IUCN Conservation Outlook Assessment 2014 **(archived)**
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Tongariro National Park

SITE INFORMATION

Country:
New Zealand
Inscribed in: 1993
Criteria:
(vi) (vii) (viii)

Site description:

In 1993 Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised criteria describing cultural landscapes. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual links between this community and its environment. The park has active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and some spectacular landscapes.
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SUMMARY

2014 Conservation Outlook

Good

The conservation outlook for the site is good. The outstanding universal value of this property benefits from strong and effective legal, institutional and management regimes. Management is guided by a comprehensive and up-to-date management plan, is well-resourced in terms of finance and staffing, and has the support of key stakeholders. There is close collaboration with local indigenous communities but increasing concern is being expressed by them that the management plan and its policies do not adequately protect their assessment of environmental and cultural values. Threats to the property from both internal and external sources are well recognized and understood, and are subject to active, appropriate and effective management intervention.

Current state and trend of VALUES

Good
Trend: Stable

The outstanding universal value and attributes of the property can currently be assessed as in a good and stable state. There is, however, growing concern form some indigenous groups that commercial developments in the property are inconsistent with World Heritage values. In particular, they have expressed concern at redevelopment proposals of existing ski fields.
The scenic and aesthetic values are essentially intact throughout the property. The outstanding geological features are protected and operate under natural processes, apart from some limited management intervention to reduce the hazards to people and property.

Overall THREATS

Low Threat

Overall the level of threat from the several factors affecting the property can be

assessed as low. The most prominent threats are from visitor overcrowding, which exceeds the social carrying capacity of key recreation sites at peak visit times; from natural hazard events, especially lahars which have caused deaths and destroyed property; and from the impacts on native biota of introduced plants and browsing and predatory animals. Skifield development, though largely under control, remains a latent threat to both cultural and natural values. Some indigenous groups are opposed to any commercial development including redevelopment on existing ski fields. All these serious threats to the property are being closely monitored and effectively managed for the most part. The continuing growth of tourist use and demand remains the most difficult management challenge.

Overall PROTECTION and MANAGEMENT

Highly Effective

Overall the protection and management of the Tongariro NP property can be assessed as highly effective. The outstanding universal value of property is securely protected under a management regime which sets an enviable standard for properties inscribed under the World Heritage Convention. The overall legal, institutional and management framework of the property is strong with few weaknesses. Both internal and external threats are clearly recognized and well monitored, and are subject to appropriate and effective management intervention guided by a comprehensive and sophisticated management planning system which has the support of key stakeholders. T There is close collaboration with local indigenous communities but they express increasing concern that the management plan and its policies do not adequately protect their assessment of environmental and cultural values.

FULL ASSESSMENT

Description of values

Values

World Heritage values

- **Volcanic mountain landscape of exceptional natural beauty**
  Criterion:(vii)

  The active volcanic peaks of Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngauruhoe, surmounting an upland volcanic plateau at the centre of the North Island, form one of the most distinctive and attractive natural landscapes in New Zealand. Mount Ruapehu's ice-bound crater lake, and the comprehensive range of landforms created by both past and present interactions of the volcanic material with the surrounding glaciers and lake waters, are considered superlative natural phenomena (DOC, 2006a; 2012)

- **The most frequently active composite volcano complex in the world**
  Criterion:(viii)

  Located at the south-western terminus of the Pacific "Ring of Fire", the volcanic complex is the most spectacular example of andesitic mountain-building in the south-west Pacific. Volcanic activity is the result of subduction of the oceanic Pacific Plate beneath the Indo- Australian Plate and the volcanoes have a geological history dating back one million years. The active Tongariro, Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu volcanoes consist of recent cones, craters, explosion pits, lava flows, lakes and hot springs. Mount Ruapehu has a continually steaming crater lake surrounded by permanent ice fields from which, over the last 150 years, there have been at least 40 steam and ash eruptions and lahars (destructive fluid mixtures of volcanic debris and water). Tongariro also contains extensive tephra deposits from the world's most

powerful volcanic eruption of the last 5000 years, the Taupo ‘super-volcano’, whose large caldera is now filled by nearby Lake Taupo. During the last ice age Ruapehu and Tongariro carried glaciers which carved valleys and deposited moraines, but today only a remnant ice field remains on Ruapehu (DOC 2006a; 2012).

