Interpretation	High
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	High
Tourism	High

Enforcement (custodians, police)	High
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4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

The Department is well resourced with highly committed, skilled and capable staff. Through its working with communities programmes it is engaging with local communities, schools and interest groups to foster a greater understanding and commitment to conservation and providing advice and resources to assist these groups in delivering conservation outcomes in their areas of interest.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Alastair, F. M., G. G. Alan, S. Rita, H. Heinrich, T. Jens, C. N. David, P. Jarg, C. Jocelyn, and L. Robert. 2008. Visualization of active faults using geometric attributes of 3D GPR data: An example from the Alpine Fault Zone, New Zealand. *Geophysics* 73:B11-B23. Allison, V. J., L. M. Condron, D. A. Peltzer, S. J. Richardson, and B. L. Turner. 2007. Changes in enzyme activities and soil microbial community composition along carbon and nutrient gradients at the Franz Josef chronosequence, New Zealand. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* 39:1770. Anderson, B., W. Lawson, I. Owens, and B. Goodsell. 2006. Past and future mass balance of 'Ka Roimata o Hine Hukatere' Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand. *Journal of Glaciology* 52:597-607. Anderson, B., and A. Mackintosh. 2006. Temperature change is the major driver of late-glacial and Holocene glacier fluctuations in New Zealand. *Geology* 34:121-124. Appleby, J. R. 2008. Strain and structure of a temperate, maritime glacier: Te Moeka o Tuawe / Fox Glacier,

South Westland, New Zealand. *Geography*. Massey University, Palmerston North. Barbour, M. M., J. E. Hunt, A. S. Walcroft, G. N. D. Rogers, T. M. McSeveny, and D. Whitehead. 2005. Components of ecosystem evaporation in a temperate coniferous rainforest, with canopy transpiration scaled using sapwood density. *New Phytologist* 165:549. Barbour, M. M., and D. Whitehead. 2003. A demonstration of the theoretical prediction that sap velocity is related to wood density in the conifer *Dacrydium cupressinum*. *New Phytologist* 158:477. Barrows, T. T., S. J. Lehman, L. K. Fifield, and P. De Deckker. 2007. Absence of Cooling in New Zealand and the Adjacent Ocean During the Younger Dryas Chronozone. *Science* 318:86-89. Bowman, W. P., M. M. Barbour, M. H. Turnbull, D. T. Tissue, D. Whitehead, and K. L. Griffin. 2005. Sap flow rates and sapwood density are critical factors in within- and between-tree variation in CO₂ efflux from stems of mature *Dacrydium cupressinum* trees. *New Phytologist* 167:815. Bowman, W. P., M. H. Turnbull, D. T. Tissue, D. Whitehead, and K. L. Griffin. 2008. Sapwood temperature gradients between lower stems and the crown do not influence estimates of stand-level stem CO₂ efflux. *Tree Physiology* 28:1553-1559. Burbidge, M. L., R. M. Colbourne, H. A. Robertson, and A. J. Baker. 2003. Molecular and other biological evidence supports the recognition of at least three species of brown kiwi. *Conservation Genetics* 4:167. Carrivick, J., and E. Rushmer. 2009. Inter- and Intra-catchment Variations in Proglacial Geomorphology: An Example from Franz Josef Glacier and Fox Glacier, New Zealand. *Arctic, Antarctic, and Alpine Research* 41:18. Carswell, F. E., D. Whitehead, G. N. D. Rogers, and T. M. McSeveny. 2005. Plasticity in photosynthetic response to nutrient supply of seedlings from a mixed conifer-angiosperm forest. *Austral Ecology* 30:426. Chagué-Goff, C. 2010. Chemical signatures of palaeotsunamis: A forgotten proxy? *Marine Geology* 271:67-71. Christie, J. E., J. Kemp, C. Rickard, and E. Murphy. 2006. Measuring stoat (*Mustela erminea*) and ship rat (*Rattus rattus*) capture success against micro-habitat factors. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 30:43-51. Colbourne, R. M., S. Bassett, T. Billing, H. McCormick, J. McLennan, A. Nelson, and H. A. Robertson. 2005. The development of Operation Nest Egg as a tool in the conservation management of kiwi. Department of Conservation, Wellington. Cooper, A. F., and L. A. Paterson. 2008. Carbonatites from a lamprophyric dyke-swarm, South Westland, New Zealand. *Can Mineral* 46:753-777. Cravens, A. 2008. Storytelling, Histories, and Place-making: Te Wāhipounamu South-West New Zealand World Heritage Area. *Geography*. University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand. David, W., and S. W. Adrian. 2005. Forest and shrubland canopy carbon uptake in relation to foliage nitrogen concentration and leaf area index: a modelling analysis. *Ann. For. Sci.* 62:525-535. Dearden, F. M., and D. A. Wardle. 2008. The potential for forest canopy litterfall interception by a dense fern understorey, and the consequences for litter decomposition. *Oikos* 117:83. Dilks, P., M. Williams, M. Pryde, and I. Fraser. 2003. Large scale stoat control to protect mohua (*Mohoua ochrocephala*) and kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*) in the Eglinton Valley, Fiordland, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 27:1-9. Doblas-Miranda, E., D. A. Wardle, D. A. Peltzer, and G. W. Yeates. 2008. Changes in the community structure and diversity of soil invertebrates across the Franz Josef Glacier chronosequence. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* 40:1069. Evans, D. J. A., J. Shulmeister, and O. Hyatt. 2010. Sedimentology of latero-frontal moraines and fans on the west coast of South Island, New Zealand. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 29:3790-3811. Hall, C. M., and R. Piggin. 2002. Tourism business knowledge of World Heritage sites: a New Zealand case study. *International Journal of Tourism Research* 4:401. Hayes, D. G. 2008. An investigation of visitor behaviour in recreation and tourism settings: a case study of

