

Initial Stocktake of existing environmental and recreational initiatives on Banks Peninsula

Version 2.1

24 April 2012

Prepared for the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
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Executive Summary

The aim of this initial stocktake is to assist the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust determine how it can most effectively begin its work of promoting sustainable management and conservation on Banks Peninsula including developing relationships with organisations with similar aims, supporting their work and filling gaps in the current mix.

The stocktake has fulfilled two functions –it has pulled together a list of organisations involved with environmental work and associated recreation on Banks Peninsula, and thirty interviews have been conducted with representatives of a wide selection of these to learn of their projects, the issues they face and how the Trust can be of most assistance.

The report has classified the environmental work in progress into the broad categories of:

- bio-diversity support and enhancement
- recreational walking, cycling and camping
- sustainable food production
- sustainable communities
- building social capital
- public education
- earthquake recovery.

The interviewees identified a range of ways in which the Trust could assist their efforts including direct funding of their projects, initiating new projects which would benefit their organisations indirectly, plugging environmental gaps in the mix, and overcoming some of the systemic issues that hamper progress. The report has synthesised these ideas into a set of themes indicating how the Trust can be of most assistance including:

- taking a lead role in co-ordinating the activities of groups through an umbrella website that would link organisations together, provide information for sustainable tourism and link scientific researchers to communities,
- taking a lead role in co-ordinating and facilitating a network of long distance walking and cycling routes,
- supporting bio-diversity efforts through direct funding to existing organisations, particularly the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust,
- supporting sustainable community development through direct funding projects such as the management improvements to Te Roto o Wairewa and/or a sustainable living centre.

Since these opportunities are likely to exceed the Trust's capacity for involvement the report concludes with some considerations that may help the Board to weigh up priorities including:

- whether more interviewing is needed (the initial stocktake has only included a subset of organisations involved with the Trust's wide remit),
- what mix the Trust should adopt between leading and developing projects and supporting the work of others,
- whether the funds available are limited to the interest returned on investment or include drawing down of capital,
- the relationships envisaged with other organisations,
- what further research or cost/benefit analysis is needed to progress priority areas that emerge.

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The author would like to thank and acknowledge all the participants for their time and the quality of information and thought provided, Simon Mortlock for his contribution to development of the interview guide and Dr. Brent Martin for proofing.

1 Introduction

Background

The Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust (RDBPT) was formed by Christchurch City Council in July 2010 to benefit the present and future inhabitants of and visitors to Banks Peninsula. The objectives of the Trust are to promote sustainable management and conservation through environmental based projects focussed on recreation, protection of native vegetation and species and the enhancement of biodiversity and waterways. The Trust's brief is wide and it may achieve its objectives through the maintenance and development of recreational facilities, support for areas of cultural and heritage significance, scientific research, public education, land purchase and grants. In doing so, it is expected to seek the support of other agencies also involved in these areas and to work collaboratively with them to achieve its objectives.

In its first year of operation the RDBPT Board set a performance target of *“developing relationships with and gaining the trust of existing interested groups on Banks Peninsula with aims aligned to those of the RDBPT, along with relevant government agencies and territorial authorities”* (RDBPT Statement of Intent p.8). It then initiated this stocktake to identify existing groups and gain an understanding of their projects and areas of interest with the expectation that this would guide it in determining its key projects for the next three years.

Suky Thompson from Peninsula Projects was engaged to conduct the initial stocktake by developing a list of organisations meeting the Trust's wide environmental brief, and to make a start on understanding the types of projects they are involved with through conversational interviewing. This report presents the results of after 30 interviews have been completed.

Report layout

The remainder of this introductory section lays out the structure of the report and then gives a description of the methodology used in the stocktake process.

The body of the report first presents a summary of the environmental and recreational work currently being undertaken on the Peninsula by the organisations interviewed. This work is classified as biodiversity, recreation, sustainable food production, sustainable communities, social capital, education and earthquake recovery.

The summary of environmental and recreational work is followed by the ideas elucidated from the interview participants on how the RDBPT could assist their efforts, both directly and indirectly, the environmental gaps they perceived in the mix of work currently underway and the systemic issues hampering their progress.

These ideas are then synthesised into a set of emerging themes illustrating how the RDBPT could most effectively achieve its objectives while working collaboratively with these organisations. In some cases this is through taking a leadership role and initiating new projects, in others it involves directly funding existing initiatives.

The report concludes with a discussion laying out a set of considerations needed to weigh up the theme areas and assist the RDBPT in determining its priorities.

Appendices are used to present more detailed lists including a list of the organisations involved with environmental projects on Banks Peninsula, the subset of these organisations interviewed and an outline of their projects and a list of academic research projects on the ecology of Banks Peninsula.

Methodology

The first interviews were conducted with the two chairs of the Peninsula Community Boards, Pam Richardson, from the Akaroa/Wairewa Board and Paula Smith from Lyttelton/Mt. Herbert Board, to get an overview of the main environmental activities in the area and start building a more thorough list of organisations involved in environmental and recreational projects than had yet been identified in the project brief.

An interview guide was developed in conjunction with the RDBPT board establishing that the interviews were to elucidate the purpose, direction and projects of each organisation, the ways in which it envisaged the RDBPT could assist both directly and indirectly and to identify environmental gaps in the mix of work being conducted by organisations on the Peninsula and systemic issues inhibiting progress.

After 21 interviews had been completed, an interim presentation of results was given to the Board who accepted the recommendation to complete a total of 30 for this initial stocktake. The Board directed that the resultant report was to include some weighing up of the results, but not copies of the interview transcripts themselves. On completion of the 30 interviews a draft report was presented to the Board on November 18, 2011 who then determined to use it and the questions posed in its weighing up section as the basis for a Strategic Planning day to be held on February 11, 2012. This final version of the document labelled V2 contains only minor corrections and updates to the draft.

Organisation list

The list of organisations and people to interview grew during the course of the stocktake from an initial 34 to 89. These organisations are listed in Appendix A and classified as government, iwi, community and research. All 89 are involved with projects affecting Banks Peninsula, but in a few cases their actual work takes place outside the boundaries of the Peninsula as defined by the RDBPT which, as it is limited to the area formerly administered by Banks Peninsula District Council, excludes the marine environment, the full breadth of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere and the city side of the Port Hills.

Although the organisation/people list has grown, it should still not be considered as definitive. The list does not yet include organisations primarily concerned with culture and heritage, nor have the myriad of professional research groups working on the Peninsula (from institutions such as Lincoln University) been fully fathomed and some smaller community groups may have been missed.

That there is a need and value in building the list per se has already been demonstrated as it was requested by ECAN to assist with their own community building programs during the course of the project.

Interviews

A total of 30 interviews have been conducted with a selection of 26 organisations from the list.

Decisions on which organisations and people to interview were made as the project progressed with a view to capturing as wide a set of views as possible from the organisations with an environmental focus having the broadest and most major impacts. Hence interviews were not generally conducted with the smaller community groups focussed on particular areas (such as reserve management committees), those concerned primarily with culture and heritage or advocacy and recreational involvement was limited to the Trust's interest areas of walking, cycling and camping. All five Peninsula runanga were interviewed as stipulated in the RDBPT Statement of Intent. The list of people and organisations interviewed, including further detail on their projects, is given in Appendix B.

The broad nature of the interview guide developed in conjunction with the Board provided the interviewees with an opportunity to describe their organisation, its projects and the issues they were encountering in a fulsome and fairly free-form manner, although financial details of specific projects were not canvassed in the depth that had been originally anticipated. A copy of the interview guide and the information provided to the interviewees is given in Appendix C. Most of the interviews were conducted face-to-face (only four were telephone interviews) and typically took 1½ to 2 hours. Interviewees were aware that they were responding on behalf of their organisation rather than personally. Detailed notes were taken during the interviews and afterwards assembled into the topic categories identified in the interview guide to form a transcript. After this processing, each transcript was then reviewed to identify and classify emerging themes and commonality with previous interviews. During the report drafting, all the interviews were re-reviewed to ensure that the information they contained had been adequately captured in the summarisation process.

The transcripts have been retained and contain a rich reference source for the Trust that will be invaluable when more detail about particular organisations or projects is needed at a later stage of decision making and reporting. Note however that the transcripts have not been returned to interviewees for checking (except in two cases where this was requested), nor have interviewees been asked or given written consent for publication or release of the transcripts.

Limitations

Readers of this report should bear in mind that the conclusions drawn are based upon the 30 interviews only and as outlined above, while this includes the major players involved with environmental projects including government organisations, it generally excludes culture, heritage and advocacy focussed organisations, limits the scope of recreation to walking, cycling and camping, excludes many smaller organisations and has had limited penetration in the breadth of academic research undertaken on the Peninsula.

2 Summary of work in progress

The environmental work described in the interviews has been classified into the following categories:

- Bio-diversity
- Recreation
- Sustainable food production
- Sustainable communities
- Social capital building
- Education
- Earthquake recovery

The types of projects falling into each category are now described.

Bio-diversity

An intense and diverse range of work is taking place to protect and enhance the bio-diversity of the Peninsula's terrestrial and riparian areas, and to a lesser extent its freshwater and marine areas. There is heavy involvement of government agencies in bio-diversity work. ECAN has developed a Bio-diversity strategy for the Canterbury region, and Christchurch City Council (CCC) has a Bio-diversity strategy which dovetails with this. CCC is also undertaking a Banks Peninsula Ecological Study in part fulfilment of an Environment Court decision on the Banks Peninsula District Plan. Many community groups are involved with bio-diversity work including all the Peninsula runanga.

A leadership role is being taken by the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust (BPCT), who are helping ECAN to develop a Banks Peninsula specific bio-diversity plan and are coordinating much of the bio-diversity effort.

Terrestrial reserves and covenants

There is a major focus on Banks Peninsula in protecting areas of old growth and regenerating forest in reserves and conservation covenants. The Port Hills have a large proportion of land in reserves, but on the rest of the Peninsula the reserves are generally small areas and ecologically fragmented from each other. The reserves belong to DOC, CCC and various community trusts such as the Summit Road Society, Maurice White Native Forest Trust, Josef Langer Trust and Maori land (mainly managed by the Maori Trustee). The Maurice White Trust's Hinewai reserve is the largest protected area on the Peninsula.

Included in the mix is an impressive amount of bush on private land protected by covenants. Leadership in bush protection is coming from the BPCT, the first non-government organisation with the ability to create conservation covenants. The BPCT membership includes many landowners, and the botanical guidance and experience of botanist Hugh Wilson, manager of the Hinewai reserve, has been innovative and invaluable. Another important player is the QEII trust which also has a large

number of covenants on the Peninsula and works closely with the BPCT.

Pest control

The government organisations DOC, CCC and ECAN are involved with pest control as are a number of community based trapping groups and private land owners. A Regional pest management strategy and the CCC Pest plan guide the efforts by government organisations. Although there is some concern about a lack of co-ordination between the organisations, this seems to be improving, in part due to the excellent work of the BPCT in co-ordinating the agencies and holding forums. A particularly intensive trapping effort is taking place on the “wildside”, a term frequently used to describe the area stretching from Le Bons Bay to the Akaroa Head. This is driven by the many active landowners in the area with reserves or covenants on their properties. A particularly intensive effort surrounds the white-flipped penguin colony situated on the northern bank of the Pohatu Marine reserve at Flea Bay, and there is also a predator proof fence around the only known mainland Sooty Shearwater breeding colony at Stony Bay. The BPCT has a part time officer co-ordinating and monitoring the efforts on the “wildside”.

