

# Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board AGENDA

## **Notice of Meeting:**

An ordinary meeting of the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board will be held on:

Date: Monday 15 March 2021

Time: 10am

Venue: The Gaiety Hall

105 Rue Jolie, Akaroa

Membership

Chairperson Tori Peden
Deputy Chairperson Tyrone Fields
Members Reuben Davidson

Nigel Harrison Howard Needham Jamie Stewart Andrew Turner Scott Winter

10 March 2021

Penelope Goldstone Manager Community Governance, Banks Peninsula 941 5689 penelope.goldstone@ccc.govt.nz www.ccc.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.





### Ōtautahi-Christchurch is a city of opportunity for all

Open to new ideas, new people and new ways of doing things – a city where anything is possible

#### **Principles**

Being open, transparent and democratically accountable

Promoting equity, valuing diversity and fostering inclusion Taking an inter-generational approach to sustainable development, prioritising the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities and the quality of the environment, now Papati and into the reflectifuture

Building on the relationship with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Te Hononga-Council Papatipu Rūnanga partnership, reflecting mutual understanding and respect

Actively collaborating and co-operating with other Ensuring local, regional the diversity and national and interests of organisations our communities across the city and the district are reflected in decision-making

#### **Community Outcomes**

#### **Resilient communities**

Strong sense of community

Active participation in civic life

Safe and healthy communities

Celebration of our identity through arts, culture, heritage, sport and recreation

Valuing the voices of all cultures and ages (including children)

#### Liveable city

Vibrant and thriving city centre Sustainable suburban and rural centres

A well connected and accessible city promoting active and public transport

Sufficient supply of, and access to, a range of housing

21st century garden city we are proud to live in

#### **Healthy environment**

Healthy water bodies

High quality drinking water Unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are valued and stewardship exercised

Sustainable use of resources and minimising waste

#### **Prosperous economy**

Great place for people, business and investment

An inclusive, equitable economy with broad-based prosperity for all

A productive, adaptive and resilient economic base

Modern and robust city infrastructure and community facilities

#### Strategic Priorities

Enabling active and connected communities to own their future Meeting the challenge of climate change through every means available Ensuring a high quality drinking water supply that is safe and sustainable Accelerating the momentum the city needs Ensuring rates are affordable and sustainable

#### Ensuring we get core business done while delivering on our Strategic Priorities and achieving our Community Outcomes

Engagement with the community and partners Strategies, Plans and Partnerships Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Our service delivery approach

Monitoring and reporting on our progress



Part A Matters Requiring a Council Decision

Part B Reports for Information

Part C Decisions Under Delegation

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Kara	akia T	imatanga	4
С	1.	Apologies / Ngā Whakapāha	4
В	2.	Declarations of Interest / Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga	4
С	3.	Confirmation of Previous Minutes / Te Whakaāe o te hui o mua	4
В	4.	Public Forum / Te Huinga Whānui	4
В	5.	Deputations by Appointment / Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga	4
В	6.	Presentation of Petitions / Ngā Pākikitanga	4
В	7.	Reserve Management Committee Meeting Minutes	13
В	8.	Correspondence - Akaroa and Bays Lions Club - Shelters for Public Picnic Tables	39
В	9.	Face to Face Services - Akaroa - Measures of Success	43
STA	FF RE	PORTS	
В	10.	Issues and options for a memorial gate and future burials at Akaroa Catholic Cemetery	45
С	11.	Removal of Pine Shelterbelts and other Pine Trees in the Southern Bays area of Banks Peninsula	57
В	12.	Elected Members' Information Exchange / Te Whakawhiti Whakaaro o Te Kāh Amorangi	
Kara	akia V	Vhakamutunga	



## Karakia Timatanga

## 1. Apologies / Ngā Whakapāha

An apology was received from Andrew Turner.

## 2. Declarations of Interest / Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

## 3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes / Te Whakaāe o te hui o mua

That the minutes of the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board meeting held on Monday, 1 March 2021 be confirmed (refer page 5).

## 4. Public Forum / Te Huinga Whānui

A period of up to 30 minutes will be available for people to speak for up to five minutes on any issue that is not the subject of a separate hearings process.

#### 4.1 Akaroa Public Picnic Tables - Akaroa and Bays Lions Club

Ken Shearer, representative of the Akaroa and Bays Lions Club, wishes to speak to the Board about the covering of public picnic tables in Akaroa.

Refer correspondence at Item 8

#### 4.2 Roading Issues - Jeff Hamilton

Jeff Hamilton, a resident, wishes to speak to the Board regarding roading.

# 4.3 Steadfast Development Plan - Cass Bay Residents Association and New Zealand Sea Cadets Corps

Representatives from the Cass Bay Residents Association and the New Zealand Sea Cadets Corps wish to speak to the Board regarding the Steadfast Development Plan.

#### 4.4 Garden of Tane Reserve Management Committee (RMC)

Suky Thompson, representing the Garden of Tane RMC, wishes to speak to the Board to discuss its submission to the Long Term Plan and update the Board on where their projects are at.

#### 5. Deputations by Appointment / Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

Deputations may be heard on a matter or matters covered by a report on this agenda and approved by the Chairperson.

There were no deputations by appointment at the time the agenda was prepared.

## 6. Presentation of Petitions / Ngā Pākikitanga

There were no petitions received at the time the agenda was prepared.





## Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board OPEN MINUTES

Date: Monday 1 March 2021

Time: 10am

Venue: Lyttelton Community Boardroom,

25 Canterbury Street, Lyttelton

**Present** 

Chairperson
Deputy Chairperson

Members

Tori Peden
Tyrone Fields
Reuben Davidson
Nigel Harrison
Howard Needham
Jamie Stewart
Andrew Turner

**Scott Winter** 

1 March 2021

Penelope Goldstone Manager Community Governance, Banks Peninsula 941 5689 penelope.goldstone@ccc.govt.nz www.ccc.govt.nz



Part A Matters Requiring a Council Decision

Part B Reports for Information

Part C Decisions Under Delegation

## Karakia Timatanga: Reuben Davidson

The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

## 1. Apologies / Ngā Whakapāha

#### Part C

#### Community Board Resolved BKCB/2021/00017

That the apologies received from Tyrone Fields for lateness be accepted.

Andrew Turner/Reuben Davidson

**Carried** 

Tyrone Fields entered the meeting at 10.04am.

## 2. Declarations of Interest / Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

#### Part B

There were no declarations of interest recorded.

## 3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes / Te Whakaāe o te hui o mua

#### Part C

#### Community Board Resolved BKCB/2021/00018

That the minutes of the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board meeting held on Monday, 15 February 2021 be confirmed.

Reuben Davidson/Andrew Turner

**Carried** 

## 4. Public Forum / Te Huinga Whānui

#### Part B

#### 4.1 Hilda Frame Reserve - Te Kura o Ōhinetahi - Governors Bay School

Pupils from the Te Kura o Ōhinetahi - Governors Bay School wish to speak to the Board to ask if they can erect a sign in memory of Hilda Frame who gifted a reserve, opposite the school, to the Council.

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Notes that the pupils from the Te Kura o Ōhinetahi - Governors Bay School wish to attend a future meeting, pending Covid-19 restrictions.



#### 4.2 Fire Risk - Urumau Reserve

Nick Jackman, representative of some Foster Terrace residents, addressed the Board with the residents' concerns about the management of the fire risk and the fire break behind the houses that back onto Urumau Reserve.

Mr Jackman also raised concerns about the operation of the Lyttelton Reserve Management Committee and the ability of its members to project manage the Urumau Reserve Development Plan.

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- 1. Refers the issues raised in the presentation to staff for investigation and report back to the Board.
- 2. Thanks Nick for his presentation.

#### **Attachments**

A Banks Peninsula Community Board Meeting 1 March 2021 - Nick Jackman Public Forum

#### 4.3 Lyttelton Mountain Bike Club - Track Upgrades in Urumau Reserve

Joshua Merriam, on behalf of the Lyttelton Mountain Bike Club, spoke to the Board to ask it to approve the track upgrades for the entrance to the Urumau Reserve as shown in the Urumau Reserve Development Plan. He tabled a letter with 49 signatures in support of his request and informed the Board that there were an additional 104 signatures of support on an online copy of the letter.

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- 1. Receives the correspondence as tabled and notes additional signatures are online.
- 2. Notes that it has already requested that staff report on the formation of the track mentioned in the correspondence.
- 3. Refers the correspondence to staff who are preparing the report for the Board.
- 4. Thanks Joshua for his presentation.

#### **Attachments**

A Banks Peninsula Community Board Meeting 1 March 2021 - Joshua Merriam Correspondence

## 5. Deputations by Appointment / Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

#### Part B

There were no deputations by appointment.

## 6. Presentation of Petitions / Ngā Pākikitanga

#### Part B

There was no presentation of petitions.



## 7. Reserve Management Committee Meeting Minutes

**Community Board Resolved BKCB/2021/00019** 

(Original officer recommendation accepted without change)

#### Part B

1.

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- Receive the minutes of the following Reserve Management Committee:
  - Diamond Harbour Reserve Management Committee 25 January 2021

Andrew Turner/Reuben Davidson

Carried

## 10. Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board Area Report - March 2020

Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Receive the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board Area Report for March 2020.

## **Community Board Decisions under Delegation**

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- Receive the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board Area Report for March 2021.
- 2. Note that the Capital Delivery Community Unit Update should have a relevant date attached to each item, indicating when it was last updated.
- 3. Request that staff clarify the correctness of the route options referred to in the Head to Head Walkway Update under the Capital Delivery Community Unit Update.

Scott Winter/Tyrone Fields

**Carried** 

## 9. Diamond Harbour Wharf Upgrade

**Community Board Decided BKCB/2021/00021** 

(Original officer recommendation accepted without change)

#### Part A

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board recommends that the Urban Development and Transport Committee:



1. Approves staff proceeding with the design and construction of the floating pontoon and upgrade works to the Diamond Harbour Wharf.

Scott Winter/Tyrone Fields

**Carried** 

# 8. Briefing - Banks Peninsula Geopark Project Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Thanks Dr Sam Hampton for his presentation.

#### **Attachments**

A Banks Peninsula Community Board Meeting 1 March 2021 - Geopark Presentation

## 11. Elected Members' Information Exchange / Te Whakawhiti Whakaaro o Te Kāhui Amorangi

#### Part B

Members exchanged items of information and interest:

- Charteris Bay Slipway Council praised for an excellent job.
- Godley Heads Camp looking good.
- Marine Parade pothole member advised to lodge a Customer Service Request.
- Dyers Pass Road clash between night closures and Lyttelton Road Tunnel closures, plus more information from the Council on the roadworks would be appreciated.
- Akaroa Hui positive feedback from community attendees. Good attendance. Thanks to staff and community organiser for well-run occasion.
- Newton Place Water Leak disappointment that media enquiry produced a reply when questions asked at a Board meeting couldn't.
- Le Grande Swim well organised, successful event. Great for Akaroa. Do not want to discourage event organisers from bringing events to Akaroa.
- Dragon Boat Races also well organised event.
- Akaroa Water unfortunate that residents were misinformed they had to boil imported tanker water.
- Graffiti at Lyttelton School staff dealt with effectively.
- Bees concern at number of bees dying in Lyttelton and around the inner harbour.
- Urumau Reserve concern at fire risk especially to neighbouring homes.
- Long Term Plan consultation open 12 March to 18 April.



- Development Contributions Policy being reviewed at the same time as the Long Term Plan consultation.
- HMNZS Canterbury visit to Lyttelton coincided with 10 year anniversary of 22 February earthquake.
- Combined Community Board Briefing upcoming briefing on Representation Review.

#### 11.1 Moepuku Peninsula - Harvesting of Pine Trees

The Board heard about residents' concerns with the harvesting of pine trees on Moepuku Peninsula and the possible environmental consequences.

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Request information from staff on any resource consents, or resource consent conditions around the planting and harvesting of pine trees on Moepuku Peninsula.

#### 11.2 Youth Development Fund

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Request that staff report to the Board on the possibility of reviewing the age limit applied under the Banks Peninsula Youth Development Fund.

#### 11.3 Akaroa and Lyttelton Customer Services

Board members were concerned that both the Akaroa and Lyttelton Service Desks were proposed to be closed in the Draft Long Term Plan.

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- Consider its response to the proposed closure of the Akaroa and Lyttelton Service Desks as part of its submission to the Long Term Plan.
- 2. Advocate to ensure that the community is heard in regard to the proposed closure of the Akaroa and Lyttelton Service Desks.

#### 11.4 Akaroa Service Centre - Trial at Akaroa Library

Members noted the large amount of interest in this issue at the recent hui held in Akaroa, and wanted to ensure that the criteria for the trial covered all services. Because of the proposal in the



Draft Long Term Plan to close Akaroa and Lyttelton Service Desks, members also wanted to compare figures across all three service centres on Banks Peninsula

#### Part B

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- 1. Request that when staff report back to the Board on this issue, the following information is included:
  - Details of transactions for the past 12 months, both financial and non-financial, for Akaroa, Little River and Lyttelton.
  - How the numbers of transactions are captured.
  - Which services are included, and which are not included.

Karakia Whakamutunga: Reuben Davidson

Meeting concluded at 12.24pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 15th DAY OF MARCH 2021.

TORI PEDEN CHAIRPERSON



## 7. Reserve Management Committee Meeting Minutes

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 21/200082

Report of / Te Pou

Matua: Liz Carter, Community Board Advisor, Liz.Carter@ccc.govt.nz

**General Manager** / Mary Richardson, GM Citizens & Community,

**Pouwhakarae:** Mary.Richardson@ccc.govt.nz

## 1. Purpose of Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

Minutes have been received from the following Reserve Management Committees:

Name	Subject	
Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee	18 January 2021	Unconfirmed
Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee	21 December 2020	Confirmed
Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee	16 November 2020	Confirmed
Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee	19 October 2020	Confirmed
Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee	21 September 2020	Confirmed
Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee	17 August 2020	Confirmed
Le Bons Bay Reserve Management Committee	21 February 2021	Unconfirmed
Okains Bay Reserve Management Committee	9 February 2021	Unconfirmed
Pigeon Bay Reserve Management Committee	7 December 2020	Unconfirmed

## 2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- 1. Receive the minutes of the following Reserve Management Committees:
  - Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee 25 January 2021
  - Duvauchelle Harbour Reserve Management Committee 21 December 2020
  - Duvauchelle Harbour Reserve Management Committee 16 November 2020
  - Duvauchelle Harbour Reserve Management Committee 19 October 2020
  - Duvauchelle Harbour Reserve Management Committee 21 September 2020
  - Duvauchelle Harbour Reserve Management Committee 17 August 2020
  - Le Bons Bay Reserve Management Committee 21 February 2021
  - Okains Bay Reserve Management Committee 9 February 2021
  - Pigeon Bay Reserve Management Committee 7 December 2020

# Item 7

## Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board 15 March 2021



## **Attachments**

No.	Title	Page
A <u>↓</u>	Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 18 January 2021	15
B <u>↓</u>	Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 21 December 2020	17
C 📅	Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 16 November 2020	19
D <u>↑</u>	Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 19 October 2020	21
E <u>↑</u>	Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 21 September 2020	23
F <u>↓</u>	Duvauchelle Reserve Management Committee Minutes 17 August 2020(3)	25
G <u>↓</u>	Le Bons Bay Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 21 February 2021	27
H <u>↑</u>	Okains Bay Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 9 February 2021	30
Ι <u>Τ</u>	Pigeon Bay Reserve Management Committee Minutes - 7 December 2020	34



Minutes of the Meeting of the Duvauchelle Reserves Management Committee Held at the Duvauchelle Community Centre, on Monday 18.01.2021, 5.30 pm

Welcome: Chairperson (Fiona Barnes) welcomed those present.

Present:

Committee members: Jacque McAndrew, Geoff Carter, Bruce Watts, Ian Whenmouth

CCC Representative: Colin Jacka

BPCB Representative: Nil

Managers: Kaye Bramley, Ken Bramley

Visitors: Eric McKenzie

**Apologies:** Jamie Stewart

Motion: That the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Ian Seconded: Fiona Carried

Minutes: The December 2020 Minutes having been circulated, be taken as read and be accepted as a true and

correct record.

Moved: Geoff Seconded: Bruce Carried

Matters Arising: Nil

#### **Health & Safety**:

We managed to get through until 8 January before having to get water shipped in, but did not have to alter the shower timers, or lock the laundry at night.

There were no fireworks anywhere in Duvauchelle over the holiday period.

#### Financial Report:

Motion: That the Financial Statements for December 2020 as presented be accepted and the expenditure approved.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Bruce Carried

Correspondence

Outward: Kitchen Express - acceptance of quote for tourist Flat kitchen.

Aidan Rooney - application to go on waiting list accepted.

Inward: Madang Enterprises - quote for tree removal 16 January 2021(trees by sites 91 & 92 to be

removed once Colin confirms this meets with guidelines)

Andrew Tabb - dissatisfaction re: welcome, dated 13 January 2021, forwarded to CCC

for their response. (Ian to acknowledge receipt of email).

Motion: That the Inward correspondence be accepted and the Outward be approved

Moved: Bruce Seconded: Geoff Carried

#### Manager's Report:

Christmas and New Year went pretty well although numbers were down, partly due to the weather.

The new cabins are now online, but need photos and descriptions. Revenue from 24 December to 18 january was \$1118.00, and they are all booked for Waitangi Weekend. They have added to the workload for cleaning and bedding.

We need to purchase three more squabs/foam mattresses to be able to keep up with demand. They also need outside lights installed (Tod Armstrong). We also need to look at removing the single bunk above the double bed to help them be more user friendly. Spouting and drainage will be taken care of.

We need to expand the decking so that it is 1200mm wide. Dale should be able to make these up.

We only have three hard seal sites plus site 45 available for Waitangi Weekend.

John Coleman came to do a valuation for CCC.

The Husquvarna hand mower has died and needs to be replaced, and the wet and dry vacuum cleaner from the kitchen also needs attention.



#### **CCC Representative:**

The December meeting was not very successful on speaker phone. We need to look at a skype or zoom connection for the future, which may also be more accessible for Jamie Stewart.

Progress on the new build cabins has stalled somewhat. We will have to ensure that we have sufficient funds for the builds and contingencies in order to gain approval from CCC.

#### **BPCP Representative:**

Nil

#### **General Business:**

Jacque:

What can we do to encourage attendance at our meeting by the Community Board Rep? (See skype/zoom suggestion above).

The hedges round the Tennis Court and Playground need trimming. (This will be done after growth stops – probably in March).

Bruce:

Sought clarification as to whether annual site holders have to have a caravan on site 24/7? No they don't, but if they remove the caravan the Managers be able to use their site while they are away.

Will take the vacuum cleaner in to Stihl, and will look for a replacement lawnmower at the same time.

Fiona:

Proposed that the next meeting be held at the Holiday Park, so we can look at the new cabins and planting options. Ken:

Some new campers don't understand what is entailed in a powered site! Domestic extension cords do not cut the mustard

Ken also requested that the numbers for the Hall booking for 18 and 19 March be confirmed. (Ian to do)

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 6.25pm.

Minutes will be confirmed at the next meeting.

Next meeting to be held in the Duvauchelle Holiday Park at 5.30 pm Monday 15 February 2021.



Minutes of the Meeting of the Duvauchelle Reserves Management Committee Held at the Duvauchelle Community Centre, on Monday 21 December 2020, 5.30 pm

Welcome: Chairperson (Fiona Barnes) welcomed those present.

Present:

Committee members: Jacque McAndrew, Geoff Carter CCC Representative: Colin Jacka on speaker phone

BPCB Representative:

Managers: Kaye Bramley, Ken Bramley

Visitors: Dean Murphy

**Apologies:** 

Ian Whenmouth, Bruce Watts, Jamie Stewart Motion: That the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Jacque Carried

Minutes: The November 2020 Minutes having been circulated, be taken as read and be accepted as a true and correct record after spelling error in 'Show weekend' corrected & wording change in General Business to: Jacque expressed the need for a permanent toilet block at the end of the Reserve where the Port-a-loo's are currently located for everyone to be able to use ie members of the general public.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Jacque Carried

<u>Matters Arising:</u> The Committee has asked that the draft minutes of the meeting be available within 10 days of the meeting (so we can still remember what we said as we are all getting older!)

Adding of children's names to Site Agreement form – Kaye has asked the Annual Site Holder requesting this why? Reply - so it can be passed on to family rather than go thru the sale process. The Committee agreed it should only be the Parents name on the Contract, as it is now, & not the entire family. Agreed at the January meeting to discuss adjustment/change to the Reserve Rules so direct family can have the first option to purchase

#### Health & Safety:

Fireworks ban looks to be extended Canterbury wide – we have posters to put up advising everyone Fire Extinguisher's Quote from Paul Field of FFP Canterbury Ltd, to replace all extinguishers \$700 less 30% discount = \$490. They are due for annual check next year and as cheap to replace than just get re-certified. Colin suggested Ken get a second quote before proceeding.

Gas inspection – Bottom Block new change over regulator required – Steve Blackwell to fix. Top Block requires regulator test point (passed)

Kitchen, Ablution inspected and up to required standard

#### **Financial Report:**

Motion: That the Financial Statements for November 2020 as presented be accepted and the expenditure approved. Ken & Kaye commented that Wasteline account is now under control – no longer paying for Parks! Some figures still to be discussed with Colin. \$10k downturn in income showing we are missing the Overseas Campers!

Moved: Geoff Seconded: Jacque Carried

#### Correspondence

Outward: Nil

<u>Inward:</u> Aiden Rooney - application to go on the waiting list (24 Nov) - approved

Bruce Watts - kitchen quote, items 1,2 & 3 (23 Nov) - please accept quote

Eric McKenzie - New Year's Eve dispensation (14 Dec) - Fiona to send email due to timeline: agreed to dispensation to be granted for 31st December 2020 to allow the kitchen to remain open until 12.30am

on the following conditions:

• All music must stop at 12.30am (the DJ on the Reserve will have the same finish time)



Eric and some helpers agree to wipe the kitchen tables & benches, empty the rubbish bins, vacuum & mop the floor and lock the kitchen up by 1am. Ken & Kaye are once again understaffed but happy for Campers to enjoy the extra time but need help as the kitchen must be ready for all Campers at breakfast time on 1st January 2021

Motion: That the Inward correspondence be accepted and the Outward be approved

Moved: Jacque Seconded: Fiona Carried

#### Manager's Report:

Cabins: Mattress's, pillows & mattress protectors have all been purchased. Paint for the outside & roof has been purchased. Bruce has sorted the spouting and downpipe. The bunks are not very user friendly!

We need to decide on a price/charge out for the Cabins – agreed to \$50 for 2 people per night acknowledging that one is being kept for staff (Kal) & free to the Campers who had booked a non-powered tent site prior to Cabins arriving.

The Tennis Courts have been painted

The Laptop bench & USB Charger station in the Kitchen have been done

Staff – we are going to be short staffed this year with only Dale, who also needs time off and Kal who can only do part-time but will do all the hours she can.

The Ramp is up at the tanks ready for when we need water. We have been unable to get a new metre for the gravity feed line so will have to monitor the tanks manually.

Shower times – currently 6-minute shower with a 2-minute delay. With water shortages in mind do we reduce to 5-minute shower and a 3–4-minute delay if possible? Agreed. Colin said Okains Bay only have 4-minute showers and it is sufficient.

CCC Representative: COVID – the Government is talking that if a new outbreak occurred Campers may be required to quarantine in camp and therefore the entire Camp Ground occupants would have to quarantine too. Discussed the need for Government assistance & support if this was to happen as we would be unable to man/staff without it. So, we all need to be prepared to quarantine where we may holiday this year! Security Camera's still being worked on getting quotes for a cheaper system Colin to follow up on how approval for new Cabin on Site 65 is progressing

#### **BPCP Representative:** n/a

#### **General Business:**

Dean Murphy: wanted to discuss the 3 new Cabins. Advised the need for them to be anchored to the ground for safety and to comply with the building code (Dean works for a Construction Company so well versed in this area.) Piles needed – discussed and Colin & Okains Bay Project Manager to look into screw piles on each corner to be installed prior to anybody using them ie Christmas! Dean also suggested we needed level entry access – advised a deck is being put on each Cabin and we have one Cabin available on site that has level entry access.

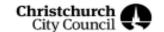
New lights up on the Norfolk Pine thanks to Bruce, Owen and the Cherry Picker

Kaye announced that this will be their last Summer at the Camp Ground. By October 2021 they will retire and are looking for to being tourists around NZ. They have enjoyed their time at the Camp but feel the time is right for them to retire and for some fresh blood to take on the challenge.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 6.30pm.

Minutes will be confirmed at the next meeting.

Next meeting to be held in the Duvauchelle Community Centre at 5.30 pm Monday 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021.



Minutes of the Meeting of the Duvauchelle Reserves Management Committee Held at the Duvauchelle Community Centre, on Monday 16 November 2020, 5.30 pm

Welcome: Chairperson (Fiona Barnes) welcomed those present.

Present:

Committee members: Jacque McAndrew, Bruce Watts, Ian Whenmouth

CCC Representative: Colin Jacka

BPCB Representative:

Managers: Kaye Bramley, Ken Bramley Visitors: Kim Wilson, Eric McKenzie

**Apologies:** 

Andrew Turner, Geoff Carter, Jamie Stewart Motion: That the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Bruce Seconded: Ian Carried

Minutes: The October 2020 Minutes having been circulated, be taken as read and be accepted as a true and correct

record.

Moved: Ian Seconded: Fiona Carried

#### **Matters Arising:**

#### Health & Safety:

An ambulance was called to site 31 at 9.40 pm on 14 November 2020. A woman with a suspected heart attack was taken to Christchurch hospital allowed home at 7.00 am the next morning.

#### Financial Report:

Motion: That the Financial Statements for October 2020 as presented be accepted and the expenditure approved.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Bruce Carried

#### **Correspondence**

**Outward:** 

**Inward:** Bushnell Builders - quote for the delivery of bunk cabins.

This needs to be revamped for a delivery only amount. Kaye will also approach BP Transport for another quote. Bruce will have another look at skids etc, and measure up to assist levelling for

installation.

Motion: That the Inward correspondence be accepted and the Outward be approved

Moved: Ian Seconded: Jacque Carried

#### Manager's Report:

Labour and Shoe weekends went well.

Labour weekend we were 313 pax up on 2019 (including 12 Annual Site Holders up 9 not here).

Show weekend we were 69 pax upon 2019 (including 2 Annual Site Holders up 12 not here).

October numbers were up 468on 2019 (total 1412).

We have a new Duty Officer (Kal) on board, but could still do with more help over Christmas/New Year.

The new push-button taps in the Lower Block are not working properly with the hot water. They have been replaced at the supplier's expense, but with no improvement. Remains a work in progress.

We had a Junior cricket match on the Rec Ground on 31 October, and they have booked two more, on 28 November and 12 December.

We have a helicopter using the Rec Ground to refuel later this week, which has been approved by CCC.

The trees on Haywards lane have been topped.

Prickle weed still needs to be sprayed.





#### **CCC** Representative:

CCC trying to put in a bid for the Fifa Women's world cup to come to Christchurch.

The new lights are up at Hagley Oval.

There will be no cost for the Bunk Cabins.

#### **BPCP Representative:**

Nil

#### **General Business:**

Quotes for trenching an water for the Bunk Cabins \$ 2700.00 + GST Quote for electricity for the Bunk Cabins \$ 7697.93 Colin will check the price of the poles.

that the DRMC approves going ahead with the installation of these services. Motion:

Moved: Bruce Seconded: Fiona Carried

See the revised Campers' Meeting notes for answers to the questions they raised.

A new S/S bench unit with new taps is required for the Tourist Flat. Kaye will give Bruce the dimensions soo he can investigate this.

Jacque expresses concern about members of the public using the Port-a-loos.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 7.05 pm.

Minutes will be confirmed at the next meeting.

Next meeting to be held in the Duvauchelle Community Centre at 5.30 pm Monday 17 January 2021.



## Minutes of the Meeting of the Duvauchelle Reserves Management Committee Held at the Duvauchelle Community Centre, on Monday 19.10.2020, 5.30 pm

Welcome: Chairperson (Fiona Barnes) welcomed those present.

Present:

Committee members: Jacque McAndrew, Geoff Carter, Bruce Watts, Ian Whenmouth

CCC Representative: Colin Jacka

BPCB Representative:

Managers: Kaye Bramley

Visitors: Kim Wilson, Eric McKenzie, Karl Hois

**Apologies:** Andrew Turner, Ken Bramley, Jamie Stewart

Motion: That the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Geoff Seconded: Ian Carried

Minutes: The September 2020 Minutes having been circulated, be taken as read and be accepted as a true and

correct record.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Jacque Carried

**Matters Arising:** Nil

#### Health & Safety:

All the repairs and maintenance has been completed on the electrical inspection of the Camp. We are just waiting for a Certificate of Compliance from Todd.

#### Financial Report:

Motion: That the Financial Statements for 2020 as presented be accepted and the expenditure approved.

Moved: Bruce Seconded: Fiona Carried

#### Correspondence

Outward: ADP - Business Partner Packages and web links.

John Te Amo - acknowledgement of relinquishment of site 50
Kim Birchler - placement on waiting list for an upsized sold awning.

**Inward:** ADP - reply re: website and links

CCC - Proposed changes to Christchurch District Plan short-term

accommodation.( our sites are not affected as they were in place

pre 1993).

Motion: That the Inward correspondence be accepted and the Outward be approved

Moved: Ian Seconded: Bruce Carried

#### Manager's Report:

Thanks to Dale and the Staff for covering while we were on annual leave.

We have 4 applicants for a new Duty Officer.

Dale has painted the double swing in the playground.

The windows in the Lower Block will be done shortly.

There are only a few non-powered sites available for Labour Weekend. (Friday 110pax, Saturday 140pax, Sunday 138pax).

What is happening with ADP? We will go with the Bronze option, and Kaye will pay the appropriate fee.

The hew cabins will be powered from pillars.



#### **CCC Representative:**

The basic cabins would be best on sites 8 and 9. Colin advised that we should get funding for mattresses and curtains, and that he is currently costing the foundations. Todd Armstrong has been in to quote for the cabling for the power supply to these sites, and Colin is sorting the funding for this. The costs of each unit plus freight are currently being confirmed.

#### **BPCP Representative:** Nil

#### **General Business:**

Fiona:

The Campers' meeting will be on the Saturday of Show Weekend, at 10.30 am., to be advertised at Labour Weekend

Owen will catch up with Ken re: the topping of the trees by the water tanks.

Can kaye talk to Robson's about a way to refill the water tanks without damaging the driveway or inconveniencing neighbours.

#### Geoff:

Spoke again about whether casuals are subsidising the annual site holders. Should there just be a flat fee?

#### Items for Campers' Meeting:

Excess rubbish should be disposed of by campers themselves, not via the camp wheelie bins.

The Proposed 5% fee increase, to take effect 1 July 2021.

Change of Office hours: to close at 6 pm in winter, and 8 pm in summer.

#### Jacque:

The tennis court is very mossy, and the lines hard to see. Can they be repainted. Ken replied that the moss has already been sprayed, and Bruce said he would look into obtaining a spray-paint trolly.

Can council put a Port-a-loo at the boat ramp? Bruce pointed out that space may be a problem. Kaye reported that there will be 3 Port-a-loos in placed for Labour Weekend and Show weekend, and we will keep them on site until Christmas.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 6.50 pm.

Minutes will be confirmed at the next meeting.

Next meeting to be held in the Duvauchelle Community Centre at 5.30 pm Monday 16 November 2020.



Minutes of the Meeting of the Duvauchelle Reserves Management Committee Held at the Duvauchelle Community Centre, on Monday 21.09.2020, 5.30 pm

Welcome: Chairperson (Fiona Barnes) welcomed those present.

Present:

Committee members: Jacque McAndrew, Geoff Carter, Bruce Watts, Ian Whenmouth,

CCC Representative: Colin Jacka BPCB Representative: Jamie Stewart

Managers: Kaye Bramley, Ken Bramley

Visitors: Eric McKenzie

Apologies: Councillor Turner

Motion: That the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Ian Seconded: Bruce Carried

Minutes: The 2020 Minutes having been circulated, be taken as read and be accepted as a true and correct

record.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Jacque Carried

#### **Matters Arising:**

The electrical work is about half way completed and should be finished this week. The Certificate of Compliance will be forwarded to Colin.

#### Health & Safety:

The Double Dolphin is back in action in the playground.

On 5 September a 5 year-old ran down the bank and into a table, badly cutting his top lip. He was taken to the Akaroa Health Centre and then to Christchurch.

#### Financial Report:

Colin informed the Committee that the format of the financial report is still being tweaked.

Motion: That the Financial Statements for August 2020 as presented be accepted and the expenditure approved.

Moved: Bruce Seconded: Geoff Carried

Correspondence

Outward: Paul Field - confirmation to proceed with roof modification

Andrew Heep - dispensation for Stay Nights for last year
Kiwi Kitchens - kitchen bench and cabinet quote declined
Kitchen Surplus - kitchen bench and cabinet quote declined
Kitchen Express - kitchen bench and cabinet quote accepted

**Inward:** Bruce Watts - discussion with Kitchen express about stainless steel bench top

Kitchen Express - updated quote for stainless steel bench top

John Te Amo - relinquishment of site 50

ADP - Promotions History, tasks, Business Partner Packages. Ian to respond

with our concerns.

Linda Burkes - Applications for Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board Awards
Kim Birchler - Application to upsize from current site 95. Ian to acknowledge.

Motion: That the Inward correspondence be accepted and the Outward be approved

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Bruce Carried

#### Manager's Report:

Dump charges for rubbish have increased by \$8.10 per tonne.

Kerry Saggers has given a quote for fixing the leaks in the lower block. \$970.00 + GST

Quote for a concrete path to the lower block, \$ 1644.00 + GST.

Quote to remove the window in the Tourist Flat, \$ 329.29



New hand basins and taps have been installed in the lower block.

Paul Field has completed his roof modification.

Kim Birchler has taken site 95.

Work has started on the retaining wall of the playground..

Chorus want to display a sign about the installation of fibre-optic cable. Ian to approach the Golf Club re: fence by  $8^{th}$  green.

We have adequate staff to cover while we are on leave.

#### **CCC Representative:**

We need to revisit the fees and charges for next year. %5 across the board?

May be able to source three basic cabins. Where would they go? Ken suggested we discuss this during the Walk around on Friday 2 October at 3.30pm.

#### **BPCP Representative:**

Ongoing discussions on the condition of the main highway, with undulations and substandard repairs. NZTA will be getting a letter.

The Parks Team is getting a very good response from being based in Duvauchelle.

Freedom Camping briefing: no funding for Armourguard for the upcoming season

Update received on laws and what Armourguard are able to check, and when they

are doing their rounds.

Jamie will pass on Colin's concerns about the ongoing water supply issue.

#### **General Business:**

The written agreement for the water allocation is not guaranteed. Ken will investigate how we can fill the tanks more efficiently.

The new cabin is still going through the approval process.

There is no new update on the Draft Management Plan.

Geoff reported receiving a proposal from John Petrie for a Motor Home rally on the Camp Ground in March. Kaye gave a price which included the use of the facilities - \$10 pp for 25 to 45 vans, and \$15 pp for less than 25 vans. John has not got back to Kaye about this yet.

Bruce reported that the new kitchen unit will be here on Friday.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 7.10 pm.

Minutes will be confirmed at the next meeting.

Next meeting to be held in the Duvauchelle Community Centre at 5.30 pm Monday 19 October 2020.



Minutes of the Meeting of the Duvauchelle Reserves Management Committee Held at the Duvauchelle Community Centre, on Monday 17.08.2020, 5.30 pm

Welcome: Chairperson (Fiona Barnes) welcomed those present.

Present:

Committee members: Geoff Carter, Bruce Watts, Jacque McAndrew, Ian Whenmouth

CCC Representative: Colin Jacka via speakerphone

BPCB Representative:

Managers: Kaye Bramley, Ken Bramley Visitors: Eric McKenzie, Carl Hois

**Apologies:** Jamie Stewart

Motion: That the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Geoff Carried

Minutes: The July 2020 Minutes having been circulated, be taken as read and be accepted as a true and correct

record.

Moved: Jacque Seconded: Bruce Carried

Matters Arising: Nil

#### Health & Safety:

The Double Dolphin has been removed from the playground, as it needs the bearings replaced or repaired. Colin has been in contact with Parks and all repairs are to come out of Parks' budget.

Mike Macklin from Electrisafe has been to inspect all power outlets in the camp. One faulty pillar has been repaired by Todd and we a waiting for the full report.

We have adjusted to Level 2 Covid19 requirements. A number of people have not got the phone app so are having to sign in.

#### **Financial Report:**

The CCC report for July has some gaps which will hopefully not appear in next month's report.

There has been a reduction in the Income target, due to Covid19.

Motion: That the Financial Statements for July2020 as presented be accepted and the expenditure approved.

Moved: Fiona Seconded: Ian Carried

**Correspondence** 

Outward: John Te Amo - Site Holder name change

Graham & Fay Fleck - Thank you for donation of fridge/freezer and stove Paul Field - Completion of modification to roof of site 24

Roger Mizzi - Termination/vacation of site 95 & invoice of monies owing

Craig & Maria Spinks - Acknowledgement of non-renewal of site 22

Suzi Crawford - Thanks for service

Colin Jacka - Fiona's "Notice of Intention to Build" to go to Community Board

**Inward:** Andrew Heep - Request for dispensation for Stay Night target

Kitchen Surplus Ltd - Kitchen Cupboard and Bench quote
Linda Burkes - Summer with your neighbours 2020-21

Roger Mizzi - Vacating site 95

Kitchen Express
- Kitchen Cabinet Quote and drawing 11 & 12 August 2020
- Kiwi Kitchens
- Kitchen Bench Quote with picture, 3 August 2020
- Request for confirmation to proceed with roof modification

Motion: That the Inward correspondence be accepted and the Outward be approved

Moved: Bruce Seconded: Geoff Carried



#### Manager's Report:

For July we were 26 people up on last year's figures. There have been a number of enquiries from people wishing to bring their dogs with them. (The Holiday Park is designated as a **No Dogs Reserve**, and our website needs to be updated to make this more prominent).

Annual Leave, 3 to 18 October:- Miriam is available to provide cover for some days, and Michelle from Okains is able to cover the rest between her and her staff, with Dale as relieving manager.

We have received an Estimate from Peter Thelning for the sewer connection for the new cabin - \$1250.00 +GST, and if including storm water \$2450.00 +GST. We are currently planning for the sewer to go under the cabin.

#### **CCC** Representative:

The process for the cabins – Colin has completed the Business Case, which shows a payback period of 8-9 years for a \$85000 investment. Once this Business Case is confirmed it will go to the Community Board for approval of the position of the cabins, and after this we can proceed to the Tender Process.

We need to avoid the actual build taking place during the busy summer season.

#### **BPCP Representative:** Nil

#### **General Business:**

Site 24 – the overlarge roof has to be reduced to match the footprint of the decking, as per the Site Improvements Agreement Form. Ian to write giving confirmation to proceed.

Site 22 (formerly Spinks), has now been taken up.

has achieved 16 Stay Nights, and has suffered hardship due to Covid19. His site fees for this year are fully paid. The Committee decided that we waive the sum owing for last year (\$144.00), and propose that his target for this year will increase by 4 Stay Nights to 29. Ian to inform of this decision.

The Committee agreed to accept the quote form Kitchen Express for the kitchen bench and cabinet. Ian to write to all those who quoted with this decision.

Summer with your neighbours 2020-21: The Head of the Bays group will apply for funding.

The lights in the tree are still going but hanging down. Dale and Ken will attend to this.

Bruce: noted that the cladding on the cabins was plywood. Fiona pointed out that we have the choice of cladding material, colours etc.

Jacque: asked if the boat storage issue was resolved. Ken said that it was.

Asked if we have had any electric campervans in - Kaye said no, but we have had cars in. The charging point still needs to be set up with pricing etc.

The driveway trees should be trimmed each year rather than two yearly. Fiona will organise this.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 6.32 pm.

Minutes will be confirmed at the next meeting.

Next meeting to be held in the Duvauchelle Community Centre at 5.30 pm Monday 21 September 2020.



Minutes of the Meeting of the Le Bons Bay Reserve Management Committee held on Sunday, 21st February 2021, at 4pm at the Domain Hall.

**Present:** Jo Rolley (Chair), Bruce and Jenny Nicholl, Carol Osgood, Ciaran Murray, Doris Peleikis, Robin Burleigh (Treasurer), Charlotte Bleasdale (Secretary).

Apologies: Harriet Chapman, Jamie Stewart (Community Board Liaison). (Jo/Jenny. Carried)

**Minutes** of the 21<sup>st</sup> February 2020 meeting having been previously circulated were taken as read.

#### **Matters Arising:**

#### • Water issues:

- o Easement from the Inwoods: Former RMC committee members, Laurie and Jenny Inwood, have supplied water to the Domain for 40 years. CCC have an informal agreement with their son Jeff Inwood to continue this supply now Laurie and Jenny have retired from the farm. However, Jeff has told CCC that as the property will probably be sold by the family at some time in the future, he is unwilling to establish a more binding agreement ahead of its sale and CCC should wait to negotiate a formal arrangement with the new owner. The RMC are concerned that a new property owner will likely cut off the water easement to the Domain, as has happened historically with other properties in the valley that have been sold. Jo will contact Paul Inwood to discuss the issue, with a view to Charlotte writing to CCC, depending on the outcome of the discussion, to express our concern about securing the future of the water supply.
- Water-testing: Bruce and Jenny have recently arranged a water-quality test of the supply; this is carried out at regular intervals. The committee discussed whether tests should be carried out as a standard procedure before large events (weddings etc) and added to the cost of hire.
- Water filter: Carol has researched benchtop water filters with a view to installing one in the Domain Hall kitchen; this possibility had been highlighted in last year's submission of priorities to CCC. A suitable filter to protect against giardia and e-coli can be purchased for around \$200 with ongoing replacement filter costs; water pressure is sufficient for the filter to operate properly. It was agreed that Carol will send details of the model selected to RMC members and if all are agreeable, the committee will purchase for installation in the kitchen. (Brue/Carol. Carried)
- Installation of a 30,000-litre water tank for fire-fighting purposes: Jo reported that a CCC Ranger had recently commented that stored water for fire-fighting should be a priority for the Domain. The old water bowser that used to stand at the entrance to the Domain was removed some years ago by CCC. The RMC understands that CCC has some surplus water tanks and might be prepared to provide one for this purpose. Charlotte will make enquiries with CCC and will also add this to our list of priorities/goals for submission. The tank should be counter-sunk for ease of access.
- Creek-blockage/flooding: Charlotte wrote to ECAN and CCC last winter about an issue of flooding across Le Bons Bay Road that occurs regularly during high tides when the creek gets blocked. In the past, CCC have cleared blockages to allow water to drain, but recently said they are not responsible for floods caused by sea water coming up the creek. ECAN indicated that the matter was for CCC to deal with, but we are still no clearer on who to contact when there is a problem.

#### • Tree issues:



- Large gum tree adjacent to 16 Rue de la Mare: A request has been received from Russell Cross, who owns a bach adjoining the Domain. He has asked for permission to trim to 1m a large gum which is a potential hazard to his house at its present height. He will be responsible for associated costs. This was approved by the RMC (Bruce/Jo. Carried) Charlotte will advise Russell.
- Large poplar on north side of the tennis court: this tree needs to be removed. It will
  become a nuisance as it grows and roots will cause damage to the surface of the
  tennis court. The site has also been earmarked for a new facility as outlined below.
- o Replacement of poplar trees with natives: Russell Cross has also written to the RMC about general management of trees on the Domain. He has repeated his suggestion of a year ago that the row of poplars between the pines on the Inwood's boundary and the poplars adjacent to the recreational area which were topped last year should be taken down and replaced with natives. Charlotte will email Jonathan Hansen and Jason Roberts at CCC to discuss these issues, as well as the removal of the poplar on the north side of the tennis court and general infilling with natives where exotics are removed.
- Rope swing: The RMC identified to CCC this time last year that the rope suspending the swing near the Domain entrance was fraying and was a potential hazard that needed to be urgently addressed. The RMC asked that the swing be replaced, as it is a very popular amenity at the Domain. No action has been taken. Charlotte emailed CCC again last week and it was agreed a Ranger would inspect the swing in the coming week; in the meantime, the existing rope has broken. Charlotte will follow up with CCC.
- History panel: Carol has asked some Bay residents to help with graphic design work, but there has been no further progress. Bruce said that his son would be visiting over Easter and might be able to help out. Meanwhile, Charlotte will consult CCC about whether they can help with producing an interpretive panel for the Domain Hall.

#### Correspondence:

- Two proposals from Russell Cross re tree management.
- Letter from Gary Brittenden/Le Bons Bay Bach Owners Association (LBBBA) re basketball halfcourt.

(Jo/Robin. Carried)

#### Treasurer's Report:

Robin reported that the RMC's finances currently total \$8,749.33. There was discussion about the procedures necessary for setting up the account to operate online now that the Akaroa BNZ is closing down. It was moved that the treasurer's report be accepted by the RMC. (Jo/Carol. Carried).

#### Any other business:

• Basketball half-court: LBBBA are sponsoring a request by local teenagers to construct a basketball half-court at the Domain. There are two options: to construct a standalone court; or convert one of the tennis courts for dual use. The price differential is approximately \$20,000 vs \$6,000, LBBBA would aim to cover most of the costs through fundraising. A number of bach owners have expressed concerns about converting one of the tennis courts, as they get heavily utilised during the summer. RMC supports the proposal for the basketball

half-court and believes it would be an excellent and inclusive social amenity for young people. The committee supports the option to build a standalone court, so as not to compromise the tennis court facility. LBBBA has expressed a preference to locate a court on the south side of the tennis courts; however, the RMC would prefer to see the facility constructed on the site currently occupied by the large poplar to the north (seaward side) of the tennis courts, as this will preserve the aesthetic integrity of the Domain, but will still be highly visible and convenient to the Hall. Charlotte will add this initiative, subject to above conditions, to the list of priorities for submission to CCC, in the hope the Council may assist in realising this project. She will advise Gary accordingly.

- Dimmer switches: To be added to the submission to CCC alongside interior LED light upgrade. It was noted that a recent Hall hirer had donated fairy-lights and a new microwave oven for the kitchen.
- Hall charges: These need to be upgraded. It was agreed the charges for weddings should be upped to \$200/day with weddings charged as a three-day event. Charlotte to amend the schedule of charges and circulate to RMC for sign-off before submitting to CCC.
- Reserve Management Plan, priorities and goals: Charlotte will update the RMC's priorities and goals with items agreed and circulate to committee members for final sign-off, before submission to CCC ahead of their deadline. Jo was contacted by CCC some time ago about creating a generic Reserve Management Plan. Charlotte has identified clauses in LBB's (2006) RMP that need amendment.
- Outdoor showers: over the summer, someone has screwed large hooks into the boards below the guttering on the exterior of the Domain Hall, to provide support for camp shower water bladders. These are a potential danger and Bruce will remove. Charlotte to add a clause to Hall charges schedule reminding hirers not to make any 'modifications' to the structure of the Hall.
- **Dumping of spoil at the Domain:** marram grass has started to spread in the wilderness areas of the Domain. It was thought this might have spread as the result of soil/garden waste dumped by bach owners in an attempt to fill and landscape hollow areas. RMC to agree any future dumping of spoil. Charlotte will consult Jason Roberts about management of marram grass.

**Next meeting:** It was provisionally agreed to hold the next RMC meeting in three months' time (mid-May).

The meeting closed at 5.25pm



## Okains Bay Reserve Management Committee meeting held on Tuesday 9th February 2021

Meeting started at 5.33 pm.

<u>Present:</u> Wayne Kay (Chairperson), Judy Thacker, Lester Fletcher, Graeme Page, Donna Bruce, Richie O'Malley, Michelle Wallis-Hartley, Colin Jacka, Tori Peden (Banks Peninsula Community Board Chairperson), Jamie Stewart (arrived at 6 pm).

**Apologies:** Andrew Turner, Matiu Payne, Richard Boleyn and Julia Fettes. Jamie Stewart emailed apology for lateness.

"The apologies were accepted."

Moved Richie/Judy Carried.

Wayne, on behalf of the Okains Bay Reserve Management Committee, wanted to congratulate Matiu Payne on his recent PhD.

#### Minutes of the previous meeting:

"The minutes of the previous meeting held on Tuesday 8<sup>th</sup> December 2020 were passed as a true and correct record."

Moved Lester/Judy Carried.

#### **Matters arising:**

- # Graeme asked that meeting start times be recorded in the minutes. To be actioned from tonight's meeting.
- # Grey water system. Peter Thelning had no chance of starting work on the grey water system before summer season but will look at later in the year.
- # The camp ground was closed for one night and David Hunter shot over 120 rabbits. He will return again for another shoot when things are quieter.
- # Stoats are also nesting in the campground so traps will be set and monitored.
- # Pothole over the cattlestop has been fixed.
- # Weeding and spraying has been completed and is ongoing,
- # Community Board representatives attending tonight's meeting.



# Upgrade of signage: thoughts are it hasn't made any difference but the amount of signage is confusing. A stand-alone barrier may be needed. Culturally significant areas need to be fenced off to keep vehicles out.

<u>Health & Safety:</u> Michelle said there were no immediate concerns but one staff member rolled their ankle over the season.

#### **Correspondence:**

#### Inward:

# Jan 26 email re: Agenda for Banks Peninsula Community Board meeting on February 1<sup>st</sup> 2021. Forwarded to all Okains Bay RMC members.

# Jan 27 email from Linda Burkes re: Long Term Plan submission. Forwarded to all members.

# Feb 1 email from Wayne Kay re: agenda for upcoming meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2021. Forwarded to all members.

# Feb 3 email from Raewyn Ogilvie re: apology from Andrew Turner as he is unable to attend meeting on Tuesday February 9<sup>th</sup> 2021.

# Feb 5 email from Ian McKenzie re: use of the community hall on February 20<sup>th</sup> for a safety and planning meeting for the Canterbury Sea Kayak Network.

# Feb 6 email from Donna Bruce re: use of the community hall  $2^{nd}$  March  $- 7^{th}$  March 2021 for wedding preparations.

# Feb 9 email from Jamie Stewart re: apologies for lateness to attend meeting tonight.

# Feb 9 email from Julia Fettes re: apology for not attending tonight's meeting and informing the Board she is no longer working for TRONT. Julia said she has enjoyed working with the RMC over the past three years and wishes them all the best for the future.

# Feb 9 email from Colin Jacka with financial reports for December 2020 and January 2021 for the Okains Bay campground.

#### **Outward:**

# Jan 21 email to Linda Burkes at CCC re: meeting dates, time and location schedule for Okains Bay RMC in 2021.

"The inward/outward correspondence was accepted."

Moved Donna/Richie Carried.



#### **Finance report:**

These were emailed to Board members on Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> February by Colin Jacka. Colin supplied printed copies for all members.

# Colin said targets had been met to date, as they were lowered due to covid.

# Rubbish disposal charges seem very high but include sewerage disposal from toilet blocks.

# Gas bottle refilling costs are included in fuel which covers showers and kitchen for cooking. December and January are busiest times, so higher costs.

# Council clothing is for new uniforms for two new staff members

"The financial reports for December 2020 and January 2021 were accepted."

Moved Graeme/Lester Carried.

#### **General business:**

# Parking at estuary end – access to estuary area for visitors needs a defined area with shingle. Safety concerns around cars parking and blocking the turnaround area and roadway. Board members to look at the area together. Next meeting will be held in the pavilion so members can look at and assess.

# Capital expenditure on pavilion. Work is due to be completed by March. Floor is down, internal walls and joinery finished. There is a toilet for staff use. Colin explained floor layout in pavilion. The shower block was moved to the middle ablution block but could not be used due to leaking. Work was stopped on the shower block until the pavilion is finished.

# Discussions around hub development including hall concept development are ongoing and still at the strategic stage.

# There are a number of caravans at the beach with no current warrant of fitness or registration. This would be addressed in new contracts.

# Daily numbers of campers – Michelle presented a record of daily numbers. Due to slight increase in camping charges, income was up but camper numbers were down. A print off of these numbers will be presented at future meetings.

# Water supply – no problems were reported with water supply. New tanks helped keep supply going. Tori will request an update from Mike Burke re: Okains Bay water supply.



# LTP submission – Board needs to include submission and send to Community Board for inclusion and support. Wayne to email RMC members.

# Long term camping – Michelle handed out info sheets on long term and short term stays for Board perusal. Bond was suggested for long term stays that would be refunded when caravans/tents were removed by due date.

# Concerns re: deadwood on the beach and its removal. Colin to action.

# Lester asked about hedge cutting at the cemetery. Lester will get quote.

# Michelle asked about fencing between Tom Boleyns' property and camp ground boundary line as sheep are escaping.

Meeting closed at 7.23 pm.

Next meeting on Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021 at 5 pm in the pavilion at the beach. This will allow time for a look at the estuary end of the camp ground to assess car parking problem for visitors. Meeting will start at 5.30 pm.

Chairperson	Date



# Pigeon Bay Reserve Management Committee meeting Friday 4<sup>TH</sup> December 2020 at the Pigeon Bay Hall at 4pm

Vision 'Pigeon Bay Camping Ground is a quintessential low-cost family orientated kiwi friendly Reserve and playground for all our local community Banks Peninsula and visitors to enjoy.' Feb 2020

Goal 2019 -20. To maintain the camping ground according to the vision and to maintain safe clean facilities onsite.

**PRESENT:** Benda Graham, Sandra Innes, Charles Stewart Robinson, Colin Jacka [ CCC Manager Activities and Events [Outdoors] and Pam Richardson.

**APOLOGIES:** Vince Luisetti, Helen van Workum, Paul Devlin [ CCC Head Ranger, Banks Peninsula /Port Hills ], Murray Walls, Heather Walls and Jamie Stewart [ Banks Peninsula Community Board ].

MINUTES: The minutes of the 9<sup>th</sup> October meeting were approved

Charles Stewart Robinson/ Sandra Innes Carried

#### **MATTERS ARISING:**

- Estuary area. Paul has a proposed planting plan that he is seeking input from other council staff. Plants are to be ordered and planted next winter. To be Eco sourced locally Signage identifying shore birds to be sought - noted campers are intruding into their zone.
- The CCC website additional information has been added. More recent photographs to be included e.g. the tennis court, the basketball hoop and lively camping scenes. The website is a Google business site - a free listing using basic criteria. <a href="https://pigeonbaycampingground.business.site/">https://pigeonbaycampingground.business.site/</a>
- The payment box has been upgraded describing payment details and fixed appropriately to the steel box.
- 4. The allocation of regular sites has been completed and the number of stay nights for November received. 52 nights by 12 regular campers. The caravan - with no wheel's following a letter has complied.
- 5. Site plan allocating casual sites continues to be developed. Brenda and Murray to complete the plan and to ensure the caretaker is involved and happy with the outcome. The site plan to be included on the website.
  - The sites along the shoreline are not suitable for tent sites. Casual campsites could be shown as suitable for camping and other sites vans only. Sites could be colour coded on the site plan. The sites to be remarked once the site plan is agreed to. Note that this is a trial and to be reviewed following the summer season.
  - The sites with a caravan removed for the summer and the site where the caravan not yet arrived can be used as casual sites. The site owners be asked to provide their return dates.

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There were considerable discussions re the process around managing a full camp - a sign to indicate camp closed and committee members to assist caretaker where appropriate. Offsite signage was discussed with no easy solution available.

The camp charges to be reviewed at the next meeting. Suggestion that a per person charge might be a consideration. Any changes to be included in the Long-Term Plan.

- 6. The septic tank lid needs to be repaired before the holiday season. It is seen as a Health and Safety issue.
- Asbestos along the foreshore between the camp and the Pigeon Bay Hall will be removed before Christmas.
- 8. The basketball hoop has been installed and following discussion re the need for a concrete pad in front of the hoop it was agreed to review at the next meeting.

  The accounts for the hoop and the fencing of the court were approved at the last meeting and has since been paid noting that there was an increase in the quote due to changes in fencing materials received earlier in the year.
- 9. Pigeon Bay Community meeting. A report will be available.
- 10. The draft Campers newsletter to be circulated for any further comments with the final newsletter to be circulated to committee members, campers, caretaker, and Gary MacFarlane prior to the holiday season.
- 11. The gazebo style facility was considered, and it was agreed that the proposal would not be pursued at this stage.
- 12. The wooden edging to be checked as it may pose a health and safety issue. The soak pit cover has been repaired.
- 13. The maypole has been repaired including replacement of seats and is back on site.

#### **RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT:** No matters to report.

QT code onsite for tracking. Register of who is in the camp via casual site payment envelope or caretaker records and regular campers stay nights. All campers to be vigilant in this regard.

Note important numbers provided on the notice board including info re tsunami 'long and strong get gone' advising campers to immediately move to higher ground.

#### **CORRESPONDENCE:**

#### **Outwards**

2



Democracy Services Community Board Minutes 9th October and the next meeting date

Agenda and NOM

Letter to caravan owner no wheels

Community Facilities CCC submission

**Emails Committee members** 

#### **Inwards**

CCC Community Facilities submission received.

Di Carter / Andrew Crossland estuary plantings and shorebirds.

Proposed Pigeon Bay Camp site plan, site size and marking out notes - Murray Walls.

Basketball hoop consideration of concrete pad -Vince Luisetti.

Moved that the outwards / inwards correspondence be received / approved

Charles Stewart Robinson / Brenda Graham. Carried

FINANCIAL REPORT: The Financial Report as circulated was approved

Pam Richardson/ Sandra Innes. Carried

#### **CARETAKERS REPORT:**

The caretakers report as circulated prior to the meeting was received.

Pam Richardson / Charles Stewart Robinson. Carried

Noted some comments - very little to report on as there has been next to no activity at the campground other than labour and show weekends. Which is expected given the current situation with tourists!

Show weekend went fairly smoothly with the new site rules and people generally understood the situation. If ever there was a good year to introduce them this is it.

Any problems with the system will be worked out as time goes on. Christmas will provide a good idea of how it will work although the numbers will be much lower than normal with no overseas people around.

Normal maintenance work ongoing

#### **GENERAL BUSINESS:**

- **1.** Discussion re site for a petanque court. It was agreed that this proposal not proceed as space during the peak season limited and management of the facility .
- 2. New Tsunami Evacuation Zones. A new report has been identifying areas affected on Banks Peninsula

3



- 3. Closure of the BNZ Branches. The Akaroa Branch will be closing early 2021. The situation to be discussed with the caretaker to find an appropriate solution. It was suggested by Colin that we could possibly use the Council Armoured Guard service that picks up at Duvauchelle Holiday Park
- **4.** Banks Peninsula Community Board meeting Monday 7<sup>th</sup> December. Pam Richardson to provide an update to the Community Board.
- 5. New legislation Privacy Rules have been introduced.

Meeting closed at 5.30pm.

An onsite meeting followed to review the suggested casual campsites. It was decided that a low barrier just below the children's play area, similar to what is in place, to be erected by Guy Johnston before Christmas.

It was was decided to look into the cost to put in two or three bench seats, Colin to provide further info

**NEXT MEETING** 

To be confirmed

4



## 8. Correspondence - Akaroa and Bays Lions Club - Shelters for Public Picnic Tables

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 21/275604

**Report of / Te Pou** Liz Carter – Community Board Adviser

Matua: liz.carter@ccc.govt.nz

**General Manager** / Mary Richardson – GM, Citizens and Community

**Pouwhakarae:** mary.richardson@ccc.govt.nz

## 1. Purpose of Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

Correspondence has been received from:

Name	Subject	
Akaroa and Bays Lions Club	Shelters over Public Picnic Tables in Akaroa	
- Ken Shearer		

## 2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- 1. Receive the information in the correspondence report dated 15 March 2021
- 2. Refer the correspondence to staff for comment and information back to the correspondent.

## Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
Α <u>Ū</u>	Akaroa and Bays Lions Club - Correspondence re Shelters over picnic tables - 15 March 2021 Banks Peninsula Community Board meeting	40
B <u>↓</u>	Photo attachments for Letter to Banks Peninsula Community Board 15 March 2021 - Akaroa and Bays Lions Club	41





## LIONS CLUB of AKAROA & BAYS PO Box 13 Akaroa Canterbury, New Zealand 7th March 2021

The chairperson

Banks Peninsula Community board.

Dear Sir/ Madam.

Subject: "Table shelters"

The Akaroa and Bays Lions Club would like to explore the possibility of getting approval to erect shelters over some of the existing tables around Akaroa, including the barbeque, the lions installed this some years back on the reserve.

The purpose of this project if granted, is to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Akaroa and Bays Lions Club being held in Feb next year.

The idea has come from the Kaikoura Lions Club where they have erected a large number in and around their town over Council erected tables.

We see this project as a way to enhance the street furniture of Akaroa and protection from the sun for our many visitors in making their stay a pleasant one.

I see this as a possible ongoing project, if our costs are related only to the construction and erection.

Please refer to the photos of the Kaikoura shelters for more detail.

Regards

Ken Shearer (Project Coordinator)

Contact:

Cell 021-519-471

ken@glenwoodakaroa.co.nz

Christchurch City Council















#### Face to Face Services - Akaroa - Measures of Success 9.

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 21/212420

Report of / Te Pou Alicia Wright, Manager of Operational Process & Insights Sarah Numan, Head of Citizen & Customer Services Matua:

General Manager /

Mary Richardson, GM of Citizen & Community Group Pouwhakarae:

## 1. Purpose of Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

The Board will be briefed on the following:

Subject	Presenter(s)	Unit/Organisation
Customer Service Interactions –	Sarah Numan	Citizen & Customer Services
Akaroa – Measures of Success	Alicia Wright	

### 2. Background

The Council are currently trialling offering our customer service interactions at Akaroa library, moving from the Old Post Office building. This will allow us to provide a community hub where people can access both the library and customer service functions, such as paying rates and annual dog registration.

This briefing is to review the proposed measures of success for the trial. Our proposed measures of success are as follow:

- The number of transactions taken at Akaroa Library, compared with the baseline established while services were offered at the Old Post Office building;
- The number of interactions taken at Akaroa Library (this reflects all interactions, including those that ended in a transaction), compared with the baseline established while services were offered at the Old Post Office building;
- Public feedback and sentiment regarding the change, captured through any channel, including compliments, complaints and suggestions marking overall sentiment; and
- The number of requests for private conversations at Akaroa Library.

These measures of success will be discussed by open briefing with the Banks Peninsula Community Board. Monthly briefings tracking progress of these measures will be shared with the Banks Peninsula Community Board.

## 3. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

- 1. Notes the information supplied during the Briefings.
- Approves the proposed measures of success. 2.

## Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this report.





## 10. Issues and options for a memorial gate and future burials at Akaroa Catholic Cemetery

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 21/171653

**Report of / Te Pou** David Kuru, Team Leader Parks and Recreation Planning

Matua: david.kuru@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager / Mary Richardson, General Manager Citizens & Community

**Pouwhakarae:** mary.richardson@ccc.govt.nz

## 1. Brief Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Board about the issues and opportunities associated with a request by the Comte de Paris Descendants Group (Comte de Paris) to install a lychgate/memorial gate and for the Council to undertake work to provide future burials at Akaroa Catholic Cemetery.
- 1.2 The report has been written in response to a request to provide the Banks Peninsula Community Board with the above information prior to the Comte de Paris Group's 180 year anniversary celebration. The Board had also previously requested advice on options for a lych/memorial gate at their meeting of 2 November 2020. This report is to satisfy both requests.
- 1.3 A draft Akaroa Cemeteries Conservation Plan is nearing finalisation. Once complete this will be released to key stakeholders for feedback prior to a full public consultation process. This plan will advise and guide any future activity within Akaroa's cemeteries.

## 2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Receive the information relating to the Comte de Paris requests for consideration of a lychgate and the desire to increase burial capacity at the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery.

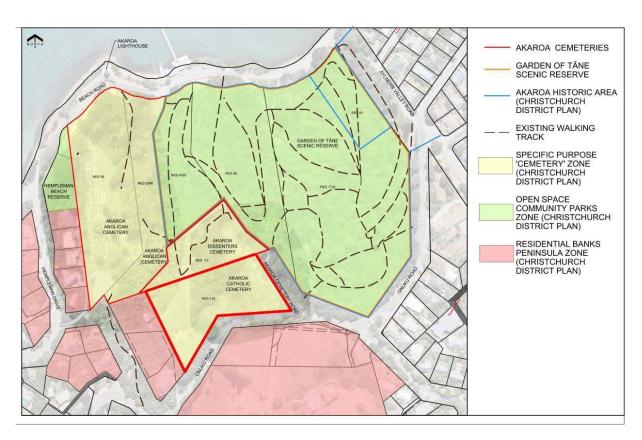
### 3. Background

- 3.1 The Comte de Paris have requested the following works within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery:
  - 3.1.1 A lychgate within the cemetery at the corner of Akaroa Cemetery Road and Ōnuku Road.
  - 3.1.2 The development of the western area of the cemetery for future burials.
  - 3.1.3 The members of the Comte de Paris are all descendants of the French and German families who landed at Akaroa from the ship Comte de Paris in August 1840.
  - 3.1.4 The first burials in the Akaroa cemeteries followed the initial colonisation of the area by the ancestors of the current members of the Comte de Paris Group.
  - 3.1.5 The current members of the Comte de Paris have expressed their desire to be buried within the existing Akaroa cemeteries.
- 3.2 Council are currently preparing background documentation, including a conservation plan, to support a Development Plan for all three Akaroa cemeteries. The Conservation Plan is currently in a working draft status. Next steps are to seek the input of Ōnuku Rūnanga before releasing the plan to key stakeholders for feedback.



## 4. Existing Akaroa Catholic Cemetery site

4.1 The Akaroa Catholic Cemetery, Reserve 116, is located at 1 Akaroa Cemetery Road, Akaroa and is zoned Specific Purpose Cemetery Zone in the Christchurch District Plan. The cemetery is located adjacent to Ōnuku Road and Akaroa Cemetery Road on a steep slope immediately adjacent to the Akaroa Dissenters Cemetery, separated only by a line of mature common lime trees dating back to 1879. The flattest area of the cemetery has been utilised for cemetery purposes with steeper areas remaining heavily vegetated. Graves are orientated lengthwise in an east west fashion and are stepped down the hillside with narrow mown paths between. There are a variety of graves and headstones, with more recent modern memorial style headstones around the perimeter.



- 4.2 In 1980 the control and management of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery was transferred to the Akaroa County Council by Gazette notice. Council now own the cemetery.
- 4.3 Due to dense vegetation and the steepness of the site, a large area of the cemetery has remained unused. Over time indigenous vegetation from the Garden of Tāne Scenic Reserve has extended into both the Akaroa Dissenters Cemetery and the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery.
- 4.4 Currently within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery, Council undertakes an average of 2 3 full burials per year. In the last five years, a total of 12 full burial interments have been undertaken.

#### 5. Planning and Legislative Framework

- 5.1 Future works within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery need to be undertaken with due consideration of relevant Council strategies, policies and design standards including:
  - 5.1.1 Christchurch City Council Cemeteries Master Plan 2013



- 5.1.2 Christchurch City Council Cemeteries Bylaw 2013, Christchurch City Council Handbook 2018
- 5.1.3 Burial and Cremation Act 1964
- 5.1.4 Resource Management Act 1991
- 5.1.5 The Local Government Act 2002
- 5.1.6 Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011
- 5.1.7 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taunga Act 2014
- 5.1.8 Christchurch District Plan. The Akaroa Catholic Cemetery is zoned Specific Purpose (Cemetery) in the Christchurch District Plan. The following advice notes are applicable:
- 5.1.9 Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013
- 5.1.10 Reserves Act 1977
- 5.1.11 Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
- 5.1.12 Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan. The Akaroa Catholic Cemetery has been identified as an area of high soil erosion risk under the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan. This will have an impact on both vegetation clearance and earthworks (Rules 170 171). It is likely that any significant earthworks or vegetation clearance may trigger a requirement for a consent as a restricted discretionary activity.

## 6. Heritage framework

- 6.1 A draft Akaroa Cemeteries Conservation Plan is nearing finalisation.
- 6.2 Conservation Plans are non-statutory documents which inform and are given effect to through Reserve Management Plans.
- 6.3 For certain works required under the District Plan, resource consent applications are assessed for alignment with Conservation Plans.
- 6.4 Initial significance assessments have determined that the three Akaroa Cemeteries built heritage have high historic, social, cultural, spiritual and landscape values. These are formed in large part due to the cemeteries preserved fabric elements.
- 6.5 Assessment of the Akaroa Cemeteries planted heritage is of high historic, social, cultural and spiritual significance. It contributes to the Cemeteries historic character, aesthetic values, and historic authenticity and makes an important contribution to the overall significance of the place.
- 6.6 Once complete, the draft Akaroa Cemeteries Conservation Plan will be released to key stakeholders for feedback prior to a full public consultation process. This plan will advise and guide any future activity within Akaroa's cemeteries.

#### 7. Contamination

- 7.1 Cemeteries are included on the Ministry for the Environments Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) of potentially contaminating land uses.
- 7.2 Soil can be moved and reused on site without limitations, but some soil at the site can't be taken off site as clean fill due to the presence of metals contamination above regional background soil concentrations. A detailed site Investigation of the three Akaroa cemeteries undertaken in February 2020 recommended that any waste soil being considered for off site



disposal during a small or large scale project at the cemetery be tested for heavy metals concentrations to establish the appropriate off–site disposal option.

## 8. Existing Onuku Road entrance, Akaroa Catholic Cemetery

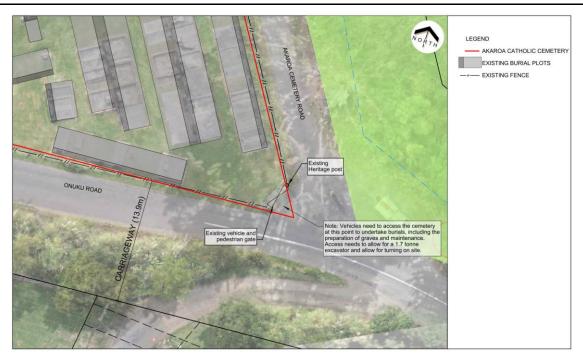
- 8.1 Council have received plans dated 26.02.2019 from the Comte de Paris Descendants Group for a proposed lychgate/memorial gate to be located within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery at the corner of Akaroa Cemetery Road and Ōnuku Road.
- 8.2 Ōnuku Road at the intersection with Cemetery Road is a particularly narrow section of the road for historical reasons. An alteration of the legal road boundary was undertaken in 1879 following the discovery that the cemetery boundary had previously been incorrectly surveyed. The Chief Surveyor at the time indicated that interments had taken place on the public road fenced into the cemetery.
- 8.3 There is an existing vehicle and pedestrian gate at the corner of Ōnuku Road and Akaroa Cemetery Road. Access is available through this gate for both pedestrians and vehicles which doesn't require moving onto Ōnuku Road. All operational and burial requirements can be undertaken safely.



Ōnuku Road and Akaroa Cemetery Road Intersection

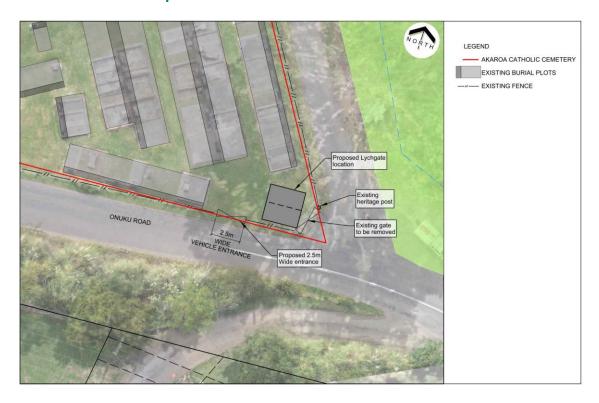
- 8.4 Although there is a pedestrian gate at this location, there is no pedestrian footpath to the pedestrian gate. There is no room to install a footpath in the future as the carriageway is so narrow. At this location, to access the gate, pedestrians must walk on a narrow grass berm along either Ōnuku Road or Akaroa Cemetery Road or in the live traffic lanes.
- 8.5 There is no formal vehicle parking area at this location. Vehicles currently park on the intersection, however there is only room for one car to be parked completely off the live traffic lane.
- 8.6 The following illustrates the current layout and the proposed location of the Comte de Paris Lychgate.





Ōnuku Road and Akaroa Cemetery Road – Existing situation

## 9. Lychgate / memorial gate option provided by the Comte de Paris Descendants Group



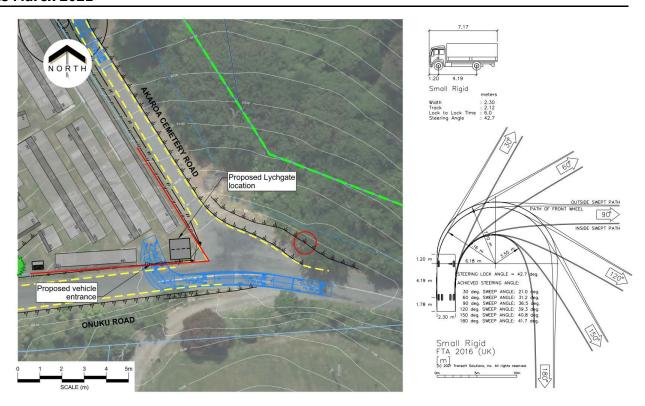
Option provided for the lychgate by the Comte de Paris Descendants Group  $\,$ 

- 9.1 A lychgate in this location would require:
  - 9.1.1 Removal of the heritage post to provide full access to the lychgate, (e.g., to carry caskets).



- 9.1.2 A new vehicle access on Ōnuku Road to ensure operational access to the top level of the cemetery is retained and burials, monumental work and maintenance can continue.
- 9.1.3 Further work and investigations to determine if there are any unmarked burials in this area.
- 9.2 Vehicle and access considerations for the proposal
  - 9.2.1 The construction of the lychgate is expected to encourage pedestrian access at this location. However, there is no existing footpath or off-road access for pedestrians to access the proposed lychgate. It will not be possible to provide a safe pedestrian footpath/access that are clear of live traffic lanes to the proposed lychgate location in the future. Visitors to the cemetery arriving in vehicles would need to park in the Garden of Tāne carpark and walk up Akaroa Cemetery Road to the proposed gate.
  - 9.2.2 Staff have undertaken vehicle tracking to show how a new entrance on Ōnuku Road would be difficult and potentially dangerous.
  - 9.2.3 For a small utility truck or excavator to access the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery at this location would require driving along and potentially into the drainage swale on the south side of Ōnuku Road, then turning sharply into the cemetery on a bend.
  - 9.2.4 There would only be approximately 3 4 metres for a vehicle to park in the cemetery off the road. It is important to note that a small utility truck or excavator would be significantly longer in length than 3 4 metres. This would mean that a vehicle could not move safely into the cemetery and park. If a vehicle could not park within the site with the gates closed, traffic management would be needed every time City Care Limited, Council maintenance staff or monumental masons needed to access the site. Similarly for hearse access.
  - 9.2.5 At present, and for many years, cars have parked informally in locations around the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery off the road, or in some cases partly off the road. If Council were to provide new entrances to the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery, which would encourage more people to stop and visit, Council would need to ensure the safety of vehicles and in particular pedestrians. Council would need to ensure that informal parking no longer occurred on Ōnuku Road and Akaroa Cemetery Road, and therefore no stopping lines would be required.
  - 9.2.6 Road layout changes, such as no stopping restrictions, may be able to be imposed to deter people from parking their cars on Ōnuku Road and walking to the lychgate on the live traffic lane.





Vehicle tracking for a small utility truck or excavator into the proposed vehicle entrance on Ōnuku Road

- 9.3 Heritage considerations for the proposal
  - 9.3.1 The effects of new infrastructure (including car parking, seating etc) should be assessed against the heritage values, existing site use and access within the cemeteries should not be compromised.
  - 9.3.2 A lychgate is a building type normally associated with a church and church graveyard rather than a public cemetery.
- 9.4 Planning advice indicates that a resource consent would be required as a restricted discretionary activity, as the structure would be located within the 5 metre road boundary setback, with the following assessment matters:
  - 9.4.1 Whether any reduction in setback would enable greater protection or retention of natural or historic heritage values within the site as a whole.
  - 9.4.2 Any proposed landscaping of buildings or structures which may reduce the visual impact of a reduction in setback.
  - 9.4.3 Any adverse visual or heritage impacts within the specific purpose zone itself and its value to the public, or on its natural character.
- 9.5 Where the site is within the Akaroa Heritage Area, the matters set out in Rule 9.3.6.3.
  - 9.5.1 As indicated in the Heritage considerations section above, there are likely to be adverse visual and heritage impacts associated with the proposal.
- 9.6 Building requirements
  - 9.6.1 The lychgate would constitute a building and either require a building consent or an exemption from consent.



#### 10. Alternatives for consideration

- 10.1 Staff have engaged with Comte de Paris to discuss alternative locations for the placement of a lychgate. At this stage, their preference is still the location described above.
- 10.2 Council staff have also discussed alternative design options for improving public access and amenity at the cemetery. However, the Comte de Paris group's preference is to pursue the lychgate proposal.

## 11. Potential Future Burials within Akaroa Catholic Cemetery

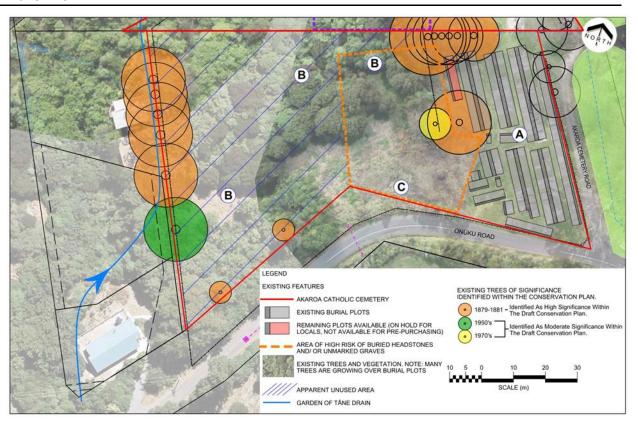
#### 11.1 Background

- 11.1.1 Council have received a request from the Comte de Paris to prepare the apparent 'unused' / western area of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery for burials, to provide burial space for the local community into the future. There are a number of factors that need to be considered including site limitations, access and vehicle constraints, heritage considerations and planning requirements and constraints.
- 11.1.2 There are currently 13 full burial plots available within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery, which are held by Council for use by the local community only, they are unable to be pre purchased. Council currently undertakes 2-3 full burial interments per year at this cemetery, in the last five years there have been 12 full burial interments. For the last five years, Council have undertaken on average 492 full burial interments per year across all Council cemeteries, predominantly in the working city cemeteries.
- 11.1.3 Under the Burial and Cremation Act 1964, Council have a requirement to provide for the burial needs of the Christchurch District, however there is no requirement for burial facilities in each settlement. As cemeteries reach capacity, they may no longer provide for local burials.
- 11.1.4 The Cemeteries Master Plan anticipates that future burial requirements of Akaroa will be accommodated at Duvauchelle Cemetery. Duvauchelle Cemetery has significant space available to expand in the future. The cemetery is on a very gentle slope, with safe vehicle access for operational and maintenance vehicles.

#### 11.2 Trees / vegetation

- 11.2.1 The trees / vegetation in Akaroa Catholic Cemetery comprise a mix of indigenous and exotic species.
- 11.2.2 Fourteen individual trees within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery are identified as having high heritage significance. There are also Kanuka stands within both the Akaroa Anglican Cemetery and the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery which form part of the continuous indigenous vegetation from the Garden of Tāne Scenic Reserve.





#### 11.3 'Unused' cemetery area

- 11.3.1 Council has Archaeological reports prepared for the Akaroa Cemeteries which have indicated that there is a high risk of unmarked burials within all the Akaroa Cemeteries. The figure above shows an area of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery which is considered high risk of buried headstones and/or unmarked graves (Area C). In relation to this area in particular, the reports identify that:
- 11.3.2 It is not recommended that this part of the cemetery be used for future burials because of the potential for encountering unmarked graves and human remains during earthworks, and the difficulties around effecting an accidental discovery protocol should human remains be encountered.
- 11.3.3 It is possible that unmarked graves and/or buried headstones relating to 19th century burials could be encountered during earthworks in the older parts of the cemeteries, particularly around the west boundary of the Catholic Cemetery. Unrecorded graves could also be encountered within pathway and non-designated burial areas, including under trees. It is also possible that Māori archaeological material could exist within the land occupied by the cemeteries, despite the lack of recorded sites.
- 11.3.4 The presence of masonry observed within the area of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery previously thought to have been unused gives weight to the argument that there are likely to be unmarked burials in this part of the cemetery.
- 11.3.5 The clearance of this area has highlighted the fact that the use of ground penetrating radar in this area to identify unmarked graves would not be possible due to the ground conditions (due to the extensive cover of tree roots and rough ground).
- 11.3.6 The area could be landscaped and revegetated in a similar vein to the neighbouring Garden of Tāne. The landscaping could be designed so as to have minimal impact on sub–surface archaeological features. An alternative option would be to replant the



area in grass, although consideration for the ongoing maintenance of this would have to be taken into account.

#### 11.4 Site limitations

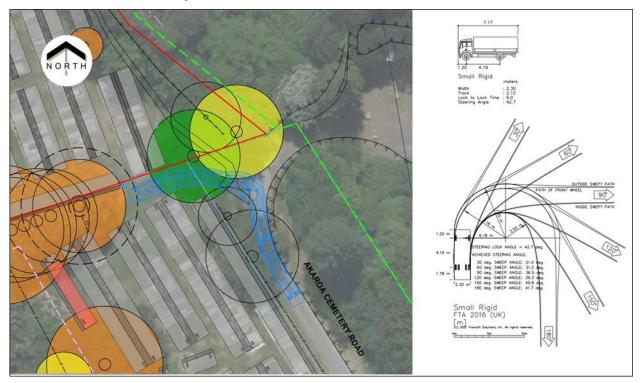
#### 11.4.1 Steepness of site

11.4.2 The western side of the cemetery land is steeper and less even than the operational area of the cemetery. A steeper site makes access and burials more difficult including a need to excavate to a greater depth for burials. In the evenly sloped operational area, graves have been able to be stepped with the land. Laying out and constructing beams / burial areas is more difficult on steeper, uneven ground such as the western area of the cemetery.

#### 11.5 Access and Vehicle Constraints

- 11.5.1 The western area of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery has a grade of 35% or 1:3, which will limit any future access to the site for both pedestrians and vehicles.
- 11.5.2 For a cemetery to be used for full burials there needs to be access to the site for any vehicle including cars, hearses, large construction vehicles and excavators.
- 11.5.3 Pedestrian access for all abilities is required to full burial areas. Any potential external pedestrian access to the site, suitable for cemetery users, would require road widening due to the narrow width of Ōnuku Road and presence of plots at the eastern end of the cemetery adjacent to the road.
- 11.5.4 Due to the steepness of the site, any new footpath built in the cemetery would not be able to meet the requirements of the NZTA Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide. Steps for internal access would be required to be built to fit the terrain and would be steep. Any proposed footpath in the cemetery would not be able to be used by mobility-impaired users.

#### 11.6 Access from Akaroa Cemetery Road



Boundary between Akaroa Catholic Cemetery and Akaroa Dissenters Cemetery



- 11.6.1 Along the boundary of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery and Akaroa Dissenters Cemetery are five common lime trees which are identified as significant.
- 11.6.2 There is not enough space between the burial plots and the common lime trees to form a road. There is less than 2.5 metres from the end burial plot to the trunk of the tree. The canopy of the common lime trees extends beyond the plots.

#### 11.7 Access from Ōnuku Road

11.7.1 As vehicle access off Ōnuku Road into the 'unused' western area is not possible because of the steep grade. A retained car park could be built. However, that car park would require an 8-9 metre retaining wall and in excess of 1600 cubic metres of fill. The carpark would need a road safety barrier and a safety fence around the edge at least 1.4 metres in height. This would result in the inability to provide good pedestrian access and would be an excessive cost.

#### 11.8 Heritage considerations

- 11.8.1 Any potential expansion to the existing cemeteries should consider the heritage values of the site.
- 11.8.2 New works should not diminish heritage values
- 11.8.3 Subsurface archaeological features should not be disturbed, except for the standard process of interment, or where appropriate for the purpose of recovering structural information or exposing original features.

#### 11.9 Planning requirements

- 11.9.1To use and prepare the apparent 'unused' area of the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery for burials it is likely to that significant works would be required. It is likely that these would trigger a range of rules within both the district and regional plans, as well as a requirement for an Archaeological Authority. These rules are likely to relate to:
- 11.9.2 Earthworks, slope stability, stormwater
- 11.9.3 Vehicle access, parking and transport networks
- 11.9.4 Natural character, indigenous biodiversity, sites of importance to Tangata whenua
- 11.9.5 Neighbouring properties and structures
- 11.9.6 Trees and native vegetation. In cases where a specific activity might not require a resource consent, conditions often apply, for example, tree pruning shall be undertaken or under the supervision of, a works arborist employed or contracted by the Council or a network utility operator.

#### 12. Alternative considerations

- 12.1 Other options for increased capacity to enable future internments worthy of consideration are
  - 12.1.1 Investigate options for a commemorative ash wall at an appropriate location within the Akaroa Catholic Cemetery
  - 12.1.2 Investigate the opportunity to provide green ash interments under existing trees adjacent or near the footpath network. A tree or small plaque could be installed to mark the plot. These plots would not be accessible for all abilities, however they would provide an opportunity for a more environmentally friendly interment.



12.1.3 Site improvements including seating, commemoration or interpretation and signage to be included at appropriate locations.

## Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments for this report.

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link	
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## Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūturutanga ā-Ture

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).

- (a) This report contains:
  - (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
  - (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.
- (b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

## Signatories / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	David Kuru - Team Leader Parks Recreation & Planning		
Approved By	pproved By Al Hardy - Manager Community Parks		
	Andrew Rutledge - Head of Parks		
	Mary Richardson - General Manager Citizens & Community		



# 11. Removal of Pine Shelterbelts and other Pine Trees in the Southern Bays area of Banks Peninsula

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/1527726

**Report of / Te Pou** Jonathan Hansen, Arborist - Parks Sector South,

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General Manager / Mary Richardson, General Manager Citizens and Community,

**Pouwhakarae:** mary.richardson@ccc.govt.nz

## 1. Purpose of the Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the approval to remove various pine shelterbelts and other pine trees from the Southern Bays area of Banks Peninsula including Te Oka Reserve, Bossu Road, Gap Road, Robin Hood Bay Road and upper Reynolds Valley Road. This report has been written in response to a Board briefing by the Council's Regional Park Team on 2 November 2020 regarding the Banks Peninsula Wilding Pine Advisory Group being granted Government funding to remove pine trees as part of the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme.
- 1.2 The Community Board has the delegated authority (Part D Sub-Part 1 of the Delegations register, page 152, Reserves Act Section 42) to:
  - Determine to plant, maintain and remove trees on reserves within the policy set by the Council and in accordance with this section.
- 1.3 The Community Board has the delegated authority (Part D Sub Part 1 of the Delegation Register, page 157, Roads and Traffic Management Controls Section 334) to:
  - Construct, remove or alter grass plots or flower beds or trees
- 1.4 The decision in this report is of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined by consideration of the criteria set out in the Council's Significant and Engagement Matrix

### 2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

1. Approve the proposal from the Banks Peninsula Wilding Pine Advisory Group to remove various pine shelterbelts and other pine trees from the Southern Bays area of Banks Peninsula including Te Oka Reserve, Bossu Road, Gap Road, Robin Hood Bay Road and upper Reynolds Valley Road.

## 3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

3.1 Wilding conifers are spreading around the country at around five percent annually and infesting tens of thousands of hectares every year. In the wrong place wilding conifers can cause the loss of native ecosystems and species extinctions, reduce water yields and increase the risk of wild fires



- 3.2 The removal of the pine shelterbelts will help support the protection of the existing indigenous flora and fauna as well as helping to allow for further natural native regeneration to occur
- 3.3 The removal of the pine shelterbelts will help prevent further seeding from mature trees within reserves, road margins and into adjacent reserves/farmland

## 4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 An alternative option is to retain the various pine shelterbelts and other pine trees from the Southern Bays area of Banks Peninsula including Bossu Road, Gap Road, Robin Hood Bay Road and upper Reynolds Valley Road.
  - 4.1.1 Advantages include:
    - Retaining the amenity value that the mature trees may provide
    - Retaining the shelter belt functions the mature trees may provide
  - 4.1.2 Disadvantages include:
    - The Government funding to remove the trees may be re-allocated to other areas.
    - The existing trees will continue to disperse seeds along road margins and into adjacent reserves/farmland.

## 5. Detail / Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 In September 2020 the Government announced that wilding pine projects in Canterbury are to benefit from \$17.2 million in funding from the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme. Environment Canterbury (Ecan) will manage these projects. The funding is broken down as follows:
  - \$16,845,102 will fund major control work in the Mackenzie Basin, West Canterbury and North Canterbury.
  - \$360,620 will fund wilding projects on Banks Peninsula.
- 5.2 The funding proposal was put together by the Banks Peninsula Wilding Pine Advisory Group. Please refer to **Attachment A** (Funding for Community-Led Projects Questionnaire). For a project outline including maps and photos put together by the Group please see **Attachment B** (Bossu Road Shelterbelt Removal Project).
- 5.3 Graham Sullivan (Environment Canterbury Biosecurity Regional Leader) states on the Ecan website that: "Canterbury is badly affected by the spread of wilding pines throughout alpine catchments and foothills; currently, they represent our most serious pest threat. We are very grateful to receive this extra funding which will allow us to both expand our control programme and provide assistance to a sector of the community that has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown".
- 5.4 The National Wilding Conifer Management Strategy 2015-2030 (Please refer to **Attachment C**) was developed by the Ministry for Primary Industries and members of a working group which covered a range of perspectives. The strategy:
  - Supports collaborative action between land occupiers, researchers, regulators and communities.
  - Identifies actions under four principles: individual and collective responsibility; cost-effective and timely action; prioritisation; co-ordination.



- Clarifies that wilding conifers are pests, but planted conifers are valuable resources radiata pine and Douglas fir are New Zealand's third-largest export earner after dairy and meat.
- Says that effective management of wilding conifers: protects conservation values including native ecosystems and plant species; protects iconic landscapes for local communities and tourists; supports New Zealand's brand of responsible natural wood products; protects productive farming and forestry land.
- 5.5 Clause 1.9 of the Draft Tree Policy states "For every tree removed a minimum of two new trees will be planted". At this time, it is a helpful guide for tree replanting numbers.
- 5.6 The decision affects the following wards/Community Board areas:
  - 5.6.1 Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board

## 6. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

#### Strategic Alignment /Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 6.1 This report supports the Council's Long Term Plan (2018 2028):
  - 6.1.1 Activity: Parks & Foreshore
    - Level of Service: 6.3.2.2 Implement a Pest Management Programme Decrease in scheduled pest plants at programme locations.

#### Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

6.2 The decision is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies. The decision is consistent with the draft Tree Policy (noting that this has not yet been adopted) as new planting has been planned in surrounding Regional Parks.

#### Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 6.3 The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.
- 6.4 Council Regional Park staff have been in contact with a representative from Ngai Tahu and they were supportive of this proposal and expressed an interest in seeing wilding pines targeted within their land holdings.

#### Climate Change Impact Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

6.5 The draft Tree Policy states "For every tree removed a minimum of two new trees will be planted". The planting of replacement plants in nearby Regional Parks will be native to the area and assist with natural carbon sequestration.

#### Accessibility Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

6.6 The decisions in this report do not have any accessibility impacts.

## 7. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

## Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

- 7.1 Cost to Implement Not applicable. Funding is from the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme.
- 7.2 Maintenance/Ongoing costs Not applicable. Funding is from the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme.



7.3 Funding Source - Not applicable. Funding is from the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme.

## 8. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

## Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

- 8.1 The Community Board has the delegated authority (Part D Sub-Part 1 of the Delegations register, page 152, Reserves Act Section 42) to:
  - Determine to plant, maintain and remove trees on reserves within the policy set by the Council and in accordance with this section.
- 8.2 The Community Board has the delegated authority (Part D Sub Part 1 of the Delegation Register, page 157, Roads and Traffic Management Controls Section 334) to:
  - Construct, remove or alter grass plots or flower beds or trees

## Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture

- 8.2 There is no legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision
- 8.3 This report not been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit

## 9. Risk Management Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

9.1 There is a risk that the government funding through the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme will be re-allocated to other areas if the approval to remove these trees is not obtained.

## Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A <u>↓</u>	Community-led Wildings Control Funding Application - BP Shelterbelt Project	62
B <u>↓</u>	Bossu Road Shelterbelt Removal Project - Project Outline	68
C 📅	New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy	78

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Not Applicable	

## Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūturutanga ā-Ture

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).

- (a) This report contains:
  - (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
  - (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.
- (b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.



## Signatories / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Jonathan Hansen - Arborist		
Approved By	Paul Devlin - Head Ranger Port Hills & Banks Peninsula		
	Kay Holder - Manager Regional Parks		
	Andrew Bullock - Team Leader Road Maintenance Banks Peninsula		
	Mark Pinner - Manager City Streets Maintenance		



#### FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY-LED PROJECTS – QUESTIONNAIRE

The National Wilding Conifer Control Programme has set aside \$3.9M to fund community-led projects for 2020-21. The National Programme would like to fund areas with high biodiversity and cultural values which are outside of active Management Units.

The New Zealand Wilding Conifer Group will lead the assessment of these community-led projects. To be considered for this fund, projects must be outside of areas currently funded by the National Programme, able to start work soon and deliver the project, and able to create or provide people with employment.

The New Zealand Wilding Conifer Group will recommend sites to fund based on how the project fits the criteria.

#### Title for project

Banks Peninsula Southern Bays Roadside Shelterbelt Removal

#### **Outline of project**

The project aims to remove shelterbelts and other macroning conting tracer trees from roadsides along Bossu Road and subsidiary roads in the Southern Bays are a Bays Peninsula.

The purpose of the project is to prevent further seeding from the trees along road margins and into adjacent reserves.

Several shelterbelts have been identified by this proposal and the relevant land owners and managers are agreeable to removal of the tree. In addition, this proposal lists some shelterbelts or trees for which the landowners have not yet been contacted, but permission might reasonably be expected to be obtained.

#### Name of organisation applying for funding

Environment Canterbury (ECan) to administer funding if this application is successful – with guidance and ground knowledge support from the 'Banks Peninsula Wilding Pine Advisory Group' – made up of weed and wildings specialists from DOC, CCC, ECan, Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI), the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust (BPCT) and key volunteers.

Please answer each question, specific to the control work proposed in the community-led project.

#### 1. What degree of community support does this control work have?

e.g. Community groups are aware of/ supportive of/ active in/leading this control work. Name these groups/communities.

There are many individuals as well as community groups who are currently active in controlling wilding conifers on their own land and/or volunteer to help with control on other parts of the Peninsula. Some of the groups include:

Vertigo Weedbusters are an active group of passionate volunteers who have worked tirelessly in their spare time for several years to help control wildings in hard to reach places on the Peninsula, especially in the Bossu Rd, Devils Gap and Peraki catchment areas that this application is extremely relevant to. Many of the wildings that this volunteer group have removed would have been spread from surrounding shelterbelts listed in this application. Without removing the seeding sources in this catchment, there will be a never ending source of wildings popping up in these catchments. This group has also been instrumental in this application and planning of future control work.



Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust (advisory and planning role) and many BPCT and QEII Trust covenanters undertake wildings control on their own properties and covenants on the Peninsula.

Trusts such as Maurice White Native Forest Trust (owner of Hinewai Reserve), Langa Trust (owner of Panama Rock Reserve) and the Rod Donald Trust, all own land for conservation and public use purposes. All of these trusts have had and continue to undertake wilding conifer control on their reserves as well as in some cases also helping neighbouring properties as well.

#### 2. What degree of iwi/hapū support does this control project have?

e.g.  $lwi/hap\bar{u}$  are aware of/ supportive of/ active in/leading this control work.

Ōnuku and Koukourārata are both active rūnanga involved with the 'Wildside Project' – a collaborative project dedicated to the protection and restoration of the Wildside's precious indigenous species and its unique ecosystems – and other conservation that projects on the Peninsula including being kaitiaki of their land, some of which the nave protected under conservation covenants.

Both Ōnuku and Koukourārata have been contacted in regards to this proposed wilding control project. As this funding application timeframe has been exceptionally tight, on the day of this funding application both rūnanga had not yet responded.

## 3. How much spread will this control work prevent? If possible, please attach a map too. e.g. this control work will prevent a large area of vulnerable land (downwind and susceptible to invasion) from becoming infested.

Wilding conifers are spreading in many areas of Banks are insula, and all of these areas are seeing an increase in both the density of wildings at the gradual state of infested areas.

The objective of this project is to remove may be uning (wilding species) trees that are the main source of wildings appear in an automorphism reas. These trees are part of shelterbelts along roadsides, as well as some individual trees and smaller stands.

The targeted trees are succent to the cerves, including Te Oka reserve, which at 903 ha is the largest public reserve on the reninsula. Unteer weeding teams and City Council staff and contractors have removed our 1000 wildings from this reserve in the past two years, but have found that the reserve in the past two years, but have found that the reserve in the second operations, particularly adjacent to the shelter was and issued trees that are the subject of this project. Wildings know no be adaries, and aren't athered to jump fences and spread through conservation land, farmland and also proadsides.

## **4.** In carrying out this control work, what ecosystem or biodiversity values will be protected? e.g. Are the any specific species or threatened ecosystems which will be protected? Is this site in a regionally or nationally significant area?

Banks Peninsula has many high value habitats and threatened species, and has a high degree of endemism. Much of the original forest vegetation was removed by Māori and early European settlers but patches of original forest remain.

Te Oka Reserve and Saddle Hill Reserve are immediately adjacent to the shelterbelts and trees that are the subject of this project. Both these reserves have relatively small areas of mature native bush, with much larger areas of native low scattered, scrub and tussock land, which are in the process of regenerating to native forest. However, the openness of this grass and scrubland, makes for easier invasion from wilding pine species. The combination of mature coning trees spreading seed and large areas with regenerating native bush making these catchments the perfect combination for high rates of wilding conifers to spread and thrive.



The rocky volcanic outcrops found across Banks Peninsula (including several rocky outcrops in the catchments of this project) are naturally rare ecosystems and support high concentrations of threatened and endemic species of plants, lizards, and invertebrates. They are also sites of high risk to wilding conifer invasion.

The Peninsula is the southern limit for several warm-temperature plant species and the northern limit for a few southern species. Six plant species are endemic to the Peninsula and a further 41 species are classified as regionally endangered or threatened. About 60 invertebrate species are endemic to the Peninsula. Three of the six reptile taxa present are classified as threatened. Twelve indigenous bird species were considered to be locally extinct although one – the tui – has been successfully re-introduced by a local community group in partnership with BPCT, local iwi, and agencies.

In addition to the importance of protecting individual endemic species, various sites proposed for control are also in or in the vicinity of 'Sites of Ecological Significance' (SES) and 'Outstanding Natural Landscape' (ONL). The Bossu Road ridge line is identified as an ONL in a District Plan. Four of the target areas in this proposal are along this road.

In summary, Banks Peninsula contains much existing indigences biodiversity which of protection. It is a biodiversity 'source' for dispersal into the urban pros of Christchurch Channel across the Canterbury Plains, and has an engaged community all addy undertaking significant conservation work including considerable conifer control. This application pressure an excellent opportunity to support protection of the existing indigenous flora and factor are sell as helping to allow for further natural native regeneration to occur. Without wilding control, these iconic sites, future native regeneration and endemic species are all at risk.

#### 5. In carrying out this control work, what cultural or social values will be protected?

e.g. Are there areas of significant cultural value which will be protected?

The Banks Peninsula commu ne that pri self on its rich living culture and cultural history. maraes on the Peninsula. These rūnanga are There are several thrivia nd their unane native biodiversity on the Peninsula, including actively interested an volved in onservation conservation covenants from these runanga are great at passing on and nsula, actively living their culture, passing it on in educating about their rich e of respect, for wāhi tapu sites in their conservation covenants stories and tea the impo for exami

Manual the farming famous across the Peninsula are still on the land their ancestors colonised, with some ow up to their an energial generation!

During the 1st an economic slowdown gave rise to eco-tourism operations such as the Banks Peninsula Track products private walking track in New Zealand — now 30years old), and seal, penguin, history and farm tours. This gave locals the opportunity to look at the environment from a new perspective. Many farmers now have large patches of their properties protected in perpetuity for its conservation values. By excluding stock from these areas of indigenous forest remnants and regenerating native scrub and forestland they are contributing to the sales pitch for the Peninsula's tourism industry, as well as being extremely passionate about conservation themselves.

However, with taking stock off (and even most areas still grazed, are grazed extensively), it is at an increased risk of being infested with wilding pine species, spreading from adjacent shelterbelts, forestry blocks and wildings that have already spread and coned in other low stocked areas such as road sides, covenants and conservation areas. Although much of the community is extremely passionate about their environment and protecting it, many are still very modest income earners, and busy running numerous aspects of their farming, tourism and conservation businesses,



therefore would struggle to be able to afford (either financially and/or in time) to control wilding pines alone should they really take hold on the Peninsula.

The Peninsulas identity as well as its cultural reliance on a thriving native ecosystem is essential to Māori, farmers, conservationists, hosts and tourism operators, all of whose livelihood, pride, identity and enjoyment is under threat should the wilding pines be allowed to spread further across the landscape.

6. Approximately how many people will you be able to employ if you receive funding for this project?

e.g. We realise that this will be seasonal work, but we are interested in the number of people you will be able to provide work for during this project.

The exact quantum of work generated by this project is difficult to quantify however we estimate that a logging gang will be occupied in this work for approximately six weeks.

Further work could be found in other areas of Banks Peninsula, but because of the many landowners involved, it will take time to organise permission from land owners and other agencies.

7. How dependant is the control work on this funding?

e.g. without this funding, control work will not be started/will be partially carried out / will be started but not completed.

Because of the nature of the work this is potentially a very expansive project. Approximately one third of the cost of the project can be recognized from the sale as an and firewood; however no agency has sufficient finances to undertake the project without external funding.

8. What previous control has been carried out in the area? Without this fund, will control gains made previously be jeopardised?

e.g. community groups/councils/doc have been controlling pine in this area for xx years at a total cost of xx

DOC, Christchurch City Course CCC), and Vocanteer groups have been controlling wilding pines in this region for the St 15 years rimarily in the various reserves.

CCC has funded the removal of some prominent trees along Bossu Road in 2019, but does not have funding to continue this work in more than a minimal way.

Some smaller trees along Harrisons Road have been felled by volunteers.

9. Does this project have co-funding from other agencies or sources? If so, from where? What other organisations or agencies are you collaborating with in this project?

e.g. DOC, regional Councils, terrestrial authorities, landowners, trusts will all contribute to this project

About 35% of the cost of the project will be funded by the sale of logs and firewood from the felled trees. However, the actual income is extremely difficult to predict, because of instability in the price of logs, difficulty in estimating the quantity and quality of merchantable timber, the quantity of firewood, logging costs due to difficulty of the terrain and road access, distances to port, and uncertainty over the cost of trucking.

DOC is in full support and is a main collaborating partner of this proposal. In 2019 they contributed approximately \$15,000 to help understand the extent of the wilding pine problem across Banks Peninsula by undertaking an initial helicopter survey – identifying wilding pines on all public DOC



land across the Peninsula. These points were then entered into GIS and are shown in the attached map.

The cost of herbicides, gloves and light handheld and unmechanised tools have been provided for known long standing volunteer operations by DOC and CCC.

Vertigo Weedbusters (a volunteer group), DOC, CCC and BPCT will assist ECan with mapping control areas and planning operations.

BPCT in collaboration with Vertigo Weedbusters, QEII Trust and landowners are running a Wildings Workshop in September to raise awareness in the community of the wildings issue and to demonstrate methods of control for people to undertake themselves on their own properties.

BPCT is also contributing in-kind with communications with the NZ Wilders Group, awareness media and applying for this funding.

Like mentioned earlier many landowners have and are continuing to leave a lot of their time and own money into controlling wilding pines on their and their neign souring provides.

MPI has also contributed the design of a Banks Peninsular pecific media campaign wilding pine awareness and the risks to our endemic flora and faura

Discussions have been had with DOC at both the Mahaanui Operations Manager level and also at the national strategic wilding pine level in relation to possible additional financial contributions through the "Jobs for Nature" fund. Both levels of DOC are positive and supportive towards this wildings control proposal but neither can confirm any funding at this time, as it is yet to be divvied out amongst DOC.

#### 10. What other benefits will this fund contribute to?

e.g. control occurring within a tourist area, rare or endangered taxa protected, increased public awareness or engagement.

- 1. Prevention of seedling and from road sees to reserves, farmland and regenerating native vegetation.
- 2. Height used aware uses of the wilding conifer problem on Banks Peninsula.
- 3. For ser co-ordination ween agencies, volunteer groups, and landowners to enable working toward wilding-free Bar Peninsula.
- 4. Prevent an of spread two other reserves and biodiversity covenants, some of which are home to taonga special such a jewelled geckos.
- 5. Providing an examplar of a weed control programme that might be adapted for use controlling other weed species on Banks Peninsula, such as sycamore, old man's beard, pig's ear, and banana passionfruit.
- 6. Employment of people who may have otherwise been laid off due to Covid19 and changes to the economy, such as forestry and local tourism workers.
- 7. Sustainability of work if funding is able to be accessed in following years, then further employment will be needed for follow up on the initial knock down of wildings. This is crucial to ensure the initial larger spend is not wasted and history doesn't repeat itself (such as in Ellangowan).

Christchurch City Council

In under one page, describe the control work to be completed should this community-led project be funded. Please break this control work into discrete units, with associated costs and include a clearly mapped area (may be another page) where each of the control treatments is proposed. Please indicate the amount of funding you are requesting from the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme and the amount of co-funding you have secured.

Table 1: example of details needed in the control plan.

Control work/treatment	Funding Requested from National Programme	Funding secured from other sources	Total Cost	Map symbol/area
Bossu Road shelterbelt	\$26,300	\$10,000	\$36,300	1
Bossu Road small groves and single trees	\$8,800	\$2,200	\$1,000	2
Gap Road shelterbelts	\$49,000	\$50,000	\$90,000	3
Gap Road small groves and single trees	\$8,500	\$8,000	\$16,500	4
Kinloch Road shelterbelt	\$20,600	\$8,000	\$28,600	5
Reynolds Valley Road shelterbelt	\$31,700	\$20,000	\$51,700	6
Reynolds Valley small groves and single trees	\$8,800	\$2,20	\$11,000	7
Robin Hood Bay Road shelterbelt	\$20,500	\$8,000	\$28,600	8
Robin Hood Bay Road small groves and single trees	\$5,000	\$1,600	\$6,600	9
Totals	\$179,300	\$111,000	\$289,300	

Total funding cost: \$179,300

If you have other project costs associated with this project which you are requesting funding for, please attach a budget.





#### **BOSSU ROAD SHELTERBELT REMOVAL PROJECT**

#### **PROJECT OUTLINE**

The Banks Peninsula Wilding Pine Advisory Group, an informal group representing various agencies, has been granted funding for the removal of pine shelterbelts and other pine trees in the Bossu Road area of Banks Peninsula.

The funding application arose because Council, DOC, and volunteer teams have observed that wilding pine seedlings are spreading into various reserves in the area from roadside shelterbelts. Discussions with local farmers revealed that these are not valued by farmers for shelter, and in most cases are on Council road reserve.

Removal of the shelterbelts, as well as other individual pine trees, and small groups of trees on road reserve, is seen as a benefit to controlling wilding spread in the area, as while these seed trees remain, wilding control could never be completed.

A secondary benefit is that the landscape would be returned to a more natural state by removal of the shelterbelts, and other trees. This is especially relevant for the main Bossu Road ridgeline, which is designated in the District Plan as part of Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL) 24.2. The road itself is a spectacular scenic drive, and includes the highest roads on Banks Peninsula, with the highest points being approximately 770 metres, about a kilometre east of the Gap Road turnoff, and 750 metres, just west of Carews Peak at 794 metres (the summit is a short walk from the road).

In February 2019 the Council removed several large seeding pine trees from the north side of Bossu Road, just east of the Kinloch Road junction. Accompanied by the poisoning and eventual death of smaller wilding trees in the reserve land between the road and the ridgeline, this transformed the view along that section of road, and revealed the difference in a more natural landscape.

In preparing the application for funding, the Wilding Pine Advisory Group considered the control work that had been done on wilding pines to date, and likely future work in nearby Department of Conservation reserves, as well as on private farmland, and a list of eleven priority sites was compiled. The removal of mature trees from these sites will greatly reduce the need for future wilding pine control in the Bossu Road area. Some of the sites chosen for removal are not included here because they are entirely on private land, and not on road reserve. Sites shown on the map numbered below 11 are lowest priority, and are unlikely to be removed under the available funding provision.

SITE 1: BOSSU ROAD, NEAR SUMMIT

Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020



#### **Location**

About 700 metres west of Reynolds Valley Road junction, on south side of the road.

#### **Project**

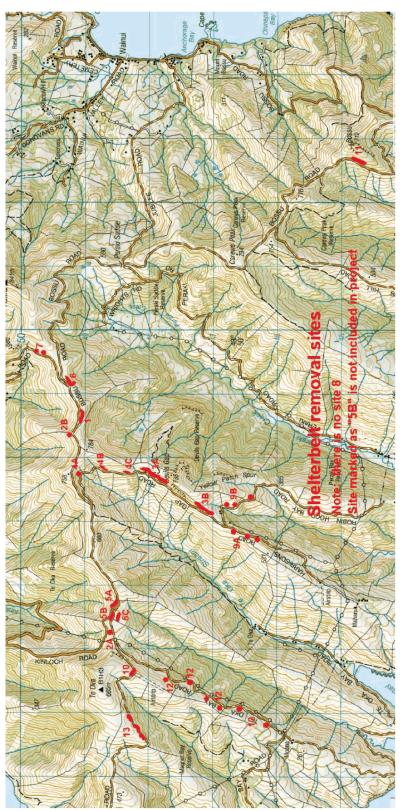
About 20 trees set back 20-30 metres above the road will be poisoned, while five adjacent to the road will be cut and removed.



Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020



Map of proposed shelterbelt removal sites in the Bossu Road – Southern Bays area



Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020

3



#### SITE 2A: BOSSU ROAD, NEAR KINLOCH ROAD

#### **Location**

About 200 metres west of Kinloch Road junction, on the north side of the road.

#### **Project**

There are two trees close together on the north side of the road to be removed.



#### SITE 2B: BOSSU ROAD, NEAR SUMMIT

#### Location

About 800 metres west of Reynolds Valley Road junction, on both sides of the road.

#### **Project**

There are two trees in one group and a single tree on the north side of the road to be removed.



Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020



## **SITE 3: GAP ROAD**

#### Location

On Gap Road about 800 metres south of Bossu Road junction, on the east side of the road.

#### **Project**

There are about 110 trees in two groups to be removed.



Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020



#### SITE 4: GAP ROAD

#### Location

On Gap Road about 300 metres south of Bossu Road junction, on the east side of the road.

#### **Project**

There are five large and about 30 small trees in two groups to be removed.



## SITE 5: BOSSU ROAD, AT KINLOCH ROAD JUNCTION

#### Location

At Kinloch Road and Bossu Road junction, on the east side of the junction.

#### **Project**

There are about 20 large trees to be removed, including one on the south side of the road.



SITE 7: REYNOLDS VALLEY ROAD

Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020



#### Location

On Reynolds Valley Road about 700 metres from Bossu Road junction, on the east side of the road.

#### **Project**

There are three large trees to be removed.



#### SITE 9A: HARRISONS ROAD

#### Location

Along Harrisons Road, about 200-300 metres south of Gap Road junction, on the west side of the road.

#### **Project**

There are about six trees of various sizes to be removed.



#### SITE 9B: ROBIN HOOD BAY ROAD

#### Location

On Robin Hood Bay Road, about 200-300 metres from Gap Road junction, on the east side of the road.

#### **Project**

There are about six trees of various sizes to be removed on the east side of the road.



#### SITE 10: BOSSU ROAD, WEST SUMMIT

Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020

7



#### Location

On the north side of Bossu Road, about one kilometre west of Te Oka Bay Road junction.

#### **Project**

There are 11 moderately large trees to be removed.



Bossu Road shelterbelt project 2020



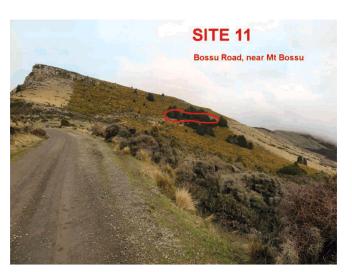
#### SITE 11: BOSSU ROAD, BELOW MT BOSSU

#### **Location**

On Bossu Road about 5 km east of Peraki Saddle, below Mt Bossu.

#### **Project**

There 25-30 large trees to be removed, though many are on private land, with perhaps 10 on the road reserve.



The view looking west along Bossu Road from the summit. Bossu Road is in the foreground and Kinloch Road in the middle distance.

Christchurch City Council









**Cover image:** looking towards Mt Cook with wilding conifers in foreground (Corsican pine, larch and Douglas fir) Disclaimer This draft strategy was updated in December 2014. Check that this is the most recent version of the document by contacting wildingconifer@mpi.govt.nz ISBN: 978-0-477-10511-8 (print)

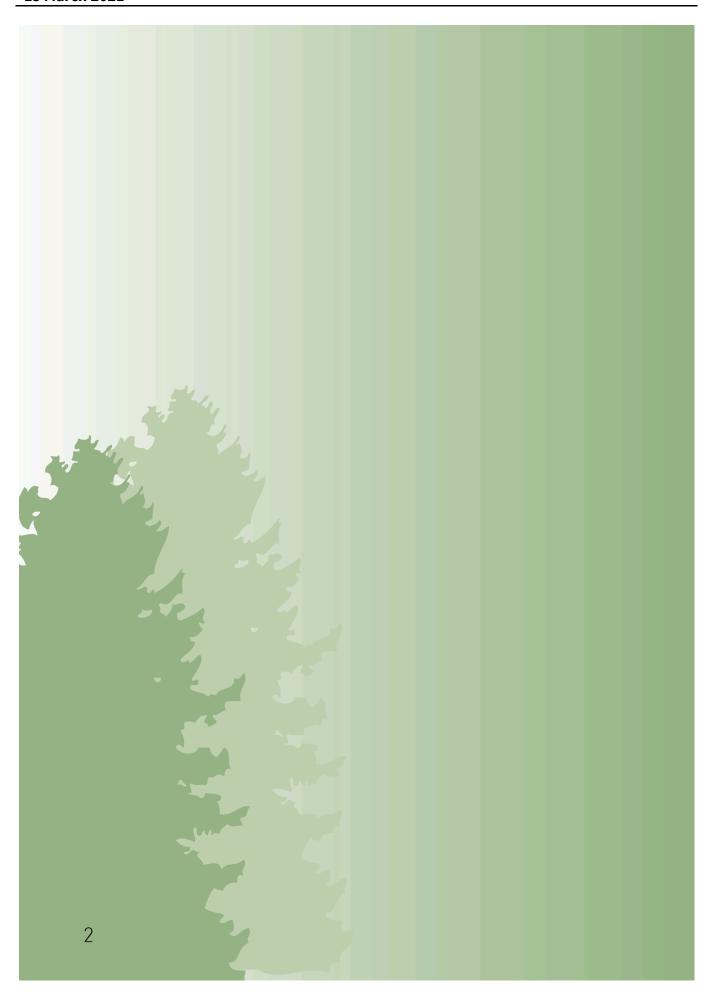


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Executive summary	5
ntroduction	7
Extent and impacts of wilding conifers	9
Current management of wilding conifers	11
How we will improve wilding conifer management	12
Appendix I: Summary table of strategy actions	25
Appendix II: Controlling wilding conifers: considering where the	
costs could lie	29
Appendix III: How to apply the cost share framework	35

1

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# New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy

## Why is wilding conifer management important?

Wilding conifers:

- are spreading at around 5 percent annually and infesting tens of thousands of hectares every year;
- can be managed but failure to respond to their spread can lead to the costs of control escalating exponentially;
- can cause the loss of native ecosystems and species extinctions, impact our iconic tourism landscapes, reduce water yields, and increase the risk of wild fires;
- can limit future economic land-uses and increase the cost and complexity of pasture development and commercial forestry.

## Why does NZ need a strategy?

The strategy aims to support effective collaboration between land occupiers, researchers, regulators and communities to address the critical overarching issues facing wilding conifer management.

Wilding conifer management is complex.

- It often involves a wide range of parties with different drivers or objectives.
- Control operations can be large and long-term, requiring significant investment across multiple parties and land tenures.
- There is a need for better leadership (at all levels), co-ordination and prioritisation of control efforts.

## What is NZ trying to achieve?

Key parties collaborate to minimise the negative impacts of wilding conifers Communities are aware and taking actions for prevention and effective management Beneficial conifer plantings continue Land occupiers do not establish high spread risk conifer plantings, and reduce or prevent spread from new and existing wilding conifer populations

Wilding conifer management and control is timely and cost-effective

#### What are the best ways to improve management of wilding conifers?

Recognise individual and collective responsibilities Be costeffective and timely Prioritise wilding conifer management

Co-ordinate policy, operations, communications, research and best practice

3





Page 83 Item No.: 11



## Executive summary



Wilding conifers are a serious and pressing established pest in New Zealand. They reduce the productivity of primary industries and damage the environmental, social, cultural and landscape values that New Zealand is renowned for.

Large areas of the country have already been affected by these unwanted trees and if decisive action is not taken now, the opportunity to prevent them spreading further will soon be beyond our grasp.

The New Zealand Wildling Conifer Management Strategy is a non-statutory strategy which supports collaborative action between land occupiers, researchers, regulators and communities to address the critical issues facing wilding conifer management.

In 2011 a current state report identified that failure to respond to the spread of wilding conifers can lead to the costs of control escalating exponentially. The report recommended the development of a national strategy, and improved leadership, co-ordination and prioritisation to effectively address the risks of wilding conifer spread.

The Ministry for Primary Industries led the development of the strategy in collaboration with a multi-stakeholder working group. The strategy identifies actions for key parties involved in wilding conifer management under four principles: individual and collective responsibility, cost-effective and timely action, prioritisation and co-ordination.

While wilding conifers are pests, planted conifers are valuable resources. Two of the spread-prone conifer species in New Zealand are important commercial species which contribute significantly to forestry exports, New Zealand's third largest export earner after dairy and meat.

Effective management of wilding conifers supports New Zealand's brand of responsible natural wood products, protects productive farming and forestry land, protects conservation values including native ecosystems and plant species, and protects iconic landscapes for local communities and tourists

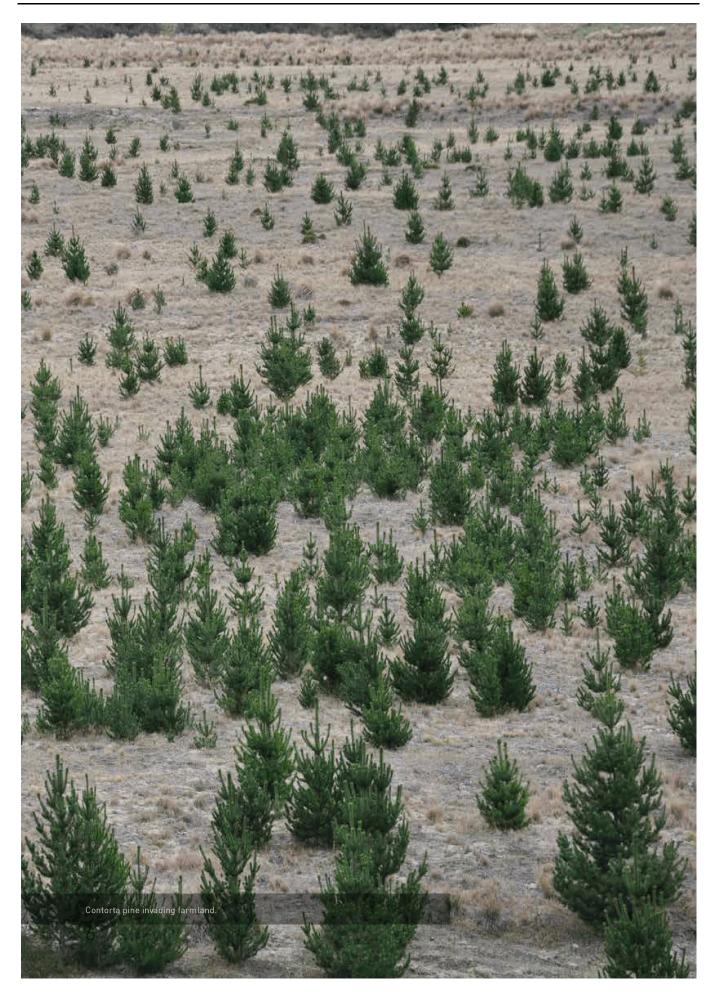
To achieve the vision of the right tree in the right place, there is a role for all New Zealanders to be aware of this expanding issue, and support taking action

aware of this expanding issue, and support taking action.

Item No.: 11 Page 84

5





Page 85 Item No.: 11





## Introduction

#### Why have a strategy?

Wilding conifers are an issue that can only be addressed by landowners, community groups, industry, researchers, local and central government working together. This strategy aims to support effective collaboration between land occupiers, researchers, regulators and communities to address the critical overarching issues facing wilding conifer management.

The management of wilding conifers can be complex and often involves a wide range of parties with different drivers or objectives. Control operations can be large and long-term, requiring significant investment across multiple parties and land tenures. Fortunately, predicting and controlling the spread of wilding conifers is feasible.

The parties involved in the development of the strategy have sought to find a balance between realising the considerable benefit of appropriate conifer plantings, while minimising the adverse effects associated with conifer spread. This strategy seeks to enable each party to understand what role they play in the wider management of wildings, through direct funding or in-kind contributions, and to increase confidence that others are fulfilling their roles.

We are at a crossroads in the management of wilding conifers. New control methods provide an opportunity to turn the tide of wilding conifer invasion across our iconic landscapes and protect the value of our production and conservation lands for future generations. If we do not act now, the infestations and cost of wilding conifer management will become overwhelming.

#### What is the strategy?

It is an agreement that provides a shared vision and agreed responsibilities and actions to support effective wilding conifer management across the country. It is not a detailed action plan: instead it documents the essential features of the system to support wilding conifer management and provides a focus for where improvements need to be made. The strategy itself is a non-statutory document; however, its objectives will be achieved using a broad range of tools and approaches. This is likely to include appropriate and well informed

The intended audience of the strategy is broad. Industry groups, research organisations, regional and district councils, agencies involved in wilding conifer management, land occupiers, and community groups all have an interest in how New Zealand manages wilding conifers to protect both conservation values and commercial opportunities.

The strategy will be championed by the New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Group(NZWCMG)1, and implemented by all parties.

The strategy aims to support regional, local or organisational planning, prioritisation and co-ordination activities necessary for effective wilding conifer management by addressing some of the broader and often challenging issues at the national level. Actions have been identified for key stakeholders reflecting a drive for practical system improvements, and transparency. A summary of specific actions attributed to lead organisations can be found in Appendix I.

Effective collaboration will be guided by the following overarching principles. Wilding conifer management:

- recognises individual and collective responsibilities;
- is cost-effective and timely;
- is prioritised;
- is co-ordinated.

1 NZWCMG was established as a stakeholder oversight group for a research programme on South Island wilding conifers, and has more recently expanded its role to address policy and management across the country.

7



#### Vision

The right tree in the right place

#### Aim

Prevent the spread of wilding conifers, and contain or eradicate established areas of wilding conifers by 2030

#### **Outcomes**

Key parties collaborate to minimise the negative economic, environmental and landscape impacts of wilding conifers.

Communities are aware and taking actions for the prevention and effective management of wilding conifers.

Beneficial conifer plantings continue.

Land occupiers<sup>2</sup> do not establish high spread risk conifer plantings, and prevent or reduce spread from new and existing wilding conifer populations.

Wilding conifer management and control is timely and cost-effective.

#### How was it developed?

In 2011 the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) commissioned Pacific Eco-Logic to produce an independent report on the current status of wilding conifers in New Zealand on behalf of the NZWCMG.<sup>3</sup> A summary report<sup>4</sup> was produced, outlining issues with the current state and making key recommendations for improving wilding conifer management. The development of a national strategy was considered to be the best way to address the recommendations made in the Pacific Eco-Logic report. Both the current state report and the summary report can be accessed on the NZWCMG website (www.wildingconifers.org.nz).

This strategy development was led by MPI, informed by a multi-stakeholder working group, and tested widely through the NZWCMG and other relevant forums. Members of the strategy working group cover a range of perspectives including Department of Conservation (DOC), Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), New Zealand Defence Force, regional councils, district councils, Scion, New Zealand Forest Owners Association, Federated Farmers, community groups and MPI.

The strategy draws on recommendations from the Pacific Eco-Logic report and advice from the NZWCMG on which actions will provide the greatest benefit.

8

<sup>2 [</sup>definition from the Biosecurity Act 1993] occupier,—

<sup>(</sup>a) in relation to any place physically occupied by any person, means that person; and

<sup>(</sup>b) in relation to any other place, means the owner of the place; and

<sup>(</sup>c) in relation to any place, includes any agent, employee, or other person, acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place

<sup>3</sup> Wilding conifers in New Zealand: Status report, December 2011 V A Froude, Pacific Eco-Logic Ltd http://www.wildingconifers.org.nz/index.

<sup>4</sup> Wilding conifers in New Zealand: Beyond the status report, December 2011 V A Froude Pacific Eco-Logic Ltd http://www.wildingconifers.org.nz/index.php?limitstart=3



## Extent and impacts of wilding conifers



In the right place conifers can provide economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits, such as timber resource, increased carbon sequestration, decreased erosion, nutrient filtration, improved water quality and shelter, and shade for stock. In the wrong place wilding conifers compete with native vegetation, change existing ecosystems, reduce available grazing land, limit future land-use options, visually change landscapes, can affect surface flows and aquifer recharge in water sensitive catchments, and can result in damaging wild fires.

A large area of New Zealand is affected by the spread of introduced conifer trees at various densities. In 2007 the area affected by wilding conifers was estimated at approximately 805,000 hectares in the South Island, and approximately 300,000 hectares in the North Island. Recent estimates by DOC including sparse spread indicates that the area affected is now approximately 1.7 million hectares. Approximately 5 percent of the area affected by wilding conifers is densely populated (>400 stems/ha), 20 percent is moderately populated (20–400 stems/ha) and 75 percent is sparsely populated (<20 stems/ha).

The original sources of these self-established trees were plantings for erosion control, research, shelter and landscaping, and production forests. The plantings frequently date back two to three generations and were developed by both private occupiers and government organisations such as catchment boards, the New Zealand Forest Service and the National Water and Soil Conservation Organisation. The management of these legacy plantings and the subsequent spread from these stands is one of the issues the strategy seeks to address.

Two of the ten most spread-prone conifer species (for the list see page 12 of the current state report 2011) in New Zealand are important commercial forestry species (radiata pine and Douglas fir). They make up 96 percent of the plantation estate and are the principal contributors to the \$4.3 billion of forestry exports.<sup>6</sup>

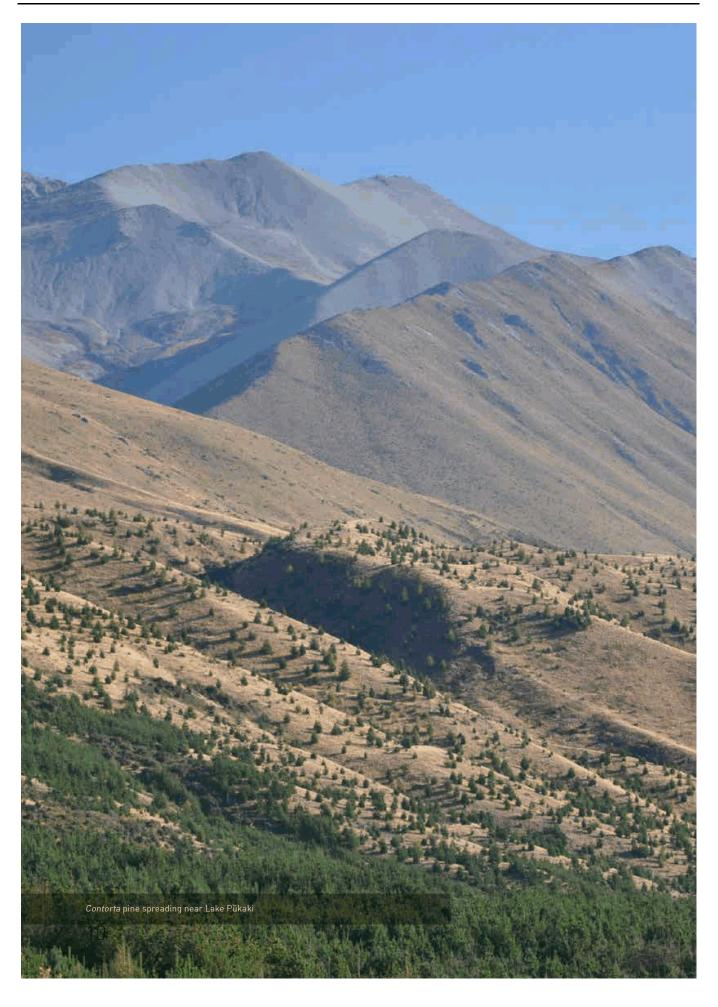
Wilding conifer spread is influenced by a number of factors, including the species of tree, position and shape of the source population, wind strength and direction, frost and drought, the surrounding vegetation type and land management practices. Risk of wilding tree spread into or within new sites can be estimated using the wilding tree risk calculator at www.wildingconifers.org.nz (this will be updated periodically as new research becomes available).

Industry understanding of wilding spread and the factors that contribute to the dispersal of seed has been steadily improving over the past generation. While improved practices are minimising the potential for spread from higher altitude plantings there continue to be opportunities for further improvement. The adoption of new practices is not confined to commercial forest owners. There is a need to improve wider land owner understanding of how to manage new and existing shelter, landscape and erosion plantings on higher altitude and exposed sites.

<sup>5</sup> C. Howell, personal communication, 4 August 2014

<sup>6</sup> New Zealand Forest and Wood Products Industry Strategic Action Plan, March 2012 http://woodco.org.nz/images/stories/pdfs/ForestWood\_Strategic\_Action\_Plan.pdf





Page 89 Item No.: 11







The 2011 status report estimated that in 2007 approximately \$6 million was spent directly on wilding conifer control across central and local government. An additional unquantified amount is spent annually by community trusts and private occupiers (in cash and in-kind).

There are many successful examples of collaborative and locally co-ordinated wilding conifer management. Despite this, there remain many areas where a lack of awareness, lack of clarity around accountability and too little funding has resulted in insufficient action and emerging risks not being adequately addressed. This uncertainty has not only hindered effective policy implementation, but has made it difficult to gain support from stakeholders, the wider community, and potential funders.

The legislative frameworks required to support effective wilding conifer management are largely in place through the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Biosecurity Act 1993; however implementation of requirements within the Acts has been variable due to the lack of national co-ordination or leadership on this issue.

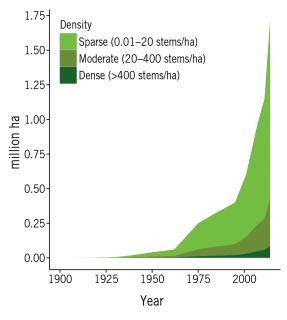
The RMA provides for rules to be established by territorial local authorities about how natural and physical resources (including land) are managed to promote sustainability.

The Biosecurity Act provides for management agencies (in particular, regional councils) to establish pest management plans to manage the impacts of pests on economic, environmental, social or cultural values.

There is an opportunity for greater collaboration regionally and nationally, and for more cost-effective control of wilding conifers through surveillance and early intervention. If action is delayed, the impacts of wilding conifers and control costs will increase exponentially.

The figure below provides an indication of the rate of increasing area of New Zealand known to have wilding conifers present (spread and density estimates by DOC, based on published and unpublished data).





Item No.: 11 Page 90

11



## How we will improve wilding conifer management



#### 1. Recognise individual and collective responsibilities

#### Strategy objective:

1.1 Clarify roles and responsibilities

For wilding conifers to be managed effectively and in a timely manner, a co-ordinated, system-wide approach is required, with each party involved undertaking distinct and complementary roles, supported where appropriate by relevant legislation.

A lack of agreement on who is responsible for different management activities has frequently led to delays or ad-hoc management across a range of situations in which wilding conifers become a problem.

The NZWCMG has sought to clarify and agree roles and responsibilities across the system, in a way that supports the most efficient management decisions.

#### Central government is well placed to:

- provide national leadership, including working with the NZWCMG to provide oversight of strategy implementation;
- contribute to the management of legacy infestations on the basis of the wider public good benefit<sup>7</sup>, and as a land occupier for Crown-administered land;
- · oversee operational control on Crown-administered land;
- · promote consistency and alignment of legislation;
- · co-ordinate research to improve management tools and best practice;
- comply with regional pest management plan "good neighbour" rules under the Biosecurity Act 1993;
- promote awareness and support community initiatives.

#### Regional councils are well placed to:

- provide leadership at the regional/local level;
- enable wilding conifer control in regional plans;
- facilitate the development of control plans;
- co-ordinate control operations where multiple parties are involved;
- contribute to the management of legacy infestations on the basis of the public good benefit to regional/local communities;
- establish appropriate rules in regional pest management plans to ensure that land occupiers are undertaking their roles as outlined on page 14.

#### Territorial local authorities are well placed to:

- · contribute to the management of legacy infestations on the basis of the public benefit to local communities;
- establish appropriate rules in district plans to ensure that land occupiers are undertaking their roles as outlined on page 14.

12

<sup>7</sup> Including contribution on the cost share basis outlined under objective 2.2. "Public benefit" in reference to wilding conifer management includes a reduction in the loss of biodiversity, and reduced impact on landscape values.





Page 92 Item No.: 11



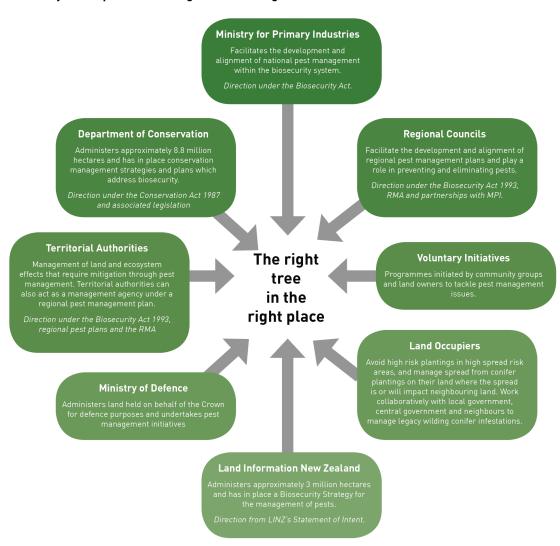
#### Land occupiers are well placed to:

- avoid high risk plantings in high spread risk areas, and manage spread from conifer plantings on their land where that spread is or will impact neighbouring land;
- draw on best management practices (and industry standards) in planting and managing sites with the potential for spread;
- work collaboratively with local government, central government and neighbours to manage "legacy" wilding conifer infestations;<sup>8</sup>
- take early action to remove wilding conifers received either by long distance wind dispersal, or following the removal of legacy infestations;
- support the management activities of a neighbouring conifer plantation by allowing access to control fringe spread;
- consider the management cost of a change in land-use which could increase the risk of spread, for example, retiring land from grazing effectively stops ongoing wilding conifer prevention;
- comply with any relevant legislation including regional pest management plan provisions under the Biosecurity Act, or any land-use rules under the RMA;
- meet principles agreed in any forestry accord developed through the implementation of this strategy.

<sup>8</sup> Including a contribution on the cost share basis outlined under objective 2.2.



#### Key Participants in Wilding Conifer Management Governance



#### Actions:

- 1.a. Encourage the key parties involved in conifer management to fulfil their role as outlined under objective 1.1 of the strategy.
- 1.b. Develop and agree protocols under an accord for the effective prevention and management of wilding conifer spread from planted forests, shelterbelts, amenity plantings and woodlots.

15



#### 2. Be cost-effective and timely

#### Strategy objective:

2.1 Gain funding for efficient and timely intervention

Adequate funding of early intervention for both Crown and private land occupiers will allow removal of seed sources, reduce further spread and result in reduced control costs over the longer term.

Wilding conifer infestations frequently cover a range of land tenure and if early action has not been or is not taken, the cost of managing these sites can grow beyond the resources of the affected occupiers. The lack of clarity around who should bear the cost of wilding conifer management has frequently resulted in delayed action and prevented the removal of established infestations.

Early intervention to control the spread of wilding conifers ("a stitch in time saves nine") is highly cost-effective, when compared to later management and control of the resulting ongoing spread.

#### Additional and timely funding

Adequate funding to remove seed sources created by historic conifer plantings and long distance dispersal events will realise longer-term cost savings, and reduce future impacts. It will also increase the willingness of other parties to undertake appropriate wilding conifer management.

Improving access to funding for land occupiers and community trusts will improve efficiencies in wilding conifer management and protect the investment in work already done.

#### Strategy objective:

2.2 Support fair allocation of costs associated with wilding conifer control

#### Cost share model for collective action

A cost share model has been developed to provide a basis for negotiation when working on collective action management programmes. Actual cost shares for each site will need to be agreed by the parties involved on a case-by-case basis. The model suggests cost shares for scenarios of different origin or source plantings, and land tenure. The suggested cost shares will encourage all parties to do what they can to reduce the costs of the programme. For background information on how the cost share model was developed see Appendix II.

Many of the wild conifers currently causing problems for land occupiers are a result of trees that were deliberately planted in the past. As there is a lag phase, where the impacts are not felt for many years after initial spread, it is unfair to hold current land occupiers wholly responsible for problems initiated by previous government policies, or caused by previous occupiers and neighbours.

The model takes this into account and categorises the origin of wilding conifer spread by legacy plantings, RMA authorised plantings, or future plantings against land tenure.

For each scenario, a cost share is proposed for each of the parties who exacerbate the spread of wilding conifers, and those who benefit from wilding conifer control.

16

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Table 1: Suggested cost shares for collective wilding conifer management

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	Preventing spread across boundaries		Control of wildings within one privately occupied property	Control of wildings within one Crown-occupied property	erty
Legacy plantings and	Exacerbators:		Exacerbators:	Exacerbators:	
legacy wildings	Neighbouring land occupiers who destock or change land-use to reduce grazing pressure	10%	Land occupiers who have wilding conifers 20%	Land occupiers who have wilding conifers (that is, central government agency)	20%
	Land occupiers who have wilding conifers spreading beyond their property	10%			
	Beneficiaries:		Beneficiaries:	Beneficiaries:	
	Central government	35%	Land occupiers who have wilding conifers 20%	The land occupier who has the wilding conifers (that is, central government agency)	20%
	Regional government	30%	Neighbouring land occupiers/owners who 10% are not currently affected	Neighbouring land occupiers/owners who are not currently affected	10%
	Neighbouring land occupiers/owners	15%			30%
			Regional government 20%	Regional government	20%
RMA plantings where	Exacerbators:		The suggested cost shares are based on th	The suggested cost shares are based on the biosecurity funding principles, which promote	
specific conductions don't apply	Neighbouring land occupiers who destock or change their land-use to reduce grazing pressure	15%	efficiency by encouraging parties to:         change their behaviour to reduce the costs of control or right assess whether the benefits of control outweigh the costs.	iency by encouraging parties to: change their behaviour to reduce the costs of control or risks of wilding conifer spread; assess whether the benefits of control outweigh the costs;	
	Land occupiers/owners who have wilding	15%	determine whether control is being delivered cost-effectively.	illvered cost-effectively.	
	coniters spreading beyond their property  Local government	25%	The suggested cost shares are a basis for a that would result in roughly the right alloc	The suggested cost shares are a basis for negotiation, and a guide for designing mechanisms that would result in roughly the right allocation of costs. A group considering collective	
	Beneficiaries:		wilding conifer control should adjust on a	wilding conifer control should adjust on a site-by-site basis based on fairness or practicality.	
	Central government	10%	However, it is considered that in all cases some of the costs.	However, it is considered that in all cases both exacerbators and beneficiaries snould bear some of the costs.	
	Regional government	20%			
	Neighbouring land occupiers	15%	For Turtner Information on now to apply the cost snare framework see Appendix III.	e cost snare tramework see Appendix III.	
Future planting of high risk species	Exacerbators: Land occupiers who plant high risk species	%08			
	Neighbouring land occupiers who destock or change their land-use to reduce grazing pressure	10%			
	Beneficiaries:				
	Central government				
	Regional government	10%			
	Neighbouring land occupiers				

17

#### Actions:

- 2.a. Determine options for funding wilding conifer control, including establishment of a national fund to address highest priorities.
- 2.b. Investigate options for assisting community trusts to obtain funding in a timely way.

#### 3. Prioritise

#### Strategy objective:

3.1 Prioritise wilding conifer management

The steps and criteria outlined below are intended to inform the development of agreed control priorities and approaches at the national level. This should inform subsequent prioritisation at a regional or local level and support appropriate and cost-effective management.

Land occupiers and management agencies manage wilding conifers to protect a range of different values. These values include protection of productive agricultural or forestry land, protecting indigenous vegetation and biodiversity, maintaining water yields, or preserving landscapes for recreational, cultural or aesthetic enjoyment.

While a reduction in the negative impacts of wilding conifers is a common end goal for those undertaking control, the management strategies adopted, budgets and timeframes can be difficult to align. Taking a co-ordinated approach to prioritisation allows parties to understand how their priorities fit within a local, regional or national context. This supports strategic and efficient resource allocation, within parties' abilities to reallocate effort.

Any prioritisation will be based on the best information that is available at the time of assessment. Priorities will be reviewed through time as improved monitoring and mapping (objective 3.2) provides better information, and as the management environment changes (through land-use change, new tool development, etc).

#### Steps to inform prioritisation of wilding conifer control

The approach to prioritisation will be primarily about reaching agreement between the broad range of stakeholders, based on their collective knowledge and experience, rather than a highly analytical process.

The process outlined below will be used to prioritise wilding conifer control work at a national level.

#### 1. Determine distribution and extent of sites

Identify the distribution, density, age category, spread and species of wilding conifer sites.

#### 2. Identify the goal of wilding conifer control at each site

Identify the purpose of managing wilding conifers and what outcomes are expected to be achieved. The values to be protected may be environmental, economic, social and/or cultural including:

18



Environmental	Economic	Social
Biodiversity (protect ecosystem or particular species)	Maintenance of specific land-use productivity	Maintenance of landscape appearance
Maintenance of current natural resource mix	Direct risk to human livelihood	Social/community impact
	<ul> <li>Minimisation of direct off-site effects</li> </ul>	

#### 3. Agree appropriate management approach for each site

The evaluation of management approach will consider the characteristics in the table below. Feasibility of the proposed management approach will also be considered. Feasibility considers the cost of control, current distribution, the expected duration of control, and potential barriers to delivery.

Management approach	Characteristics
Exclusion	Zero or low density, high value of land's current state, cost-effective to exclude, risk of invasion.
Eradication	Ability to remove all individuals, low-risk of reinvasion, ability to recover site to desired outcome, an area which benefits.
Progressive containment	Defendable boundaries, feasible to remove sources or stop further spread, long-term funding for knockdown and ongoing maintenance.
Sustained control	Integrated pest management outcomes, externality impacts, widely distributed, long-term funding commitment, occupies almost all suitable habitat.

#### 4. Prioritise sites

National prioritisation of sites will take into account the criteria below. Priority will be given to those sites where investment will result in the greatest return in terms of protecting vales, avoiding future cost or leveraging additional funding support.

- **Spread risk** considers the establishment, reproductive and dispersal abilities of the species. This can be determined by using the wilding tree risk calculator at www.wildingconifers.org.nz (this will be updated periodically as new research becomes available).
- Potential distribution considers the geographic area that could be invaded.
- Impacts considers the magnitude of economic, environmental and social effects that species would have on landscape values
- Level of existing support those areas where there is already considerable support; for example, in the form of community trusts, will be ranked higher than those where support is uncoordinated or does not exist.
- Total cost
- Total cost = control costs (\$/hectares/year) X current distribution (hectares) X duration of control (years).
- Probability of success considers the probability of successfully achieving the management approach.

#### 5. Agree priorities and cost shares

#### Action:

3.1a. Prioritise wilding infestations based on best information available, to inform allocation of funding and control effort.

19



#### Strategy objective:

3.2 Develop consistent monitoring and mapping

Standard criteria for data collection and a national system for recording and mapping data on wilding conifer spread will improve the quality of information available to occupiers and decision-makers.

Data on wilding distribution, density and control efforts are currently gathered and recorded in varying ways by the range of parties involved. This makes it difficult to aggregate information and gain a national picture of the issue, or to assess overall progress being made through management activities.

A nationally agreed approach to monitoring will allow:

- a better measure of wilding spread and density trends over time;
- more accurate assessments of control costs and effectiveness;
- national prioritisation; and
- · improved modelling of predicted spread.

Further development of predictive modelling will help land managers identify low risk areas suitable for afforestation, and high risk areas where planting of certain species will require management to prevent spread.

#### Actions:

- 3.2a. Agree consistent standards for collecting, recording and sharing data on wilding conifer distribution, density and control efforts.
- 3.2b.Develop a national tool to map wilding conifer distribution, and provide a repository for ongoing monitoring data.
- 3.2c.Refine prediction modelling of wilding spread based on the best information available.

20



#### 4. Co-ordinate

#### Strategy objective:

#### 4.1 Promote consistency in policy across organisations

The legislative frameworks needed to support the implementation of this strategy are largely in place. The agreed roles and responsibilities in this strategy provide a sound basis to inform greater consistency and alignment in the way these are implemented.

Inconsistent regulation exaggerates the tension that exists between managing conifers as both a resource and a pest. Regional councils are responsible for ensuring the wider community is protected from the impacts of wilding conifers while land occupiers should not have unnecessary compliance costs imposed on responsibly managed forest plantations.

Promoting consistency and alignment of national and local regulation relating to wilding conifers will need to be ongoing. A particular opportunity exists in relation to local government regulation of both plantings of spreadprone conifers and management of existing wilding conifers. It is expected that appropriate regulation will help drive more efficient management decisions and reduce the long-term cost of wilding conifers.

Currently the responsibility for managing wilding conifer spread is addressed differently from region to region through varying district and regional council policies and rules under the RMA, and regional council rules in regional pest management plans.

Greater consistency will ensure:

- · roles and responsibilities agreed in this strategy are supported;
- the inaction of a few does not undermine the positive action and management investment of others; and
- peripheral legislation does not cause unintended barriers to the management of wilding conifers.

#### Central and regional leadership

A national policy mechanism such as a national environmental standard or national policy statement could promote consistency through the development of best practice guidance for regional policy statements or district plans developed under the RMA.

The development of land-use rules under the RMA could incorporate the wilding conifer "risk calculator" to assess and reduce the risk of new wilding conifers establishing. The calculator can found on www.wildingconifers. org.nz. The calculator has been critically reviewed and will be updated periodically as new research becomes available.

Greater consistency in regulation will provide greater certainty for those parties planting new conifers, resulting in an overall improvement in management.

The development of an appropriate and consistent approach to management of wilding conifers in regional pest management plans will provide an instrument to ensure any control required of the landowner causing the spread and imposing cost on a neighbouring property is effective and reasonable. Any regulation in regional pest management plans, under the Biosecurity Act 1993, will need to take into account the value of commercial species in managed forests.

21



#### Actions:

- 4.1a. Work collaboratively to develop agreed best practice regional pest management plan rules, or local strategies, which address wilding conifer spread across boundaries without capturing appropriate plantings; that is, investigating new regulatory options such as development of site-led rules.
- 4.1b.Develop best practice RMA policies and rules as a proactive means of addressing wilding risks associated with new plantings. This could include a refined version of the wilding risk calculator.
- 4.1c.Promote consistency across local government including exploring national policy mechanisms to ensure consistent regulation relating to wilding conifer management.
- 4.1d. Promote alignment of national policy relating to wilding conifer management.

#### Strategy objective:

4.2 Co-ordinate regional and local operations across organisations

A co-ordinated approach to wilding conifer control operations will provide efficiencies through sharing of baseline costs.

Overarching regional co-ordination makes it easier to fund large control operations from multiple sources of funding, enables sharing of baseline costs, reduces duplication, and provides a degree of protection for investment in wilding control. The benefits of this approach have been realised in areas such as Mid-Dome, Southland, Wakatipu Basin, Roaring Meg, Queenstown, the Marlborough Sounds and in the Central North Island where collective working groups have assumed responsibility for large infestations and have worked with councils and agencies to improve co-ordination and access to funding.

The Canterbury Wilding Conifer Strategy  $2010-2015^9$  is another example of agency collaboration for more effective planning, prioritisation and delivery of wilding conifer control work which supports multiple values.

Maintaining the NZWCMG will ensure a forum exists which can promote co-ordinated operations.

#### Action:

4.2a. Facilitate co-ordinated control amongst land owners and other stakeholders.

 $<sup>9\ \</sup> Canterbury\ Wilding\ Conifer\ Strategy\ 2010-2015\ http://ecan.govt.nz/publications/General/wilding-conifer-strategy.pdf$ 



#### Strategy objective:

4.3 Increase understanding of wilding conifer impacts, inspire public action through education and support for community initiatives

Increased public understanding through education and support for community initiatives will help inspire action.

The public, land occupiers and decision-makers are not always aware of the potential impacts of wilding conifers. This can result in a lack of timely action to address establishment and spread. A lack of awareness of the long-term wilding risks associated with poorly managed conifer plantings can also result in new wilding infestations establishing.

Wider support from the general public and funders for wilding conifer control will enable more cost-effective early intervention. Those with an interest in wilding conifer management can advocate for wilding conifer management to land occupiers, the public, and agencies, dispersing key messages through a range of channels including websites, workshops, billboards and events.

Visibility of the results of different management decisions over time will aid decision-makers and encourage early control of emerging infestations and prevention of expensive wilding problems.

#### Action:

- 4.3a. Develop communications plan to raise awareness of issues relating to wilding conifer management and build advocates, including:
  - undertake social marketing/behaviour change programme to key audiences;
  - develop a visual tool to show changes over time from different conifer species and management approaches;
  - promote good news stories of control successes.

#### Strategy objective:

4.4 Support ongoing research to improve cost-effectiveness of control, and reduce risk of establishment

Significant improvements in prevention, control and monitoring tools can greatly improve efficiency. Continuing to develop additional tools and further refine existing tools will enable land occupiers to "do more for less".

Research into factors for establishment and spread of wilding conifers can inform and direct management. Identifying pathways to prevent spread can be the most efficient way to control wilding conifers. Integrated management incorporating ecological knowledge of spread, establishment and control methods allow more effective decision-making and management.

Recent developments in herbicide control tools have realised significant benefits at some sites. New ground-based chemical application methods are four to ten times faster than traditional manual control. The aerial spot spray application method is more than five times faster than using a helicopter to move people to manually control trees. The new tools and methods enable a greater area to be treated for the same cost, significantly increasing efficiency and making the effective wilding management more achievable.

The NZWCMG will continue to support research into the range of tools to improve wilding conifer management.

23



#### Actions:

- 4.4a. NZWCMG maintain oversight of research and identify priorities and needs to support wilding conifer management.
- 4.4b. Explore any opportunities for addressing research needs.

#### Strategy objective:

4.5 Promote information sharing of best practice and technological gains in control methods

Up-to-date best practice for wilding conifer control tools, monitoring methods and land management options can be difficult for land occupiers to access.

The NZWCMG is well placed to continue their work of collating and disseminating agreed best practice and, where necessary, ensure gaps in best practice are filled. Increased access to best practice information will result in improved efficacy.

#### Actions:

- 4.5a. Promote development and uptake of current best practice for wilding management.
- 4.5b.Maintain www.wildingconifers.org.nz website is as the site to go to for information.

24

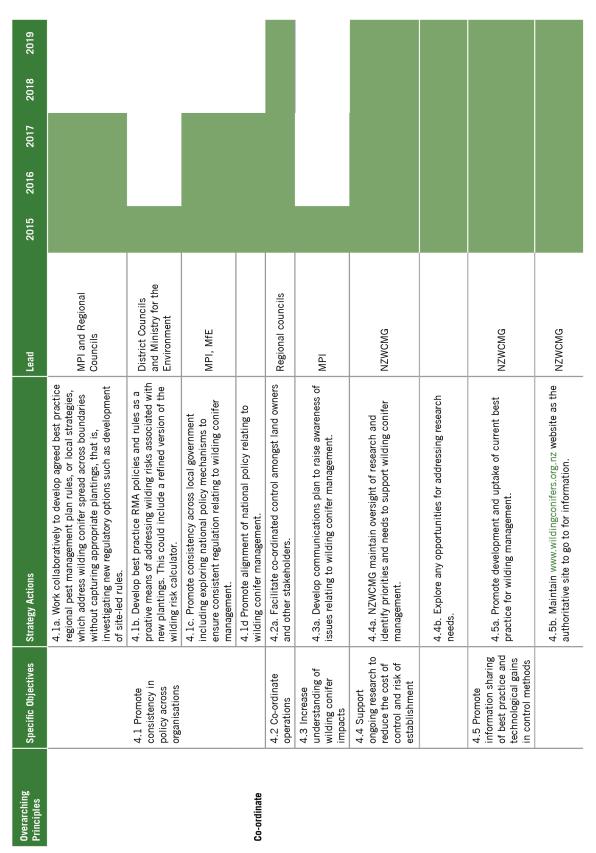
Christchurch City Council

# Appendix I: Summary table of strategy actions

#### 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 councils, & forestry and MPI, DOC, LINZ, NZDF district and regional MPI and NZWCMG, MPI supported by NZWCMG To be determined farming bodies Scion, LINZ Scion LINZ Lead MPI 3.2.a. Agree consistent standards for collecting, recording 2.a. Determine options for funding wilding conifer control, including establishment of a national fund to address 2.b. Investigate options for assisting community trusts to information available, to inform allocation of funding and the effective prevention and management of wilding conifer spread from planted forests, shelterbelts, amenity and sharing data on wilding conifer distribution, density 1.b. Develop and agree protocols under an accord for 3.2.b. Develop a national tool to map wilding conifer 3.2.c. Refine prediction modelling of wilding spread based on the best information available. 3.1.a. Prioritise wilding infestations based on best 1.a. Encourage the key parties involved in conifer management to fulfil their roles as outlined under distribution, and provide a repository for ongoing obtain funding in a timely way. objective 1.1 of the strategy plantings and woodlots. highest priority sites and control efforts. monitoring data. Strategy Actions control effort. 2.1 Gain funding for collective action and 1.1 Clarify roles and timely intervention Specific Objectives allocation of costs 2.2 Support fair associated with responsibilities wilding conifer monitoring and wilding conifer 3.1 Prioritise management 3.2 Develop consistent mapping Recognise individual Be cost-effective and timely responsibilities and collective Overarching Principles Prioritise

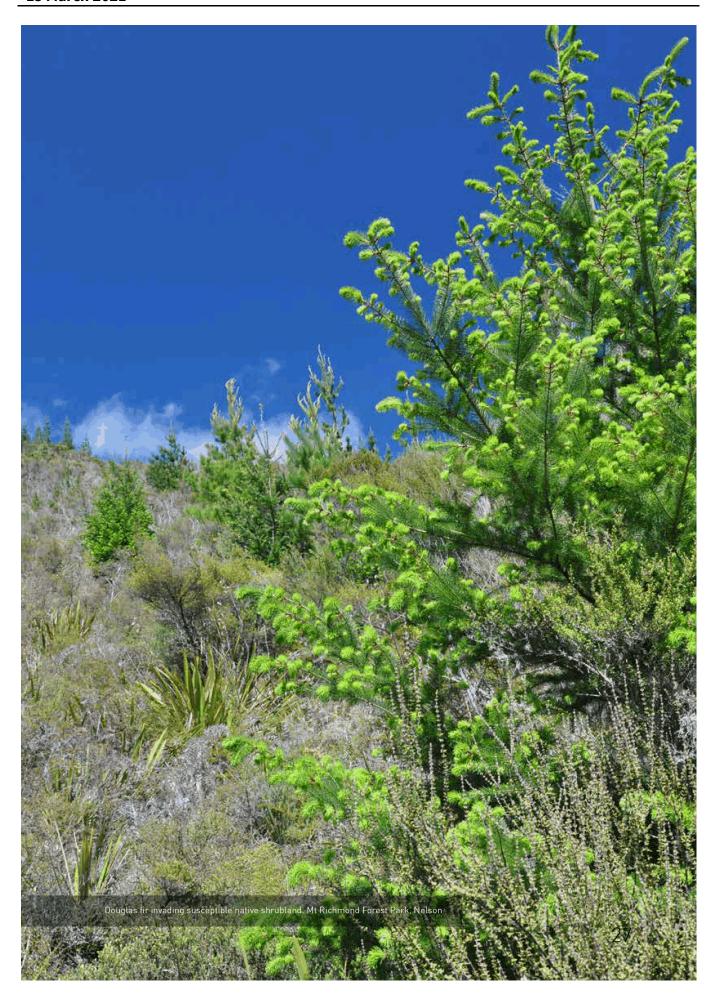
25

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26





Page 107



## Appendix II:

Controlling wilding conifers: considering where the costs could lie

#### Purpose

This paper provides a model to apply to specific collective action management programmes as a starting point to negotiate where the costs of a programme should lie, for inclusion in the New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy.

#### Proposed model for where costs fall in different situations

At the Wilding Conifer National Strategy Working Group meeting on 11 July 2013, the Group went through an exercise of identifying where the costs should fall for legacy, post-RMA plantings, and future plantings of wilding conifers in different situations.

Based on the analysis in this paper and the results of the working group's exercise, the table on page 29 provides a "starting point" for where the costs of wilding conifer management could fall. Users may like to consider making further adjustments to the allocation to reflect fairness and the practicalities of the particular situation. Users may also consider whether it makes sense for different parties to bear the costs at different times, for example for one party to pay for initial knock-down and another party to be responsible for ongoing control.

For example, in cases of long distant wind dispersal events, it would not be practical to establish who the exacerbators and beneficiaries are. From a practical point of view, there is a reasonable expectation that receiving land occupiers keep land clear, and are responsible for removing any seedlings while they are small

There are at least four ways that a party could bear costs:

- direct costs;
- contributing funding;
- in-kind contributions;
- accepting impacts; for example, dealing with the impacts of distance spread could be considered
  equivalent to accepting an overall cost share of 10 percent.

#### Background

28

Item No.: 11

Introduced conifer species have been planted in New Zealand over many years for a variety of purposes. Conifers can provide a timber resource (including firewood), increase carbon sequestration, decrease erosion and in-stream sedimentation, and provide shelter and shade for stock. Conifers can be used as a raw product for industrial processes such as pulp and paper production and provide landscape amenity values.

Naturally regenerated or wilding introduced conifers have started from plantings established for a number of these purposes. Wilding conifers can have various adverse effects and pose a series of environment risks, as described below:

- local extinction of native plant communities and populations of native plant and animal species in some
  cases;
- · lower productivity of extensive or marginal farmland;
- reduction in catchment flows where long-term seasonal soil moisture deficits occur (such as the Upper
  Ashley catchment) to levels that adversely affect in-stream aquatic ecosystems and existing direct uses of
  the water;



	Preventing spread across boundaries		Control of wildings within one privately occupied property		Control of wildings within one Crown occupied property	
Legacy plantings and legacy wildings		10%	Exacerbators:         The land occupier/owner who has the wilding conifers	20%	Exacerbators:  The land occupier/owner who has wilding conifers (i.e. the central government agency)	20%
	conifers spreading beyond their property	% OT	<ul> <li>The land occupier/owner who has the wilding conifers</li> </ul>	20%	Beneficiaries: • The land occupier/owner who has	20%
	Beneficiaries:	35% 30%	Neighbouring land occupiers / owners who are not currently affected     Central government	10%	wilding confers (i.e. the central government agency)  Neighbouring land occupiers/	10%
	<ul> <li>Neighbouring land occupiers/owners</li> </ul>	15%	Regional government	30%	owners who are not currently affected Central government Regional government	30% 20%
Post-RMA plantings	Exacerbators:	Š				
wnere specific conditions don't	<ul> <li>Neighbouring land occupiers who destock or change their land-use to</li> </ul>	%0I				
apply	reduce grazing pressure  Land occupiers/owners who have wilding	10%				
	conifers spreading beyond their property  • Local government	25%				
	Beneficiaries:  Central government  Regional government  Neisrbouring land occupiers/owners	10% 20% 15%				
Future planting of high risk species	Exacerbators:  Land occupiers who plant high risk	80%				
(afforestation)	species  Neighbouring land occupiers who destock or change their land-use to reduce grazing pressure	10%				
	Beneficiaries:  Central government  Regional government  Neighbouring land occupiers/owners	10%				

29



- loss of landscape values, especially where those landscapes are characterised by indigenous tussock lands and other low stature indigenous vegetation;
- potential impact on Māori cultural values in some locations;
- externality impacts to neighbouring land causing land-use opportunity costs and increased fire risk.

Many of the wild conifers currently causing problems for occupiers are a result of trees that were deliberately planted in the past. It is unfair to hold current occupiers wholly responsible for problems caused by previous occupiers and their neighbours.

In addition, there is a long lag phase where the impacts of spread are not felt for many years after initial spread occurs. There is also an element of irreversibility as, once the wild conifers are well established, it becomes extremely expensive to remove them.

Wilding stands are categorised as "legacy" if they were established before the Resource Management Act 1991 came into force or spread from land planted before that time. Post-RMA plantings are those trees planted in accordance with the Resource Management Act, either as a permitted activity under a District Plan, or a consented activity with conditions. Future plantings refer to any plantings of high-risk trees after the wilding conifer strategy is adopted.

#### The biosecurity funding principles

The biosecurity funding principles<sup>12</sup> have the primary goal to encourage efficient levels of biosecurity intervention by ensuring biosecurity services are most appropriately funded by those that can:

- change their behaviour to reduce the costs of the service or the risks that give rise to the need for the service;
   and/or
- assess whether the benefits of the service at its current level of provision outweigh the costs and consequently influence the level of service provided; and/or
- determine whether the service at its current level of provision is being delivered cost-effectively.

Note that the biosecurity funding principles strive to ensure the most efficient way for costs to fall. They consider only **future** behaviours, and do not consider past behaviour. For this reason, the outputs may not reflect what is considered an equitable way for costs to fall and may need to be adjusted to take account of fairness and practicality.

#### Applying the funding principles to legacy plantings and legacy wildings

The benefits of controlling legacy plantings and legacy wilding conifers are preventing or reducing the following impacts (the parties who benefit are identified for each case):

- change in ecosystems and loss of native biodiversity the public (could be national or regional public depending on the significance of the biodiversity);
- lower productivity of extensive or marginal farmland occupiers and neighbours;
- lower water yield in water sensitive catchments occupiers and users nearby and downstream of the affected
  area, that is, users within affected catchment;
- impacts on landscape values occupiers and users nearby the affected area; the local community; visitors and tourists, and the public (options value);
- impacts on Māori cultural values affected iwi;
- externality impacts (land-use opportunity costs and increased fire risk) neighbours of affected area.

There are two types of exacerbators of legacy wilding conifers. The first are land occupiers who change their existing land-use from one that suppresses wilding conifer spread to a land-use that does not suppress spread. Note that the change in land-use could be either on the land that currently has legacy wilding conifers, or on the adjacent or nearby "receiving" land. These are "active" exacerbators in that they make an active decision that increases the risk of wilding conifers spreading.

12 Agreed by Cabinet as the approach to be used to determine how the costs of biosecurity services are distributed. 30



The second group of exacerbators are land occupiers who have wild conifers on their land and are not preventing them from spreading onto adjacent land. These are "passive" exacerbators.

### Principle 1: Which party is best placed to change their behaviour to reduce the costs of the service or the risks that give rise to the need for the service?

There is little ability for those who value an affected area's ecosystem, landscape or Māori cultural value to change their behaviour to reduce the costs of wilding conifer control. However, the other beneficiaries may be able to change their behaviour to some extent to reduce the amount of wilding conifer control. For example, other beneficiaries can potentially achieve their desired outcomes in other ways (for example, by using their land for activities that are not affected by the presence of wilding pines or lowering water consumption). However, this may not be practical or reasonable in some situations. If biodiversity, landscape and Māori cultural beneficiaries were required to bear the costs of wilding control, the only way they could reduce their costs is by accepting lower levels of their desired outcomes.

All land occupiers are able to change their behaviour to prevent/reduce the spread of wilding conifers by:

- removing wilding conifers at wilding seed take-off points on their land (and other areas);
- planting species that are not spread-prone in boundaries to act as a barrier to spread;
- · changing or maintaining their current land-use to one where fringe-spread seedlings are browsed.

Under this principle, there is a case for some beneficiaries to bear the costs (farmers who want to reduce the loss of productivity and those who use water in water sensitive catchments) and "active" exacerbators. There is a weaker case to charge other exacerbators and other beneficiaries.

### Principle 2: Which party is best placed to assess whether the benefits of the service at its current level of provision outweigh the costs and consequently influence the level of service provided?

Those who receive the benefits of wilding conifer control are best placed to assess whether the benefits of wilding conifer control outweigh the costs. There is a strong case for beneficiaries to bear at least some of the costs of wilding conifer control under this principle, because it means they will not demand wilding conifer control if the costs outweigh the benefits. If they are not bearing any of the costs, they will have an incentive to demand more of the service (because they are effectively getting it for free).

Exacerbators are much less able to determine whether the benefits outweigh the costs. This is because they are generally not receiving benefits, but may be subjected to the costs.

Under this principle, there is a strong case for all beneficiaries of wilding conifer control to bear the costs.

## Principle 3: Which party is best placed to determine whether the service at its current provision is being delivered most cost-effectively?

Land occupiers may have information that can improve the cost-effective delivery of wilding conifer control on their land that other parties do not have. As a result, there is a case under this principle for the costs of wilding conifer management to fall on land occupiers.

#### Overall assessment

From an efficiency perspective, there is a case for both land occupiers who have wilding conifers spreading beyond their property and those parties who benefit from wilding conifer control to bear the costs of control for legacy plantings and legacy wildings. Of those who benefit from control, there is a slightly stronger case for farmers who want to reduce the loss of productivity and those who use water in water sensitive catchments to bear the costs, rather than those who value the biodiversity, landscape and Māori cultural values. Of those who exacerbate the problem of wilding conifers, there is the strongest case for active exacerbators to bear the costs, rather than passive exacerbators.

31



Putting the three principles together, the case for which groups should bear the costs of managing legacy conifer plantings and legacy wilding conifers from strongest to weakest is as follows:

- · beneficiaries of wilding conifer control;
- exacerbators who make an active decision to change their land-use to one that does not suppress the spread of wilding conifers between property boundaries;
- "passive exacerbators" who have wild conifers on their land and are not preventing them from spreading onto adjacent land.

The proportion of total costs of managing legacy plantings and wildings that each party should bear should be determined based on how strong the case above is in relation to each party.

It may not be fair to require current "passive exacerbators" of legacy plantings to be required to bear their full share of the costs of control. Current occupiers should not be held responsible for problems caused by previous occupiers and their neighbours. The cost allocations have been adjusted to reflect fairness.

#### Post-RMA plantings

District plans under the RMA outline how future activities will be controlled based on the potential environmental effect(s) the activity may have in an area. Within the district plans, activities are classified into five categories; permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited. Resource consents are required for controlled, discretionary and non-complying activities. Applicants seeking consent for any activity are required to meet the conditions set out in the relevant district plan. This may include an assessment of the activity's effects on the environment.

It may not be fair to require owners of land where conifers were planted under the RMA to meet the same costs as owners of land with legacy plantings, as the district council took the effects of the forest on the environment into account when determining the appropriate conditions on land-use. This means that the costs borne by land occupiers of post-RMA plantings have been adjusted.

#### Applying the funding principles to future plantings

The benefits of preventing wilding spread from future plantings of spread-prone conifers are preventing or reducing the following impacts. The parties who benefit in each of these cases is identified below:

- downstream costs and impacts the public (could be national or regional public depending on the significance
  of the costs and impacts);
- externality impacts neighbours of affected area.

The exacerbators are those who plant spread-prone conifers, and neighbouring land occupiers who change their existing land-use from one that suppresses conifer spread to a land-use that does not suppress spread.

### Principle 1: Which party is best placed to change their behaviour to reduce the costs of the service or the risks that give rise to the need for the service?

The neighbouring beneficiaries of preventing wilding spread from future plantings of spread-prone conifers may be able to change their behaviour by changing their land-use to one that suppresses the spread of wilding conifers. Similarly, those who would be subject to downstream costs without spread prevention from future plantings may be able to change land-use. However, in both cases, this is unlikely to be a practical or reasonable solution in most situations. In the case of downstream impacts, the only opportunity to change behaviour is by accepting these impacts to some extent.

The exacerbators of wilding spread from future plantings can change their behaviour to reduce the risk by planting species that are not spread-prone in boundaries to act as a barrier to spread, by choosing sites with low spread risk, or by choosing to plant a less spread-prone species. If, in the future, the costs of managing spread

32



from new plantings are borne by the person or group who plants the trees, they will be able to factor the costs into their decision about whether or not to plant.

Under this principle, there is a stronger case for exacerbators to bear the costs, as they are more easily able to change their behaviour to reduce the risks of spread. For trees planted in the future, this would result in the most efficient outcome, as the decision to plant new trees would be informed by the full costs and benefits of doing so.

### Principle 2: Which party is best placed to assess whether the benefits of the service at its current level of provision outweigh the costs and consequently influence the level of service provided?

Those who receive the benefits of wilding conifer control are best placed to assess whether the benefits of wilding conifer control outweigh the costs. There is a strong case for beneficiaries to bear at least some of the costs of wilding conifer control under this principle, because it means they will not demand wilding conifer control if the costs outweigh the benefits. If they are not bearing any of the costs, they will have an incentive to demand more of the service (because they are effectively getting it for free).

Under this principle, there is a strong case for the beneficiaries of managing the spread from future plantings of wilding conifers to bear the costs.

## Principle 3: Which party is best placed to determine whether the service at its current provision is being delivered most cost-effectively?

It is difficult to know which party is best placed to determine whether the service is being delivered costeffectively, as it will depend on the specific actions taken to manage the spread.

#### Overall assessment

From an efficiency perspective, there is a case for parties who plant spread-prone conifers, and for parties who benefit from wilding conifer control to bear the costs of control for future plantings.

Putting the three principles together, the case for which groups should bear the costs of managing the spread of wilding conifers from future plantings from strongest to weakest is as follows:

- exacerbators who plant spread-prone conifer species in the future;
- · beneficiaries of wilding conifer control;
- neighbouring land occupiers who change their existing land-use from one that suppresses wilding conifer spread to a land-use that does not suppress spread.

The costs of any programme to manage spread from future plantings of spread-prone conifers should fall based on the strength of the case above in relation to each group.



## Appendix III:

How to apply the cost share framework

#### Explanation of the cost share framework

The cost share framework is not intended to be used in a prescriptive way to determine exact cost shares for different parties. It is intended to be a guide for those designing the control programme to choose mechanisms that would result in roughly the right allocation of costs to drive behaviour, noting that different mechanisms would result in different cost allocations (and therefore different behaviours).

This distinction is most obvious for future plantings of high risk species, where the exacerbators who are planting high risk species are responsible for bearing 80 percent of the costs, with only 10 percent being borne by exacerbating neighbours and beneficiaries respectively. In this example, the planters of high risk species could be required to put in place adequate measures to prevent spread from their property (through an appropriate regulatory mechanism). The adequacy of the measures would be determined based on the current activities of the neighbours. If the neighbours chose to change their land-use, they would have to bear any additional costs of spread onto their land. Similarly, any spread that occurs in spite of the measures (assuming these are implemented as required) would be the responsibility of the receiving landowner.

Users can consider whether it makes sense for different parties to bear the costs at different times; for example, for one party to pay for initial knock-down and another party to be responsible for ongoing control.

In cases of long distance wind dispersal events, it would often not be practical to establish who the exacerbators and beneficiaries are. From a practical point of view, there is an expectation that receiving land occupiers will undertake control of scattered trees and seedlings to keep land clear.

There are at least four ways that a party could bear costs:

- Direct costs bearing the costs of control directly, for example, paying a contractor, undertaking control.
- Contributing funding contributing money to the collective management programme.
- In-kind contributions for example, contributing time, equipment, grazing, or access to assist with control.
- Accepting impacts for example, dealing with the impacts of distance spread could be considered equivalent
  to accepting an overall cost share of 10 percent.

Where a neighbour is not increasing the risk of spread (therefore not an exacerbator) the costs will be spread across remaining parties on a proportional share basis. Contributions may be in kind rather than direct funding.

#### Example of how it works

For legacy plantings and legacy wildings, a programme will often have at least two components: preventing spread across boundaries, and control activities within the property. Therefore, parties are likely to have cost shares allocated to them more than once. For example, a land occupier who has wilding conifers should bear the costs as an exacerbator of spread across boundaries, an exacerbator of wildings within the property and a beneficiary of the control programme on their property. The mechanisms used in the programme should reflect their multiple roles within the overall programme.

Assuming that a programme comprises both components and the cost split between the two components is 30 percent preventing spread across boundaries and 70 percent control activities within the property, the overall cost shares for different parties could be (note the bold percentages are from the cost share table and the unbold percentages are derived from the cost split between the two components of the programme):

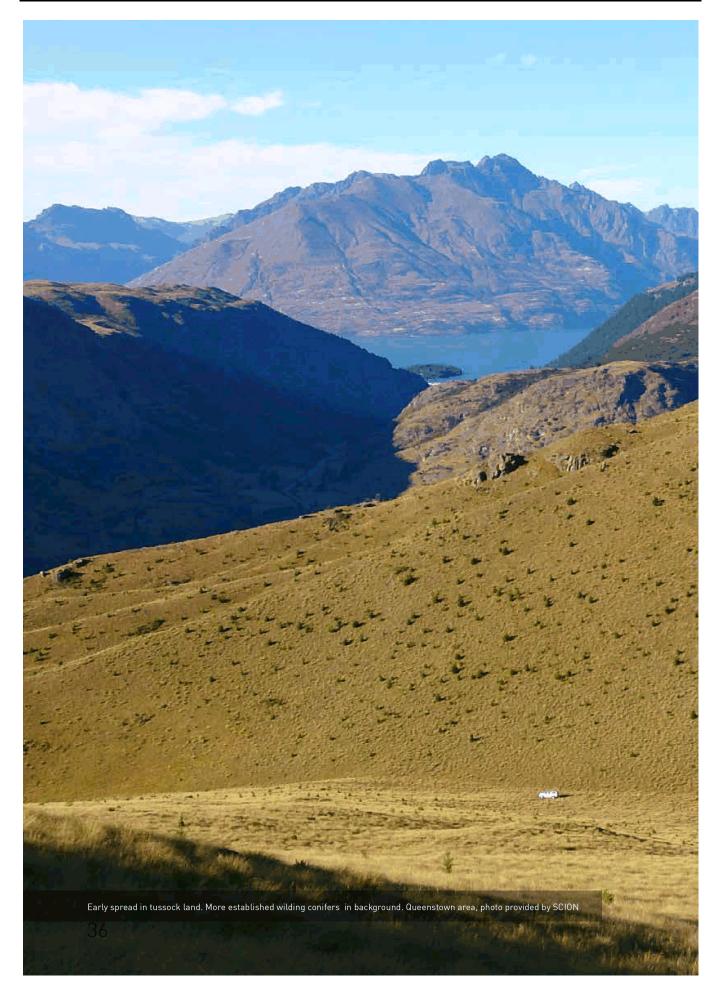
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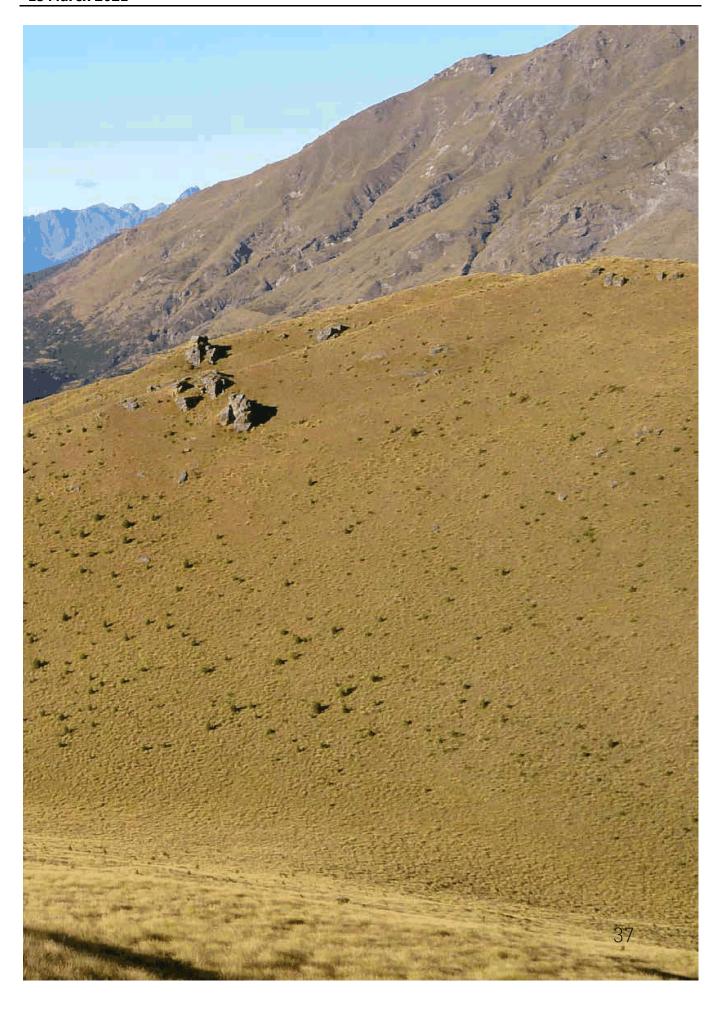
Neighbouring land occupiers who destock or change their land-use to	
reduce grazing pressure (10% x 30%)	3%
Land occupier/owner who has wilding conifers (10% x 30% + 20% x 70% + 20% x 70%)	31%
Central government ( <b>35</b> % x 30% + <b>30</b> % x 70%)	32%
Regional government ( <b>30</b> % x 30% + <b>20</b> % x 70%)	23%
Neighbouring land occupiers/owners who are not currently affected (15% x 30% + 10% x 70%)	12%

Again, these percentages would be used by those designing the programme to identify how the overall costs of the programme should be allocated to the different parties, to inform their decisions about which mechanisms should be used.

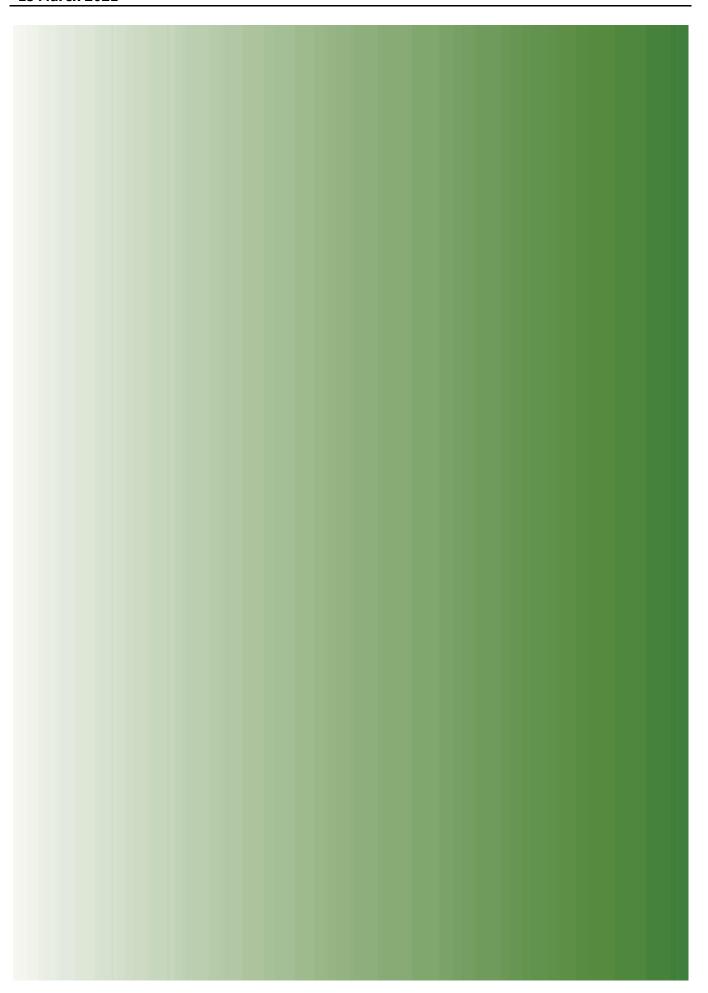














## 12. Elected Members' Information Exchange / Te Whakawhiti Whakaaro o Te Kāhui Amorangi

This item provides an opportunity for Board Members to update each other on recent events and/or issues of relevance and interest to the Board.