- natural hazard management at the Glaciers, Westland National Park, New Zealand. Social science, parks, recreation, tourism and sport. Lincoln University, Lincoln, New Zealand.
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- King, C. M., P. C. L. White, D. C. Purdey, and B. Lawrence. 2003. Matching productivity to resource availability in a small predator, the stoat (*Mustela erminea*). *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 81:662-669.
- Korup, O. 2005a. Geomorphic hazard assessment of landslide dams in South Westland, New Zealand: fundamental problems and approaches. *Geomorphology* 66:167.
- Korup, O. 2005b. Large landslides and their effect on sediment flux in South Westland, New Zealand. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* 30:305.
- Li, X., G. L. Rapson, and J. R. Flenley. 2008. Holocene vegetational and climatic history, Sponge Swamp, Haast, south-western New Zealand. *Quaternary International* 184:129.
- Lloyd, K. M., W. G. Lee, and S. Walker. 2006. Takahe Valley Hut: a focal point for weed invasion in an isolated area of Fiordland National Park, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 30:371-375.
- Marra, M. J., and G. D. Thackray. 2009. Glacial forest refugium in Howard Valley, South Island, New Zealand. *Journal of Quaternary Science* 25:309-319.
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4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

The Department fosters and encourages research by external organisations and educational institutions. It also undertakes a considerable amount of research by management, particularly adaptive management of ecosystems and rare or threatened species. Some of this work is undertaken at places outside of the property, but the results are transferable and used here.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Average
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a **planned and effective** education and awareness programme that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

There is **excellent presentation and interpretation** of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Excellent
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Excellent
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Excellent
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

The Department has an active and progressive conservation public awareness programme. This uses a variety of media and resources to deliver its messages. This is a national programme that has a regional or local focus. The World Heritage Area status and the outstanding values of the property are obvious features that are actively promoted within the region.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Static
Two years ago	Static
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Static

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys
Other

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

Visitor Management is guided by the relevant National Park management plans and Conservation Management Strategies; West Coast Te Tai o Poutini Conservation Management Strategy Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy Otago Conservation Management Strategy Southland Conservation Management Strategy Westland Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan Aoraki/Mt Cook National Park Management Plan Mt Aspiring National Park Management Plan Fiordland National Park Management Plan

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

Visitor opportunities within the property are the nucleus for New Zealand's significant tourism industry. The effects of tourism and visitors are actively and proactively monitored and managed to ensure the outstanding values and experiences are not compromised. This industry provides significant revenue to the Department and is the foundation for many local communities. There are also many tourism related businesses operating on conservation land within the property.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Excellent
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Not applicable
Industry	Excellent
Local indigenous peoples	Excellent

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **complete**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

WCH-04/28.COM/15B.17 New Zealand's response capability is maintained (and developed) through partnerships between Maritime New Zealand, Regional Councils, the oil industry, and overseas agencies. Within the property, the Department works with and assists the Southland and West Coast Regional Councils to ensure that the risks from oil spills are minimised, and contingency plans are in place.