Other important biodiversity values

► **Remarkable diversity of plant habitats.**

The altitudinal sequence of vegetation begins with tall mature lowland podocarp/hardwood rainforest and passes upwards through a broad zone of montane beech forests, shrubland, tussockland and alpine gravelfields. The diversity of habitats is due to the wide altitudinal and aspect range, the extent of periodic eruptions, the depth and composition of the ejected tephra, and climatic variation. Vertebrate fauna are mainly restricted to birds with more than 56 spp. present (DOC, 2006; 2012).

Assessment information

Threats

Current Threats

Low Threat

Several factors present a low level of threat to the property. The greatest threats are from visitor overcrowding, which exceeds the social carrying capacity of key recreation sites at peak visit times; from natural hazard events, especially lahars which have caused deaths and destroyed property; and from the impacts on native biota of introduced plants and browsing and predatory animals. Skifield development, though largely under control, remains a latent threat to both cultural and natural values. Some indigenous groups are opposed to any commercial developments including redevelopment of facilities

on existing ski fields.

▶ Tourism/ visitors/ recreation

Low Threat
Inside site

The property is a popular destination for outdoor recreation, with a high and growing demand for tourist facilities and infrastructure development. At peak times there is serious overcrowding at car parks, huts and tracks (trails), and some major tracks have reached social carrying capacity. Control measures include encouraging alternative activities in the region, channeling growth to sustainable areas and limiting development at affected sites. Managing the growth in tourist use and demand is recognized as a major management problem (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Tourism/ Recreation Areas

Low Threat
Inside site

Commercial skifields occupy some 10% of Mt Ruapehu and 3% of the property. There are two major commercially operated skifields requiring intensive management during winter. Key issues are: physical impacts on soils and snow packs; public safety regarding weather, avalanche, volcanic eruption and lahar events; access and transport; facilities development and demand for expansion of ski areas.
There is an increasing concern from some indigenous groups at the presence of the ski fields and in particular any redevelopment of facilities.
Professional staff are employed and there is an excellent working relationship with operators (DOC, 2006a).
A recent diesel spill had a serious impact on- and off-site, polluting a stream and the water supply of an adjacent town.

▶ Volcanoes

Low Threat
Inside site
Outside site

Visitors and property are exposed to high levels of hazard from extreme weather, snow avalanche, volcanic eruption and lahar events. Hazards are

well-recognized and subject to intensive public safety control operations, including a sophisticated eruption detection system and a lahar early warning alarm system (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Invasive Non-Native/ Alien Species

Low Threat
Inside site
Outside site

Introduced heather and lodgepole pine threaten native plant communities over extensive areas. Introduced browsing and predatory mammals, especially rats, cats, mustelids, opossums, pigs and deer, have a severe impact on plants and on native bird populations in particular. Intensive pest control programs exist. (except for heather) and sport hunting of deer and pigs is permitted under licence (DOC, 2006a; 2012).

Potential Threats

Very Low Threat

There is small scale storage of diesel and sewage together with a reticulated sewage scheme. These are closely monitored.

▶ Other

Very Low Threat
Inside site
Outside site

There is small scale storage of diesel and sewage together with a reticulated sewage scheme. These are closely monitored (DOC 2006a).

Protection and management

Assessing Protection and Management

▶ Education and interpretation programs

Highly Effective

A school education programme exists and interpretation of the property is

aided by extensive use of the media and a large visitor centre (DOC, 2006a).

► Relationships with local people

Some Concern

Local indigenous people have a long-standing, statutory and working relationship with the authorities in protection and management. Most key statutory and non-statutory bodies in the area support the property, are consulted in management policy making and planning, and in some cases are jointly involved in management projects (DOC, 2006a).
However, there is increasing concern from some indigenous groups that the management plan and its policies in relationship to skifield development are inconsistent with their own cultural values and those applicable to World Heritage status.

► Legal framework and enforcement

Mostly Effective

Application of very comprehensive national, regional and local legislation provides security of protection in perpetuity (DOC, 2006a).
However, in Nov. 2013 the Waitangi Tribunal recommended that the property should be managed in future by a new “statutory authority comprising Crown and iwi representatives’, with current management authority removed from the Department of Conservation (Wai 1130: Te Kāhui Maunga: the National Park District Inquiry report, 2013). The Tribunal’s recommendations are not binding on the NZ Government but the issue has placed the future effective legal status (and management) of the property in question.

► Integration into regional and national planning systems

Highly Effective

Property management is closely tied to statutory planning systems of local and district governments (DOC, 2006a).

► Management system

Highly Effective

The property is managed under a very comprehensive statutory management plan (2006), which is consulted with the public and binding on

the government. The plan was revised in 2011 in respect of some recreation uses, including mountain biking, over-snow vehicle use and commercial concessions for transport to skifields and other areas (DOC, 2006a; 2006b; 2011).

► Management effectiveness

Highly Effective

The property is extremely well managed under a very strong legal, institutional and management framework. The property is zoned for different types and levels of use into wilderness /pristine areas (covering 30%), amenity areas and skifield areas (DOC 2006a).

► Implementation of Committee decisions and recommendations

Highly Effective

In 1990 at the time of inscription as a natural property the Committee recommended that greater account be taken of the cultural values of the property. In 1993 the property was inscribed under criterion (vi) as the first cultural landscape under the Convention (17COM). In response to concerns from Maori about use of poisons to control possum pests, the authorities agreed to a time-limited operation to prevent contamination of natural waterways (19COM VII.A.2.18/19). In 1998 the Committee was notified of plans to mitigate hazards from volcanic eruption and lahars on Mt Ruapehu. Eruption detection and lahar early warning alarm systems were subsequently implemented following wide public consultation, including recognition of sensitivity in respect of the cultural values of the mountain (22COM XI).

► Boundaries

Highly Effective

Boundaries are well marked and appropriate to ensure integrity of the serial property (DOC, 2006a).

► Sustainable finance

Mostly Effective

Financial resources, obtained from national and local sources such as commercial concessions and fees are adequate to meet existing demands

but a modest increase would be beneficial (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Staff training and development

Highly Effective

Very well -trained and -qualified staff with on-going training and capacity building opportunities available (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Sustainable use

Highly Effective

All natural and cultural values are strictly protected and no other uses of resources are permitted, apart from the rights of the indigenous people to collect some plants for cultural purposes (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Tourism and interpretation

Mostly Effective

The property is a major tourist attraction of national significance, attracting about one million visitors annually. Managing the growth in tourist use and demand is recognized as a major management problem (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Monitoring

Highly Effective

All key natural and cultural values and attributes are subject to appropriate monitoring regimes (DOC, 2006a).

▶ Research

Highly Effective

Wide-ranging research is on-going, including collaborative research and monitoring with national science agencies on natural hazards in particular (DOC, 2006a).

Overall assessment of protection and management

Highly Effective

Overall the protection and management of the Tongariro NP property can be

assessed as highly effective. The outstanding universal value of property is securely protected under a management regime which sets an enviable standard for properties inscribed under the World Heritage Convention. The overall legal, institutional and management framework of the property is strong with few weaknesses. Both internal and external threats are clearly recognized and well monitored, and are subject to appropriate and effective management intervention guided by a comprehensive and sophisticated management planning system which has the support of key stakeholders. T There is close collaboration with local indigenous communities but they express increasing concern that the management plan and its policies do not adequately protect their assessment of environmental and cultural values.

▶ **Assessment of the effectiveness of protection and management in addressing threats outside the site**

Highly Effective

There are few external threats to the property, apart from the incursion of plant and animal pests, which are subject to controls.

▶ **Best practice examples**

The Tongariro NP property has a formal twinning (sisterhood) relationship with the Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes World Heritage property in Korea, guided by a memorandum of understanding.

State and trend of values

Assessing the current state and trend of values

World Heritage values

▶ **Volcanic mountain landscape of exceptional natural beauty**

Good
Trend:Stable

The scenic and aesthetic values are essentially intact throughout the property. Apart from skifields and other limited recreation facilities and services infrastructure, the property is free from excessive or inappropriate

human development (DOC, 2006a).

► **The most frequently active composite volcano complex in the world**

Good

Trend:Stable

The geological values and attributes of the property, though highly dynamic, often destructive and in a constant state of flux, are essentially operating under natural laws and processes. Human intervention is limited to providing for safety and security of people and property to reduce the high level of hazard from volcanic eruption and associated destructive events (DOC, 2006a).

Other important biodiversity values

► **Remarkable diversity of plant habitats.**

The altitudinal sequence of vegetation begins with tall mature lowland podocarp/hardwood rainforest and passes upwards through a broad zone of montane beech forests, shrubland, tussockland and alpine gravelfields. The diversity of habitats is due to the wide altitudinal and aspect range, the extent of periodic eruptions, the depth and composition of the ejected tephra, and climatic variation. Vertebrate fauna are mainly restricted to birds with more than 56 spp. present (DOC, 2006; 2012).

Summary of the Values

► **Assessment of the current state and trend of World Heritage values**

Good

Trend: Stable

The outstanding universal value and attributes of the property can currently be assessed as in a good and stable state. There is, however, growing concern form some indigenous groups that commercial developments in the property are inconsistent with World Heritage values. In particular, they have expressed concern at redevelopment proposals of existing ski fields.
The scenic and aesthetic values are essentially intact throughout the property. The outstanding geological features are protected and operate

under natural processes, apart from some limited management intervention to reduce the hazards to people and property.

Additional information

Key conservation issues

▶ **Indigenous Community Concern**
Local

Some indigenous communities are concerned that the property is not managed in accordance with their assessment of the natural and cultural values appropriate for the property. Resolving appropriate form of co-management will help alleviate concerns.

▶ **Alien pest management**
Local

Plant and mammalian pests impact the native biota and require constant research, monitoring and control through effective management intervention.

▶ **Natural hazards from extreme geological and climatic events.**
Local

The property is subject to high magnitude-low frequency natural events, including volcanic eruption, lahars, snow avalanches and flooding, which present a high degree of hazard to public safety and to property. Current research and management effort should be maintained to mitigate the undesirable and often destructive impacts of these natural hazards.

▶ **Tourism impacts.**
Local

Increasing numbers of recreational visitors to the property have caused overcrowding during peak visit times, and some key sites are at the limit of their social carrying capacity. Alternative activities and sites should be sought to reduce overcrowding, along with other measures that reduce the pressure

on the most popular sites.

Benefits

Understanding Benefits

▶ **Soil stabilisation, Water provision (importance for water quantity and quality)**

It is of fundamental importance in the protection and sustainable conservation of climatic, hydrological, soil and other ecological services and amenities.

▶ **History and tradition**

The property recognizes and protects traditional beliefs and customs of the local indigenous peoples, which symbolize the intimate association of the people with the land. These associative cultural values were fundamental to the genesis of the property as a national park and as the first cultural landscape inscribed under the World Heritage Convention.

▶ **Outdoor recreation and tourism**

The property is of great significance for outdoor recreation, especially skiing and hiking, and is among the most well-known and popular national tourist destinations.

▶ **Importance for research**

The property protects a natural volcanic complex of international scientific interest and global conservation significance.

Summary of benefits

The Tongariro NP World Heritage property recognizes and protects beliefs and traditions symbolizing the intimate association of the local indigenous people with the land. It is a nationally significant tourist destination for outdoor recreation activities, and is significant in protection of the natural environment

and the sustainable conservation of fundamentally important climatic, hydrological, soil and other ecological services.

Projects

Compilation of active conservation projects

№	Organization/ individuals	Project duration	Brief description of Active Projects
1	.		.

REFERENCES

№	References
1	17 COM XI
2	19COM VII.A.2.18/19
3	22 COM
4	Department of Conservation (DOC), 2006a. Tongariro National Park Management Plan 2006-2016).
5	Department of Conservation (DOC), 2006b. Tongariro National Park Management Plan Discussion Document.
6	Department of Conservation (DOC), 2011. Addendum to the Tongariro National Park Management Plan 2006-2016 as required by the Partial Review 2011.
7	Department of Conservation (DOC), 2012. Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, Tongariro National Park, New Zealand.
8	IUCN 1990. Technical evaluation of Tongariro National Park (New Zealand) World Heritage nomination.