



AGENDA

Vincent Community Board Meeting Tuesday, 22 March 2022

Date: Tuesday, 22 March 2022

Time: 2.00 pm

Location: Microsoft Teams and Live Streamed

(Unless there is a move from the current Red Alert level, in which case it may be held in Ngā Hau e Whā, William Fraser Building, 1 Dunorling Street, Alexandra.

In both cases, due to COVID-19 restrictions and limitations of the physical space, public access will be available through a live stream of the meeting.

The link to the live stream will be available on the Central Otago District Council's website.)

Sanchia Jacobs
Chief Executive Officer

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Vincent Community Board will be held via Microsoft Teams and Live Streamed on Tuesday, 22 March 2022 at 2.00 pm. The link to the live stream will be available on the Central Otago District Council's website.

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Members Cr M McPherson (Chairperson), Mr R Garbutt (Deputy Chair), Dr R Browne, Cr L Claridge, Cr I Cooney, Ms A Robinson, Ms S Stirling-Lindsay

In Attendance T Cadogan (Mayor), S Jacobs (Chief Executive Officer), L Macdonald (Executive Manager - Corporate Services), J Muir (Executive Manager - Infrastructure Services), L van der Voort (Executive Manager - Planning and Environment), S Righarts (Chief Advisor), R Williams (Community Development Officer), W McEnteer (Governance Manager)

1 APOLOGIES

2 PUBLIC FORUM

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Vincent Community Board meeting - 1 February 2022

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE VINCENT COMMUNITY BOARD HELD VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS AND LIVESTREAMED ON TUESDAY, 1 FEBRUARY 2022 COMMENCING AT 2.00 PM

PRESENT: Cr M McPherson (Chairperson), Mr R Garbutt (Deputy Chair), Dr R Browne, Cr L Claridge, Cr I Cooney, Ms A Robinson, Ms S Stirling-Lindsay

IN ATTENDANCE: T Cadogan (Mayor), S Jacobs (Chief Executive Officer), L Macdonald (Executive Manager - Corporate Services), L van der Voort (Executive Manager - Planning and Environment), S Righarts (Chief Advisor), C Martin (Property Officer – Vincent and Teviot Valley), A McDowall (Finance Manager), K McCulloch (Corporate Accountant), M De Cort (Communications Coordinator), R Williams (Governance Manager), W McEnteer (Governance Support Officer)

1 APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2 PUBLIC FORUM

There was no public forum.

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: Stirling-Lindsay
Seconded: Robinson

That the public minutes of the Vincent Community Board Meeting held on 16 November 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

----- **CARRIED** -----

4 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Members were reminded of their obligations in respect of declaring any interests. There were no further declarations of interest.

5 REPORTS**22.1.2 OPHIR HALL - BATHROOM RENOVATION PROJECT**

To consider funding approval for the Ophir Hall Bathroom Renovation Project.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: Garbutt
Seconded: Browne

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Approves the Ophir Hall Bathroom Renovation Project's deficit of \$21,047 is funded from the Ophir Hall Investment Account (4413).

CARRIED

22.1.3 CLYDE HALL - THE CLYDE THEATRE GROUP INCORPORATED LEASE

To consider granting a lease to the Clyde Theatre Group Incorporated.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: Claridge
Seconded: Robinson

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Agrees to grant a lease of approximately 44m², as outlined in the report, over Section 1 Block X Town of Clyde to the Clyde Theatre Group Incorporated.

This lease is subject to the Community Leasing and Licensing Policy. The general terms and conditions are as follows:

Commencement Date:	1 July 2021.
Term:	Fifteen years.
Rights of Renewal:	One of fifteen years.
Final Expiry Date:	30 June 2051.
Annual Rent:	\$307 per annum.
Rent Review:	5 yearly. The rent review is to be carried out as per the terms of the Council's current Leasing and Licencing Policy.
Permitted Use:	The demised area shall be used solely for the purposes of theatre storage.
Special Conditions:	<p>The landlord reserves the right to terminate the agreement with six months' notice if it requires part or whole of the occupied area for other actives.</p> <p>The tenant reserves the right to terminate the agreement with six months' notice if they do not require part or whole of the occupied areas for the purposes of theatre storage.</p>

CARRIED

22.1.4 CLYDE HALL - 50 (ALEXANDRA) SQUADRON AIR TRAINING CORPS LEASE

To consider granting a lease to the 50 (Alexandra) Squadron Air Training Corps.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: Browne
Seconded: McPherson

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Agrees to grant a lease of approximately 28m², as outlined in the report, over Section 1 Block X Town of Clyde to the 50 (Alexandra) Squadron Air Training Corps.

The general terms and conditions are as follows:

Commencement Date:	1 July 2021
Term:	Fifteen years
Rights of Renewal:	One of fifteen years
Final Expiry Date:	30 June 2051
Annual Rent:	\$285 per annum
Rent Review:	5 yearly. The rent review is to be carried out as per the terms of the current Council's Leasing and Licencing Policy.
Permitted Use:	The demised land shall be used solely for air cadet training.
Special Conditions:	The landlord reserves the right to terminate the agreement with six months' notice if it requires part or whole of the occupied area for other actives.
The tenant reserves the right term to terminate the agreement with six months' notice if they do not require part or whole of the occupied area for the purposes of air cadet training.	

CARRIED

22.1.5 2022-23 ANNUAL PLAN BUDGET AND FEES AND CHARGES SCHEDULE

To approve the draft budgets for inclusion in Council's Annual Plan 2022-23 process and the 2022-23 fees and charges schedule.

It was noted that there were two errors in appendix 1 of the report that had since been found and rectified. The first was in the Vincent grants line, where the grant for Central Stories had been counted twice. The other was a missing line from Property and Facilities for hireage and meeting rooms used which increased income by \$21,000.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: McPherson
Seconded: Claridge

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Agrees the draft Vincent ward 2022-23 Annual Plan budget and recommend to Council for inclusion in the 2022-23 Annual Plan.
- C. Agrees to accept the Vincent ward 2022-23 fees and charges schedule and recommend to Council for inclusion in the 2022-23 Annual Plan.

CARRIED

22.1.6 APPOINTMENTS TO EXTERNAL BODIES

To consider the Board's appointments to external organisations.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: Garbutt
Seconded: Robinson

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Agrees that all appointments to external organisations are liaison roles.
- C. Agrees that the Vallance Cottage Working Group be added to the list of external appointments.
- D. Agrees that the relationship with the Ophir Welfare Association Committee and the St Bathans Area Community Association be on an as required basis.
- E. Works with the Alexandra Blossom Festival Committee to remove the requirement of the Chair of the Community Board needing to be the Chair of the Blossom Festival.

CARRIED

6 MAYOR'S REPORT**22.1.7 MAYOR'S REPORT**

His Worship the Mayor gave an update on recent activities. He commented on the current covid-19 situation. He spoke about the success of the Lake Dunstan trail and also the recent cricket tournament that was held at Molyneux Park. He then responded to questions from members.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: McPherson
Seconded: Garbutt

That the Vincent Community Board receives the report.

CARRIED

7 CHAIR'S REPORT

22.1.8 CHAIR'S REPORT

The Chair gave an update on activities and issues since the last meeting:

- Spoke to the current issues of covid-19 and the council response.
 - Spoke to the current issue of wilding pines in the district.
 - Attended a meeting of the Hearings Panel.
 - Attended the January Council meeting and updated members on topics discussed.
-

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: McPherson

Seconded: Claridge

That the report be received.

CARRIED

8 MEMBERS' REPORTS

22.1.9 MEMBERS' REPORTS

Members gave an update on activities and issues since the last meeting:

Ms Stirling-Lindsay reported on the following:

- Commented that the Alexandra BMX Club hosted the South Island Championships. Noted that it was very successful, and that accommodation in Alexandra and Cromwell was full due to the event.
- Noted the number of riders using the Lake Dunstan trail. Also commented on the good work being done by the Coast Guard.
- Noted that currently there is a rental housing shortage in Central Otago.
- Noted that the first meeting of the Blossom Festival was tonight.

Ms Robinson reported on the following:

- Attended the LandSAR end of year BBQ in December.
- Attended Cromwell Primary School farewell for the recently retired principal, Wendy Brooks.
- Attended the Art at the Packing Shed exhibition. Noted that it was well attended.
- Commented on using the new Matangi bike park. Noted the number of riders using the trail.
- Noted the occurrence of bacteria in Butchers Dam.

Councillor Cooney reported on the following:

- Attended December Council Planning and Regulatory portfolio pre-agenda meeting and noted issues discussed at that meeting.
 - Attended the Audit and Risk meeting and updated members on issues discussed at that meeting.
 - Attended the December Council meeting
 - Attended a residential plan change workshop.
 - Attended January Council Planning and Regulatory portfolio pre-agenda meeting and noted issues discussed at that meeting.
-

Dr Browne reported on the following:

- Attended a planning session for U3A and noted that sessions would begin in April.
- Attended a Central Stories meeting and noted meeting the new coordinator there, Mo Fenton.
- Attended a performance at central stories by the Waiata Theatre Group.
- Attended the Art at the Packing Shed exhibition.
- Lamented the loss of arts events due to covid-19.
- Noted that there had a number of power outages lately.

Mr Garbutt reported on the following

- Attended a planning meeting for U3A.
- Attended the drop in session regarding the wilding pines at the Half Mile.
- Attended a board meeting of the Central Otago Heritage Trust.
- Attended the elected members Christmas lunch.
- Noted current issues regarding covid-19.
- Attended the Omakau trotting meeting.
- Hiked at Mt Aspiring National Park.
- Commented on the Lake Dunstan cycle trail. Noted the repair of the track and the swift removal of weeds and other debris when it became an issue.
- Noted communications regarding the Clyde holiday camp.
- Noted that the Hospice fundraising dinner had been postponed due to uncertainty around covid-19.

Councillor Claridge reported on the following:

- Attended the January Council meetings. Noted the public forum speakers at that meeting and issues discussed at that meeting.
 - Attended the drop in session regarding the wilding pines at the Half Mile.
 - Attended the Great Naseby Water Race in Naseby.
 - Noted that funeral directors are now seen as critical health workers, which she noted could mean access to rapid antigen testing.
-

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: McPherson
Seconded: Garbutt

That the report be received.

CARRIED

9 STATUS REPORTS

22.1.10 FEBRUARY 2022 GOVERNANCE REPORT

To report on items of general interest, receive minutes and updates from key organisations and consider the legacy and current status report updates.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: McPherson
Seconded: Robinson

That the report be received.

CARRIED

10 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The date of the next scheduled meeting is 22 March 2022.

11 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Moved: McPherson

Seconded: Stirling-Lindsay

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
Confidential Minutes from Ordinary Board Meeting	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
22.1.11 - February 2022 Confidential Governance Report	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

CARRIED

The public were excluded at 3.07 pm and the meeting closed at 3.09 pm.

4 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

22.2.1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST REGISTER

Doc ID: 573479

1. Purpose

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

2. Attachments

Appendix 1 - VCB Declarations of Interest [↓](#)

Name	Member's Declared Interests	Spouse/Partner's Declared Interests	Council Appointments
Roger Browne	Central Otago REAP (Chair) Creative Writers Circle (Chair) Dunstan Friendship Club (member) University of the Third Age (U3A) (member) Central Cinema Incorporated Central Otago Regional Orchestra (member) Last Chance Irrigation Co (shareholder) Alexandra Clyde and Districts Business Group (member)	Dunstan Friendship Club (member) University of the Third Age (U3A) (member) Central Cinema Incorporated Central Otago Regional Orchestra (member) Last Chance Irrigation Co (shareholder)	Manorburn Recreation Reserve Committee Alexandra District Museum Inc. (Central Stories) Keep Alexandra Clyde Beautiful Society
Lynley Claridge	Affinity Funerals (Director) Central Otago Chamber of Commerce (Advisory Panel)	Affinity Funerals (Shareholder)	Alexandra Council for Social Services
Ian Cooney	Castlewood Nursing Home (Employee)		Omakau Recreation Reserve Committee Promote Alexandra
Russell Garbutt	Garbutt family Trust (Trustee) Dunstan Golf Club (member) Dunstan Golf Club (committee member) Central Lakes Districts Heating Trust (Trustee) Vallance Cottage (Co-Chair)		Clyde Community Centre Committee Clyde Community Plan Group Clyde Historical Museum Committee
Martin McPherson	Alexandra Blossom Festival	CODC (employee) CODC (employee) (Daughter)	

Anna Robinson	Mountain Bikers of Alexandra – member Thyme Festival – committee member Last Chance Irrigation Scheme – shareholder Clyde Primary School – family member attends Making a Difference for Central Otago (MAD4CO) – committee member Alexandra United Football Club – member Central Otago Football Association - member Vallance Cottage Working Group Otago Catchment Community Inc (contractor)	Dunstan High School – employee Central Rock-climbing Club – treasurer LANDSAR – member Mountain Bikers of Alexandra – member	Alexandra Community House Trust Keep Alexandra Clyde Beautiful Society St Bathans Area Community Association Inc.
Sharleen Stirling-Lindsay	Project Adapt (member) Alexandra Newcomers Network Blossom Festival Committee Inc (Chair) Alexandra and District Youth Trust (Puna Rangitahi) (staff) Woolon Committee Member Alexandra Community Arts Council Alexandra Community House Board Community Plan Group	Alexandra BMX Club (board member) Alexandra BMX Souths Committee	Alexandra and Districts Youth Trust Blossom Festival - Chair St Bathans Area Community Association Inc Ophir Welfare Association Committee

5 REPORTS

22.2.2 HALF MILE RECREATION RESERVE AND WILDING CONIFER REMOVAL

Doc ID: 560479

1. Purpose of Report

To consider the removal of wilding conifers from the Half Mile Recreation Reserve in Alexandra and redevelopment of the site, as part of a wider planned wilding conifer removal programme within the Vincent Ward.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Agrees to the removal of all wilding conifers on the Half Mile Recreation Reserve and following their removal, begin to implement landscaping in general accordance with Concept Masterplan Option A - Natural Central Otago Landscape.
- C. Agrees to funding the development of the site from the Alexandra Reserves Contribution Fund to the value of \$138,000.
- D. Directs staff to explore other opportunities for external funding of the development of the reserve.
- E. Agrees to progress the programme for the removal of wilding conifers at Boot Hill, Lower Manorburn Dam Reserve and Alexandra Airport as funded in the Long-term Plan.

2. Background

The issue of wilding conifers has been known for a number of years, with increasing awareness of the threat of wildings to landscapes, rural productivity, water yield, indigenous biodiversity and dangerous wildfire. Over the years Council has been approached many times by members of the community, and community groups requesting that the issue of wilding pines be addressed in the district. Approaches have been made through annual and long term plan submission processes and also in meetings with senior staff explaining the extent of the problem and requesting that Council get involved in tree removal. Whilst the Council has traditionally considered the matter best dealt with at a regional level, it has committed to addressing the issue on its own land through the Long-term Plan.