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

An extensive monitoring programme is carried out throughout the property. This includes species, biodiversity and ecosystem values and impacts, visitor satisfaction, visitor impacts, impacts from uses such as grazing, effects of climate change on the glaciers and icefields. The results from this monitoring is used to influence management direction and decisions.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.7	Pests						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	Principle issue is around effects on and maintenance of natural character, pressures are on the quality of the experience. Noise effects of increasing aircraft use above the property. Ongoing development of associated infrastructure.	Management planning documents that prescribe the management and desired outcomes at various sites within the property. Limits and controls on tourism operators (concessionaires) where necessary. Advocacy and relationship development with operators.	Range of visitor impact monitoring undertaken related to both physical and social effects. This is focused at key sites such as the Glaciers, Mt Cook, Fiordland, Routeburn Track.	Timeframes are ongoing.	The Department of Conservation as land owner and manager is the lead agency responsible for managing visitor use and impacts. The district and regional councils also have some responsibilities for managing the effects of activities.	Visitors and tourism is an important component of the regional and national economy. The features of the property support this industry. Work is being done to increase the profile and experience for visitors while protecting the property's values.
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.6	Temperature change	VII & VIII - The most significant effects are on the permanent icefields and glaciers. Retreat and shrinking of most icefield areas. Dramatic changes along the Tasman Glacier morain walls and terminal lake. Weather events are natural processes.	Growth of the Tasman Glacier terminal lake has created tourism opportunities for viewing the terminal face. Ongoing management of access on and off the glaciers, and ensuring visitor safety around the terminal face of all glaciers.	Icefield depth monitoring carried out at some sites, by external researchers. Regular inspections and checks of all facilities to record and repair damage from storms, and weather events.	Ongoing issue.	DOC as land owner and manager. Also Regional Councils have responsibility for flood control and management. Some events in catchments within the property have effects on property and infrastructure outside or downstream of the property.	Temperature change can not be managed and many of the effects are also unmanageable. However, monitoring and management can focus on minimising the effects on certain values.
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	VII, VIII, IX, X - Effects are more localised around the drier eastern areas of the property. Fire can cause significant damage to sensitive ecosystems, particularly where there are limited natural defences.	Ensuring that visitors and neighbours are aware of the risk and impacts of fires. Prompt, skilled and well resourced response teams are available at all times. Fire risk assessments ensure teams are on standby if the likelihood of fire is high.	Fire risk assessments on a daily basis particularly during high risk times (summer)	Ongoing risk, particularly during the dry warm summer months	Rural Fire Authority, supported by DOC, Councils, and other significant landowners	Fire is also a risk in some of the wetter West Coast environments such as wetland pakihi (scrub/sedges). This is mainly illegal intentional lighting. Public awareness, enforcement and advocacy ensure that this threat is managed and minimised.
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	VII VIII IX X - this is the biggest threat to the integrity of the property, predominantly predators and browsers, but also introduced weeds. Stoats are widespread and difficult to manage, others are more localised although their impacts are high.	Pest management strategies are in place. Areas and pests are prioritised and ranked according to their impacts, and distribution. Considerable effort and resources are spent on managing these threats. Pest free sanctuaries have also been established	Extensive monitoring, both ecosystem condition, pest abundance and distribution, and outcome and performance monitoring of pest control operations. All this information feeds back into ongoing management planning for future operations.	Threats are ongoing, some species are still spreading, while others are controlled.	DOC lead agency for biodiversity protection. Animal Health Board also undertakes pest (vector) control to manage spread of certain animal diseases (Bovine TB) spread by possums and ferrets. Councils also have responsibilities for pest management.	Pests were identified at the time of nomination as a significant and ongoing threat to biodiversity throughout the property. Significant gains have been made at some localised sites, including many offshore islands. Management is ongoing

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species	VII VIII IX X - main existing risks are from Didymo and Largosiphon. They are freshwater algae or plants that smother the natural environment. There are no known controls in place and their effects while localised can be significant	Once established, it is very difficult, if not impossible to control these pests. Management is focused around public awareness to avoid accidental spread. If infestations are picked up very early they may be controlled.	Ongoing periodic monitoring to detect presence. Monitoring is focused around higher use sites where there is a greater likelihood of accidental spread from freshwater users (boats, anglers).	Speices such as didymo are relatively recent invaders (last 5 years), they are still spreading to other sites throughout the property and the rest of New Zealand.	DOC, Biosecurity New Zealand, Regional Councils	With increasing numbers of visitors from overseas, there is an increasing liklihood of further pests becoming introduced. Border survellience and heightened advocacy and public awareness along with monitoring are the best management options.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Please select your top management needs in question 4.9 before filling in the summary table.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property’s Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property’s Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property’s other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

The property’s values and integrity remain intact. The Department has policies and standard operating procedures to ensure that areas of high value are prioritised for ongoing management. The Department is continually working with tangata whenua and local communities to instill the values and benefits of conservation and working alongside them for ongoing management of the property.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Indigenous peoples
Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The character restrictions for some of the comments are too small. Not possible to submit an updated or better map of the site.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property’s Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property’s Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Satisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

- **Name of World Heritage Property**
Reason for update: Te Wāhipounamu - South West New Zealand - Have contacted the World Heritage Centre seeking an amendment to show a macron over the a
- **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**
Reason for update: A retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was submitted to the

World Heritage Committee prior to the 1 February 2011 deadline.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise