

### **5.3.6 Remote Visitor Setting**

#### **Recreation Opportunities**

Remote settings will be managed to protect values such as remoteness and natural quiet and the relatively unmodified natural environment. Motorised access and facility development is limited. Visitors to these settings need to be predominantly self-reliant and have a high level of backcountry skills. Visitors should expect few encounters with other parties and where they do meet others the group sizes should be small. Within remote settings there will be some hut and track systems but huts will tend to be small and basic (refer also to section 5.8 which provides a framework for the provision of huts and track systems).

The connections between the visitor settings identified in Fiordland National Park and the recreation opportunities available within the fiords are intricately linked. To retain the remote experience of most of the land which surrounds the fiords it is essential to advocate to other resource managers the need for consistent management. There is growing pressure from tourism activities on the fiords, particularly commercial boat operations of varying sizes that can affect how people perceive the recreation experience offered in the adjoining land (refer to sections 5.5 and 5.6).

It is important to recognise that the majority of Fiordland National Park is managed to maintain and protect remote recreation experiences. Along with the fiords and wilderness visitor settings, the large expansive remote experiences are what make Fiordland unique among other national parks in New Zealand.

#### **Objective**

1. To manage all remote visitor settings for low impact recreation opportunities distant from high use areas; while protecting the areas' other national park values. The following key attributes will be protected:
  - a) A predominance towards self-reliance;
  - b) Few encounters with other visitors (not more than one encounter with other visitor groups per day) and small party sizes;
  - c) Relatively free of recreation facilities;
  - d) Access is generally non-mechanised; and
  - e) Visitors expect to be away from sights and sounds of human influence.

## Implementation

1. Manage existing tracks, routes and huts within remote settings in accordance with section 5.8.
2. Manage visitor numbers or patterns of use rather than harden or expand sites or facilities in response to adverse effects from increased use of certain areas.
3. Keep recreation facility development and tourism operations to a minimum within the remote visitor setting. All facilities will be basic with huts having a maximum capacity of 16 people.
4. Unless provided for elsewhere in this plan, the following restrictions should be imposed on recreation and tourism concessions wishing to operate in this visitor setting:
  - a) Limited to a maximum party size of seven, inclusive of any guides, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that a larger party size should not have adverse effects, including social effects and cumulative effects;
  - b) Limited to a maximum of one party per week for each remote area per concession with no more than five concessions for guiding activities off formed tracks (excluding guided hunting, fishing and kayaking) be granted for each of the remote visitor settings identified in sections 5.3.6.1 to 5.3.6.7, or level of activity that equates to the same limit of one party per week per concession and a maximum of five concessions per remote area; and
  - c) Additional restrictions on the frequency of trips (such as annual/monthly limits or smaller party sizes) may be applied to commercial operators. These may differ depending on the type of activity and the existing level of commercial and recreational use. Any limits applied to individual concessions should be designed to manage the likely number of encounters with all other parties (both private and commercial).

Note: this implementation does not affect concessions or licenses existing at the date of approval of this plan that were granted prior to Part IIIB of the Conservation Act 1987, unless they are subject to review or variation.
5. Private parties will be encouraged to limit their party size to seven.

6. The group sizes and frequencies in Implementation 4 should apply to commercial kayaking operators in remote settings (except where utilising Fiordland National Park from Doubtful Sound / Patea) but do not apply to other commercial boat operators (refer to section 5.6). For kayaking operations utilising Fiordland National Park from Doubtful Sound / Patea (and associated arms) recreation tourism concessions will be managed in accordance with the provisions of this section, section 5.3.6.4, section 5.6 and other relevant provisions of this plan.
7. Guided hunting and fishing will be considered on a case-by-case basis but should be subject to a maximum of one party per week in each of the remote settings and a maximum party size of three people, inclusive of guides, unless it is clearly demonstrated that a larger party size will not have adverse effects, including social effects and cumulative effects.
8. Commercial boating operations (except kayaks) within a remote setting should have a maximum vessel capacity of 12 persons unless it is clearly demonstrated that a larger party size will not have adverse effects including social effects and cumulative effects (refer to section 5.6)
9. When assessing concession applications in remote visitor settings provisions 5.3.6.1 - 5.3.6.7 will also apply.

### **5.3.6.1 Darran Remote Setting**

This area (refer to Map 7) is bounded by the Hollyford River / Whakatipu Kā Tuka, the Gulliver River and State Highway 94. It excludes facilities at Milford Sound / Piopiotahi, but includes the upper sections of the Moraine Creek track. It excludes Marian Creek and Gertrude Saddle. The Darran Remote Area provides the terrain for premium alpine and hard rock climbing opportunities, attracting climbers from throughout New Zealand and also from overseas. During the winter it also offers premium ice climbing opportunities. This visitor setting will be managed primarily for the remote climbing opportunities it provides. While concessions for climbing activities in the Darran Mountains provide a unique opportunity, regular concessionaire use may detract from the remote values of the area. In order to protect the remote climbing opportunities provided by the area it is considered that management of concessionaire use of the Darran Remote Setting over and above the standard party sizes and frequencies defined for remote settings in section 5.3.6 is required.

#### **Objective**

1. To manage the Darran Remote Setting to protect the following:
  - a) Its remote rock climbing and alpine climbing opportunities that are world-renowned; and
  - b) Its quiet atmosphere and wilderness characteristics.

#### **Implementation**

1. No new facilities will be allowed in the Darran Remote Area unless they are required to aid the protection of natural and historic resources or are essential for maintaining the safety of travellers on the Milford Road.
2. In the Darran Remote Area, aircraft access should be permitted at designated landing sites only (refer to section 5.5 - Aircraft Access).
3. In addition to the provisions of section 5.3.6 not more than a combined total of 25 trips per year should be permitted in the Darran Remote Setting for all concessions and all trips should be greater than three days in duration.

### **5.3.6.2 Northern Remote Setting**

While adjoining the Hollyford Track and a small village the areas surrounding Martins Bay and Lake Alabaster / Wāwāhi Waka offer unique remote coastal opportunities that are bordered by the Darran Mountains and two gazetted wilderness areas. These areas have been included as the Northern Remote Setting, the boundaries of which are defined on Map 7. Within this setting various different remote opportunities are provided.

Lake Alabaster / Wāwāhi Waka is located off the junction of the Pyke River and the Hollyford high use track corridor. This area is used by hunters and trappers who utilise Lake Alabaster / Wāwāhi Waka often using jet-boats to facilitate access. Climbers and trout anglers are also regular users. In recent times the level of boat use on the lake has increased. Concerns have been raised about conflict at hut sites, particularly in relation to the condition the huts are left in after boating parties have visited. There is a growing demand from commercial operators to provide taxi services and, to a limited extent guiding opportunities on the lake. In the Mount Aspiring National Park management plan commercial jet boating on the adjoining Pyke and Olivine rivers is not considered appropriate. Management of commercial boat use of Lake Alabaster / Wāwāhi Waka and the Pyke River is considered necessary in order to provide a buffer to the strict provisions in Mount Aspiring National Park and to reflect the remote characteristics of this place (please refer to section 5.6 for provisions relating to the management of commercial boating on these waterways).

Martins Bay is the most northern coastal part of Fiordland National Park and provides a mix of remote and semi-remote coastal opportunities. It is unique in that it contains an area of private land which includes a small village where people live all year round. This area has the prospect of growing significantly in terms of its tourism appeal, particularly because facility development (i.e. accommodation) is not reliant on it being provided in Fiordland National Park. The area connects with the Hollyford high use track corridor and the wider Pyke-Big Bay route. It provides opportunities for enjoying coastal remote opportunities, marine mammal viewing, hunting and a variety of lake/river activities – the majority of which is located in Fiordland National Park. While it is not necessary to place restrictions on use patterns in this area at present, should significant growth occur more intensive management may be required. The exception to this is that because there are opportunities for private accommodation at Martins Bay it is considered that commercial use of the Martins Bay hut is not appropriate or necessary. However, this may be reconsidered following any increase in the sleeping capacity at the Martins Bay hut. This enables one of the few opportunities in a remote setting in Fiordland National Park where all visitors to the hut will have to be fully self-reliant.

Please note section 5.3.6 for general information regarding remote visitor settings within Fiordland National Park.

### **Objective**

1. To manage the Northern Remote visitor setting to protect the following key attributes:
  - a) The remote experiences of Martins Bay and its surrounds;
  - b) A place where marine mammals (seals and dolphins), and penguins are protected while being enjoyed by remoteness seekers;
  - c) A place that is representative of the pioneering nature of Martins Bay;
  - d) A place that provides remote tramping opportunities that can be accessed from the Hollyford Track and that also provides access to the Olivine Wilderness Area; and
  - e) A unique opportunity to experience the coast and large lake systems without the presence of many people or an intrusive built environment.

### **Implementation**

1. Commercial use of the Martins Bay hut, located within the Hollyford High Use Track Corridor) should not be permitted. This may be reconsidered following any increase in the sleeping capacity at the Martins Bay hut. See also section 5.3.8.4 and section 5.8.
2. No further facilities off the Hollyford high use track corridor or within the Martins Bay area to facilitate further access will be developed.
3. Liaise with the landholders at Martins Bays over cross-boundary issues.

### **5.3.6.3 Western Remote Setting**

The Western Remote Setting adjoins the Glaisnock Wilderness Area and provides a range of opportunities towards the wilderness end of the remote opportunity spectrum. A large proportion of the area is in the wapiti area (identified on Map 7) and use, particularly during the roar when wapiti hunting blocks are balloted, can at times be high for a remote and wilderness visitor setting.

Middle Fiord, North Fiord and Worsley Arm provide unique but accessible remote experiences on Lake Te Anau. They also serve as key access points to the Western Remote Setting and Glaisnock Wilderness Area. While important for providing access it is considered that this needs to be managed in order to maintain the characteristics of the Western Remote Setting and Glaisnock Wilderness Area (please refer to section 5.6).

The George Sound Track, while located within the remote setting, is more towards the wilderness end of the remote experience. The track receives approximately 50-100 visitors per year. Climate and the track's condition will determine the experience level required at any given time. Visitors need to be experienced and self-reliant as a result. In order to ensure that the track continues to provide this opportunity it is considered that some management of use is required.

Please note section 5.3.6 for general information regarding remote visitor settings within Fiordland National Park.

#### **Objective**

1. To manage the Western Remote Setting to protect the following key attributes:
  - a) The remote experiences of the Western Remote Setting;
  - b) The George Sound Track as a place that provides a challenging remote east-west traverse of Fiordland National Park;
  - c) A place that provides an opportunity to experience a remote lake experience within relatively easy access of Te Anau; and
  - d) A place that offers an important buffer for the Glaisnock Wilderness Area.

#### **Implementation**

1. Manage the George Sound Track so that encounters with other parties will not exceed more than five parties per week in recognition that this track is more towards the wilderness end of the remote experience. Management will

include limitations on the number of people dropped off by commercial boat operations (refer to section 5.6).



#### **5.3.6.4 Doubtful Sound Remote Setting**

The Wilmot Pass Road (refer to section 5.3.9.3) when combined with boat access across Lake Manapōuri, provides ready access to Doubtful Sound / Patea. Apart from Milford Sound / Piopiotahi, Doubtful Sound / Patea is the most accessible of the fiords. The Department of Conservation provides a range of facilities, such as huts and campsites, within Doubtful Sound / Patea and the road and Sound provide important access to remote recreation opportunities within the surrounding areas of Fiordland National Park.

Kayaking is a popular activity within Doubtful Sound / Patea and it is expected that this will increase over the next ten years. As a result, it is expected there will be increased pressure on the campsites within this part of Fiordland National Park. The campsite at Hall Arm is currently managed as a formed campsite (refer to section 5.8). While this site is situated in a remote zone it is recognised that existing use at this site is more towards the backcountry end of the remote spectrum.

While not actively managed as a formed campsite, the existing informal campsite at Crooked Arm receives a regular level of use during the summer months and some site hardening has occurred as a result of this. To ensure the remote experience is retained within the areas of Fiordland National Park adjoining Doubtful Sound / Patea there will only be a limited number of formed campsites provided. It is considered that the existing formed campsite at Hall Arm and formalising the campsite at Crooked Arm adequately provides for this opportunity. Any application by concessionaires to develop new campsites will need to demonstrate the remote experience is not diluted and environmental effects can be avoided.

A number of other informal camp sites exist within Doubtful Sound / Patea. While these offer sites at which freedom camping can occur, they are not managed as formed campsites by the Department of Conservation (refer to section 5.8). In order to protect the remote opportunities provided by the Doubtful Sound Remote Setting, independent kayakers will be encouraged to use existing formed or informal campsites. It is considered that management of the sites and frequencies at which areas of the Fiordland National Park adjoining Doubtful Sound / Patea can be utilised by guided kayaking is also necessary in order to continue to provide a remote experience.

There are a number of islands in the mouth of Doubtful Sound / Patea that are significant breeding and moulting sites for Fiordland crested penguin. These include the Shelter Islands, Nee Islets and Seymore Island. The latter two are also important sites for the New Zealand fur seal. The Fiordland crested penguin is a species prone to disturbance, particularly during the breeding season. For this reason it is not considered appropriate to permit aircraft or any other landings on the islands. The Department of Conservation will also advocate to the

Southland Regional Council that no anchoring occur in close proximity to these islands.

While access to the Dusky Track can be gained from this visitor setting the track is primarily situated in the Southern Remote Setting.

Please note section 5.3.6 for general information regarding remote visitor settings within Fiordland National Park.

### **Objective**

1. To manage the Doubtful Sound remote setting to protect the following key attributes:
  - a) The remote experiences of the Doubtful Sound Remote Setting;
  - b) As a place that provides a key remote access opportunity for a marine/national park interface; and
  - c) As a place where biodiversity values are significant, particularly on the islands in Doubtful Sound / Patea.

### **Implementation**

1. Concessions for overnight use of areas of Fiordland National Park adjoining Doubtful Sound / Patea by commercial kayaking companies (please also refer to section 5.6) should be confined to the existing formed and informal campsites at Hall Arm, Crooked Arm, Camelot, Olphert Cove and Campbells Kingdom only. The following conditions should apply:
  - a) A maximum party size of ten people, per trip, inclusive of guides, should be permitted;
  - b) Not more than a combined total of ten trips per week for all concessionaires should be permitted at Hall Arm;
  - c) Not more than two trips per concession per week should be permitted at Crooked Arm;
  - d) Not more than one trip per concession per week should be permitted at each of the Camelot and Olphert Cove sites;
  - e) Should an applicant seek changes to these limits, the applicant should be required to undertake appropriate research approved by the Department of Conservation that addresses physical and social carrying capacity effects; and
  - f) Concessionaires should not be permitted to leave equipment or establish facilities at these sites.

- g) There should be no more than four commercial kayaking concession operations utilising Fiordland National Park from the coastal marine area. The Doubtful Sound / Patea complex is included within this total limit (see section 5.6).
- 2. Encourage recreational kayakers to camp at existing formed and informal campsites at Hall Arm, Crooked Arm, Camelot, Olphert Cove, Campbells Kingdom, Malaspina Reach, Pendula Reach, Surgeon Bay and Precipice Cove. Where adverse effects arise, restrictions may be sought on the sites at which freedom camping can occur (please refer to section 5.8).
- 3. Retain the remote experience adjoining Doubtful Sound / Patea. The existing informal campsite at Crooked Arm will be the only place at which a future formed camping site should be considered (refer also to section 5.8). Consideration of any other sites will need to be supported by appropriate research approved by the Department of Conservation including a full assessment of effects to determine that it adequately meets the remote experience objectives.
- 4. Recreation and tourism concessions to the Shelter Islands, Nee Islets and Seymore Island should not be permitted. Advocate to Southland Regional Council that no anchoring will occur within close proximity to these islands. The public will be discouraged from accessing these islands.

### **5.3.6.5 Southern Remote Setting**

The Southern Remote Setting is a large area that is recognised as providing a range of remote opportunities (see Map 7). Areas requiring specific consideration include the Dusky Track and lakes Poteriteri and Hakapoua.

The Dusky Track, while located within the remote setting is being managed more towards the backcountry end of the remote experience. The Dusky Track receives approximately 500 visitors per year, most of whom visit the track during the summer period. At particular times of the year the Dusky Track definitely meets the requirements of a remote setting. Use of the Dusky Track is increasing however, with this placing potential pressure on the remote tramping opportunity it provides. Climate and the track's condition will determine the experience level required at any given time. As a result visitors will need to be experienced and self-reliant.

Lakes Poteriteri and Hakapoua are located in the south of Fiordland and are relatively close to the South West / Cameron Remote Area (proposed wilderness area). Both of these lakes are primarily accessed by air or foot although limited boat access from the coast is also possible. There are no formed roads into these lakes. Lake Poteriteri is the largest lake in New Zealand which is not accessible by road. Accessing these areas by foot takes at least two days. Limited air access does occur and at times some boats will be airlifted to these lakes for recreation purposes. This is at a low level. This inaccessibility is significant in defining these lakes' remoteness. They have recreational values which are more towards the wilderness end of the remote experience spectrum. These lakes will be managed to reflect these values.

Please note section 5.3.6 for general information regarding remote visitor settings within Fiordland National Park.

#### **Objective**

1. To manage the Southern Remote Setting to protect the following key attributes:
  - a) The remote experiences of the Southern Remote Setting; and
  - b) The significant biodiversity values of the islands in this visitor setting; and
  - c) The remoteness offered at Lakes Poteriteri and Hakapoua as places that offer predominantly non-motorised visitor experiences; and

- d) The challenging, long and rugged remote tramping opportunity on the Dusky Track that links either Lakes Hauroko or Manapōuri with Dusky Sound.

### **Implementation**

1. No commercial activities relying on motorised access should be permitted on Lake Poteriteri and Lake Hakapoua (refer also to section 5.6).
2. Aircraft landings on, and adjoining, these lakes will be managed in accordance with the provisions of section 5.5 of this plan.
3. In recognising that the Dusky Track is closer to the backcountry end of the remote experience, the track will be managed so that encounters with other parties will not exceed more than five parties per day. If necessary this management may include the use of tools such as a booking system. Refer also to section 5.3.6.7.

### **5.3.6.6 Eastern Remote Setting**

The Earl Mountains and the Mt Titiroa / Borland areas have been included as remote areas to provide for weekend remote opportunities. The boundaries of these areas are defined on Map 7.

Mount Titiroa is a unique landscape which provides relatively easy access to a remote recreation experience which can be enjoyed in a weekend. It provides great vistas of other parts of Fiordland. It is predominantly managed for untracked tramping opportunities, with access being obtained on foot. It is these traditional remote values which require protection. There are increasing pressures on this area for more accessible forms of access (e.g. helicopter access for hiking and picnicking). While it is recognised that limited air access is possible within this setting, this is considered unacceptable during weekends and public holidays when the area is traditionally used by those trampers wishing to experience an untracked remote tramping experience of short duration. It is unlikely there will be any further tracks and facilities developed within this setting. In recognition of this remote experience, activities such as heli-hiking are considered inappropriate as they offer day visitor activities which are inconsistent with remote experiences.

The Earl Mountains contain many of the same characteristics as Mt Titiroa, except that it does have a track over Dore Pass. There is also much less pressure for air access to this area, though at times and in places it is affected by over-flying by aircraft. Its attractiveness for visitors is that it provides a reasonably accessible remote alpine experience. It is possible that Dore Pass will come under further pressure as it provides a challenging long day walk which links up with the Milford Track. Further upgrading of this track is not considered appropriate as it would dilute the existing remote experience (refer also to section 5.8).

Please note section 5.3.6 for general information regarding remote visitor settings within Fiordland National Park.

#### **Objectives**

1. To manage Mt Titiroa to provide an opportunity for an untracked remote experience predominantly for tramping.
2. To manage the Earl Mountains, and particularly Dore Pass, as an alpine remote experience for tramping.

#### **Implementation**

1. Concession applications for Mt Titiroa and the Earl Mountains should not be granted for activities occurring during weekends and public holidays.

2. Further tracks or facilities should not be developed in the Mt Titiroa area.
3. Concession heli-hiking opportunities should not be granted on Mt Titiroa.

### **5.3.6.7 Southern Sounds Historic Sites**

There are a number of coastal historic sites managed by the Department of Conservation located in Dusky and Chalky Sounds and Preservation Inlet. These are popular sites for visitors from cruise ships, charter operations and independent boats. The visitation to these sites has increased noticeably in the last five years. The Department of Conservation intends to manage these sites to uphold the values associated with remote areas. However, because it is largely impractical to visit the sites except by boat, and due to the size of some of the vessels, exceptions have been made to the general remote prescriptions for visits to these sites. The level of recreation facilities at these sites is consistent with the remote experience. The intention for future management is also consistent with this. Facilities will not be upgraded to provide for user types that are not consistent with the remote settings. The experience provided by these sites is generally one of the discovery of ruins in the natural environment. Visitor use of these sites should be monitored so that any overuse is recognised and can be managed.

It is important to note that detail regarding the management of historic and natural values at the Southern Sounds Historic Sites is provided in Part 4.12 of this plan. All sites except for the Dusky Track are identified for active management in Table 3 of section 4.12 and have individual conservation plans that outline site-specific management and the level of intervention that will be undertaken. The degree of active management undertaken is subject to funding. Where this is not available, the Department of Conservation undertakes maintenance to keep sites stable and reduce the effects of natural decay to the greatest extent possible.

The sites are visited using three main types of access: ocean-going cruise vessels, smaller commercial charter vessels operating out of Milford / Piopiotahi or Doubtful Sound / Patea, and private yachts. The different types of use are not necessarily compatible with and will have different impacts on, the character of the setting and the visitor opportunity the area is being managed for. The current predominant use is from commercial charter vessels. Group sizes tend to be small and visits are relatively short and infrequent which is also in keeping with the character of the setting. For these reasons, it is proposed that the sites continue to be managed predominantly for this type of use.

The intention is to provide for some growth in current use, but to keep party sizes small, maintain separation between different parties and ensure the frequency of trips authorised does not mean groups are likely to meet several other parties or have to wait or detour in their journey to avoid them. Some sites have had boardwalks and constructed tracks installed, but in a remote visitor setting it is considered more appropriate to manage visitor numbers than to



respond to increased use by gradually hardening more and more areas to cope with the demand.

Management of the specific historic sites detailed in Table 5 and as presented in Map 9 will be at a level different from that of the surrounding Southern Sounds Historic Sites remote area, which will continue to be managed in accordance with levels associated with remote visitor settings. Please note section 5.3.6 for general information regarding remote visitor settings within Fiordland National Park.

### **Objective**

1. To manage visitor access to the Southern Sounds Historic Sites, so that use is consistent with the remote setting, while acknowledging that they will be managed for day use in accordance with Table 5.

### **Implementation**

1. That a concession will be required by all commercial vessel operators visiting these sites for recreation or tourism purposes.
2. All concessionaires will be required to provide annual returns to the Department of Conservation detailing the time, date, duration, number of clients and location of all visits to the sites listed in Table 5 below, to enable the Department of Conservation to monitor the level of use.
3. To develop a code of practice for users of the historic sites that will outline desirable behaviours and how to continue protecting the values at these places.
4. Commercial use of the sites should be managed according to the provisions of Table 5. Where specified in Table 5, two parties may be ashore at any one time providing they remain separate.

**TABLE 5 - MANAGEMENT OF SOUTHERN SOUNDS HISTORIC SITES**

SITE	MAXIMUM PARTY SIZE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTIES PER DAY	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS PER YEAR	EXPLANATION
Richard Henry's House Site	7 inclusive of guides, with up to two separate groups at the site at any one time.	10	2500	The group size of seven (inclusive of guides) is reflective of the remote experience and to provide a safe opportunity around the bird pen (please note, natural and historic values are considered under part 3 of this plan).
Cromarty	13 inclusive of guides , with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.		2500	This site has the ability to absorb larger numbers of people than many of the other southern historic sites. This site provides the opportunity to divide groups up to visit various attractions at this place.
Astronomer Point	13 inclusive of guides , with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.	10	2500	This site is considered remote in terms of the experience it offers. The boardwalk is located at this site to ensure any effects of use are managed. It is a requirement of all users not to deviate from the boardwalk.
Luncheon Cove	13 inclusive of guides , with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.	10	2500	This site is considered remote in terms of the experience it offers.  Future assessment of the use of this site may be necessary if visitation adversely affects the seal nursery. Limits may be imposed restricting use during the nursery season. Landings may be restricted to Shipbuilding Inlet.
Tarawera Smelter	13 inclusive of guides , with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.	10	2500	Limits are imposed at this site to reflect the remote nature of this area (please note, natural and historic values are considered under part 3 of this plan).
Puysegur Rd to Lighthouse	13 inclusive of guides with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.		5000	This site is a well-hardened site that can cope with larger visitor numbers than many of the southern historic remote sites.  In recognition that this site is located in a very remote part of New Zealand it is considered appropriate to manage party size and visitor interaction (please note, natural and historic values are considered under part 3 of this plan).
Te Oneroa	13 inclusive of guides , with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.	10	2500	Limits are imposed at this site to reflect the remote nature of this area (please note, natural and historic values are considered under part 3 of this plan).
Wilson's Pack Track This site is defined from the Lighthouse to Sealers Creek.	13 inclusive of guides , with up to three separate and discrete groups at the site at any one time.	10	2500	Limits are imposed at this site to reflect the remote nature of this area (please note, natural and historic values are considered under part 3 of this plan).
Dusky Track from Supper Cove to McFarlane Burn (at the rock cutting)	7 inclusive of guides with up to three separate and discrete groups at the track section at any one time.	3	2500	This opportunity is provided as a heritage opportunity only. The Dusky Track will not be managed as a Day Visitor site (refer to section 5.3.6.2). This activity will only be considered from the 30 <sup>th</sup> April to the 1 <sup>st</sup> November (inclusive) so as to protect the experience of the overnight-walkers on the Dusky Track. Should multi-day walk patterns change on this track (expand beyond the exiting season), then these restrictions will be reconsidered.

**MAP 9. INDICATIVE AREAS AROUND SPECIFIC SITES WITHIN THE SOUTHEN SOUND HISTORIC SITES REMOTE VISITOR SETTING**