Monitoring and research into trapping programs is important: the effects different predators have on prey are interrelated and there is a limited understanding of how trapping higher predators (such as mustelids) affects the population of other predators such as rats and mice, and how this in turn affects prey species such as invertebrates or birds. There is concern from some scientists that the efforts to protect one iconic species (such as penguins) could have a detrimental effect on other less obvious species, such as invertebrates, should rat and mice populations expand as a result.

Weed control

Weed control is another major focus of bio-diversity protection. While primarily the responsibility of individual landowners with ECAN monitoring, government organisations including DOC and CCC also undertake weed control on property other than their own (subject to landowner consent) to deal with outbreaks of highly invasive species. There is recognition that in some areas infestations are too entrenched to tackle cost-effectively, so the focus is on preventing spread to new areas. Covenanted blocks are particularly vulnerable to weed spread of species such as sycamore that are normally controlled by grazing. It is also important to recognise that weeds can provide bird habitats (they feed on both natives and exotics), but this had been addressed in the CCC Pest management plan. The BPCT is co-ordinating weed control on Banks Peninsula, although still more co-ordination and planning is seen as needed to prioritise weed control in a systematic and cost effective manner.

Riparian areas

Riparian areas are also receiving increased focus and protection. A number of covenants (for example a new one at Koukourarata) include riparian areas. Under ECAN’s Canterbury Water Management Strategy, a number of Zone Committees have been set up and indications are that riparian planting and fencing will form a major part of the Banks Peninsula strategy to address the concerns of pollution of water from stock and silt run-off into the harbours. The Banks Peninsula Zone Committee is currently developing its zone implementation plan (ZIP) and has initial funding of \$100,000 per annum for 5 years to seed it. The plan proposals, if accepted, will also percolate into the LTPs of CCC and ECAN.

Freshwater bodies

The major bodies of freshwater on the Peninsula are the two lakes, Te Roto o Wairewa (Lake Forsyth)

and Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere), both polluted from runoff. Te Roto o Wairewa is also subject to frequent highly toxic algal blooms. While riparian planting will improve the quality of water entering the lakes, the eco-systems of both are also affected by their low lying nature and the blocking of their natural drainage by the geological growth of the Kaitorete shingle spit. Both of these lakes are very important to the tangata whenua for mahinga kai and provide bird habitats of international significance. The spit itself has a unique ecology.

Marine areas

Marine bio-diversity protection has received much less attention. The small marine reserve at Pohatu on the “wildside” is the only area around Banks Peninsula protected for the purpose of marine bio-diversity conservation. An application to reserve a larger area in Akaroa harbour has been declined by the Minister for Conservation.

Research

Most of the bio-diversity research identified and certainly that covered by the interviews to date is concerned with better understanding specific species on the Peninsula such the habitat of inanga and various invertebrates. Much of this research is done by graduate students as part of their thesis work, and it is often focussed on a small piece of the picture rather than building an understanding of the ecology as a whole. There are no registers of work conducted on the Peninsula, although Mike Bowie from Lincoln University very helpfully pulled together a list of research done over the years in the Department of Ecology. This is included in Appendix D, along with some current and recent projects being undertaken by the Marine Ecology group at the University of Canterbury.

Recreation

The Peninsula is used for many different forms of recreation by its residents and its visitors and various organisations are involved with the provision of recreation including government, businesses and community groups. In this initial stocktake, the type of recreation included has been limited to that involved with “parks, reserves, walkways and affordable camping grounds” as identified section (b) of the Statement of Intent (RDBPT Statement of Intent p.4). Organisations primarily involved with culture and heritage, which are identified in objectives (c) and (d) of the Statement of Intent, have not been included in the initial stocktake, nor has academic research into recreation and tourism on the Peninsula been sought out. However, as a number of the organisations interviewed are involved with culture, heritage and sustainable eco-tourism as additional aspects of their work, these topics have surfaced to some extent.

Walking

Walking access provides the major recreational activity in the parks and reserves of the Peninsula and there are also a few popular walks across the pastoral landscape, some providing recreational links between public reserves. Organisations directly involved with the provision of recreational walking include DOC, CCC, Hinewai, Orton Bradley Park, the Summit Road Society and Little River Rail Trail. The Akaroa Visitor Centre is involved with the promotion of walking in the area. Most of the Peninsula’s walks are clustered in the Port Hills reserves and in the area east of Akaroa, with the Summit Walkway (traversing the Peninsula spine from Mt. Herbert to the Hilltop) providing an important but under used link between the two craters. There is also a private 4 day walk on the “wildside” adding a recreational aspect to this area, but the business organisation running it was not

interviewed at this stage.

Groups involved with economic development and promotion on the Peninsula identified recreational walking as a significant draw-card with potential business spin-offs. The Lyttelton/Mt. Herbert community board has adopted the “Head to Head Walkway” as its flagship project. This would create a coastal walking route from Godley Head at one side of the harbour to Adderley Head at the other, linking the many harbour communities. The Board expressed frustration at the lack of progress on this project. Similarly, the Little River/Wairewa Community Trust have decided that the best way to improve business in the area is to provide visitors with the activities they desire rather than promote the area per se, and have determined that more walking is the top priority. They are working to open a route from Old French Road to Okuti valley which will provide a continuation of the Mt. Herbert to Hilltop spine route and make Little River an end destination.

The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust is not involved with public access and walking at present, but indicated that some of their members would be interested in opening walking tracks through covenanted areas, in part as a means to gather some income to offset covenant costs. The Hinewai reserve provides a good example of how natural area protection and public access can have a positive financial synergy by attracting public donations from people who have enjoyed walking through the reserve and maintain an affinity with it.

Biking

While the Rail Trail from Motukarara to Little River is seen as a success, it has not as yet reached the critical mass usage levels necessary to generate the substantial business spin-offs seen in places like Otago. Completing the trail between Lincoln and Motukarara has run into difficulties when trying to use an unformed legal road currently occupied for farming. A return loop to Christchurch via Diamond Harbour is also seen as a desirable addition that would boost usage numbers and bring economic benefits to Little River, but it too has run into complications over access.

Christchurch City Council mountain bike tracks on the Port Hills are very popular and Orton Bradley Park is developing a set of mountain bike trails on its property, as this is seen as a demand growth area.

Affordable Camping

Several organisations, including CCC managed reserves and private providers, offer low key campgrounds. The only provider interviewed at this stage was Orton Bradley Park, which is currently improving and augmenting its facilities, targeting both the tourist campervan and the outdoor education markets.

Sustainable food production

Organisations focussed on sustainable food production include the runanga with their interest in mahinga kai and various other groups concerned with growing and selling of organic produce.

Mahinga Kai

Mataitai reserves are in place at Rapaki and in Port Levy. The mataitai at Rapaki is working to re-colonise the shellfish in the shallow harbour waters, an area affected by sedimentation from the land runoff and the activities of Lyttelton port. The mataitai at Port Levy has enabled the Koukourarata

runanga the opportunity to benefit from commercial mussel farms developed in its rohe.

Wairewa runanga is involved with an even more ambitious project, the Mahinga Kai cultural park, centred around improving habitat in Te Roto o Wairewa for food species, particular tuna (eel). The runanga has radically altered the way the lake has been managed for many years by constructing a drainage canal along the cliff edge – the purpose being to maintain the lake with a higher water level than has been done previously and to release water in the spring to attract returning glass eels up the canal. Experience over the past five years is promising; and in the current and past summer the highly toxic nodularia spumigena algal bloom has not been present. Instead there was a bloom of the much less toxic anabaena. Further plans of the runanga are to develop a permanent causeway and lock that will be capable of withstanding southerly storms, improved drainage to cope with heavy rain, to develop a freshwater area in the upper lake protected by a weir, and eventually to drain neighbouring lake Te Waihora through to the canal also.

Taumutu runanga are involved on Zone committees and many projects to improve the health of Te Waihora. They support investigations into the drainage of Te Waihora via the Wairewa canal, but are more sceptical as to whether this is a workable idea and would prefer Te Waihora drainage to stay in its more natural location.

A Taiapure is in place across most of the Akaroa harbour, and has brought in new regulations lowering catch limits for finfish and shellfish gathering in an effort to rebuild stock levels. The harbour is in the takiwa of the Wairewa and Onuku runangas.

Organic production

The community group Project Lyttelton operates a very successful Farmers Market, providing an outlet for locally produced organic food and bringing an influx of visitors to Lyttelton once per week with economic spin-offs for the rest of the town. It has also created a community garden in Lyttelton. Following this success, Project Lyttelton has commenced a “secure food” project for the entire of the Lyttelton basin with the objective of ensuring that in times of trouble (e.g. after earthquakes) the harbour basin could feed its population on local organically grown produce. This project is also linking with organisations such as Rapaki runanga and Orton Bradley park.

Akaroa also has a small Farmers Market and a community garden.

Onuku runanga is instigating a sustainable food project centred on fruit and vegetable gardening and macrobiotic cooking, with the aim of improving the diet and health of its members and as a potential economic project. They anticipate working in conjunction with both Wairewa and Koukourarata to further this project and to employ a part time shared gardener.

Sustainable communities

Lyttelton has the most direct focus on sustainable community living with the Project Lyttelton group playing a co-ordinating and encouraging role in a similar way to the BPCT’s role in bio-diversity. The group acts as an umbrella supporting all projects that contribute to sustainable communities provided they have a local champion to navigate them through. Sustainable communities are seen as those which have a greater degree of local self-sufficiency and reliance, and make the best use of their

assets while working in harmony with the natural environment.

The Onuku runanga has also identified the need for the Peninsula to become more self-sustaining, as it was in the past, both to provide local employment and also to become a garden for the city of Christchurch. Their sustainable food garden project is the immediate and tangible beginning of a greater project aimed at building the awareness, capacity and capability of the younger generation to face the challenges of the future and make the best use of the resources of food, water and energy which are available on the Peninsula.

Alternative energy

There appears to be only one community organisation involved with promoting and supporting the use of alternative energy on the Peninsula, despite a number of private homes in the rural areas operating off the grid. This group, Harbour Wind, brings together people with considerable knowledge and experience of the wind industry who aim to assist communities to develop their own wind based generation for local supply and sale of surplus to the national grid.

Sustainability centre

A pilot project for a sustainability centre is underway at Orton Bradley Park. Harbour Wind have obtained consents for two windmills at the Park. The plan is for the windmills and the sustainable food production project to combine and form part of a centre aimed at showcasing to visitors (schools, locals, domestics and internationals) the self-sufficiency methods that were used at the Park during Orton Bradley's time in the 19th century, and how this can be achieved today with modern methods.

Social Capital

Social capital is a more nebulous concept involved with building relationships between people and groups and strengthening relationships through pleasure and sociable activities. This is a key activity for both the Community Boards and for the five Runanga.

A number of organisations identified building social capital as a spin-off from their other activities, and stressed the value of this in achieving environmental or economic objectives. Groups involved with business promotion in the smaller centres such as Little River and Duvauchelle have now chosen to focus on this aspect and seek to concentrate on building up the "public good" resources of their area (such as walking tracks) rather than focussing on business promotion per se. Other groups more directly involved with environmental work, such as the Summit Road society, stressed that the social pleasure that volunteers gain from meeting on working bees is a key driver in the groups success. In the Lyttelton basin, the Project Lyttelton group has many social capital projects including the Timebank and its Lyttelton News supplement in the Akaroa Mail newspaper.

BPCT is commended by many interviewees for holding forum sessions and bringing together many groups who formerly worked largely in ignorance of others doing similar work, and therefore in an un-coordinated way.

Education

Organisations whose primary purpose is education, such as schools, do not at this stage form part of

the organisation list. However, environmental education for the wider public is a project area for many of the organisations interviewed, in the form of websites, brochures and talks.

The Peninsula was seen by a number of interviewees as ripe for (and lagging behind) in the provision of on-site interpretative panels and information. Ngai Tahu are making a start with some panels planned for Kaituna Quarry on the Rail Trail.

The value of environmental education and the importance of wider public understanding of the ecology of the Peninsula and the efforts being made to protect it was stressed. There is also strong demand for educational information; at Hinewai reserve for instance demand for educational talks exceeds the time manager Hugh Wilson has available for delivery.

Outdoor education

Organisations providing outdoor education on the Peninsula include Orton Bradley Park, Living Springs and the YMCA at Wainui. Of these, only Orton Bradley was interviewed. The aim at Orton Bradley is to provide young people with a low-key tent based camping experience and the opportunity to experience being in the outdoors in an unstructured way, as well as through structured activities such as the high ropes course. They are expanding their outdoor recreation offerings and facilities with a barn for wet weather shelter and mountain bike tracks.

Earthquake recovery

A number of organisations with a focus in the Lyttelton harbour area have of necessity had to divert their efforts onto earthquake recovery. A big impact on environmental recreation is the closure of many of the walking tracks in the Port Hills. At the time of interviewing, the decision had been made to leave these closed over the winter to establish whether frost and rain caused further rock movement. Another impact is the silting in Lyttelton harbour, compounded by the use of earthquake spoil for land reclamation. At Rapaki land re-zoning may be necessary to move parts of the community away from rock fall hazard areas.

The key heritage attractions of Lyttelton have been almost annihilated and many businesses forced to close, meaning that community groups and the community board are very focussed on recovery projects including finding a new identity for Lyttelton.

3 How RDBPT can assist

Having established the projects that organisations have in progress, the interviews sought to elucidate information from organisations on how the RDBPT could assist in the mix of work through:

- direct support for organisations' project work
- indirect support
- identifying environmental gaps in the current mix
- identifying systemic issues that are hampering progress

Direct support

Interviewees identified a number of ways in which they felt the RDBPT could directly help through financial support. The information presented below is not so much a "shopping list" of individual requests from particular organisations as an assembling of commonalities of requests for direct funding.

Funding for core staff in community organisations

The larger community organisations and those making the most impact all have paid administrative staff. These staff bring dedicated time, focus and skills to the organisations and are key to their success. Administrative staff prepare complex funding applications and ensure projects are well organised, maximising use of funding and voluntary efforts. The efficiency and structure they provide gives satisfaction to the volunteers supporting the organisation and maintains momentum. However keeping these core staff employed is a challenge for all the organisations because the major funders such as Lotteries, Community Trust and even CCC's Strengthening Communities fund projects rather than on-going administration. Furthermore funding is annual, contestable, increasingly complex to apply for, and some sources are drying up. This means core administrative staff spend increasing amounts of time on the essential but non-productive task of seeking funding to keep their own positions going. The insecurity this engenders then affects longer term planning. A key way identified for the RDBPT to help is to recognise this problem and fund core staff.

Professional pest control

The value of using professional pest controllers operating in a systematic manner across reasonably large areas was made by a number of interviewees. This is currently happening on the "wildside" where BPCT have a part time staff member, funded by the Joseph Langer Trust, co-ordinating efforts and monitoring results. Keeping this going and expanding it to other areas is identified as another area where the RDBPT could make a direct financial contribution, most probably to BPCT.

Covenant support

Private landowners often need financial assistance to support their covenants in the form of fencing, development of management plans and predator proofing or conducting pest and weed control. Financial support provides an incentive to achieve more covenant protected areas and better protection for the bio-diversity within them. However, DOC has indicated that its "Bio-diversity

condition” fund will no longer be available for covenant fencing, and this leaves a funding gap. Provision of financial support for covenanting, either to QEII or BPCT, is seen as another area where direct financial contribution from RDBPT would be effective.

Scientific research funding

In order for conservation measures and attempts at sustainable management to be effective there needs to be a good understanding of the ecology. Research is needed to establish what species exist in the different habitats of the Peninsula, to study the overall effect of trapping programs across the range of species, and to undertake holistic and longitudinal studies to understand the ecology as a whole. Currently many research projects are done as short summer student projects because these are easier to fund, but they lack depth and a longitudinal approach. Scholarship funding for Masters or PhD students (typically \$20,000) would therefore assist, and is another area where direct financial support would be useful.

Te Roto o Wairewa project

The lake level of Te Roto o Wairewa is now maintained by a sand and shingle dam at the head of the new canal which must be physically removed to allow water to drain down the canal. It also breaks open during strong southerly conditions. When open there is no access across the canal between Birdlings Flat and Oashore. The next stage proposed for the project is to build a permanent causeway structure and underlying lock mechanism, probably using a converted shipping container, and also to dredge the canal and improve outflow at the groyne end by removing some boulders so that it can drain fast enough during times of heavy rain. A financial contribution to this project would help it to proceed.

Indirect support

Suggestions were also forthcoming for ways in which the RDBPT could support the efforts of organisations indirectly.

Walking access

Facilitating more walking opportunities on the Peninsula was identified as a key way in which the RDBPT could assist; well-designed popular walks would attract more visitors to the area to support businesses and link different community environmental projects together. The Trust could help by developing a vision and cross-Peninsula co-ordination of walkways, and by progressing the Open Space strategy which the Council has adopted. The purchase of land to enable the creation of key walkway and cycleway linkage segments across private land could then be another effective tool to progress walkways.

Umbrella co-ordinating function

The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust has shown the benefits of facilitating co-operation between different groups involved with bio-diversity and pest control through its websites and multi-party forums.

Project Lyttelton is expanding its work on building sustainable communities from Lyttelton township out to the entire harbour basin with its new project on food security and relationship building with Rapaki and Orton Bradley Park.

Almost all interviewees would also value more of this type of co-ordination and across a wider range of activities, drawing together the different strands of sustainability including bio-diversity, environmentally friendly recreation and eco-tourism and sustainable life-styles.

Supporting scientific research funding applications

Scientific applications to funds such as FRST (now MSI) can be assisted by showing community support for the research. The RDBPT could provide references for scientific applications to this and other funds as a means of indirect support.

Changing attitudes

A number of interviewees suggested that the RDBPT could assist by helping to change attitudes towards sustainability. Getting people to understand the intrinsic value of bio-diversity and of how water, soil and air eco-system services contribute to the economy are seen as the first steps in getting people to look after them better. Young people in particular need to have an active relationship with the environment through experiencing it on walks, through play and food gardening. More specific ideas are to promote putting aside land for conservation as normal behaviour, supporting the Wairewa runanga approach to the lake management, creating a vision for sustainability on the Peninsula and developing it as a food garden for Christchurch.

Enviromental Gaps

Interviewees were asked to identify any environmental gaps they perceived in the mix of work and projects currently being carried out by government, community and private organisations, as these might be areas that the RDBPT could fill. The majority of gaps identified were in the recreational and educational areas and there is a natural overlap with the areas in which organisations seek support, particularly indirect support from the Trust. The following gives a summary of the main gaps identified:

Walking and biking tracks

No organisation is co-ordinating the provision of walking tracks and as a result the Peninsula is seen as missing out on the long distance routes which other places have developed (eg the Otago Rail Trail, Queen Charlotte track). Opportunities identified on the Peninsula include the Lyttelton Head-to-Head Walkway, completing the Rail Trail (including a return circuit), extending the Summit spine to Akaroa, Little River, and around to Te Oka and Birdlings Flat, and walking links between the Eastern Outer Bays. The network of unformed legal roads was seen as offering much potential to achieve these routes, which would then provide opportunities for the Christchurch population to enjoy recreating on the Peninsula in an environmentally friendly manner while appreciating and understanding its bio-diversity and providing economic stimulus for local communities.

Low cost affordable camping

The lack of many DOC style low cost campgrounds on the Peninsula was seen as a gap by several interviewees. Such campgrounds are needed for young people to experience the environment in a natural way and for accommodation on long distance walking routes (and might therefore include huts). Better campgrounds or facilities for campervans are also needed. DOC staff indicated that their organisation is interested in providing more camping, possibly on Quail Island and might also be interested in supplying a tramping hut. There may be opportunities to express support for these ideas

as DOC is currently developing a Destination Management Framework and producing the next version of the Canterbury Conservation Strategy.

Outdoor education

The Peninsula, particularly the Lyttelton basin nearer to Christchurch, was seen as having the potential to provide much more in the way of outdoor education. A linked network of long-distance walking and biking routes, combined with low cost campgrounds could provide young people from Christchurch with an opportunity to learn and interact with the natural environment.

Sharing information

The lack of information sharing between the different groups working on environmental projects, including different scientific researchers, was seen as another environmental gap that needed filling, as was the lack of information on public facilities for visitors.

Interpretation

A number of interviewees expressed the view that there is a lack of interpretive information on and about the Peninsula and its bio-diversity, which could be provided in public places such as walking tracks, campsites, reserves and/or on a website.

Scientific research

Several gaps were identified regarding scientific research on the Peninsula. First, there is a need for a greater involvement of the community in understanding and participating in scientific research. For example, community volunteers can become involved in monitoring and collecting data, but need to be well trained in scientific methods to maximise the value of data collected this way. Secondly, because each research project looks at a separate small component, the big picture of understanding how the whole eco-system works remains as a gap. Thirdly, and within this, there is a lack of understanding of the impacts of human activity, including activity designed to support the ecology, such as pest control.

Riparian protection

Sedimentation of harbours and riparian protection were mentioned by several interviewees as environmental gaps.

Sources of sedimentation need to be identified and slowed down

Although riparian planting is now happening in some areas, in many others it is not, and overall riparian management is lacking although this is expected to change once the Zone committee plan gets underway. Riparian planting is also needed to protect habitat, and willows need removing. Further research is needed to understand what it is best to plant and where.

Reserves

The reserves on the Peninsula are fragmented and there is a lack of bush and reserves on the northern side of the Peninsula from Adderley Head to Okains Bay.

To date much emphasis has been placed on forest remnant and bush protection, but reserves are needed across the habitat spectrum including bird nesting areas such as lake margins, coastal mudflats and cliffs.

Marine bio-diversity protection is seen as woefully inadequate and lags behind terrestrial protection. The lack of a large marine reserve is seen by a number of interviewees as a glaring omission.

Pest control

Pest control is a huge ongoing issue, so although much effort is going into it, it requires constant vigilance. New threats (and therefore gaps in the effort) can emerge; for example feral deer are currently becoming a problem in Western Valley, Montgomery Road and the Southern Port Hills from Tai Tapu to Gebbies Pass and this is “creeping up on people”.

At one time a predator fence stretched across the Peninsula from Gebbies Pass to Te Waihora in an attempt to keep the whole eastern side of the Peninsula pest free. Although its fate is unknown and this seems too ambitious an idea to revive, creating a predator and pest free ecological island is thought possible on Quail Island.

Weed control

Efforts are also going into weed control, but a more co-ordinated approach is needed to optimise resources. There needs to be a weed control implementation plan “getting down to the nitty gritty” and determining exactly what action needs to be taken and where.

Carbon sequestering

Removing atmospheric CO₂ will become the aim of the future, and more consideration should be given on the Peninsula to green carbon sinks through afforestation and also “blue carbon sinks” – in the sea. More information about how to claim carbon credits (including the voluntary carbon market) is needed.

Gaps not identified

A number of areas touched on during the interview process were not specifically identified as environmental gaps. They may therefore represent “gaps” which have not yet emerged in local thinking and of which the RDBPT may need to be cognisant. These included:

- Alternative energy (apart from wind)
- Green building
- Public transport

Systemic Issues

Interviewees were also asked to identify any systemic issues hampering progress. A large number of issues were raised and the following lists those where there was overlap among interviewees.

Fragmented walking and cycling access

Environmentally friendly walking and cycling linkages between communities and reserves is seen as desirable. There is a frustration that more progress is not being made on achieving this, leaving recreation on the Peninsula fragmented. Opportunities to create linkages are being missed during subdivisions even though they have been identified by the communities.

A lack of leadership is identified as the main problem, with no-one leading the discussion on how to open some unformed legal roads for public walking access to create such links or co-ordinating the discussion on public access. Council ranger staff identified the need for a recreational planner for the Peninsula to progress plans, but currently there is no funding for this and pressure from the community and support from the Community Boards would be necessary to progress the idea. Prior to

the earthquake, the Council adopted an Open Space Strategy which would have provided a framework for developing public access on the Peninsula, but this is on hold as earthquake recovery takes priority. DOC also wants to include recreational links in its new Destination management framework, but community co-ordination across the many stakeholders is needed and the Department itself is unlikely to take on that role.

Landowner sensitivity

A related issue is landowner mistrust of authorities. This has come about because they often find out about plans, strategies or ideas involving their land as part of a public release rather than being consulted first, as was the case with the CCC Open Space Strategy. Furthermore, landowner organisations are philosophically resistant to public access, and there have been problems along the Rail Trail corridor with adjoining land owners assuming that they have an exclusive right to occupy unformed legal road land.

However, on the positive side, relationships between farming, conservation and public access are going well on the Port Hills and in Akaora and on an individual basis many landowners offer land for sale to the Council for the purpose of creating public access. City Council rangers are taking a sensitive approach and working with landowners on a case-by-case basis using staff with the right skills and understanding. While this is being done on a piecemeal basis it demonstrates that if handled carefully, landowner sensitivities can be overcome.

Lack of Community group staff funding

The lack of funding continuity for core administrative staff is a systemic issue for many organisations. At the time of interviewing, four key organisations (BPCT, Orton Bradley Park, Summit Road Society, Otamahua Quail Island Trust) were waiting to hear whether they would receive a multi-year funding commitment from the City Council which would in part address this issue. The outcome of this decision will be relevant to the RDBPT decision making process.

Bureaucratic behaviour

There were a number of frustrations with what was perceived as unnecessary and unhelpful bureaucracy.

Runanga have had difficulties with government organisations over managing Te Waihora and Te Roto o Wairewa because of the number of agencies involved, including ECAN, DOC, CCC, Ministry of Fisheries, Fish and Game and Ngai Tahu. They have also struck problems with DOC over land management as it has a different attitude to Maori but dictates the protocols and processes.

There is frustration that bureaucracies enforce rules that don't really apply or work (for instance ECAN's gorse boundary clearance, resource consents for community group signage) rather than actively trying to help. They also back away when things get difficult – for instance over enabling the Rail Trail to complete across unformed legal road.

The resource consent process was seen as expensive and time consuming and not necessarily achieving sustainability aims. For instance subdivisions have been permitted in places like Okains Bay and Akaroa without water quality and sewerage issues having been addressed, wind farms align with government policy but consent costs are holding them back. There is concern that during the earthquake recovery standards are being applied as though new uses were being applied for, when businesses are just trying to recover and replace what has been lost.

On the other side of the coin, people who flout the process and consent conditions are seen to get away with it.

Extractive and commercial interests prevailing

This issue was raised primarily in relation to water bodies where extractive interests such as fishing or customary usage have prevailed over bio-diversity protection measures such as Marine reserves. There is concern among scientists that raising the level of Te Roto o Wairewa to create a better habitat for eels will adversely affect the salt marsh habitat at the head of the lake occupied by birdlife. Both Te Roto o Wairewa and Te Waihora are internationally significant bird habitats.

There is also concern that DOCs new commercial focus is at odds with bio-diversity protection, and that cut-backs in funding to DOC will impact its bio-diversity work.

Blanket herbicide use

Concern was expressed about the use of herbicide for weed control without recognising bio-diversity values and also that it was ineffective (e.g. spraying of gorse infested land from helicopters when it could go into carbon sequestration programs instead). There is a lack of knowledge on the overall effects of increased spraying, particularly on riparian health. Council should be taking a leadership role in the use of herbicides rather than expecting private landowners to make all the changes.

Grassroots tourism unsupported

A number of interviewees mentioned the lack of support for small grassroots tourism ventures and expressed concern that the regional tourism organisation Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism (CCT) is too commercially focussed, and is structured to support the big mainstream tourism operators only. Hence there is a vacuum in supporting and promoting genuine grassroots sustainable tourism, including Maori initiatives, and a lack of marketing of the Peninsula as a local destination for Cantabrians.

Port Company behaviour

The Port Company was seen as a bastion of traditional thinking which needs to change if the area is to become more sustainable. Examples are its use of Norwich Quay for truck traffic to the detriment of its potential as an attractive waterfront town street, dumping of earthquake rubble for land reclamation at the expense of the harbour water quality and the creation of breakwaters and dredge dumping that have contributed to silting at places like Rapaki.

Sewage discharge to harbours

The lack of an alternative to the disposal of treated sewage effluent to the harbours was brought up as an issue, particularly by runanga. In Little River funds were set aside as part of the amalgamation for a closed loop system (water and sewer develop to matched capacities in tandem) but this has not been developed yet.

Lack of awareness of climate change

The lack of real awareness and thinking about the way that climate change and peak oil are going to change the world and affect life on the Peninsula is also seen as a systemic problem.

4 Emerging roles for RDBPT

The support the organisations interviewed seek from the RDBPT both directly and indirectly and the environmental gaps they have identified indicate that the Trust's objectives and statement of intent have well captured the needs of the Peninsula.

The following theme areas emerged from the interviews as ways in which the RDBPT could support the work of the existing organisations (both directly and indirectly), plug some of the environmental gaps and overcome some of the systemic issues. For each area, an indication is given as to whether the RDBPT can best help by taking a direct leadership role and instigating new projects or alternatively by taking a funding role and providing contributions to existing organisations to further their work and projects.

Kotahitanga - co-ordination

The need for some sort of umbrella co-ordination linking together the work of the many groups and organisations was identified by nearly all of the interviewees. In essence the additional type of co-ordination sought involves making information focussed on people and sustainability available to the residents of and visitors to Banks Peninsula; with a result of kotahitanga – collectiveness, cohesion, oneness and unity.

This umbrella function would need to sit above or alongside the work that BPCT is already performing so well in the area of bio-diversity and Project Lyttelton is doing with sustainable community building in the Lyttelton harbour.

An umbrella website was frequently suggested, possibly presenting a GIS map-based interface, within which there could be mapping of all protected areas and links to the community groups, environmental organisations and scientific researchers. The site could also include comprehensive information for sustainable tourism - primarily about public facilities such as reserves, walks, beaches and amenities such as toilets, campgrounds and picnic areas, filling in the gap left by the commercially focussed information provided by organisations such as CCT. Scientific researchers would like ways to better connect and convey their work to the host communities.

In addition to the website, face-to-face meetings and forums, similar to those run by the BPCT, were suggested but over a wide range of issues including recreation, tourism and sustainable living, and bringing together more diverse groups.

One interviewee suggested the RDBPT take out reciprocal membership with Peninsula organisations to stay up-to-date with their activities; another that Board members networking was part of the whole picture.

This is probably an area where the RDBPT would need to take a leadership role and initiate the project itself to fill the environmental gap of information sharing and provide indirect support to many Peninsula organisations.

Recreation leadership

Strong support emerged for the RDBPT objectives of more walking and affordable camping on the Peninsula.

Walking and Cycling links

Leadership in co-ordinating and facilitating a network of long distance walkways and off-road cycling links was a need identified by many of the interviewees. Walking and cycling are viewed as environmentally friendly ways for people to visit the Peninsula, providing a vehicle for interpretation and understanding of bio-diversity, facilitating outdoor education and serving to link community groups and their projects and providing communities with economic stimulus. There may be a need to provide new walking opportunities in the Lyttelton area if existing routes on the Port Hills cannot be re-opened.

Experience from the Little River Rail trail indicates that routes need to be high quality, providing the experiences that users are seeking; routes compromised for pragmatic reasons will not attract the same level of use. Routes need to be secure in the long term if they are to attract funding for their creation, so there needs to be a discussion on the use of unformed legal roads and in some cases land purchases may be needed to create secure routes or easements across private property because landowners themselves are rarely willing to do this.

The RDBPT was seen as in a good position to further recreation routes because it does not have the “baggage” of Council. If the RDBPT was to take a leadership role in the planning, co-ordination and creation of more walking and cycling routes this would solve a number of systemic issues and gaps and indirectly support many organisations.

Camping

A number of interviewees felt that more low cost campgrounds are needed so young people from the city can experience simple living and they are also requested by visitors and for campervans. Suggested areas were Quail Island, Orton Bradley, Camp Bay, Ellangowan or Te Oka/Tumbledown, but other ideas may emerge if the issue is investigated further or in conjunction with any walking/cycling routes. At this stage, given the potential sites suggested it would seem more likely that the Trust would assist with funding campgrounds on sites belonging to other parties rather than take a direct role in their provision.

Provision of public education

An educational role dovetails with the focus on co-ordination and environmentally sustainable recreation. The objectives sought from interviewees were to change attitudes toward bio-diversity, both for landowners and visitors. That so many landowners on the Peninsula are protecting and nurturing the bio-diversity on their properties is seen as something to both celebrate and advocate as the norm, and a key part of the vision for sustainable communities. Educational pages could form another aspect of a website if the RDBPT determined to implement one for the purpose of umbrella co-ordination.

Providing interpretation to explain bio-diversity and conservation measures along recreational walking tracks at reserves or campgrounds or at places like Te Roto o Wairewa presents another

opportunity for the RDBPT and would fill an environmental gap perceived by a number of interviewees. The RDBPT could take a leadership role and determine where and what interpretation is needed, or alternatively make funding available to local groups with an interest in doing this.

A third opportunity would be to give some financial support to the educational initiatives taken by outdoor recreation providers.

Funding for Bio-diversity

Bio-diversity is receiving much attention from the Department of Conservation, ECAN and CCC, and the BPCT is recognised as doing an excellent job in co-ordinating efforts. However, as the demands of improving water quality, pest and weed control and maintaining conservation areas are all expensive, financial assistance from the RDBPT would be clearly welcomed in a number of areas and funnelling such assistance through the BPCT may be the most efficient way forward.

BPCT support

Despite its high profile and excellent track record the BPCT is finding funding its core staff increasingly difficult. Direct funding to the BPCT to keep its own operation going would probably be the place to start on bio-diversity support. This idea was raised by a number of organisations including government organisations.

Riparian planting

Under the Canterbury Water Management strategy, the Banks Peninsula Zone Committee is to produce a zone implementation plan to be incorporated into the LTPs of ECAN and the City Council for funding. Of most relevance on the Peninsula are environmental goals of kaitiakitanga, improved drinking water quality and wetlands. Riparian planting is likely to be a focus of the plan. This area seems to be one that is working its way into the mainstream system, and may therefore be less in need of support from the RDBPT.

Pest control

Pest control is also already the focus of a number of government agencies and community groups, but funding for professionals to keep the systematic and monitored approach currently being used on the “wildside” going and extending this across more of the Peninsula would be welcomed. Again funding this through the BPCT would seem the most effective method.

Research Grants

Bio-diversity research may also be most effectively funded by grants the BPCT or the Joseph Langer Trust who have already worked on building relations with the research community. Other areas for research, such as into recreation or eco-tourism, have not yet been investigated.

Support sustainable community initiatives

Developing sustainable communities is another theme emerging from the interviews, both sustainable food production and centres to demonstrate sustainable living.

Support sustainable food initiatives

Growing food in harmony with the environment through organics and kai moana emerged as a strong

theme from the interviews. Project Lyttelton will be taking a leadership role in this area in the Lyttelton harbour basin and has obtained significant funding for the project.

On the eastern side of the Peninsula the flagship project is centred on Te Roto o Wairewa. As this project is lead by Wairewa runanga, direct funding rather than leadership would be a more appropriate role for the RDBPT with regard to this project.

Similarly, in the Akaroa harbour Onuku runanga is at the early stage of its sustainable food project, and it would be more appropriate to assist with funding for such an initiative and foster links with the Lyttelton project rather than start afresh in this area.

Developing a sustainable living resource centre

The Peninsula is seen as a place where the principles of sustainable living can be practised and demonstrated. The RDBPT has already briefly discussed the idea of developing an alternative energy and environmental centre, and therefore taking a leadership role in this area to both demonstrate and educate on sustainable living and provide a physical hub for community groups with an environmental interest. Such a centre might also provide a forum to address some of the gaps that have not been the focus of discussions with community groups such as public transport on the Peninsula, ways to collect carbon credits, and preparing for and mitigating the effects of climate change.

Should the RDBPT take a lead in developing such a centre, it may wish to work in some way with Orton Bradley Park who already envisage something which may be similar, or directly fund Orton Bradley instead.

5 Weighing up priorities

The possible roles for the Trust listed above emerge from the 30 interviews with the selected organisations. As previously cautioned, while they represent the major players and a spread across the Peninsula, they do not include many of the smaller organisations or those primarily working in the areas of culture and heritage or advocacy.

Within the set interviewed the RDBPT and its objectives have been well received. The interviews provide many ways for this new organisation to support existing initiatives, fill gaps and address some systemic issues. Hence the weighing up process conducted by the RDBPT Board will need to focus on prioritising and apportioning funds and effort rather than re-evaluating the appropriateness of the Trust's objectives.

The remainder of this section presents a set of considerations to help the Board weigh up its priorities.

Consideration 1: Is there enough information to select priorities or is contact and interviewing needed with more organisations before this can be done?

- *Should the organisation list also include organisations primarily involved with culture and heritage (the Trust's Statement of Intent objectives (c) and (d)) and do there need to be interviews with these groups?*
- *Should there be a more extensive enquiry into research organisations, including those researching aspects such as recreation, tourism and sustainable living?*
- *Should smaller and advocacy community groups be included?*
- *Should all the organisations on the list be interviewed or contacted?*

Consideration 2: What mix should RDBPT adopt on the continuum between leading and running its own projects and direct funding other groups?

The report has suggested that the Kotahitanga co-ordination umbrella and walking network would need a leadership and project approach from the RDBPT; bio-diversity and sustainable food would be better served with funding to existing organisations, and a mix of the two might suit public education and sustainable living.

- *Has the report taken the right approach in envisaging this type of mix?*
- *Are there other mixes?*

Consideration 3: Should the RDBPT plan to spend its return on investment only or draw down capital for projects?

The report has not covered funding, but some aspects such as direct grants may lend themselves to using interest only; others such as land purchase or loans might mean spending capital either in perpetuity or as part of a revolving fund.

- *What goals do the Trustees have for the capital fund as a whole – is it to be spent or retained?*
- *Determining how much is available annually and setting some corners or limits on*

spending may assist the Trust to prioritise and narrow its options

- *Does it make sense to portion the fund into a revolving capital fund and an interest generating fund?*

➤ **Consideration 4: – what partnership models does the Trust envisage?**

All the emerging roles involve working with other groups.

- *What follow up is needed from this initial stocktake process?*
- *How are relationships to be managed (newsletters, direct contact, reciprocal membership, a website)?*
- *Will the Trust need its own staff?*

➤ **Consideration 5: – Do priority areas emerge?**

After considering this initial stocktake, working through the considerations and undertaking any further stocktake deemed necessary, some priority areas are likely to emerge:

- *Is some further research needed to progress them?*
- *Is preliminary cost/benefit to be done to ascertain how realistic they are?*

6 Conclusion

This stocktake has commenced the process of forming links and relationships with organisations working on the Peninsula. The RDBPT and its objectives have been welcomed and well received and a set of areas have emerged from the initial stocktake illustrating how the RDBPT could make its contributions, in some cases by taking a leadership role initiating new projects to fill the gaps, in others by taking a funding role supporting the work of other groups.

The number of options leaves the RDBPT Board with the difficult task of prioritising these areas and then determining projects to maximise cost/benefit from the use of its funds. The stocktake has suggested some considerations that can be used to form a framework for the weighing up process. The next step is for the RDBPT to determine its priorities so that it can both lead and support existing organisations working toward a better environment on Banks Peninsula.

Appendix A List of organisations involved with environment on Banks Peninsula

Table 1 Organisations and people identified to date

Note: Shading indicates organisations selected for stocktake interviews. Further information on these organisations and projects is given in Appendix B.

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
1.	Government	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board		DoC community liaison board. Represents the public interest work of DoC. Membership has changed since the interview
2.	Government	CCC Biodiversity		Drafting bio-diversity strategy for Peninsula
3.	Government	CCC Other contacts		Diamond Harbour Coastal Cliff Plan Head to Head walkway planner Botanist
4.	Government	CCC Regional Park Team		Management of Port Hills reserves and Rural fire
5.	Government	CCC Strategic Planning		Open Space strategy author
6.	Government	DoC Canterbury Conservancy		Recreation for conservancy
7.	Government	DoC Mahaanui Area Office		Bio-diversity program manager Recreational Assets
8.	Government	Ecan		Regional Council staff with responsibility for Peninsula – sustainable land, air and water management and community liaison
9.	Government	QEII National Trust		Local representative for QEII Trust, national conservation covenanting organisation
10.	Iwi	Akaroa Taiapure Committee		Taiapure in Akaroa Harbour
11.	Iwi	Koukourarata runanga		Takiwa is the Eastern Bays from Adderley head to Pohatu up to their summit ridge line
12.	Iwi	Ngai Tahu		Doing cultural map of Banks Peninsula
13.	Iwi	Ngai Tahu iwi		
14.	Iwi	Onuku runanga		Takiwa is Akaroa harbour and eastern bays from Pohatu to Akaroa head

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
15.	Iwi	Rapaki runanga		Takiwa is Lyttelton harbour and Port Hills from Godley head to Halswell
16.	Iwi	Taumutu runanga		Taumutu rohe reaches across Lake and up Kaitorete spit
17.	Iwi	Wairewa runanga		Takiwa is the Wairewa catchment and extends over into Akaroa harbour sharing interests with Onuku in the harbour and Onawe
18.	Community Lyttelton Mt. Herbert	Living Springs		
19.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Civic Trust		Advocacy for heritage and environment
20.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa District Promotions		Akaroa Business Group. Includes eco-tourism operators and publicises walking tracks
21.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Farmer's market		Organic food
22.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Harbour Issues Working Party		Group working to improve water quality of Akaroa Harbour. Work includes monitoring streams. Serviced by ECAN.
23.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Harbour Marine Protection Society		Society applied for a Marine Reserve in Akaroa Harbour
24.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Heritage Park Trust		Maintains Heritage Park above Akaroa where public can plant commemorative trees
25.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Visitor Centre		Akaroa Visitor Information Centre – promote eco-tourism operators and recreational walking
26.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Ataahua Reserve Management committee		Ataahua Reserve, Highway 75 near Kaituna

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
27.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Awa-iti Reserve Management committee		Awa-iti reserve is in Little River
28.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Banks Peninsula Farms Ltd		Group of 19 farmers running a wool collective
29.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Banks Peninsula Pest Management Liaison committee		Coordinates pest management between different agencies and landowners
30.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Banks Peninsula Track Group		Private multi-day walking track on eastern Banks Peninsula
31.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Community Board		Council Community Board
32.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Duvauchelle Reserve Management committee		Duvauchelle reserve includes campground. (2005 Management Plan not operational due to perm camping issues)
33.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Friends of Banks Peninsula		Environmental advocacy organisation focussed on Akaroa harbour area
34.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Josef Langer Trust		Charitable trust supporting environmental projects on Peninsula. Owns Panama Rock reserve in Le Bons Bay
35.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Le Bons Bay Reserve Management Committee		Le Bons Bay reserve is near the beach. No camping at present.
36.	Community Akaroa	Little Akaloa Reserve Management committee		Little Akaloa reserve has tennis courts. No camping at present.

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
	Wairewa			
37.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Little River Rail Trail		Initiated, progress and advocate for Little River Rail Trail
38.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Little River/Waieawa community trust		Promoting Little River and building social capital
39.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Maurice White Native Forest Trust		Owners of Hinewai Reserve east of Akaroa. Large native forest reserve with public access.
40.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Okains Bay Reserve Management committee		Okains Bay Reserve includes large public campground. Management plan operational.
41.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Pigeon Bay Reserve Management committee		Pigeon Bay Reserve includes campground. Management plan not operational due to issue of permanent camping
42.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Pohatu Advisory Committee		Pohatu Marine Reserve Committee
43.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Robinsons Bay Reserve Management committee		Small reserve in Robinsons Bay with walking track. Management plan operational
44.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Rural Fire Brigades		NZ Rural Fire responsible for Peninsula. Paul Devlin, CCC Dep Officer co-ordinates people and response, Warren Hart Dep Officer co-ordinates equipment. Volunteer members
45.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Stanley Park Reserve Mgt Committee		Reserve with walking tracks in central Akaroa. Management plan under development
46.	Community Akaroa Waieawa	Top of the Harbour		Business promotion and social capital for Duvauchelle area. Interviewed Des Heath, Deputy chair

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
47.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Wairewa Biodiversity Trust		Group involved with Etymology in Little River area
48.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	Whakaroa/Upper Harbour/Akaroa trapping group		Trapping and pest control in Upper Akaroa harbour and township
49.	Community Akaroa Wairewa	YMCA Wainui		Outdoor education
50.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Allandale Reserve Management Committee		
51.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Cass Bay Residents association		
52.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Charteris Bay residents association		
53.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Church Bay Neighborhood association		
54.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Community Board Chair		
55.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Corsair bay residents association		
56.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Diamond Harbour residents association		
57.	Community	Friends of Hunter Reserve		

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
	Lyttelton Mt Herbert			
58.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Governors Bay Landcare Group		Living streams, Old Mans Beard, Weed control in Governor's Bay area
59.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Governors Bay residents Association		
60.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Harbour Wind group		Aiming to install micro wind turbines to power homes and communities Banks Peninsula
61.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Living Springs		Outdoor education
62.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Community Association		
63.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Environment Group		
64.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Harbour Business Association		Business promotion and earthquake recovery in Lyttelton Harbour basin
65.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Information Centre		Lyttelton visitor and community information centre, including earthquake recovery
66.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Recreation Ground Reserve Management committee		
67.	Community Lyttelton Mt	Lyttelton Reserve management committee		No management plans but do have development plans

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
	Herbert	Uramau and Whakaraupo reserves		
68.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Orton Bradley Park		Private reserve with walking tracks, campground, outdoor education centre and historic buildings open to public in Lyttelton Harbour
69.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Otamahua Quail Island Trust		Advocacy and voluntary work on Quail Island
70.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Port Levy residents Association		
71.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Project Lyttelton		Social capital and environmental projects in Lyttelton, including sustainable food
72.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Purau ratepayers and residents Association		
73.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Summit Road society		Own and maintain several reserves straddling the Port Hills
74.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	UPSI		Uniquely Purau Society Incorporated. Advocates and promotes sustainable management of the Purau area
75.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Whakaraupo/Lyttelton Harbour Issues Group		To improve the harbour environment and habitat and achieve a fair balance between all interests
76.	Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Yellow Eyed Penguin Trust		Dunedin based trust with interest in BP. Mentioned in Langer trust report

Count	Category	Organisation	Contact <small>names omitted from public release</small>	Function
77.	Community Lyttelton Mt. Herbert	Birdsafe Whakaraupo		Predator free Port Hills
78.	Community Lyttelton Mt. Herbert	Lyttelton Harbour Landscape		Landscape protection advocacy
79.	Community Peninsula	BP Conservation Trust		Landowner group promoting bio-diversity and education on Banks Peninsula. Conservation covenant authority.
80.	Community/ Christchurch	Port Hills Park Trust board		Look after Mt Vernon reserve on the City side of Port Hills
81.	Community/ Waihora	Waihora Ellesmere Trust		Group leading Te Waihora projects
82.	Research	AgResearch		
83.	Research	Antartic Centre		
84.	Research	ARGOS		Organic/sustainable farming research
85.	Research	Landcare Research Manaaki Whenua		Lincoln based environmental research institute Other contacts are Susan Wisser, Rowan Buxton, John Parkes BPCT suggest Andrea Byron who advices on wildside monitoring
86.	Research	Lincoln University programs		Department of Ecology Other possible Lincoln contacts are Kerry-Jayne Wilson (Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences), Ian Spellerberg (Isaac Centre for Nature Conservation)
87.	Research	NIWA		Eel research
88.	Research	Scion		Forestry CRI – know about carbon credits and forestry so could be very useful. Also Ensis
89.	Research	University of Canterbury		Email contact with Phil Jellyman, native fish expert

Appendix B Organisations Interviewed

Table 2 Interviewees

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
Government	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board		Statutory body set up to advise DOC. Taking a lead role in writing the Conservation Management strategy for the area. Banks Peninsula Strategy being written now. Peninsula ecological island concept supported. Steve Lowndes term on the Board ended shortly after this interview, so links need to be forged with the new Board.
Government	CCC Regional Park Team		Wildlife management and pest control Bush bird surveys Pest management trapping in Council reserves and elsewhere in conjunction with ECAN, BPCT, DOC and community groups. Recreational routes in Port Hills reserves, and some maintenance on Akaroa tracks Rural Fire See opportunity for RDBPT to assist with implementing new recreational routes and may be in a position to broker routes that Council could not. Currently no Council funding allocated for recreation projects in the regional parks (Misty Peaks, Te Oka) on Banks Peninsula.
Government	CCC Strategic Planning		Open Space strategy author – re-allocated to City Plan post EQ RDBPT could pick up Open Space strategy – some further work has been done which Kelvin could make available Campgrounds are not on the Council priority list, but there is scope for more on Banks Peninsula Opportunity for RDBPT to build community partnerships over public access. No-one is co-ordination public access
Government	DoC Mahaanui Area Office		Mahaanui Area office is responsible for North Canterbury including Banks Peninsula. Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy sets the issues and objectives for next 10 years. Currently under review, Poma Palmer leading review Budgets for bio-diversity protection are being reduced

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
			<p>Recreation may fare better as there is funding for replacement of aging assets. This is controlled by the Destination Management Framework.</p> <p>New branding of Conservation for Prosperity recognises recreational tourism as a large export earner for NZ.</p> <p>Pest and weed control within its reserves and also working in areas outside reserves on a pest led basis. Working with Ecan, CCC and Joseph Langer Trust.</p> <p>Possum control comes under Banks Peninsula Pest Management Liaison committee but funding from TB levy is no longer available.</p> <p>Recreation – identifies Summit walkway spine, Quail Island and Ellangowan as best opportunities on Peninsula for more development</p> <p>Joint management plan for Te Waihora to get more people recreating there.</p>
Government	Ecan		<p>Canterbury Water Management Strategy and BP Zone committee will focus on riparian management</p> <p>Possum control through the Banks Peninsula Pest Management Liaison committee</p> <p>Banks Peninsula Bio-diversity plan development</p> <p>Working with Community groups such as Harbour Issues groups, Whakaraupo Issues group, Governor’s Bay Living Streams</p> <p>Te Waihora consents, science</p> <p>Lake Wairewa – willow work on Okuti/Okana streams</p> <p>Monitoring coastal wetlands</p> <p>Bathing water quality and coastal erosion</p>
Government	CCC Biodiversity		<p>Implementation of CCC Bio-diversity strategy for Banks Peninsula</p> <p>Drafting Banks Peninsula Ecological study – a requirement laid down by a 2007 Environment Court decision on the Banks Peninsula District Plan appeals. This is to identify sites of ecological significance and recommend how they might be protected.</p> <p>Seeking multi-year funding for key bio-diversity groups on Banks Peninsula</p> <p>Pest management program on Council land through rangers</p> <p>Ecological data collection</p>
Government	QEII National Trust		66 QEII Trust covenants on Banks Peninsula, visited every two years by QEII Trust

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
			representative to monitor fences and check management plans. Establish new covenants. Works in with BPCT
Iwi	Te Runanga o Koukourarata		Maintaining the identity of Koukourarata Port Levy Mataitai and mussel farms Kakanui reserve covenanted area – this is the first BPCT covenant with Maori Riparian planting and fencing Horomaka island restoration Support for Wairewa lake project
Iwi	Te Runanga o Onuku		Akaroa Harbour Taiapure Kereru project Tui Release Takapuneke historic reserve kaitiaki Strategic Plan to build capacity of younger generation in becoming aware of global crisis and the importance of sustainable use of food, water and energy Kapa Haka group combined with healthy eating program featuring Italian macrobiotics Community food gardens at Onuku to improve diet Cooking Jetty at Onuku Eco-tourism (further down track)
Iwi	Te Hapu o Ngati Wheke (Rapaki)		Earthquake recovery – may involve rezone of Maori reserve land Riparian planting on Oamaru and Ko Roratahi creeks Development of Marae as cultural centre Lyttelton sustainable food project Beach planting to improve coastal mahinga kai Mataitai management
Iwi	Te Taumutu Runanga		Riparian planting and getting rid of weeds and willows Kaitorete spit scientific studies of bio-diversity and archaeology Te Waihora management Selwyn Zone committees

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
Iwi	Wairewa Runanka		<p>Guard the triple bottom line of Wairewa and be an intergenerational bastion of knowledge retaining Tikanga and Kawa</p> <p>Mahinga Kai cultural park - restoring health of Te Roto o Wairewa through the canal project</p> <p>Create a natural wetland at head of lake to absorb nutrients</p> <p>Improve canal causeway</p> <p>Create a weir in the lake so it can have a freshwater end</p> <p>Connect Te Waihora to the canal</p> <p>Tourism activities once lake is improved</p> <p>Create a blue carbon sink in the lakes and surrounding ocean</p> <p>Create Mahinga kai through natural restored eco-system</p> <p>Create a broodstock</p> <p>Demonstrate to Pacific rim communities what can be done to restore a natural eco-system</p> <p>Te Kaio Farm (Tumbledown) manage sustainably from skyline to shore. Possibly organics</p> <p>Mataitai management from Te Kaio to Birdlings Flat</p> <p>1 paid staff</p>
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Harbour Marine Protection Society		Applicant society for a Marine Reserve in Akaroa Harbour for the purpose of bio-diversity regeneration
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Akaroa Visitor Centre		Operated by Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism, it provides information mainly to international and out of area visitors rather than Christchurch residents. Most popular topics requested are walking, wildlife and history. Has a major display on walking in the Akaroa ward area.
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Community Board		Akaroa/Wairewa community board. Covers Peninsula to Gebbies Pass and all outer bays except Port Levy
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Little River Rail Trail		<p>Completing Rail Trail from Lincoln to Motukarara</p> <p>Ongoing advocacy for Trail</p> <p>Augmenting the trail with looped return routes – have produced a document with 5</p>

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
			possible loop returns to Christchurch These are also needed to increase usage levels and create Little River as an overnight stay destination Encouraging use of Rail Trail through website, brochures and posters Have a paid secretary which has made the difference to their progress
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Little River/Wairewa community trust		Promoting Little River through its local map Building social capital through having speakers, badminton, a phone directory and organising community fairs. Planting community fruit trees and planting around Rail Trail Loaning out predator traps Creating amenity walking tracks and off road cycletracks
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Maurice White Native Forest Trust		Owning and managing the Hinewai Reserve Management includes trapping, maintenance of fences, keeping tracks open, signage and liaison with the public including educational talks Recovering from the fire by re-fencing and restoring walking tracks Extending walking track network into recently acquired land in Stony Bay valley Aim to extend reserve to include all land between Otanerito Road and Stony Bay Road Encourages public access which has brought in donations at a level that has made the further purchase of land possible Participation in the private Banks Peninsula Walking track
Community Akaroa Wairewa	Top of the Harbour		Business promotion for Duvauchelle and bays at the head of the harbour Building social capital Keen interest in Onawe and creation and promotion of walks in area
Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Community Board Chair		Lyttelton/Mt Herbert Community Board covers Lyttelton basin and Port Levy Head to Head walkway project around Lyttelton harbour Earthquake recovery plan Landscape protection – alterations to District Plan Harbour water quality and riparian planting to prevent sedimentation
Community Lyttelton Mt	Harbour Wind group		Creation of community based wind farms Major project at Orton Bradley Park

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
Herbert			Aim to install wind turbines in smaller communities with a 25 year payback
Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Harbour Business Association		Lyttelton harbour business promotion extends round to Port Levy Earthquake recovery in Lyttelton Harbour basin – business has gone from 62 in central Lyttelton to a handful Development of new identity not based on heritage Head to Head walkway would be of benefit to Lyttelton Lack of cruise ships is a big loss
Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Lyttelton Information Centre		Lyttelton Information Centre Closely linked with Lyttelton Harbour Business Association Now focussed on community information as there are few visitors Produced Lyttelton walking maps Building up local tourism and recreation. May need to focus on Diamond Harbour side Development of a new identity for Lyttelton
Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Orton Bradley Park		Private park open to the public with walking tracks, campground, outdoor education centre and historic buildings. Used for family picnics, recreational walking, outdoor education centre, campground for self contained campervans Upgrading camping to take tents and campervans without facilities Building barn for wet weather activities and picnic shelter to augment campground and outdoor education centre Introducing mountain biking QEII covenant 73ha full pest control program Aiming to develop environmental education, sustainable food growing, alternative technology and living history Resource consent obtained for wind turbines Earthquake recovery Two full time employees
Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Project Lyttelton		Umbrella group for projects to do with heritage and sustainable communities Lyttelton Farmers Market Timebank

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
			<p>Lyttelton festivals</p> <p>Lyttelton News supplement in Akaroa Mail</p> <p>Food security project</p> <p>5 part time staff, Full time voluntary chair</p>
Community Lyttelton Mt Herbert	Summit Road society		<p>Managing the Summit Road reserves Ohinetahi and Omahi bush</p> <p>Keeping tracks open on these reserves</p> <p>Volunteer workforce who assist CCC rangers with track work</p> <p>Outings, events and visits</p> <p>General education, awareness and advocacy</p> <p>Land acquisition through its Harry Ell Trust – one active project at the moment</p> <p>Earthquake recovery</p> <p>Pest management</p> <p>Paid secretary</p>
Community Peninsula	BP Conservation Trust		<p>Bio-diversity protection and enhancement through conservation covenants</p> <p>Bio-diversity monitoring through covenant management plans</p> <p>Sustainable land management through working with landowners – eg gorse workshops</p> <p>Community education through newsletters, events and workshops</p> <p>Restoration group that does weed management and some planting</p> <p>Community partnerships – Banks Peninsula conservation forum co-ordinating everyone involved in bio-diversity and conservation efforts</p> <p>Special community projects such as the Tui restoration</p> <p>Seeking to add a recreational aspect and find a way for covenant areas to become self sustaining</p> <p>Employs 3 part time staff</p>
Research	Lincoln University programs		<p>Studying rare and endangered species and their eco-systems</p> <p>Mainly focussed on invertebrates and the effect of human activities</p> <p>Researchers Marita Lettink and Mike Keen looking into effects of large predator trapping on rat and mice populations</p> <p>New project last summer looked into worms on Peninsula</p> <p>Want to carry out a project with transects along Peninsula ecological districts and</p>

Category	Organisation	Interviewee <i>names omitted from public release</i>	Projects
			use DNA testing to measure differences in species in the different districts Works with BPCT, community and does talks in schools
Research	University of Canterbury		Inanga (Whitebait) in the tidal areas of streams How vegetation affects spawning rates

Appendix C Information and Interview Guide

The following information about the Trust and project and the topics to be discussed was given to the interviewees either prior to the interview or at its commencement.

The Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust was established by Christchurch City Council in 2010 with the remit of promoting sustainable management and conservation on the Peninsula and environmental based projects for the benefit of present and future inhabitants of the Peninsula and visitors. The Trust recognises that there are many other organisations and groups whose objectives and projects seek some common outcomes, and is therefore taking stock of what other groups are doing before making its own project investment decisions. The Trust has identified your organisation as one with which it may have objectives in common, and would be grateful if you would provide contact information and discuss the topics below so that it can better understand any synergies that may exist and whether it can assist your organisation to achieve its aims. Information is sought for the internal purposes of the Trust only at this stage and it will not release information gathered in this process to the wider public without first gaining your organisation's permission. The Trust may also contact you again if further clarification of information discussed is required. The Trust would like to thank you for your time in participating in this interview.

Contact Information

Your organisations title:

Contact person:

Postal Address:

Email address:

Website:

Membership numbers

Topic 1: Main purpose of your organisation and direction over the next 3 to 5 years

Topic 2: Area of the Peninsula organisation covers

Topic 3: Primary sources of funding

Topic 4: Projects to do with sustainability, conservation or the environment, environmental education or recreation on Banks Peninsula

Topic 5: Discuss how projects are part of a longer term environmental, social or economic aim to benefit the current or future residents of the Peninsula or visitors.

Topic 6: Are there non financial ways in which the Rod Donald Trust could facilitate any of the objectives or projects

Topic 7: What would organisation hope to achieve if funding was not a limiting factor

Topic 8: Identify any "environmental gaps" in work currently being done on the Peninsula by the mix of government, private and community organisations

Topic 9: Systemic issues which affect the organisation or its area of interest

Appendix D Academic Research

The following lists of research being conducted or underway were obtained from Mike Bowie in the Ecology Department at Lincoln University and Mike Hickford in the Marine Ecology unit at the University of Canterbury. No attempt has been made to source information on research projects from other departments such as Tourism and Recreation research or other scientific research.

Table 3 Ecological research projects undertaken on Banks Peninsula by Ecology Department staff and students at Lincoln University from 1979 to present

Project Leader	Project description	Status	Publications
Mike Bowie	Survey of invertebrates, lizard, birds and pests of upper Le Bons Bay	2011-2012	To be undertaken in Summer
Jon Sullivan	Conservation of native herbs under threat by exotic aphids	2010-2011	Report pending
Laura Molles	Morepork survey/monitoring on Banks Peninsula	2011-	To be undertaken in Summer
Chris McClure	Monitoring lizards on Quail Island	2010-2011	Honours project
Mike Bowie	Survey of invertebrates in some reserves, covenants of the 'Wildside'	2010-2011	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report (in press)
Matt Kavermann	The use of audio lures for pest control at Orton Bradley Park	2010-	-
Arsalan Khoyi	Population genetics of NZ fur seal populations in Banks Peninsula	2011-	PhD
Mike Bowie	Ecological restoration of Quail Island invertebrates	1997-2011	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 22, NZ Natural Sciences 2003, NZ Natural Sciences 2011
Vikki Smith	Census techniques in katipo	2011-	External Masters
Dr Roddy Hale	Molecular determination of hybridisation of tree weta on Banks Peninsula	2010-	MSc
Cara Hansen	Movements and predation activity of feral and domestic cats (<i>Felis catus</i>) on Banks Peninsula	2010	MSc
Warwick Allen	Factors affecting breeding success of the Flea Bay white-flipped penguin (<i>Eudyptula minor albosignata</i>) colony.	2010	WJ Allen, FW Helps & LE Molles (2011) New Zealand Journal of Ecology 35(3).
Jessica Parisi	Influence of moonlight on possum activity	2010	Masters
Mike Bowie	Orton Bradley Park Ecological Management Plan	2009-2010	Unpublished report to Orton Bradley Park
Mike Bowie	Banks Peninsula tree weta monitoring & conservation	2007-2011	Manuscript (In prep)
Jagoba Malumbres	Spiders of Hinewai & Ellangowan Reserves	2008-2011	PhD
Dr Laura Molles	Reintroduction of tui to Banks Peninsula	2009-	

Project Leader	Project description	Status	Publications
Dr Heidi Stevens	Kereru conservation	2009?-	
Mike Bowie	The use of artificial refuges for conservation of red katipo (<i>Latrodectus katipo</i> (Theridiidae))	2007-2011	Publication in prep.
Shona Sam	New monitoring tools for managing possums, rats and mice on Onawe	2009-2011	PhD
Mike Bowie	Banks Peninsula Biodiversity Workshop	2009	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 30 (2010)
Shaun Ogilvie	Monitoring kererū population size and investigating the relationship between cats and kererū at Church Bay and Orton Bradley Park, Banks Peninsula	2008	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 45
Georgia-Rose Travis	Boat preference and stress behaviour of Hector's dolphin in response to tour boat interactions	2001-2008	PhD
Astrid Graf	Influencing habitat selection of bellbirds and use through conspecific attraction and supplementary feeding.	2007-2009	Masters
Mike Bowie	Survey of invertebrates on Onawe Peninsula	2007-	
Mike Bowie	Five year monitoring of invertebrates in ten Port Hills Reserves	2003-2007	Lincoln University Wildlife Management reports 34, 35, 40, 42 & 44
Craig Pauling & Heidi Stevens	E kükū te kererū : oral histories & recent research into the Banks Peninsula kererū (<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>)	2007	ISBN: 9781877392993 1877392993
Karli Hopkins	Kereru census on Banks Peninsula	2006-2007	Kaupapa Kererū publication
Mike Bowie	Quail Island Ecological Restoration Trust workshop	2006	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 39
Kirsten Campbell	Study of home ranges, movements, diet and habitat use of kereru (<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>) in the southeastern sector of Banks Peninsula, New Zealand	2006	MSc
Te Ari Predergast	Impact of predation on the kereru (<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>) on Banks Peninsula	2006	MAppSc
Mariana Vargas	Mites on Canterbury skinks at Birdlings Flat	2006	Masters
Maaike Schotborgh	An analysis of home ranges, movements, foods and breeding of kereru (<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>) in a rural-urban landscape on Banks Peninsula, New Zealand	2005	MSc
Jenny Lyall	Foraging activity and home range of kereru	2001-2004	Masters
Matt Kavermann	The eradication of mammalian predators from Quail Island, Banks	2003	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 29

Project Leader	Project description	Status	Publications
	Peninsula, Canterbury, New Zealand		
Frances Schmechel	Possibilities for enhancing populations of weka, tūi and tītī on Banks Peninsula and Canterbury	2002	<u>a report for DOC and Ngāi Tahu</u>
Pauline Williamson	Evaluation of existing predator control programs for the benefit of the white-flipped penguin (<i>Eudyptula minor albosignata</i>) on Banks Peninsula, Canterbury, New Zealand	2002	MSc
Mike Bowie	The potential for eradication of hedgehogs (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>) from Quail Island, Banks Peninsula	2000	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 20
Susan Anderson	Distribution, habitat associations and activity patterns of two endemic Banks Peninsula carabid beetles, <i>Mecodema howitti</i> and <i>Megadromus guerinii</i>	2000	MAppSc. New Zealand Entomologist (2003) 26(1): 45–52 New Zealand Journal of Zoology <u>31</u> , Issue 4, 2004
Kerri Lukis	Survey of the lizard fauna of Quail Island, Lyttelton Harbour, Canterbury	1999	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 23
Kerri Lukis	Suggested protocol for the re-introduction of two locally extinct lizard species to Quail Island.	1999	Lincoln University Wildlife Management report 24
Ward et al.	Insects and other arthropods of Hinewai Reserve, Banks Peninsula, New Zealand	1999	Records of the Canterbury Museum 13: 97-121.
Alastair Freeman	Comparative ecology of two <i>Oligosoma</i> skinks in coastal Canterbury: a contrast with Central Otago. [Canterbury site was Kaitorete Spit]	1997	New Zealand Journal of Ecology 21(2): 153-160.
James Lennon	Influence of moonlight on possum activity	1997-1998	Masters
Michael Gorton	Distribution and spread of <i>Adozophmus couloni</i> (Burmeister) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) on Banks Peninsula, Canterbury	1997-1998	New Zealand Entomologist, 1998, Vol. 21
Barbara Brown	Distribution, habitat and conservation status of <i>Hemideina ricta</i> and <i>H. femorata</i> on Banks Peninsula, New Zealand	1992-1993	New Zealand Journal of Ecology (1997) 21(1): 43-49
Butcher/Emberson	Aspects of the biology of carabid beetles of Ahuriri Bush Scenic Reserve, Banks Peninsula	1981	Mauri Ora 9: 59-70.
Emberson/Butcher /Scott/Worner	Quail Island: foreshore resource assessment.	1979	Report to the Department of Lands & Survey, Christchurch.

Table 4 Ecological Research at University of Canterbury

Project Leader	Project description	Status
Mike Hickford Marine Ecology Research	Spawning habitat requirements of inanga	ongoing
Sharyn Goldstien Biological Sciences	Biology of native and introduced ascidians in subtidal areas	ongoing
Phillip Jellyman Freshwater Ecology research group Biological Sciences	Freshwater fisheries	Complete
Biological Sciences Michelle Greenwood Angus McIntosh Jon Harding	The effectiveness of riparian management on stream communities and productivity in Canterbury streams (involves lecturers/post-docs/students)	ongoing
Teresa Burrell	Causes of cyanobacteria blooms in Lake Forsyth	ongoing
Simon Stewart	Investigating the contribution of various nitrogen sources to stream food webs	ongoing
Paul Broady	Algal and toxic bloom research in Banks Peninsula streams and lakes	ongoing
Taryn Wilks	Influence of lake level fluctuation and salinity on food web structure in coastal brackish lake: Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora	ongoing
Jon Harding	The response of stream communities to forest fragmentation	
Jarred Arthur	Forest fragments and their influence on the structure and function of downstream freshwater communities	

Appendix E Relevant documents

The following documents were referenced by interviewees during the interviews:

CCC Surface Water Strategy	http://resources.ccc.govt.nz/files/SurfaceWaterStrategy2009.pdf
CCC Water Supply Strategy	http://www.ccc.govt.nz/thecouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/strategies/healthyenvironmentstrategies/watersupplystrategy.aspx Contains strategies specific to Banks Peninsula
CCC Climate Smart Strategy	http://resources.ccc.govt.nz/files/ClimateSmartStrategy2012-2025.pdf Strategy for preparing for climate change
CCC Open Space Strategy	http://resources.ccc.govt.nz/files/PublicOpenSpaceStrategy.pdf Areas of open space interest and public access
CCC BioDiversity Strategy	http://www1.ccc.govt.nz/Environment/HealthyEnvironmentStrategies/Biodiversity/BiodiversityStrategy2008-2035.pdf http://www1.ccc.govt.nz/Environment/HealthyEnvironmentStrategies/Biodiversity/BiodiversityStrategy2008-2035-Part1Chapters7-9.pdf
CCC Banks Peninsula Ecological Study	Under construction
CCC Reserve Management Plans	These either have management plans approved or in preparation – some also have committees Awa-Iti Ataahua Duvauchelle – plan but not operational due to camping issues, committee Le Bons Bay Little Akaloa Okains Bay – operational plan, committee Pigeon Bay– plan but not operational due to camping issues, committee Robinson Bay– operational plan, committee Stanley Park – plan not operational, committee Garden of Tane – plan operational, committee yet to be formed Takapuneke – Conservation plan in draft form, committee?
ECAN Biodiversity strategy	Biodiversity Strategy for Canterbury Region. Non- statutory strategy bringing together Canterbury territorial authorities, Ngai Tahu, covenant issuing organisations, DoC, research groups, environmental groups and farmers http://www.canterburybiodiversity.org.nz/
ECAN Regional Pest management strategy	http://ecan.govt.nz/publications/Pages/regional-pest-management-strategy.aspx

ECAN Canterbury Water Management Strategy	http://ecan.govt.nz/get-involved/canterburywater/overview/Pages/Default.aspx
DOC Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy	http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/conservation-management-strategies/canterbury/ Currently being reviewed and redeveloped
DOC Destination Management Framework	http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/cms/dmf-overview.pdf
Lincoln University	Proceedings of Banks Peninsula Bio-Diversity workshop
New Zealand Walking Access Commission	Outdoor Access Code www.walkingaccess.govt.nz

Appendix F Presentation

The draft version of this report was presented to the RDBPT Trust Board at its meeting on November 18, 2011 using the following slides. At the Board's request these have been included in the final version of the report, subject to minor corrections and updates to reflect completion of the interview with Onuku runanga.

Initial Stocktake

- **Brief**
 - to interview 30 organisations /people
 - to add new organisations to list

- **Work completed**
 - 30 interviews with 26 organisations
 - List now includes 89 organisations/people

- **Work to go**
 - RDBPT to determine priorities and path forward

Peninsula Projects

30 Interviews completed

Akaroa/Wairewa organisations	Lyttelton/Mt Herbert organisations	Whole Peninsula organisations
Akaroa/Wairewa Community Board	Lyttelton/Mt Herbert Community Board	CCC Open Space and Strategic Planning
Wairewa Runanga	Rapaki Runanga	CCC Biodiversity
Koukourarata Runanga	Project Lyttelton	CCC Rangers
Akaroa Visitor Centre	Lyttelton Information Centre	Canterbury/Aoraki Conservation Board
Hinewai	Summit Road Society	DoC Mahaanui
Akaroa Harbour Marine Protection society	Lyttelton Harbour Business Association	Ecan
Top of the Harbour group	Orton Bradley Park	QE II Trust
Little River Rail Trail	Harbour Wind	BP Conservation Trust
Little River/Wairewa Community Trust		Lincoln University Ecology Dept
Onuku Runanga	Taumutu Runanga	Canterbury University Marine Ecology research

Stocktake scope

- **Included most of the major players**
 - Community boards
 - 5 Runanga
 - Government organisations
 - Most larger environmental organisations
 - Some academic ecology research

- **Not included**
 - Agricultural research groups (Landcare, ARGOS, SCION)
 - Groups responsible for individual local reserves
 - Trapping/pest management delivery groups
 - Most marine groups
 - Advocacy groups
 - Limited Outdoor education providers
 - Culture and Heritage organisations and research

Peninsula Projects

Organisation Activity categories

- Bio-diversity
- Recreation
- Sustainable food
- Sustainable communities
- Social Capital building
- EQ recovery
- Education

Peninsula Projects

Bio-diversity

- Reserves + covenants
 - DOC
 - CCC
 - BPCT
 - QEII
 - Maori Trustee
- Riparian planting
 - ECAN Zone committees
- Freshwater bodies
 - drainage
 - Bird habitat
- Pest control
 - Wildside
- Marine areas
 - Pohatu
- Weed control
- Research
 - Species specific
 - No registers

Peninsula Projects

Recreation

- Walking
 - DOC
 - CCC
 - Orton Bradley
 - Summit Road Society
 - Hinewai
 - Akaroa Visitor Centre
- Biking
 - Little River Rail Trail
 - Mountain biking in CCC Port Hills
 - Orton Bradley
- Camping
 - CCC reserves – Okains, Pigeon, Duvauchelle
 - Orton Bradley

Peninsula Projects

Sustainable food

- Mahinga Kai
 - Akaroa Harbour taiapure
 - Mataitai
 - Te Roto o Wairewa

- Organic production
 - Farmers Market Lyttelton
 - Project Lyttelton Secure Food
 - Onuku Runanga

Peninsula Projects

Sustainable Communities

- Alternative Energy
 - Harbour Wind

- Sustainability Centre
 - Orton Bradley Park
 - Onuku runanga vision

Peninsula Projects

Social Capital building

- Community Boards
- Runanga
- Project Lyttelton
 - Timebank
 - Lyttelton News
- Little River/Wairewa Community Trust
- Top o the Harbour
- BPCT forums

Peninsula Projects

EQ recovery

- Lyttelton
- Port Hills Tracks
- Rapaki

Peninsula Projects

Public Education

- Interpretation
- Hinewai
- Outdoor recreation/education
 - Orton Bradley
 - Living Springs
 - YMCA Wainui

Peninsula Projects

How RDBPT can assist

- Direct funding
- Indirectly through new projects
- Plugging environmental gaps
- Addressing systemic issues

Peninsula Projects

How RDBPT can assist – direct funding

- Funding for core staff
- Professional pest control
- Covenant support
- Scientific research
- Te Roto o Wairewa

Peninsula Projects

How RDBPT can assist – indirectly

- Facilitating walking access
- Umbrella co-ordination
- Supporting scientific research applications
- Changing attitudes

Peninsula Projects

Environmental gaps

- Co-ordinating walking and biking tracks
- Low cost affordable camping
- Outdoor education
- Sharing information
- Interpretation
- Scientific research
- Riparian protection
- Reserve location and spectrum
- Pest control
- Weed control
- Carbon sequestering
- Other

Peninsula Projects

Systemic Issues

- Fragmented walking and cycling
- Landowner sensitivity
- Lack of community group staff funding
- Bureaucratic behaviour
- Extractive and commercial interests prevail
- Blanket herbicide use
- Grassroots tourism unsupported
- Port Company behaviour
- Sewage discharge to harbours
- Lack of awareness of the impact of climate change and peak oil

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT

- Kotahitanga – co-ordination
- Recreation
- Public education
- Biodiversity
- Support for sustainable living

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT Kotahitanga/co-ordination

- Umbrella
 - Linking groups and work together
 - Focussed on sustainability and people
 - Sit above or alongside BPCT, Project Lyttelton, Runganga
- Website
 - GIS map based interface
 - Information for sustainable tourism
 - Scientific research projects
- Other methods
 - Forums
 - Reciprocal memberships
 - Trustee networking
- Leadership role for Trust

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT Recreation

- Walking and cycling links
 - Vehicle for public education
 - Link community groups and projects
 - Economic stimulus
 - Lyttelton area post earthquake in need
 - Need to be high quality
 - Need to be long term secure
 - Unformed legal roads
 - Land purchase for easement creation
- RDBPT to provide leadership
 - Facilitate a long distance network of routes
 - RDBPT free of baggage

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT Recreation

- Low cost camping
 - Young people to experience nature/simple living
 - Areas suggested – Quail Island, Orton Bradley, Camp Bay, Ellangowan, Te Oka, Tumbledown
 - More research needed
- Funding and facilitation role for Trust

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT Public education

- Dovetails with Umbrella and Walking
 - Education pages on website
 - Interpretation on tracks
- Leadership or a funding role
- Funding for Outdoor education providers

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT Biodiversity

- Funding role through BPCT
 - BPCT core staff
 - Professional pest control
 - Science research grants

Peninsula Projects

Emerging Roles for RDBPT Sustainable Communities

- Sustainable food initiatives
 - Te Roto o Wairewa
 - Onuku runanga
 - Funding role
- Sustainable living centre
 - Take a lead and create a centre
or
 - Fund Orton Bradley

Peninsula Projects

Weighing up priorities

- Trust and its objectives well received
- 5 considerations
 - Is more interviewing needed?
 - Mix between initiating and supporting?
 - Spend interest only, or use capital?
 - Partnerships?
 - Do priorities emerge?