When considering the issue of wilding conifers and their removal it is useful to understand the wider context, where responsibilities lie and how the removal of wilding conifers is funded.

National Context

An independent report commissioned by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) on behalf of the New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Group, addressed the status of wilding conifers in New Zealand. As a result of the independent report 'The right tree in the right place : New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy 2015-2030' (the national strategy) was developed. The strategy identifies that wilding conifers are a serious and pressing established pest in New Zealand, and that they reduce the productivity of primary industry, and damage the environmental values that New Zealand is renowned for.

Under the strategy, key participants in wilding conifer management governance are identified as MPI, regional councils, Department of Conservation, territorial authorities, the Ministry of Defence, Land Information New Zealand, land occupiers, and voluntary initiatives. The national strategy clarifies roles and responsibilities of Central Government, regional council's and territorial local authorities, and it also references land occupier's roles in the management of wilding conifers.

For reference the National Wilding Conifer Management Strategy can be found on the following website: www.wildingconifers.org.nz.

The strategy has objectives of gaining funding for early intervention for both Crown and private land occupiers in wilding conifer control, and for fair allocation of costs through cost sharing.

The Government has allocated \$100m over four years towards the control of wilding conifers via regional councils. For wilding conifer control, typically there is an 80/20 funding split, where the Government, via the regional council, contributes 80% and the landowner contributes 20% of the cost. The National Wilding Conifer Control Programme provides the framework for stakeholders to work together to reduce the negative impacts of wilding conifers. The National Wilding Conifer Control Programme can be found on the following website: www.wildingconifers.org.nz.

Otago Regional Council

The strategy and control programmes are supported by the Otago Regional Council (ORC) where wilding conifers are identified as plant pest species in the Regional Pest Management Plan 2019 – 2029 (the Plan).

Under the Plan, the district council has no legal obligations to remove wildings however, ORC strongly supports activities that align with their progressive containment objectives for wilding conifers. The Plan provides the framework for stakeholders to work together to reduce the negative impacts of wilding conifers upon the landscape.

Some of these negative effects include:

- Loss of landscape and aesthetic values
- Conservation values, including loss of indigenous biodiversity unique to the Central Otago area
- Loss of productive land
- Hydrological values
- Dangerous wildfires

Modelling by the ORC and others shows that wilding conifer seed has been recorded to be dispersed 40kms from the seed source but are primarily recorded up to 10kms from the parent trees. Eliminating the seed source would protect the investment spent on those properties undertaking conifer control, and begin to control effects on landscape, rural productivity, indigenous biodiversity and water yield as detailed above.

ORC have estimated that if the wilding conifers are not controlled until 2041, the cost to control them will be estimated 10 to 100 times more than the initial cost to control them in 2021/2022.

Central Otago District Council

Planting of wilding conifers is not a permitted activity in the Central Otago District Plan, and rules require that resource consent must be applied for and granted, to permit planting of a number of conifer species including: Douglas Fir, European Larch, Ponderosa Pine, Bishops

Pine, Maritime Pine, Radiata Pine, and Corsican Pine. The reason cited in the district plan is that tree planting with species that have spreading vigour has the potential for adverse effects upon amenity and ecological values in terms of wilding spread.

Planting of Lodgepole Pine is a prohibited activity in the district plan 19 recognizing that this is the species with the greatest vigour, and therefore this species cannot be planted anywhere in the district, and nor can consent be applied for.

The Central Otago District Tree Policy 2020 contains an objective of avoiding planting trees on Council land that have the potential for invasive growth, or any plants designated as “pests” by the Otago Regional Council, or with propensity to become a wilding tree.

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment

In November 2021, the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Simon Upton, released a report titled “Space Invaders, a Review on how New Zealand Manages Weeds that Threaten Native Ecosystems”.

The report references the cost of wilding pines to the economy and states that if not managed is estimated to be more than \$5 billion. Farmers are losing grazing to wilding conifers, homeowners houses are threatened by wild fire, habitats are being lost and water yield is being lost in some habitats. The report cites the Ohau fire where 50 homes were lost and 1600 hectares of DOC land were burnt, and the Twizel fire where 3500 hectares of land containing wilding pines and scrub was burned. The Commissioner notes in the report that whilst \$100 million is being set aside by the Government he believes it will cost significantly more to get the problem of wilding pines under control. He also noted that not unsurprisingly it is no longer possible to get carbon credits for wilding trees.

Iwi

The Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 specifies the spread of exotic wilding trees and other woody weeds as an issue that adversely affects cultural landscapes.

Aukaha has advised that Kāi Tahu are broadly supportive of the wilding pine removal for a number of reasons, including their effects on water yield and water quality; effects on indigenous biodiversity; and their adverse effects on landscapes, particularly where this affects cultural sites and landscapes (wāhi tūpuna).

They made the following comment: *The Half Mile Reserve is part of a broader mapped wāhi tūpuna – the Mata-Au River Trail. This wāhi tūpuna has a range of cultural values including mahika kai, ara tawhito (ancestral trails), nohoaka, and as a water transport route. It is highly likely that these values will be enhanced by the removal of the wilding pines, particularly if restoration of indigenous vegetation is contemplated as part of this project. Alexandra is an important confluence (known as Kāmoanahaehae) of the Mata-Au (Clutha) and Manuherekia rivers.*

It is the view of Aukaha that the removal of the wilding pines aligns well with Kāi Tahu aspirations for the environment and wider cultural landscapes or wāhi tūpuna. This is particularly the case if restoration of indigenous species suited to this ecological district is contemplated as part of this project.

Aukaha is the Rūnaka based consultancy that serves: Te Rūnanga o Waihao; Te Rūnanga o Moeraki; Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki; Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou, and Hokonui Rūnanga

Land owners

In terms of landowners taking responsibility for controlling the pest on their properties, there are many examples, locally and throughout New Zealand of landowners taking up the challenge. Some properties are more threatened than others and this was highlighted on the TVNZ programme of Country Calendar on 27 February where a 2400 hectare North Canterbury farm was featured. Just under half of that farm was under threat from infestation of wilding pines where the seed source was a neighbouring forested area. The farmers had been trying to stop the march of wilding pines for over 30 years, and determined they needed to “do something drastic”. They had tried to address the problem under the MPI recommended method of cutting the trees down, but that had not worked so they were resorting to fire. They considered the problem had become such that burning was the only option to protect their productive land and protect remaining biodiversity on the property.

The Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group

The Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group (COWCCG) was formed in 2013 to respond to the mounting concerns about the impact and spread of wilding conifers on the Central Otago landscape.

COWCCG have developed a strategy titled ‘The Central Otago Wilding Conifer Strategy 2020 -2025’ which is contained in **Appendix 1**. The group’s vision is: “*Central Otago natural landscapes, areas of ecological significance and productive pastoral lands are protected from the impacts of wilding conifer*”.

The group source funding, with the aim of protecting areas of ecological significance and productive pastoral lands from the impacts of wilding conifers.

The COWCCG receive funding through several different funding streams, including a targeted ORC rate and a \$20,000 grant from Council, the latter to cover administrative costs. This group is made up of community representatives who coordinate the wilding conifer control efforts and obligations of agencies and landowners. They identify sites of concern and assist with the engagement of contractors and the contribution of costs from various parties to enable the removal of wilding conifers.

The Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Funding Diagram is attached as **Appendix 2**.

Over the years Council has provided support to the group with funding and staff support in administrative roles. A Councillor has been appointed to the COWCCG as a liaison person since 2019.

3. Discussion

In more recent years members of the COWCCG have had a number of meetings with Council staff to discuss the extent of the problem of wilding conifers. They have provided information demonstrating that the Central Otago climatic conditions are perfect for seed dispersal which has resulted in prolific spread of wilding conifers. The group emphasised that conifers on Council owned land are contributing to spread on nearby farmland making any efforts to control wilding conifers on those properties less effective. The group encouraged Council to show leadership and take land owner responsibility by committing to the removal of wilding conifers from Council land. The areas identified by the group in the vicinity of Alexandra are: The Half Mile Recreation Reserve, Boot Hill, Lower Manorburn Recreation Reserve and Alexandra Airport.

Council agreed to include funding in the long-term plan for a period of three years to address wilding pines on those identified properties. \$150,000 was approved over three years on the understanding that the majority of the cost of removal would be funded by the national programme.

The Half Mile Reserve was identified by COWCCG as a significant “take off” site due to location, elevation and prevailing winds, meaning that the seed is readily dispersed by the prevailing westerly winds to the slopes across the state highway and Clutha Mata-au river. The reserve was identified as the first priority for this reason, and because nearby farms, some of which were undertaking costly conifer control, were still being subjected to seed dispersal from Council property. Removal was programmed to commence on 2021/22.

A discussion with farmer, Neil Sanders, indicated that he has been quite convinced for some years that the seed that is causing wilding pines on his property is coming from the Bridge Hill area from the northwest wind. Mr Sanders farms Doctors Point Station which is about 2 km due east of the Half Mile Reserve across the Clutha Mata-au river.

Mr Sanders has been slowly but progressively undertaking poisoning of wilding conifers on his farm. He advised that he commenced wilding conifer control after witnessing the prolific spread near Twizel where a few trees had become almost a forest over a reasonably short number of years.

He is working on the problem slowly but can see that the seed in the soil will take a long time to control and this will be a problem over a number of years. He supports the removal of the trees at the Half Mile because he considers they contribute to the problem on his property, and removal on Council land will slow the spread.

Two other land owners whose properties are situated on the Half Mile in the Bridge Hill area are about to commence wilding conifer removal. Together they will remove close to ten hectares of wilding conifers. In discussion, one land owner said they do not want to be responsible for the escalating problem of wilding pines so they propose to remove the trees and replant their property in native species.

The Half Mile Recreation Reserve (the Reserve) was gazetted and vested in Council in 1973. Early photographs of the reserve show the area devoid of trees until at least 1956. At some time between 1956 and the early 1980s it is understood that conifers were planted on the site to provide, shelter, dust suppression and amenity. The trees were not planted as a commercial forestry plantation, and over the years have matured and seeded to form a woodlot of variable density.

Initial plans were to clear fell the site in October 2021, with the slash to be chipped and left in piles. When neighbouring residents learned of the proposal, they reacted strongly about the removal of the trees stating that the trees have value for amenity, shelter and as an attractive entrance to Alexandra. Given the strong sentiment, the project was paused so that the details could be shared with community, including proposed re-planting, and to enable community views to be better understood. A drop-in session was held on 22 November 2021 where members of the public were invited to provide feedback on a draft concept plan of what the site could look like following the removal of the wilding conifers. The initial draft concept plan is attached as **Appendix 3**.

Approximately 35 people attended the drop-in session with a range of feedback being provided.

Summary of feedback.

Six residents sent through emails or letters, and 11 people provided feedback on Facebook which has been included in this data. While other feedback was received, either it did not fit within the scope of this analysis (e.g., trees were planted intentionally), or was largely in relation to whether the pine trees should be felled or retained.

The top three themes through the feedback included:

- loss of the amenity
- concerns about wildlife and biodiversity

- area is a pleasant entrance to Alexandra

Some anonymous statements to demonstrate this feedback are:

“The pines that currently sit in this area are mature and give a suitable roosting place to protect the native birds.”

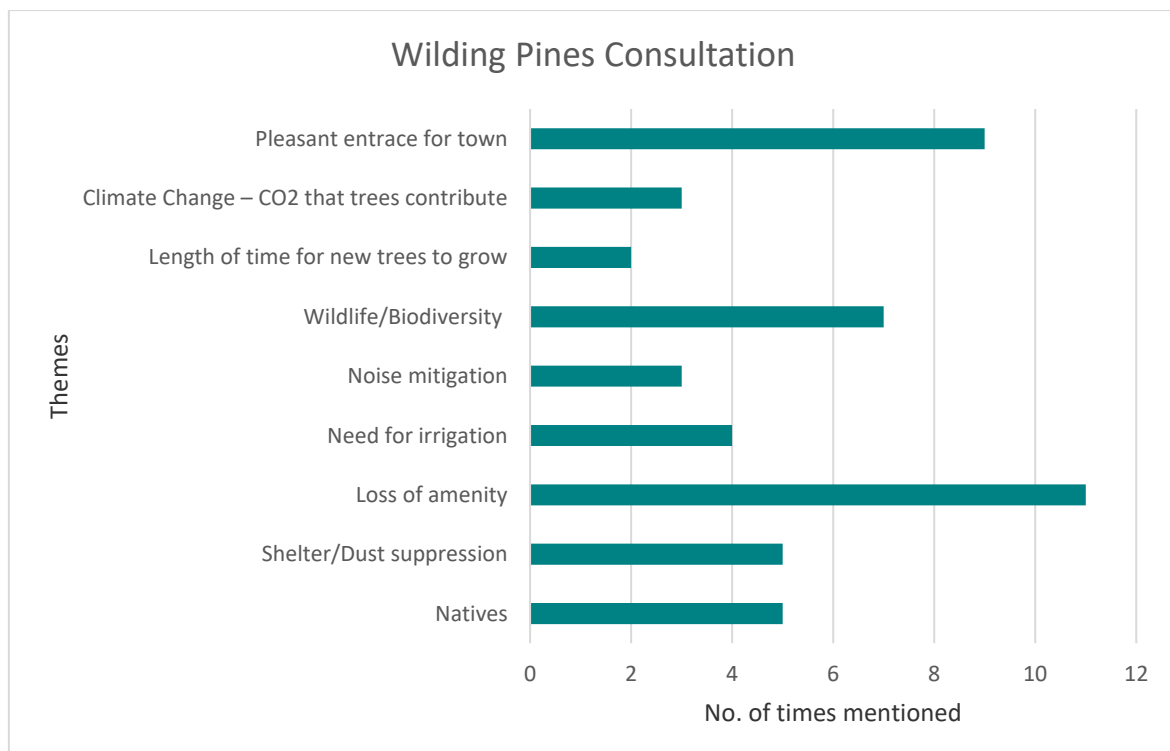
“These are my favourite part of coming home to Alexandra, it would be devastating to see them go”

“...a safe place for tramping among beautiful trees and native birds.”

“...it’s our primary recreation area”

“That reserve is hugely popular with walkers, dog walkers, organised groups, trials bike groups etc.”

Feedback is shown in the graph below:



One neighbour has provided a comprehensive response to the issue, and has raised among other matters, concern about a population of Schist Gecko and other wildlife that will be impacted from the removal of trees. That resident’s letter is attached as **Appendix 4**.

This possible population of Schist Gecko has subsequently been discussed with the Department of Conservation (DOC) who will provide information on this matter at the meeting.

The Haehaeata Natural Heritage Trust are in support of wilding conifer removal on the Half Mile reserve and have provided some additional information. This is summarised below.

“Before humans arrived, Central Otago couldn’t have been more different. The vast expanses and tussock clad hills of today are just a more recent part of the natural history.

From past studies and what the Trust has found in refuge populations, shrub lands contained a diverse mix of species including Coprosma, Kōwhai, Olearia, native Broom and Hebe. These would have predominated sites like the Half Mile, with forests of Totara, Matai, Broadleaf, and Lancewoods cloaking the hills at higher elevations.

At sites just down the road the Trust have been involved in a native revegetation project with plant selection specific to the site and providing of native species. While only in its first year (and with irrigation) it is doing extremely well with an approximate 95% success rate. This is planned to be a multi-year project.

Further up the road at the Flat Top Hill Conservation area, we have an ongoing, multi-year, dryland restoration project. Over 1,000 plants have been planted there to date and we are gaining excellent information on what survives and thrives. Linking these projects up with further native plantings at the top of the Half Mile goes part of the way to creating a wildlife corridor which is a very exciting prospect."

The Haehaeata Natural Heritage Trust has supplied a list of dryland plants that will grow within the Half Mile reserve, these have been incorporated into both concept plans.

Along with the Haehaeata Natural Heritage Trust support and advice, the Half Mile site lends itself for wider community involvement for its redevelopment over time. This could include schools, individuals, and other community groups. These opportunities will be explored further following a decision by the Board.

Draft Concept Plan

Feedback on the initial draft concept plan included the following comments:

- stage the plan
- plant natives and ensure there is irrigation in place
- consider shelter from wind and dust and noise mitigation
- consider community planting and maintenance
- concerns over loss of the amenity
- pines absorb CO2 better than natives
- length of time for new trees to grow

Others also commented on whether they agreed that the trees should be felled or remain in place. It is unknown whether people who attended the drop-in session are the same people who have been included in the analysis of online feedback.

As this is such a small sample size, it is not statistically significant. However, the feedback provided useful information that has been incorporated into future planning of the reserve.

The feedback was provided to the landscape architect engaged by Council to develop a landscape plan for the site. As a result of the feedback, two new concept masterplans have been developed for the site: one utilising the existing natural landscape; and the other providing a more urban park. The concept masterplans are attached as **Appendix 5**.

Concept Masterplan Option A- Natural Central Otago Landscape - is based on minimal redevelopment following the removal of the wilding conifers revealing the existing tors and unique features of the landscape. The site would be retained as an open landscape, reflective of the surrounding Central Otago landscape.

Native tree planting is proposed along the northern boundary to provide a wind break for the residents to the north from southerly winds.

Concept Masterplan Option B – Amenity Landscape - provides a reserve with significantly more amenity value including formed trails, picnic areas and amenity planting, that can be used by walkers or casual riders. A formed trail network weaves across the site through the existing natural landscape and historical features. It is intended that the space provides an opportunity for the user to explore the site on their own accord or stick to the trails and follow one of the various loops around the reserve.

This option also has native tree planting proposed along the northern boundary to provide a wind break for the residents to the north from southerly winds. There is no water connection to the site, the immediate neighbours have private connections. This option provides for some water tanks to be placed on site to provide water to key areas for plant establishment.

4. Financial Considerations

The Board has allocated \$25,000 for the removal of wilding conifers in the 2021/22 financial year. It is intended that this is Council's contribution to the removal of the Wilding Conifers on the Half Mile Recreation Reserve. The removal of the trees is anticipated to be cost neutral, so the exact timing of their removal will be subject to log prices.

For the Half Mile reserve, it has been negotiated that the Council budget allocation will be used to chip the slash, rather than leaving it strewn across the site as is typical in most logging operations. This will leave a much tidier site for redevelopment. The mulch will be used on site, after a suitable time to allow composting to eliminate any seeds within the heaps.

Due to the inaccessibility of many stumps and the additional cost involved to remove them; they will remain in-situ. They will eventually rot away but during that time will provide a soil stability function allowing time for any plantings to become established.

At present Council does not undertake any operational maintenance within this reserve. To date it is understood that any maintenance has been undertaken voluntarily by locals. As this is a Council owned public reserve it is appropriate for budget to be allocated for operational maintenance. A budget proposal for maintaining this site will be provided to the Board for consideration depending on the decisions made regarding the removal of wilding conifers and future redevelopment options.

The redevelopment concept plans for consideration have different costs for implementation. The below costs are estimates based on the concept plans and would be refined once more detailed design is undertaken. Items such as the water tanks, play equipment, park furniture are capital items.

Concept Masterplan Option A- Natural Central Otago Landscape

1.2	Trees	88 No.	\$150 each	\$ 13,200
1.3	Native planting (including soil prep and plants) *	2500 m ²	\$50 per m ²	\$125,000
TOTAL:				\$138,200

Concept Masterplan Option B – Amenity Landscape

2.1	Water Tank (25000L Tank) and associated irrigation	2 No.	\$5,000 each	\$ 10,000
2.2	Formed trails (informal earth pathways)	2,244 m	\$50 per m	\$112,200
2.3	Lawn	4,867 m ²	\$25 per m ²	\$121,675
2.4	Trees	170 No.	\$150 each	\$ 25,500
2.5	Native planting (including soil prep and plants) *	7630 m ²	\$50 per m ²	\$381,500
2.6	Park furniture (seats, signs) capital	1 Lump Sum Figure		\$20,000
2.7	Potential Playground -capital	1 Lump Sum Figure		\$ 35,000
TOTAL:				\$705,375

There is no budget allocation for the implementation of either concept plan. A budget would need to be allocated through the next Annual or Long-Term Plan or from a reserve account. The most appropriate reserve account for funding this project is the Alexandra Reserves Contribution Fund. It had a balance on 30 June 2021 of \$508,000 (note \$333,000 of this Fund is already committed for the Omakau Community Hub project).

There are several agencies that provide grants for projects like this, including the Otago Regional Councils - Eco Fund. The Government also have grants available that this project could fit within. Not all are available for Council to apply for but are available for community groups and trusts to access.

If the recommendation is adopted by the Board, it is proposed that detailed work on costs is undertaken. This will also include what third party funding amounts are available that could be applied for and by whom for this project. This will then be presented at the next Board meeting.

For other sites where wilding conifers are programmed for removal consultation will be undertaken with affected parties prior to any work being undertaken. Budget requirements for any redevelopment work on these sites will be considered by the Board as part of future annual or long term plans.

5. Options**Option 1 – (Recommended)**

That the Vincent Community Board approves the removal of all wilding conifers on the Half Mile Recreation Reserve and following their removal begin to implement Concept Masterplan Option A- Natural Central Otago Landscape to redevelop the site.

Advantages:

- Wilding conifers are removed as a seed source to neighbouring properties
- Council shows leadership and responsibility as a landowner by controlling wilding conifers
- Reduction of the risk of wild fire to neighbouring properties

- The Half Mile Recreation Reserve and entrance into Alexandra will be enhanced by making the existing iconic tor landscape more visible
- Council can work with community groups and volunteers to develop the community space
- New planting will enhance biodiversity over time

Disadvantages:

- Some neighbouring properties may be affected by wind
- The entrance to Alexandra will be altered and temporarily less attractive while in development

Option 2

That the Vincent Community Board declines the removal of all wilding conifers on the Half Mile Recreation Reserve.

Advantages:

- The reserve remains unchanged with no impact on neighbouring properties

Disadvantages:

- Wilding conifer seed will still spread from this site onto neighbouring properties
- The reserve will not be developed into a potentially more useable community space
- Council is not taking a leadership role, and responsibility as a landowner for controlling wilding conifers
- Risk of wild fire to neighbouring properties
- The Half Mile Recreation Reserve and entrance into Alexandra will not be developed enabling new planting biodiversity over time

Option 3

That the Vincent Community Board agrees to the staging of the removal of the wilding conifers on the Half Mile Recreation Reserve.

Advantages:

- Some neighbours would be satisfied that shelter remains for a longer period

Disadvantages:

- Wilding conifer seed will still spread from this site from the remaining trees
- This delays establishment of new plantings
- This is more costly from a tree removal perspective as the site establishment and set up costs would be duplicated
- "Budget 2020" includes \$100 million for a four-year programme, and unless extended funding may not be available past year four
- Staging may impact landscape work that had been previously completed
- Staging may destabilise trees as trees often rely on their neighbours for wind stability

6. Compliance

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions	This decision promotes the (social /cultural/economic / environmental) wellbeing of communities, in the present and for the future by removing a recognised weed pest and enhancing the area for greater community enjoyment.
Decision consistent with other Council plans and policies? Such as the District Plan, Economic Development Strategy etc.	This decision is consistent with the Central Otago District Council Long-Term Plan 2021 – 2031.
Considerations as to sustainability, the environment and climate change impacts	Wilding conifers are a recognised weed tree, their removal from this site will over time enhance the sustainability and ecological environment of this area. The site is not a production forest and is not eligible for carbon credits
Risks Analysis	Risks identified if the wilding conifers remain include, wildfire threat, cost of control increases over time due to continue seed dispersal to neighbouring properties. As the existing trees age, they will become more unstable.
Significance, Consultation and Engagement (internal and external)	A community drop-in session was held in November 2021 to gauge community input into the proposed concept plans for this site.

7. Next Steps

The next steps include:

- Liaise with logging contractor to determine when wilding conifers can be removed for the best price.
- Prepare detailed costs for Board to consider including third party funding options.

8. Attachments

Appendix 1 - COWCCG Wilding Conifer Strategy [↓](#)

Appendix 2 - Central Otago Wilding Conifer Funding Diagram [↓](#)

Appendix 3 - Initial Draft Concept Plan Half Mile Reserve [↓](#)

Appendix 4 - Half Mile Reserve Letter from Residents [↓](#)

Appendix 5 - Half Mile Reserve Concept Plans A and B [↓](#)

Report author:

Reviewed and authorised by:



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Parks and Recreation Manager
25/02/2022



Louise van der Voort
Executive Manager - Planning and Environment
8/03/2022



Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Strategy 2020-2025

**Prepared for: Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control
Group Inc**
By: Phil Murray Resource Management Ltd

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1. Executive Summary

- Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group (the group) was established in 2013 in response to mounting community concern about the impact and spread of wilding conifers in Central Otago.
- The original strategy is due to expire in June 2020. The next five-year strategy is presented here for the term 2020-2025.
- This strategy summarises the issues around wilding conifers and the case for wilding control.
- The strategy takes stock of what was achieved in the past 5 years by analysing outcomes against the original objectives included in the strategy so that we may identify where we are at in achieving the group's vision. It then summarises the changes in funding and legal framework that have occurred since the previous strategy to establish a basis on which to plan for the next five years.
- The Vision for the Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group is:

'Central Otago natural landscapes, areas of ecological significance and productive pastoral lands are protected from the impacts of wilding conifers'
- The vision will be achieved through setting a series of goals and objectives which enable the necessary actions to be broken into measurable and practical steps in the form of detailed work programmes.
- The goals reflect the fact that achieving the group's vision will involve achieving broader objectives than simply completing a programme of control work. This strategy recognises the need to create a community culture and mindset where wilding conifers are viewed as a threat to our whole environment and economy at all levels, individual, community, regional, and national. This will involve a greater focus on public and political engagement, community advocacy and working with regional and national stakeholders to avoid losing the gains made to date and to further progress reducing wilding spread from existing potentially controversial seed sources.
- The strengths and weaknesses of different programme governance and delivery models, as previously discussed by the group at length, is summarised within this strategy and the decision taken by the group to retain the current model is recorded.
- The current delivery of the strategy is carried out by DOC under the terms of a MOU between DOC and the group. DOC engages an independent project manager acceptable to the group who oversees all the programmes set out in this strategy including aerial and ground control contractors.
- The wilding control programme receives a large proportion of its funding from the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme that is run through MPI. That programme has its own guiding policy framework that determines project priorities in where funds are allocated. So that there is maximum alignment between the national programme and the group's programme, it is important that the group has representation at the appropriate decision-making bodies of the national programme such as at the Operational Advisory Group (OAG).
- Finally, the strategy identifies and acknowledges risks posed to the group that may hinder progress towards its vision.

2. Introduction

The Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group's (COWCCG) first **strategy** was written in 2014 and was for a period of 5 years expiring end June 2020. That strategy made the case for the community giving urgent attention to controlling the spread of wilding conifers in the district describing in detail the potential adverse impacts of the uncontrolled spread. This strategy briefly reaffirms that case, summarises the changes in the legal framework and financial setting that have occurred since the last strategy and reviews the progress made to date. It then records previous discussions of the group on the best governance and delivery model for applying public funds to the long term control of wilding conifers in Central Otago, sets out the vision of the group for wilding control and establishes a set of goals and objectives for achieving this vision. Finally, it sets out a detailed programme of work necessary to achieve the set goals.

3. Purpose and Scope of this strategy

This strategy applies to the geographical boundaries of the Central Otago District. Its purpose and scope is to:

- Provide guidance and co-ordination to achieve sustainable control of wilding conifers in Central Otago district.
- Review the past performance in implementing the previous five-year strategy.
- Identify the current control status of wilding conifer spread within the district.
- Establish criteria for setting priorities for control work on wilding conifers.
- Establish a programme for achieving sustainable control over wilding conifers for the next five years including public and political engagement.
- Estimate the projected costs for implementing the strategy.

4. The Issue of wilding conifers in Central Otago District

Species of conifers were introduced into Central Otago from North America and Europe by the first European settlers and gold miners in the 1860's for shelter, fuel and timber as the native vegetation that existed in Central Otago at the time provided limited value for these purposes. They were also planted as a reminder of cultural links to other parts of the world from where the gold miners and settlers came. Naseby forest was the first commercial planting established by the government as a demonstration forest from around 1900 and further expanded during the depression era of the 1930's.

The spread of wilding conifers was not widely recognised as an issue in Central Otago until sometime after the new millennium although individual landowners adjacent to Naseby forest had been battling wilding invasion for several decades by then and the issue was well known in other districts such as Queenstown Lakes and inland Canterbury from the late 1970's. The later spread of wildings in Central is not well understood but may have been associated with the reduction in rabbit numbers due to the introduction of rabbit calicivirus, the reduction in grazing intensity on unimproved grasslands and the gradual spread of mycorrhiza important to seedling establishment.

The main sources of spread within the district are from commercial forest plantations, from farm shelterbelts and from urban amenity plantings from towns such as Alexandra and Cromwell. The main species in order of frequency are *Pinus nigra*, *Pinus ponderosa*, Douglas fir, *Pinus contorta*, *Pinus radiata* and Larch, although *Pinus contorta* is by far the most vigorous spreader. Wind is the main vector of spread with evidence of seed being blown in strong Norwest winds up to 25km.

Central Otago has some unique characteristic which makes some of its most valued attributes vulnerable

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to wilding conifer invasion. The impacts of the uncontrolled spread of wilding conifers are described as follows.

4.1. Landscape and Amenity Values

Central Otago has a distinctive landscape much of which is characterised by broad open tussock grasslands and shrublands with few naturally forested areas. This unique landscape is a major factor in attracting tourists to the district and is encapsulated in our tourism promotion slogan “A World of Difference”. Wilding conifers have significant adverse effects on these values.

4.2. Water Yield

Central Otago is known consistently as the driest district in New Zealand and consequently water is a scarce and valuable resource. A reliable supply of fresh water is fundamental to our economy. Studies have shown that a change in vegetation cover from tussock grasslands to forest can result in a significant reduction in water yield from stream catchments. Reductions of between 30 and 80% are estimated with the upper end of the range being observed in dryer South Island sites (Duncan MJ, 2000). This has serious implications for streams such as the Manuherikia, Taieri and Kyeburn which are particularly important for irrigation and which have a significant proportion of their catchments having the potential to be dominated by conifers in the absence of control measures.

4.3. Economic Productive values

The uncontrolled spread of wilding conifers has the potential to have significant adverse effects on the productive pastoral farming values in the Central Otago district. While wilding spread does not generally affect more intensively grazed land, more extensively grazed farmland and ungrazed conservation land has the potential to become dominated by conifers eventually displacing grazing altogether and reducing land use options. These more extensively grazed tussock grasslands are a significant proportion of Central Otago district and provide important grazing for many pastoral farming properties.

The uncontrolled spread of wilding conifer can have a significant adverse effect on tourism in Central Otago. Important tourist attractions such as the Rail Trail are marketed on the unique Central Otago landscape that is characterised by sweeping vistas of open tussock and thyme covered hills and mountains with an underlying geology of rock and folded ridges and gullies. The gradual treeing of the landscape changes the visual texture and feeling of scale experienced by the observer.

Wilding conifers in Central Otago do not result in a viable productive timber resource due to the quality of timber they produce and the cost of extracting the product to port. The biomass may contribute to carbon sequestration; however, this fact needs to be weighed against the adverse effects of uncontrolled spread.

4.4. Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Values

The uncontrolled spread of wilding conifers in Central Otago has the potential to completely displace indigenous ecosystems over large tracts of what is currently predominantly indigenous tussock grassland and shrubland within the district. It also has the potential to permanently change natural succession processes on conservation land and within extensively grazed tussock grasslands in private ownership. Protecting biodiversity and managing succession back into native species is closely related to maintaining landscape values.

Central Otago district has experienced the greatest loss of species in its dryland ecological zone than any other district with 70% of the indigenous ecosystems having been lost (Walker et al. 2009) of which only 1.9% is formally protected (Rogers et al. 2005).

4.5. Recreation/lifestyle Values

Many people come to Central Otago to live and as visitors because of the recreation opportunities that exist here. These opportunities include mountain biking, trout fishing, hunting, four-wheel driving, kayaking, walking, picnicking and landscape and heritage photography. The attraction of the outstanding landscape that exists in Central Otago is an important aspect of these recreation activities for many people. Maintaining stream flows and protecting the legibility of heritage sites is also important to recreation in the district. The effect of the uncontrolled spread of wilding conifers on these values will in turn have significant adverse effects on the quality and enjoyment of these recreation pursuits.

4.6. Environmental risk

The uncontrolled spread of wilding conifer has the potential to significantly increase the risk from wildfires. Regions in the world that have a summer dry climate like Central Otago and that have conifer forests such as Southern California are renowned for having major wildfire events. This has cost and public safety implications for the district.

5. Brief review of 2015 – 2020 strategy implementation

Before deciding on the goals for the next five years it is desirable that we take stock of what we have achieved from the previous five year strategy, what we didn't and the lessons we can take from that period.

In reviewing the previous strategy, an analyse is made of the current status of wilding conifer control within Central against the objects included in the group's constitution. An analysis is carried out of outcomes from the work programme over the past five years against the objectives that were set for each project as shown in Appendix 2. **The objects of the group are:**

a) To control and promote the control of wilding conifers in Central Otago District

The 2015 – 2020 work programme (Appendix 2) was established based on objectives that were thought realistically achievable for each specific project. There were originally 25 projects with a further 8 projects being added as a result of the priorities established by the National Programme. The overarching goal of the strategy was to achieve control of wildings to a point where landowners could realistically be expected to control them themselves.

The objectives established for each project had the following meaning;

Objective:	Criteria:
Exclusion	Where no wildings currently exist but the land is susceptible to wilding establishment.
Eradication	Where total eradication of wildings is achievable and desirable within the term of the currently funded strategy.
Progressive containment	Where total eradication of wildings is not achievable and/or desirable within the term of the currently funded strategy.
Sustained control	Where eradication of the seed source is not possible or desirable such as adjoining commercial forests, but which requires ongoing control.

Table 1: Project objective definitions.

An analysis of the outcomes from each planned project over the life of the previous strategy results in the

following:

Project Objective	No. of projects
Achieved	9
Mainly achieved	10
Partly achieved	11
Not achieved	3
Total projects	33

Table 2: Strategy 2015-2020 project outcomes

In broad terms we 'achieved' or 'mainly achieved' what we set out to in about 60% of projects and 'partly achieved' or 'not achieved' in about 40% of projects. We achieved what we set out to in only 27% of the projects.

By far the most common reason for only partly or not achieving the project objective was failure to get landowner, or landowners, to participate in the programme. Most commonly it was one landowner. The most common reason for "mainly achieved" was that there is still some follow-up to do before the control objective is achieved.

In 'total area controlled', we carried out control over a far greater area than we had originally intended. The main reason was that the priority set for the national programme was to firstly address control over the wider more extensive landscapes in contrast to the group's original plan of firstly addressing seed sources before addressing wider landscapes. The MPI strategy was probably the right one in the circumstances, particularly for saleability to politicians. However, we now still have the main seed sources to deal with and a significant area of follow-up control to do before we can say we have achieved our vision.

b) To secure funding for wilding conifer control

The 2015 – 2020 strategy estimated a requirement of \$460,000 per annum or a total of \$2.35 million over the life of the programme equating to \$120/ha controlled. This estimate was based on an ideal where funds are readily available and not a limiting factor.

Considering that we had available funding of only \$48,000 in our first year of the programme and, prior to central government coming onboard with the national programme, a budget of \$240,000 for our second year, attracting funds averaging over \$320,000 per annum over the life of the strategy or close to 70% of the total estimated control cost was an impressive achievement. We would not have achieved this without central government and regional council support. The group played an important role in engendering this support.

c) To plan, manage and co-ordinate the use of funds and resources for the purpose of wilding conifer control in Central Otago.

A review of our 2015 – 20 work programme (Appendix 2) shows that we carried out work on all but 2 planned for projects and 8 un-planned for projects. This involved contacting and gaining agreement from over 150 individual landowners. The cost of project management equates to slightly under 20% of total costs.

Given the nature of the programme's objects which involve wider goals than simply killing trees, project management costs in the order of 20% of total costs is likely to be in order, although comparison with other

similar programmes would be necessary to establish this objectively. Achieving greater scale by sharing the project manager with other districts would likely reduce the proportion of project management cost to total cost although the nature of the work dealing with reducing seed sources will tend for the cost ratio to be in the other direction.

d) To promote public awareness and knowledge of wilding conifers, their effects, and their control.

We do not have objective data on how we are tracking on this objective within Central Otago district. 'The Navigators', who are social research specialists, carried out a survey of public awareness of the wilding pine issue for MPI in June 2019. Their report arrived at the following conclusions on public awareness and knowledge of wilding conifers:

- New Zealanders knowledge of wilding conifers is low.
- There is a strong correlation between awareness and knowledge about wilding conifers and opinions on whether they are considered a problem or not.
- There is a greater awareness of wilding conifers in the South Island than the North.
- The greatest awareness is in Nelson and Marlborough whereas Otago and Canterbury have lesser but the same level of awareness.
- People in rural areas have a higher level of awareness than people in urban areas.
- There is clear evidence that public opinion about wildings conifers can be shifted in support of them being controlled with greater knowledge and awareness.

What is clear from our dealings with landowners is that there has been more agreement to them buying into the programme as the programme has progressed. The result is that there are only a few who have declined to participate. Unfortunately, in some cases these have been on properties which are a significant seed source. Eight projects have not met their objective due to one or more landowners not agreeing to participate. This equates to about 10% of landowners which is significant given the potential ongoing spread this represents. We therefore still have work to do here, although convincing all landowners may be impossible.

We have made significant progress over the term of the strategy in convincing government at all levels that wildings are a serious threat and that they should contribute funds to addressing the problem. The group has made a significant contribution to achieving this change, by running field days, participating in the NZWCG, and hosting their annual conference, writing submissions, and engaging with local politicians.

The level of awareness of wildings amongst the urban community has likely increased, probably as much a result of work done in clearing trees in obvious locations as to public engagement and newspaper articles. However, the general awareness amongst the rate paying public is probably still low. There is good reason for the group to invest in increasing awareness amongst the community in the future.

6. Background

6.1. Changes to the legal framework for wilding pine control

The legal framework in which the strategy is being carried out has proved to be a major factor in whether we achieve project objectives and ultimately our vision. The following changes have occurred to the legal framework since the previous strategy was written:

National Environmental Standard – Plantation Forestry

This standard came into effect in May 2018. The standard made commercial plantation forestry a permitted use on most Rural General zoned land conditional on certain good practise standards being met and provided the site scores less than 12 on the Wilding Conifer Calculator Index (WCCI). Sites where the WCCI is 12 or greater require resource consent for planting to occur however, the council's discretion is confined to conditions around limiting or controlling wilding spread (restricted discretionary activity).

Upon replanting, a resource consent is required if replanting is with a different species in an area with a WCCI score of 12 or more and where the previous planting had a lower risk score.

ORC Regional Pest Management Plan

This plan came into effect on 11 December 2019. The plan makes wilding conifers, Contorta, Corsican, Scots, mountain and dwarf pine and larch pest plants to be managed under Progressive Containment programmes. The effect of the rules in the plan is that new plantings of these species cannot be planted and that, where public money has been spent to control wildings, the landowner is responsible for maintaining the land clear of wilding conifers prior to them reaching cone bearing age. All landowners must maintain their land clear of wilding conifers 200 meters from the boundary of a property which has been cleared of wildings under a publicly funded wilding control programme.

The plan does not include rules requiring the removal of existing shelterbelts comprising pest plant species such as contorta but includes transitional arrangements for long term removal in the Biosecurity Strategy. The Biosecurity Strategy states that a transitional programme will be implemented within 2 years for land containing contorta pine shelterbelts and planted conifers under 1 ha to assist proactive management prior to new rules being established. A survey is to be carried out to establish a registry of shelterbelts that may act as seed sources to provide a baseline for a surveillance programme. The council will develop guidance material on identifying wildings as well as material on replacement species.

Implications of changes to the legal framework

The NES-PL significantly limits the ability of both regional and district councils to control the establishment of new plantings of conifers in the region through their regional and district plans. According to the ORC, it also constrains the council's ability to require landowners to control wildings on their land under the RPMP.

The RPMP rules only require landowners to control wildings on their land if public money has previously been spent on control, thus in effect creating a perverse incentive for landowners to enter a publicly funded control programme.

The inability for councils to make forestry a discretionary activity on most of its rural general zoned land puts considerable reliance on the Wilding Conifer Calculator Index to ensure that forest plantations are not established in inappropriate sites. There have been recent examples in Otago of consent having been granted to planting Douglas fir on sites that are clearly high risk.

The current NES-PF is a 'high trust/ high consequences' method of determining where forest plantations

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are established creating the potential for inappropriate plantings within the district. This poses a significant threat to the group achieving its vision which is accentuated by the 'Billion Trees programme' government subsidy.

6.2. Changes to public funding of wilding pine control

The National Wilding Conifer Control Programme

In December 2014, the government adopted "The Right tree in the right place: The New Zealand Wilding Conifer Strategy 2015 – 2030". Although the national strategy had been published prior to the groups 2015 – 2020 strategy, government funding was not announced to support this strategy until May 2016. The first year of our strategy programme was therefore confined to funding from regional and district councils, Central Lakes Trust, Otago Community Trust, Lotteries Commission, Transpower and landowners.

Phase 1 of the national wilding strategy provided funding of \$16 million over 4 years. The guidelines for funding contributions under that programme were as follows:

Central government (MPI)	60%
Regional and local government	20%
Landowners	20%
Total	100%

Table 3: National programme financial contribution guidelines.

The national programme is managed by MPI. In phase 1 of the programme MPI chose 13 Management Units (MU's) as priorities for funding. Of these, 3 were within, or mainly within, Central Otago district. These MU's were funded by MPI as follows:

Dunstan (2016/17)	\$186,000
Kakanui/Ida/St Mary (2016/17)	\$240,000
Lammermoor (2017/18)	\$240,000
Total central government funding	\$666,000

Table 4: MPI management unit phase 1 funding.

All programme funds were used within 3 years of the '4 year' funding period so no programmes were funded in the final year (i.e. 2018/19).

In November 2019 government announced phase 2 of the national programme, announcing funding of \$21 million over 2 years for consolidating control in previously active MU's. MPI approved the following funding:

Dunstan	\$24,000
Kakanui/Ida/St Mary (within CODC)	\$98,000
Lammermoor	\$68,000
Total central government funding	\$190,000

Table 5: MPI 'phase 2' funding by management unit for year 19/20.

Otago Regional Council

In the first year of the 2015 – 2020 strategy ORC contributed \$10,000 per annum to our group, increased to \$40,000 in the second year and to \$100,000 for the 3 years following. ORC applies a general rate for wilding pine control across all rate payers. The group has lobbied the council to increase its contribution to wilding pine control within Central Otago by increasing the general rate for wilding pine control.

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Central Otago District Council

CODC were the original financial supporters in establishing the group, meeting the cost of writing the original strategy, providing \$10,000 toward control in the first year of operations and providing staff as treasurer and financial reporting. Since then it has contributed \$20,000 annually to the group. Recently it has withdrawn treasury support requiring the group to engage its own private financial services but has indicated ongoing funding support.

Department of Conservation (DOC)

DOC was one of our original funding and support agencies, through the Community Conservation Partnership Fund (CCPF) and through providing administrative and project management support to the group. The group has a MOU with DOC for DOC to provide a Project Manager to run the group's control programme and to provide secretarial services and a venue for meetings.

DOC has taken on a greater financial and administration role than originally envisaged at the beginning of the strategy as a result of the introduction of the national programme. DOC pays contractor invoices throughout the season and aggregates these into a single invoice for the national programme fund manager (ORC) at the end of the season. This has significantly simplified financial management for the group in running the national programme.

Central Lakes Trust

CLT was also one of our original funders being of the view that the uncontrolled spread of wilding pines throughout Central Otago is a major threat to the local economy. They have however made it clear that they see their role as providing "seeding support" only to get the programme underway and that long-term funding should come from central and local government and eventually from landowners. They therefore do not form part of the current funding mix.

7. Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group (the group)

7.1. Its Purpose:

The Objects of the group are:

- a) To control and promote the control of wilding conifers
- b) To source funding for wilding conifer control
- c) To plan, manage and co-ordinate the use of funds and resources for the purpose of wilding conifer control
- d) To promote public awareness and knowledge of wilding conifers, their effects, and their control

7.2. Review of the role of the group in wilding pine control in Central Otago

The group arose out of concern within the community that the uncontrolled spread of wilding conifers in the district is a threat to important values which the community holds and to the economy. At the time of the groups inauguration wilding control work had been sporadic with DOC carrying out work on conservation land and on some 'hot spots' on private land but increasingly being confined by funding to conservation land.

Otago Regional Council had for a long period resisted calls to get more involved in wilding pine control and had limited its involvement to including *Pinus contorta* in its Regional Pest Plan. Landowner awareness and control activity at the time the group was inaugurated was largely limited to those

landowners on whose properties there was a serious wilding problem, some where the problem was so great they were struggling to achieve control within their own resources.

COWCCG was the first body established in the district that represented all stakeholders who were concerned about wilding pines and which was able to develop and co-ordinate a district wide control strategy. Because it had a control programme up and running at the time, it took a central role in implementing the national wilding conifer control programme within Central Otago district from its inception.

There were, and are, other models for implementing the national wilding control strategy that are used throughout the country which were considered for Otago. Due to strong advocacy by the group for it maintaining a central role in programme implementation, and with support from MPI and the NZWCG, for community groups such as ours playing a central role, the group remains the main decision making body overseeing the implementation of phase 2 of the national programme within Central.

A review of the achievements and non-achievements of the group's 2015-2020 strategy suggests the strengths and weaknesses of our current model for governance and overseeing of the strategy are as follows:

Strengths:

- The group, through its early involvement in planning for wilding control, has the best knowledge base for identifying and managing the wilding problem within the district.
- The public perception of a community group representing the community which assists landowners to address a problem on their property's aligns best with the group's vision of landowners eventually being responsible for controlling wildings themselves.
- A community group representing all stakeholders is best placed to resolve conflicts within the community between those benefiting from conifers and those meeting the cost.
- The separation of the roles of 'planning, monitoring and enforcement' under the Biosecurity Act that is clearly a regional council role, and that of project implementation has the effect of avoiding potential conflict between these roles and maintains clarity of purpose for each organisation.
- The group represents all stakeholders and these stakeholders can have real decision-making power in setting programme priorities and deciding where and how funds are spent within the district. This compares with stakeholder advisory groups who only have an advisory role.
- The group, in implementing the publicly funded wilding control programme, is best placed to provide an independent critique of the adequacy of central and local government policy framework.
- The group can receive funds from a wide range of funding agencies who see benefit in contributing to wilding conifer control in their region. Consequently, programmes can include locally funded projects in addition to nationally funded programme projects.

Weaknesses:

- The relatively small budget for wilding control within Central Otago district lacks economies of scale for project management compared to a regionally run programme.
- Programme implementation at the community group level adds another party to the 'money train' of those handling funds from central government.
- National programme management unit (MU) boundaries do not align with district council boundaries thus requiring some work projects to extend outside the area represented by the group.

The other option for the community having input into wilding control within its district is for the group representing the community to act as a 'stakeholder advisory group' to a government agency such as DOC or ORC running the programme. This option was discussed by the group's executive as part of a wider discussion with ORC and MPI in 2019 over the implementation of the National programme.

The conclusion from those discussions in light of the analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the current model provided here was that the current model of the group having direct governance control of the programme within Central Otago, including the national programme, is preferred.

Other parties have important roles in achieving sustained control of wilding conifers in Central Otago. Successful management of most pest problems requires a combination of clear and enforceable rules within the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) and an implementation strategy that informs landowners about the problem and supports them in meeting their responsibilities. For this strategy to be effective will require regional council to play its role in setting rules in its RPMP that supports wilding control on private land and in monitoring and enforcing these rules.

Central government through MPI provides a majority of the funds for control. They have their own governance and decision-making structure that determines the allocation and prioritising of spend. It is critical that the group has direct input into this structure through representation on the Operations Advisory Group (OAG) and through the NZWCG representative on the Governance Group, otherwise there will be tension develop between local and national objectives.

Successful implementation of the strategy will require close co-operation between the group's contracted project manager and ORC staff in working with landowners. Success with individual landowners will come from a tactful balancing of informing landowners of their legal responsibilities and providing practical and funding support for carrying out control work. The group should continue its role of providing independent advocacy to MPI and regional council on implementing the national programme and the RPMP.

7.3. The Vision

The group's vision is for Central Otago natural landscapes, areas of ecological significance and productive pastoral lands are protected from the impacts of wilding conifers.

7.4. The Goals

1. All vulnerable landscapes within Central Otago district such as the high country and areas of landscape and ecological significance are clear of wilding conifers.
2. Wilding conifers are controlled, and seed sources are removed or reduced to a level where most landowners in Central Otago district can reasonably be expected to maintain control of wilding conifers on their properties themselves.
3. All landowners are actively removing wilding conifers prior to coning age on their land except for where there is an agreed active progressive containment or sustained control plan.
4. No new infestations of wilding conifers are occurring.
5. Remaining sources of spread have an active plan for their removal or mitigation.
6. There is a high level of knowledge, understanding and commitment amongst landowners, government agencies and communities in maintaining the landscape free of wilding conifers.

7.5. The Objectives

1. There is a fully funded and co—ordinated control programme for wilding conifer control within Central Otago district that most effectively applies available funds to achieve the group's vision.
2. There is a legal framework that supports the groups goals which is actively supported by the appropriate government agencies.

3. Forest owners have taken all practical steps to minimise seed rain from their forests and no new forests are planted in high risk sites.
4. Urban landowners and district councils are taking active steps to reduce the seed rain from their land onto adjacent vulnerable lands.
5. Landowners are removing inappropriate shelterbelts (due to either siting or species) and are replanting with appropriate species that are well sited.
6. Landowners who have a significant presence of wilding conifers on their properties are actively participating in a publicly funded control programme.
7. Landowners who do not have a significant level of wildings on their properties are actively carrying out periodic wilding removal prior to trees reaching cone bearing age.
8. There is an increased level of public awareness of the adverse effects of wilding conifer spread that leads to greater action amongst private individuals in wilding control and support for public funding of wilding control programmes where this is needed.

8. Criteria for establishing control priorities

The criteria adopted for the 2015-2020 strategy was “cost effectiveness” (i.e. best bang for buck) with consideration given to spread threat, significance of the threatened environment, willingness of the landowner and who the financial contributors are.

The national programme has adopted the criterion of prioritising currently active management units (MU's) over non active units. This has sometimes meant that funding of often expensive and controversial seed sources in active MU's occurs ahead of funding urgently required work on inactive MU's where a small amount of money spent now could save significant costs in the future (i.e. a stitch in time). The justification for this criterion is that it provides proof that goals can be met.

Although the group is subject to priorities set by MPI for the national programme, there is good reason for the group maintaining its own criteria for deciding project priorities. It makes little sense in completing final control objectives in some MU's that may entail lengthy and expensive removal of seed sources when, with the same funds and immediate action, major threats from spread can be averted within previously inactive MU's.

Criteria to be adopted for establishing project priorities for COWCCG projects shall be as follows:

Principal criteria	Cost effectiveness in achieving the overall vision of the group.	This will be determined by the group's executive on an annual basis balancing the \$ cost of each project against the other considerations.
Considerations	\$ Cost	The total \$ cost of achieving the project objective.
	Level of threat averted	The highest priority will be given to projects that avert the highest potential adverse impact.
	Public visibility	Higher priority may be given to projects that have a high public profile and therefore gain the benefit of increasing public awareness and support.
	Willingness of landowner	Higher priority may be given to projects where there is a high level of landowner willingness and

		commitment.
	Financial contributors	Higher priority may be given to projects where the landowner is prepared to make a greater financial contribution.

Table 6: Criteria for establishing project priorities.

9. Implementation

9.1. Delivery management model

As applies to the governance model (discussed under 6.2), there are several models that could be adopted by the group for implementing this strategy. The current model has the group having effective governance responsibility for the strategy and for approving and overseeing the annual work programmes. Programme delivery is carried out by DOC under the terms of a MOU where DOC contracts a project manager acceptable to the group and engages individual ground and aerial contractors. The effect of the MOU is to make the Project Manager accountable to the group.

The strengths of the current group/DOC model for managing implementation of the strategy are as follows:

- The public perception is that it is the group representing the local community managing the control programme and not some outside agency. It is seen as the community helping its residence to address their problem which supports the goal of landowners eventually being responsible for controlling wilding pines themselves.
- The MOU between DOC and the group makes the project manager accountable to the group for achieving programme goals therefore making a short link between governance and implementation and providing authentic stakeholder engagement.
- It avoids the group taking on the cost and responsibilities of being an employer and engaging contractors while taking advantage of DOC's systems and expertise in this area.
- It provides for ease of co-ordination between local, DOC and national wilding control programmes and avoids duplication.

Other models the group has considered for managing programme implementation are:

- The group employing its own project manager
- The group contracting a project manager
- DOC project managing the operation using its own staff
- ORC project managing the operation and COWCCG acting as a stakeholder group.

The group considered its options for managing its own programme early in its existence and decided on the current model. It again reviewed its role in programme implementation in 2019 as part of discussions with ORC and MPI on the implementation of the national programme. For the reasons listed above the executive resolved to retain its existing model of retaining DOC in programme delivery subject to the MOU the group has with DOC.

9.2. Control programme

The overall strategy goals will be met by achieving objectives for individual projects associated with those goals. Detailed work programmes have been established as part of this strategy (Appendix 3) with realistic objectives established for each project. Objectives that are realistically achievable for each project will depend largely on the funds available and whether that project is within a MU included in the national

programme. Consequently, project priorities and objectives will be strongly influenced by the national programme.

The project manager shall provide an annual work programme and budget at the commencement of each financial year for approval by the group's executive. These will need to be co-ordinated with plans and budgets for the national programme approved by MPI.

The broad approach adopted for the district has been to firstly confine the area effected by wildings by removing outlier spread, particularly that on vulnerable landscapes, then confining and where possible removing seed sources. The main sources of spread within Central Otago are as follows:

- Forest plantations
- Farm shelterbelts
- Urban amenity planting

Reducing seed rain from forest plantations will require engagement with forest owners to encourage the removal of particularly spread prone species such as *P. contorta* from plantations and to plant non-spreading species around plantation margins.

Reducing seed rain from farm shelterbelts will require engagement with landowners to seek the removal or replacement of some shelterbelts, particularly *P. contorta* in take-off sites. This process should involve working with ORC staff in their work implementing the RPMP and Biodiversity Strategy.

Reducing seed rain from urban areas will require engagement with CODC in their planning and management of council land and in granting of resource consents. Community engagement will be required to encourage communities to transition their plantings from conifers into non-spreading species.

9.3. Co-ordination

For the group to meet its goals will require a high level of co-ordination, amongst private and public interests and between agencies and landowners. Lack of a co-ordinated response has been the single biggest factor that has undermined previous efforts.

The groups work programme implementation will require co-ordination with the following parties:

MPI in the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme
 ORC's in the Regional Pest Management Plan & Biodiversity Strategy
 DOC's Weeds Programme on conservation land
 CODC's responsibilities for landscape protection and biodiversity under the RMA
 NZ Forest Owners Association in establishing new and reshaping existing plantations
 Individual landowners, in their aspirations and responsibilities

Co-ordination will require regular contact and communication with these parties by the project manager and may involve attending MPI Operational Advisory Group meetings and others. Many of the MPI management units (MU's) extend across district and regional council boundaries. This will require regular communication and co-ordination between project managers to achieve efficiency.

9.4. Advocacy

The group has an important role as independent advocate for the community in promoting public funding for wilding control and for an appropriate legal framework that supports its goals. As the group represents a range of stakeholders within the community, it is well placed to provide a community perspective in making submissions.

Preparation of submissions on consultation over local and central government planning and policy should be a task for the project manager. The chairperson and executive members have an important role in advocating for wilding tree control in their community and in public forums.

9.5. Public Engagement

Social research has shown that there is a clear correlation between knowledge and awareness of the wilding pine issue and support for wilding pine control. It also shows that the level of public awareness of the issue is low, although it is higher in localities where wilding pines are an issue. There will also be a correlation between public opinion about wilding pine control and support for or acceptance of a rate for wilding control. A public opinion survey by ORC in 2018 showed strong public concern about the spread of wilding pines which in turn lead to the council levying a specific rate for funding wilding pine control.

The group is well placed to engage with the public on the issue of wilding pine control as it will be perceived as a message from within the community. Public engagement is a specific task for the project manager who should include specific actions for public engagement in its annual work programme. The following methods for public engagement should be considered:

- COWCCG web site
- Permanent and temporary signage at work sites
- Field days
- Presentations to groups/schools etc
- Media articles
- Landowner visits
- Volunteer workdays

9.6. Monitoring and reporting

The national wilding control programme requires that a record of all infestation and control areas be recorded on the LINZ Wilding Control Information System (WCIS). MPI also requires monthly reporting on national programme work. It is the responsibility of the project manager to carry out this task.

The group executive requires regular (at least bi-monthly) reports on the progress of the annual programme. This requires that the project manager record appropriate physical and financial data on programme works at a regular basis so he can deliver regular updates to the executive.

Monitoring and reporting will require that the project manager collect regular GPS data on all control work completed. This should include GPS data points of all trees killed by ground control, track lines of boom spraying and flight paths of helicopters carrying out lancing or skid hopping operations. A record of species controlled should also be gathered. Reporting will require that the project manager run a GIS computer system for tracking, managing, and reporting on the annual programme.

Financial management and reporting will require that the project manager maintain a spreadsheet financial budgeting and cost recording system to provide up to date information on the group's financial position on an ongoing basis.

9.7. Risks

The following are identified as risks to the programme achieving its goals and will require attention by the group's executive and stakeholders:

Insufficient funds

Central government has come on board with funding through the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme supported by funding from ORC and CODC. Provided we keep the issue of the threat that wilding pines pose foremost in the public and political mind, this funding looks likely to continue. Investing time and resources in public and political engagement will be necessary to ensure this funding continues to a point where we have achieved the group's vision.

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Lack of landowner/stakeholder buy-in.

This is the one area where a review of the last 5-year strategy suggests we may be falling short and which is necessary for achieving enduring long-term control. Our community driven implementation approach will be a critical factor in managing this risk but will need active involvement of the community in the group, particularly from farmer landowners.

Removing seed sources and follow-up control are the two critical areas requiring landowner buy-in. Experience has shown that a small number of landowners can undermine the success of a programme if those landowners property's contain important seed sources for spread. Achieving success in these areas will take the co-ordinated effort of regulatory agencies working alongside the project manager to get all landowners with wildings to participate in a control programme.

New sources of spread

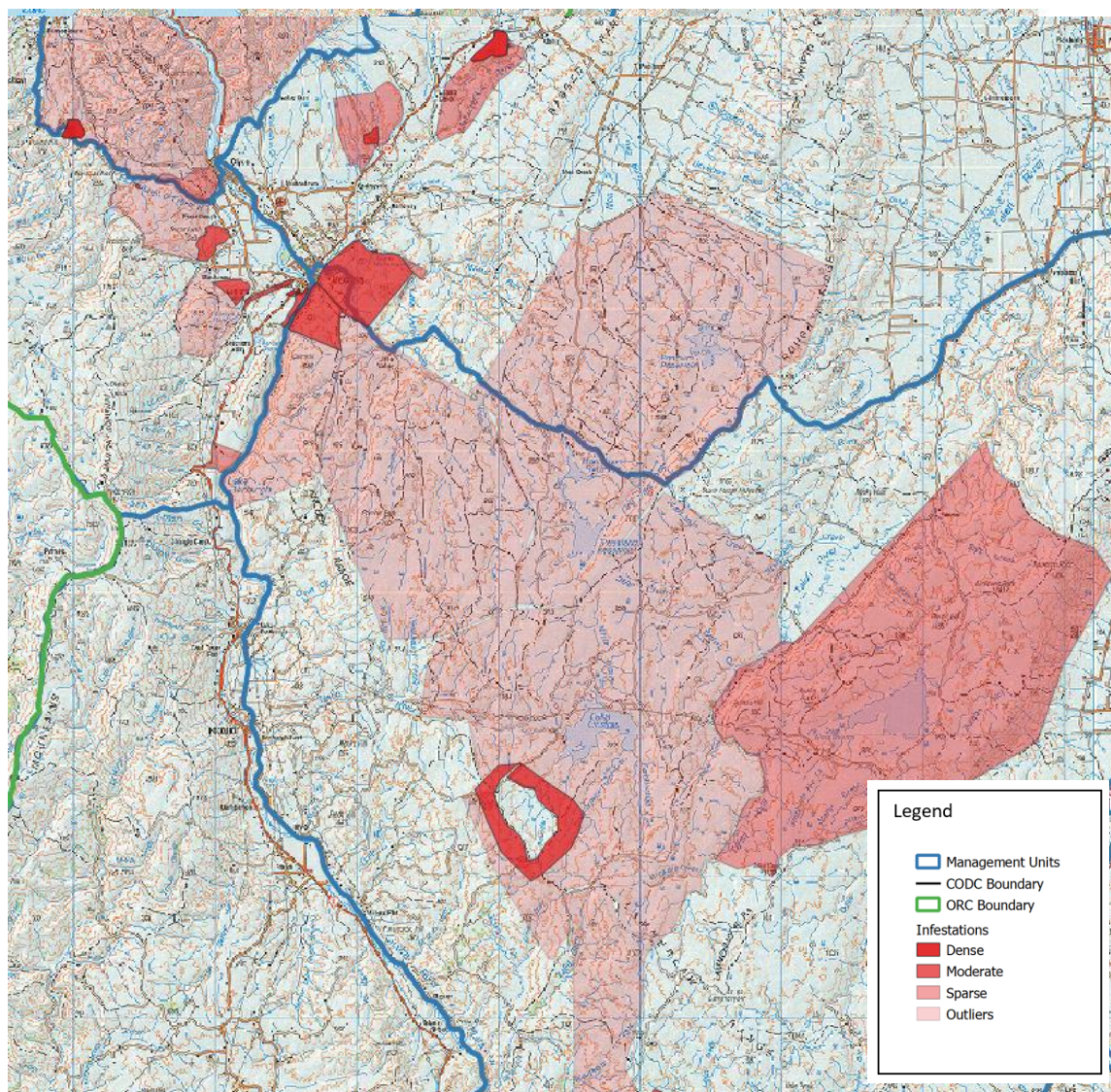
This threat remains significant while we have a relatively weak legal framework around the ability to manage the establishment of new plantation forests. Lobbying central and local government on this issue will be necessary to effect change here. Allowance should be made in the annual budget for an aerial survey to monitor progress in control work and to identify any new spread.

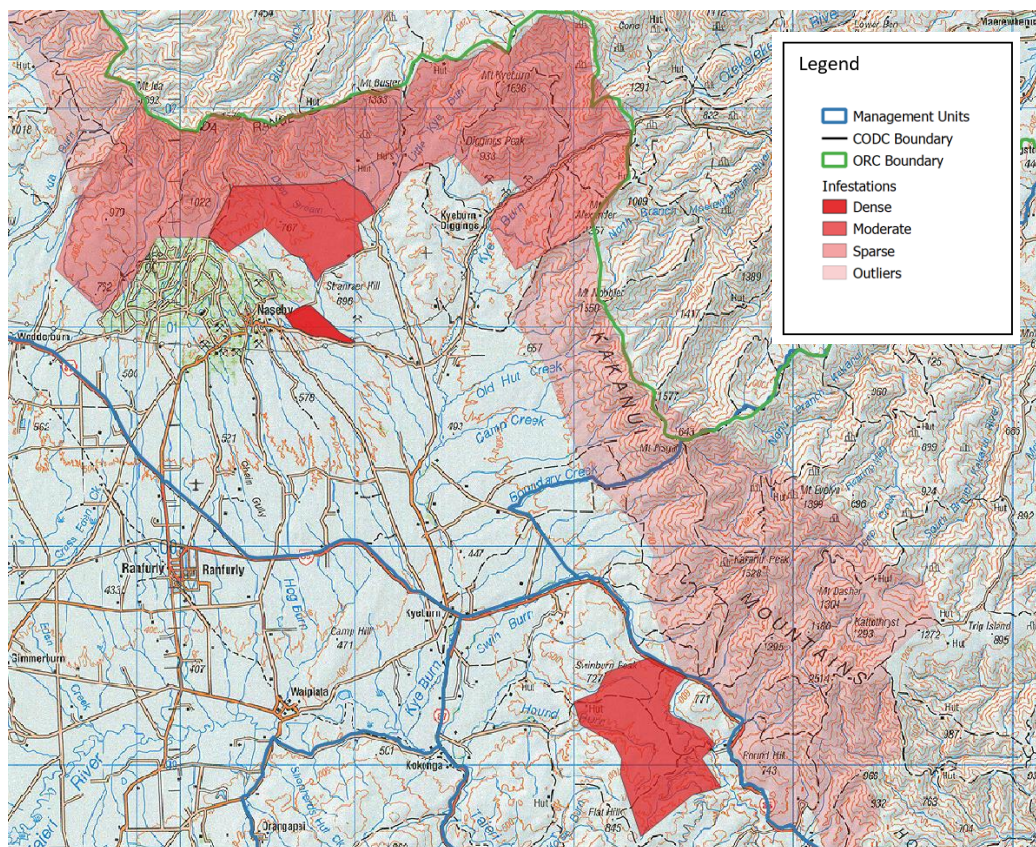
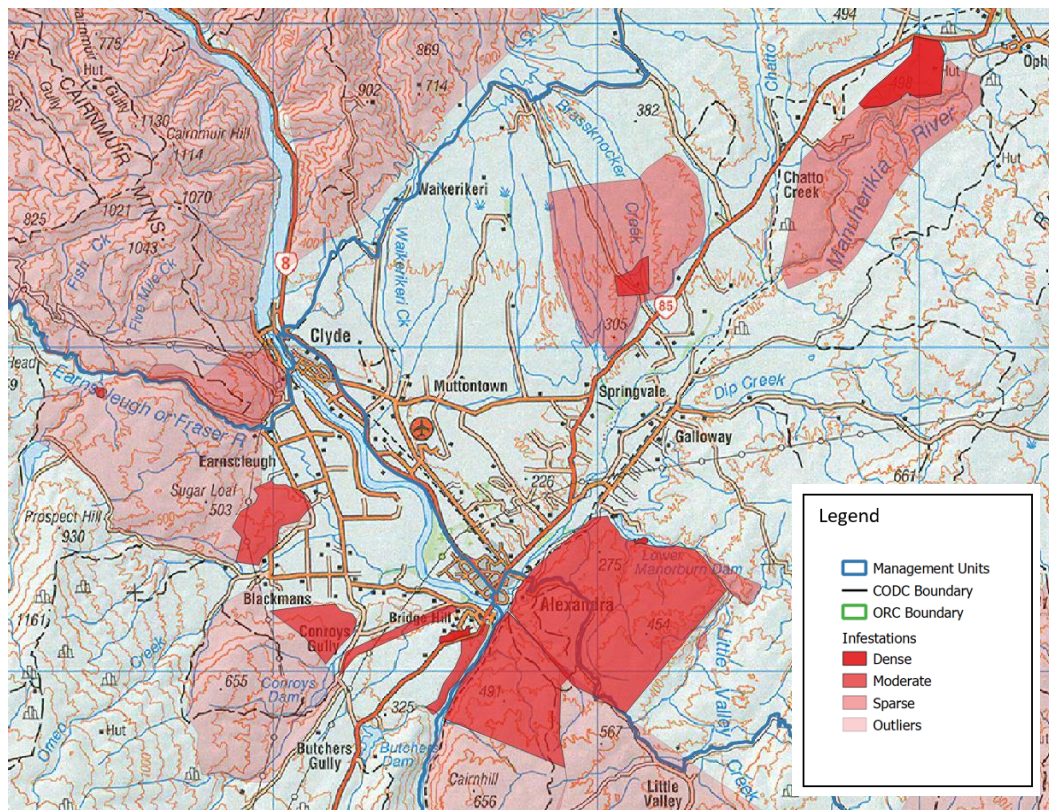
Poor operational delivery

Cost efficient and effective operational delivery will require a governance and management structure that provides clear measurable goals, a culture focused on outcomes and a sound system of monitoring and reporting between the Project Manager and the group's executive. The programme could benefit from periodic independent review.

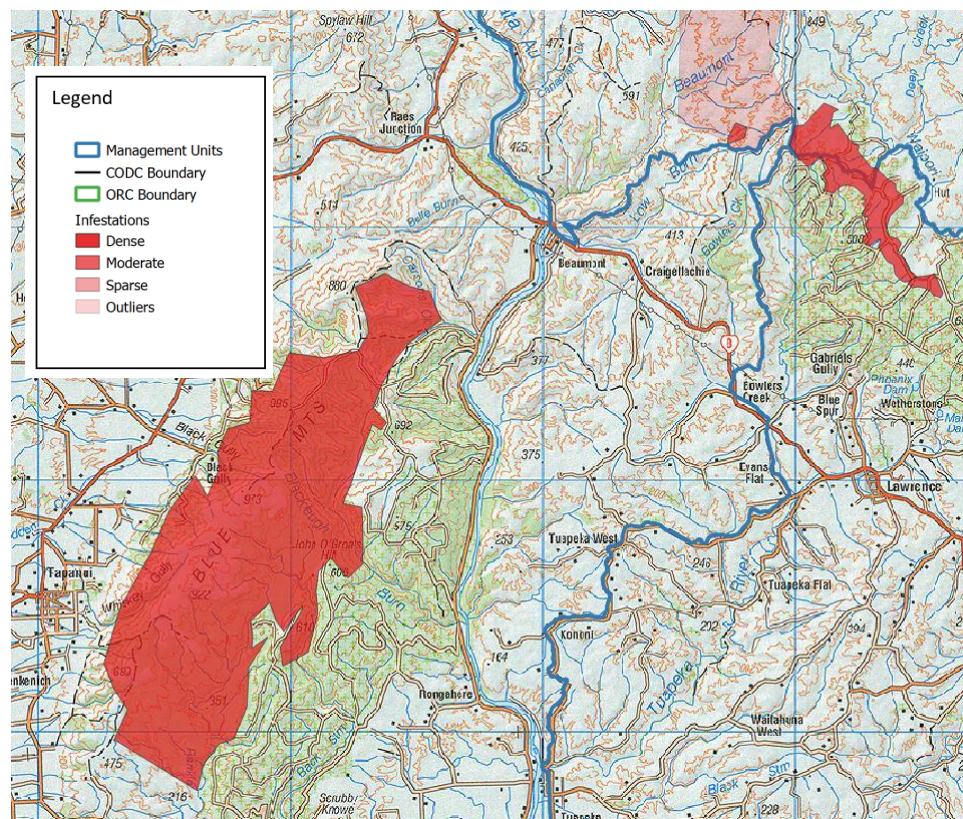
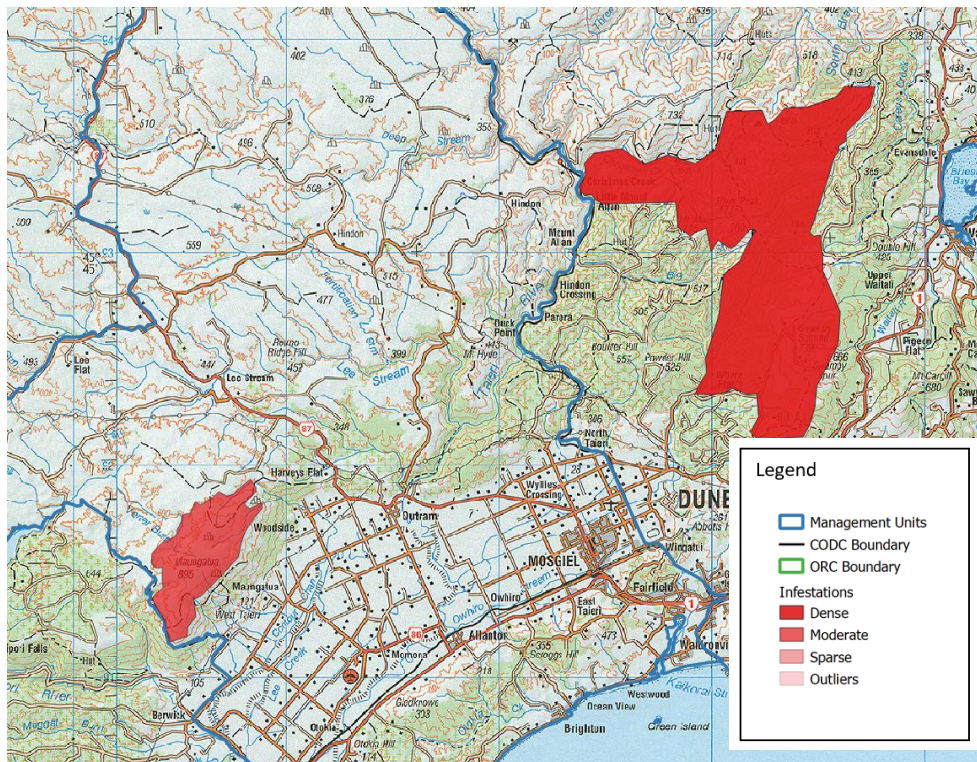
Appendix 1

Maps showing extent of wilding conifer spread within Central Otago District





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Appendix 2

Detailed Work Programme 2015 – 2020 Reviewed

Project Name	Objective	Total Area budgeted (Ha)	Actual area controlled	Total Budgeted Cost	Actual cost	Original Priority	Objective met?	Explanation
Naseby	Sustained control	5878	7000	\$ 794,000	\$ 138,931	V high	Mainly achieved	The area controlled is larger and cost significantly less than budgeted due to the spread being wider and the denser areas of spread remaining. 100ha of dense spread is proposed for control with the balance being surrounded by developed land and therefore not considered a priority.
Danseys Pass	Progressive containment	700	750	\$ 128,000	\$ 72,636	V high	Mainly achieved	Main difference was control was carried out cheaper than budgeted. Still outliers to be controlled and seeding trees to be removed from reserve and surrounding hotel.
Kakanui Range	Eradication	2939	35200	\$ 35,000	\$ 200,356	V high	Mainly achieved	Closer examination once control work commenced showed far more extensive wilding spread than anticipated. Follow up control is required to cement gains made to date. Ongoing seed rain from Naseby forest

								means that this objective may not be realistic.
Pigroot	Eradication	1239	4300	\$ 35,000	\$ 77,648	High	Partly achieved	Again, closer examination showed there to be more wilding spread than anticipated. Follow up control is required to cement gains made to date.
St Bathans	Progressive containment	472	272	\$ 237,000	\$ 22,960	High	Mainly achieved	Decision to confine area of control to country capable of pasture improvement justified, hence less cost and area than budgeted. Required follow up control and oversowing and topdressing.
Hawkdun Runs	Eradication	116	726	\$ 3,000	\$ 57,265	Medium	Achieved	Major cluster from spread from plantation more widespread and costly than anticipated. Good control achieved.
Upper Manuherikia	Eradication	155	9342	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,457	High	Mainly achieved	Spread wider than anticipated however achieved within budget. Eradication achievable but only when the P. ponderosa trees are removed from around huts at entrance to Oteake conservation area.
Cambrian	Sustained control	128	393	\$ 153,000	\$ 13,165	Low	Achieved	Control was confined to spread onto the Dunstan Range within Cambrian Hill and a 20-ha block adjacent to this property with Dunstan Burn. Achieving

								this objective will require regular ongoing control by these landowners.
Pennyweight Ridges (Wedderburn)	Eradication	23	0	\$ 2,500	\$ -	Low	Not achieved	The landowner here (Ben Hore, Blackstone Hill) was not interested in participating in a control programme. Prevailing spread is toward developed land, so priority correct.
Little Valley Matangi Riverside	Progressive containment	5348	3178	\$ 160,000	\$ 178,213	Medium	Partly achieved	The original area assessed was correct however one property, Riverside, would not agree to participate in the programme. Consequently, spread area and cost would have increased.
Manorburn	Sustained control	3	78	\$ 1,500	\$ 13,178		Achieved	The original area assessed accounted for containment of spread from a plantation which on closer required removal and had spread significantly.
Roxburgh Gorge/ Flat Top Hill	Eradication	347	1567	\$ 8,675	\$ 12,650	Medium	Partly achieved	This area was expanded to include trees on takeoff sites south of Flat Top Hill at Fruitlands. One property declined to participate so a seed source remains.
Chapman Road	Sustained control	88	0	\$ 22,000	\$ -	Low	Not achieved	An attempt was made to get buyin from the numerous properties here however despite many wishing to participate, not enough consensus existed to warrant investment.

Conroys/ Blackmans Rds	Progres-sive containment	358	315	\$ 28,000	\$ 15,556	Low	Achieved	Despite two landowners not participating, good progress was made toward the objective.
Strode Road	Eradication	394	341	\$ 77,000	\$ 26,172	Low	Partly achieved	Despite one landowner not wishing to participate, good progress was made toward the objective.
Picnic Creek	Sustained control	689	400	\$ 34,000	\$ 26,149	Medium	Achieved	Good progress was made toward the objective with significant follow up of seedlings required by the project manager on his bike rides.
Fraser	Sustained control	175	2948	\$ 44,000	\$ 15,848	Medium	Achieved	Good progress was made toward the objective with some follow up required as seeding trees had been present.
Dairy - Robertsons Creek	Eradication	340	340	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	Medium	Achieved	The major infestation was dealt with by local and F&B volunteer day with follow up by project manager. The area now appears clear.
Cornish Point/ Brewery Creek	Eradication	8	13	\$ 16,000	\$ 5,700	Medium	Partly achieved	Mature trees were removed on LINZ administered CL at Cornish Point but getting consensus amongst landowners at Brewery Creek is proving difficult.
Roaring Meg	Eradication	348	?	\$ 5,000	?	High	Partly achieved	As WCG were responsible for removing the D. firs at Roaring Meg they have taken on removing the spread from them within CODC. There is still work to be

								done here that is included in the national programme.
Hawksburn	Sus-tained control	1022	303	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,655	Low	Partly achieved	Work was carried out here to confine the spread, however the landowner of the main seed source, Hawksburn Station, has declined to participate in the programme.
Nevis	Eradication	1150	?	\$ 5,750	?	High	Mainly achieved	WCG and DOC took on removing trees from this area. Seeding trees have been removed but follow-up is required.
Two Mile	Eradication	144	3086	\$ 750	\$ 6,567	High	Achieved	A plantation and shelter trees were removed as a main seed source and outliers removed over a large area.
Dunstan Mtns/ Cairnmuirs	Eradication	570	84147	\$ 5,700	\$ 107,851	High	Mainly achieved	The original intent had been to confine control to the main seed sources; however, the national programme provided additional funding and required a priority be given to removing scattered trees from the wide landscapes. Hence a far greater area was covered, and funds spent than budgeted.
Ripponvale	Eradication	39	0	\$ 1,000	\$ -	Medium	Not achieved	No attention was given to this area due to the National Programme MU boundaries making WCG responsible for this area. They have this area in their 19/20 programme.

Beaumont	Eradication		4045		\$ 21,543	These areas were not included in the original programme but were included as part of Lammermoor MU under the National Programme. MPI provided 60% of the funding hence these projects were given priority.	Mainly achieved	Several clusters of P. contorta boom sprayed with follow up required
Castle Dent	Sustained control		577		\$ 26,292		Partly achieved	Numerous clusters of P. contorta boom sprayed with follow up required
Glendhu	Progressive containment		529		\$ 63,501		Partly achieved	Ongoing severe spread of D fir from Rayonier forest into conservation area
Waipori	Sustained control		3467		\$ 1,913		Mainly achieved	Limited but ongoing spread from Glendhu forest
Deep Stream	Eradication				\$ -		Achieved	DOC has previously controlled here so few trees
Loganburn/Rock & Pillar	Eradication		15120		\$ 50,601		Partly achieved	Ongoing spread of contorta from farm shelterbelts in the Styx locality.
Poolburn/Manorburn/Onslow	Eradication		14095		\$ 6,642		Mainly achieved	Low numbers, however new and increasing spread from Onslow D fir forests.
St Mary/Ida/ Lindis	Eradication		128138		\$ 76,182		Partly achieved	This project is outside CODC boundary, however, is within the Mt Ida/Kakanui MU for the national programme which our group was tasked to manage. It was therefore not budgeted for.
Totals				\$ 1,848,875	\$ 1,267,631			

Project Management costs				\$500,000	\$310,000		Av budget cost/ha	Average actual cost/ha
Total Programme Cost		19748	320670	\$ 2,348,875	\$ 1,577,631		\$ 118.94	\$ 79.89

Appendix 3

Strategic Work Programmes to achieve objectives 2020 – 2025

1. Wilding control programme

Broad scale control implementation programme 2020-2025. To be reviewed annually to form the annual work programme and is largely dependent on National Programme funding confirmation.

Five Year Programme Budget

Management Unit	Goal	Size (ha)	19-20	20-21 total	21-22 total	22-23 total	23-24 total	24-25 total	Total over 4 years
Lammermoor									
Glendu	Sustained Control	450		\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000		\$ 50,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 190,000
Riverside	Progressive containment	6358		\$ 75,000			\$ 30,000		\$ 105,000
Onslow forests	Sustained control	5355			\$ 26,775		\$ 26,775		\$ 53,550
Onslow	Exclusion	44041							-
Castle Dent/Beaumont	Eradication	6433		\$ 34,000			\$ 15,000		\$ 49,000

Loganburn	Eradication*	43288		\$ 20,000			\$ 33,806		\$ 53,806
North rough ridge (emerald hills)	Exclusion				\$ 5,000				
Survey flight				\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000				\$ 4,000
Total for Lammermoor				\$ 199,000	\$ 101,775		\$ 155,581	\$ 20,000	\$ 476,356
									-
St Mary/Ida									-
Naseby	Sustained control	2847	\$ 40,000	\$ 200,000			\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 250,000
Danseys pass (and reserve)	Eradication	7673		\$ 20,000				\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000
Danseys Pub	Progressive Containment	25		\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000				\$ 50,000
Kakanui (technically Waitaki)	Eradication	19773					\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000
Pennyweight hill	Eradication	275		\$ 15,000					\$ 15,000
St Bathans	Progressive containment	374	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000			\$ 5,000		\$ 25,000
Ida Range	Exclusion	9181		\$ 20,000	\$ 46,000				\$ 66,000
Manukerikia (2 mile)	Exclusion	3370			\$ 5,000				\$ 5,000
Hawkduns/St Bathans Ranges	Exclusion	42635							-
Survey flight				2000			\$ 2,000		\$ 4,000
Total for St Mary/Ida			\$ 45,000	\$ 302,000	\$ 76,000		\$ 77,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 515,000

CO Wilding Conifer Control Strategy

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Dunstan									-
Bendigo	Eradication					\$9,450.00			
Cambrian Hills	Eradication	503			\$ 5,000				\$ 5,000
Dunstan Mtns	Eradication	83035			\$ 10,000				\$ 10,000
Cairnmuir	Eradication	11660			\$ 10,000				\$ 10,000
Hawksburn	Progressive Containment				\$ 36,000			\$ 20,000	\$ 36,000
Crown land lake Dunstan		151		\$ 60,000					\$ 60,000
Cromwell gorge (dairy creek/champagne gully)	Eradication						\$ 5,000		
Picnic Creek	Progressive Containment	540		\$ 11,500				\$ 7,000	\$ 11,500
Ripponvale	Progressive containment	914			\$ 40,000			\$ 10,000	\$ 40,000
Survey flight					\$ 10,000		\$ 2,000		\$ 12,000
Total for Dunstan				\$ 71,500	\$ 111,000	\$ 9,450	\$ 5,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 233,950
									-
Rough Ridge									-
Chatto Creek	Progressive containment	1895			\$ 6,000	\$ 7,500			\$ 13,500
North Rough Ridge	Exclusion	25384		\$ 10,000					\$ 10,000
Poolburn	Exclusion	30255							-

Manorburn (little Valley)	Eradication	150		\$ 30,000				\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000
The cutting, Omakau	Eradication	300		\$ 10,000			\$ 6,000		\$ 16,000
Olrig Station (Chatto Creek)	Eradication	1700			\$ 10,000			\$ 6,000	\$ 10,000
Matangi	Progressive Containment	2412		\$ 40,000			\$ 12,000		\$ 52,000
Survey flight				\$ 2,000			\$ 2,000		\$ 4,000
Total Rough Ridge				\$ 92,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 20,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 151,500
									-
Alexandra									-
Strode Road	Progressive Containment	340		\$ 24,000			\$ 5,500		\$ 29,500
Chapmans	Progressive containment	110		\$ 10,000				\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000
Conroys	eradication	248			\$10,000			\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000
Lower Fraser	Progressive containment	544		\$ 9,000					\$ 9,000
Earnsclough Station	eradication	2012		\$ 5,000					\$ 5,000
Roxburgh gorge				\$ 10,000					\$ 10,000
Half Mile	Progressive containment	106		\$ 20,000				\$ 10,000	\$20,000
Survey flight									-

Total for Alexandra				\$ 78,000	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 5,500		\$ 93,500
East Otago									-
Pigroot	Eradication	1427				\$14,270			\$ 14,280
Total for East Otago						\$ 14,270			\$ 14,270
Dunedin									\$-
Maungatua	Progressive containment	1815		\$ 60,000	\$ 59,400		\$ 36,000		\$ 155,453
Total for Dunedin				\$ 60,000	\$ 59,400	-	\$ 36,000		\$ 155,400
Project Management			\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 400,000
Total per year			\$125,000	\$ 882,500	\$454,175	\$ 111,220	\$ 379,081	\$213,000	\$2,039,976

2. Legal Framework

The below table sets out the mechanisms and frequency upon which COWWCG will engage with and submit on legalisation to promote a robust legal framework to support our work in controlling wilding conifers.

Action	Frequency
Submit on annual plans of ORC and CODC	Annually
Submit on Long term plans ORC and CODC	3 yearly LTP reviews occur in 2021 and 2024 for CODC and ORC within the life of this strategy
Submit on local plan changes	As required
Engage councillors of ORC and CODC on a field trip	Annually.
Engage through letters with cabinet ministers	Annually each February prior to budget
Submit on relevant central government legalisation changes, e.g. National Environmental Standards	As required

3. Forestry engagement

To make meaningful gains in reducing seed rain from forests onto surrounding landscapes, we need to engage the forestry sector and stakeholders to take wilding conifer spread from forests seriously. and therefore, make long-term decisions about the sustainability of the current forestry model, especially in their approach to wildings.

COWCCG will do this through:

- Working with regional councils to support their ability to implement the NES-PF
- Working with forests to implement their own wilding conifer control programmes including transitioning high-risk plantation species and/or planting buffers.
- Including foresters as major stakeholders when preparing for and undertaking control on conservation areas directly adjacent to forests.

4. Urban conifer engagement

Conifer trees within our urban environments, including on district council parks and reserves, are a significant seed source. To establish long-term wilding control, COWCCG needs to engage with the urban population.

Submit will do this through:

- Submitting on changes to local council parks, reserves, and district plan changes
- Identifying strategic areas within urban environments for local council to focus on.
- Promoting the awareness of conifers to target council and urban population audience.
- Educating the urban population on the need for constant wilding control in areas where a decision may be made to leave trees for a justified reason (e.g. shelter, recreation, wood harvest)

5. Inappropriate shelterbelts

Otago Regional Council have indicated that they will take the lead on shelterbelts contributing to the wilding conifer issue (namely *P. contorta* shelterbelts) We will continue to work with ORC to implement their biodiversity strategy, which outlines a process of establishing an environment where the replacement of these shelterbelts is considered necessary.

6. Landowner programme engagement

Encourage participation of all landowners into the programme from the project manager, and exec alike, through regular communication and education on the effects of wildings.

7. Handing back to landowners

At the end of this 5-year strategy it is expected for most of the district to be at or near a point where landowners can reasonably be expected to take on the cost of control themselves. To prepare for this, the following steps are proposed:

- Establish a model to 'hand-back' control to landowners
- Have resources available and circulated to allow landowners to control low-density or small infestations without the financial support of the group.
- Continue to monitor level of wildings in Central through a 2 yearly survey flight
- Work with regional council and other agencies to take any necessary paths of enforcement

8. Public awareness

Ultimately the success of the wilding conifer programme is when we have the community with us the entire way. We will assist this through the following channels of public advocacy and publicity

- Website (including updates)
- Brochure
- Newsletter to COWCCG group
- Newspaper articles
- Community group presentations (e.g. to business group, local restoration group, schools etc)
- Signage
- Word of mouth

Appendix 4

Project Manager estimated annual time budget

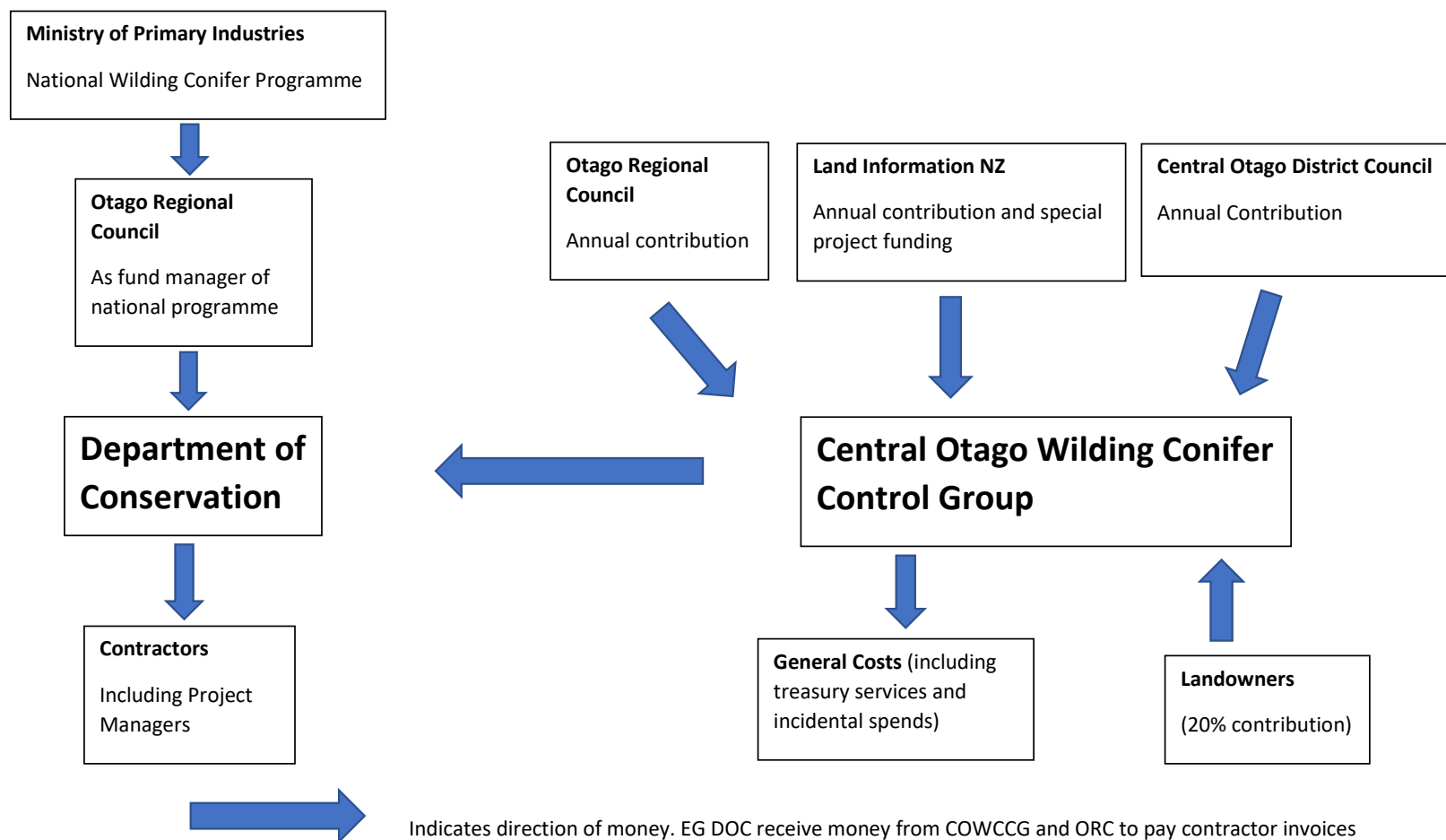
Managing specific projects	200
Non-specific project management	200
Volunteer management	10
Compliance with H&S	40
Planning & Budgeting	200
Reviewing & monitoring	12
Data entry (WCIS)	46
Reporting (to MPI/ORC/COWCCG)	20
Preparing submissions	10
Relationships/liasing with agencies	150
Public engagement	100
Funding/funding proposals/applications	50
Administration/servicing COWCCG	150
Contract Tendering	12
Total Hours	1200

Appendix 5

New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy guideline cost share model;

	Preventing Spread across boundaries		Control of wildings within one private property	
Legacy plantings and legacy wildings	Neighbouring land occupiers who change land use to reduce grazing pressure	10%	Land owners/occupiers who have wildings within property	40%
	Land occupier/owners who have wildings beyond their property	10%		
	Central government	35%	Central government	30%
	Regional government	30%	Regional government	20%
	Neighbouring land occupiers/owners	15%	Neighbouring land occupiers/owners	10%
Post-1990 RMA plantings	Neighbouring land occupiers who change land use to reduce grazing pressure	10%		
	Land occupier/owners who have wildings beyond their property	10%		
	Central government	35%		
	Regional government	30%		
	Neighbouring land occupiers/owners	15%		
Future plantings of high-risk species	Land occupiers who plant high risk species	80%		
	Neighbouring land occupiers who change land use to reduce grazing pressure	10%		
	Central government, Regional government, neighbouring land occupiers/owners	10%		

Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group Funding Flow Diagram





ALEXANDRA HALF MILE RESERVE

DRAFT CONCEPT PLAN

15 NOVEMBER 2021



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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Central Otago District Council have identified that the wilding pines on the 15-hectare Half Mile Reserve have been causing significant issues in regards to seed spread and need to be removed. The Half Mile Reserve is known as a take-off site because of the prevailing nor 'wester which disperses the seed in an easterly direction. Controlling the wilding pines on Council land will help the surrounding landowners by mitigating the spread of wilding pines from council-owned land.

Wilding conifers can have significant adverse effects on landscape values, and it is the uncontrolled nature of wilding conifer spread and its potential to transform non-treed landscapes which have unique and defining qualities for Alexandra. Left uncontrolled, wilding conifers will spread at an increasing rate throughout 50% of Central Otago which is susceptible to wilding invasion.

PURPOSE

CODC are looking to fell the wilding pines pre-Christmas (2021) and are seeking opportunities to enhance the site and turn it into a usable reserve for the community and provide opportunities for replacement native planting.

This concept package considers and includes:

- Existing user groups and the way that the use the current site
- Circulation
- Native planting opportunities that can withstand the dry harsh Alexandra climate
- Showcase the historical archaeological features that are located throughout the reserve
- Screening and wind protection for the adjacent properties



Figure 1: Existing wild thyme field



Figure 2: Existing informal trail



Figure 3: Existing unique rock formation

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE HISTORY / ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An archaeological survey was undertaken by Kopuwai Consulting on the 10th September 2021. The survey revealed several archaeological sites and features consisting of:

- A sluice gulch remnant now truncated by the HW and Aronui Road from other sections of the gold working sequence across the HW and below Aronui Road. The specific reserve remnant features small ground sluice face in rough 'U' shape, containing hand stacked tailings with some artefact scatters of billy tin and porcelain shards. No obvious water supply race was located.
- Two pre 1900 water races. One active and one with destroyed and disturbed sections. Previously known as Caledonian, Golden Beach, Alexandra Borough Water Race, Lanes Dam, and Last Chance water races. The source of these races is Butchers Creek dating from 1864 and Conroys Creek dating from 1866. A water right from Butchers Creek by Chinese miner and market gardener Lye Bow was sold to the Alexandra Borough in 1907 for the town water supply via Half mile Dam (Ketts), Borough Dam (Aronui dam) and Lanes Dam. Refer early survey plans SO 451 & SO 446
- Historic old road alignment (Alex- Rox) – schist retained with functioning boxed schist water race culvert.
- Possible old track access – poorly defined – likely historic link track/ road between upper borough dam and Aronui Dam refer early survey planSO451.



Figure 4: Retrolens aerial (extract from the Kopuwai Consulting report)



Figure 5: Historic sluiced gulch billy tin and porcelain artefacts (extract from the Kopuwai Consulting report)



Figure 6: Historic map showing Alexandra borough water races and dams (extract from the Kopuwai Consulting report)



Figure 7: Historic control gates for splitting the water race (extract from the Kopuwai Consulting report)

SITE ANALYSIS

WIDER SITE CONNECTIONS

Located in the heart of Central Otago, Alexandra has a range of parks and reserves scattered across the town providing for several recreational activities.

The Half Mile Reserve is located to the south of the bridge that crosses the Clutha / Mata-Au River and as you enter into Alexandra when travelling from Roxburgh and Dunedin.

Lifestyle blocks extend from the northern boundary of the reserve and a residential settlement is located to the north east. Jolendale Park is adjacent to the reserve, across Aronui Road and is a 6ha reserve of semi-natural parkland on top of Bridge Hill.

Given the location of the reserve there is an opportunity to link in with Jolendale Park and create an extension to the existing walking loops though that area.

Due to the reserve being located at the entrance into Alexandra there is also an opportunity to celebrate the arrival into the town or provide an area for people travelling and passing through Alexandra to have a break and stretch their legs.

USER GROUPS

Strava heatmaps show that both the biking and walking user groups follow the same route around the reserve and enter/exit from the western corner and the north eastern corner of the site. Given where people are entering and exiting it would make sense that user groups are predominantly those that live in the area and access the reserve from their house rather than driving to the reserve.

During the site visit it was apparent that the site is a well-used area for dirt biking with an unauthorised course set up around the reserve. There is significant concern with having dirt bikes operating in the area where walkers and cyclists (especially where children are present and using the site) are also sharing the space. We understand there is also a number of more suitable dirt biking sites around Alexandra and therefore would recommend that dirt biking is discouraged for future inclusion of the reserve.

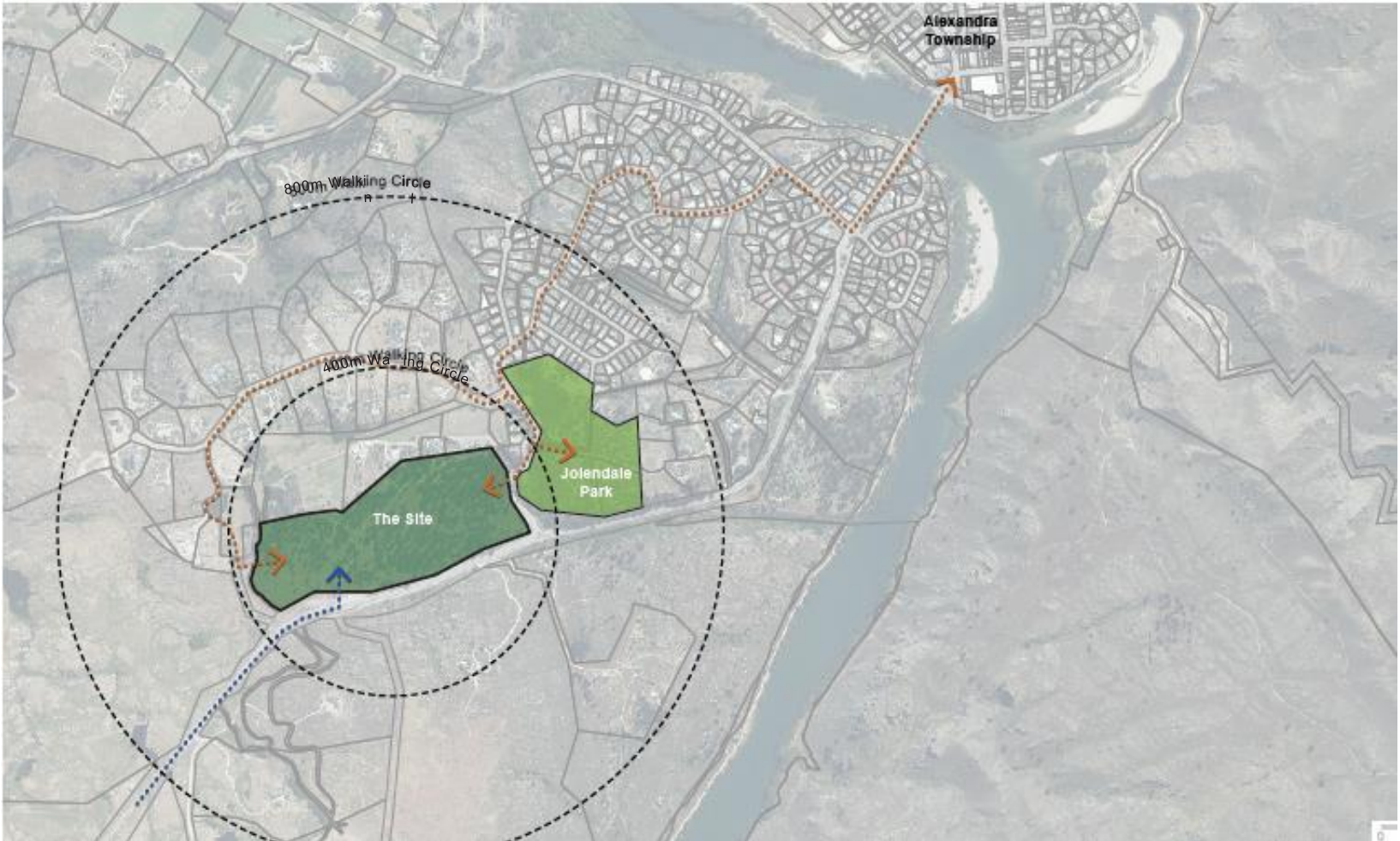


Figure 9: Strava heatmap - biking



Figure 10: Strava heatmap - walking

SITE ANALYSIS

DRAFT SPATIAL PLAN

In 2021 Boffa Miskell prepared the Draft Vincent Spatial Plan which included Alexandra. The draft spatial plan was a collaborative exercise between Council’s planning team and the community to produce an evidence-based, future-focused strategy that outlines an agreed vision and direction for the area for the next 30 years and beyond.

The draft spatial plan is a visual blueprint for the future, showing what could go where and how aspects such as infrastructure, housing and productive land uses could fit together.

The managed growth of Alexandra progressively consolidates and expands northwards from the town centre at the confluence of the Mata-au / Clutha and Manuherikia Rivers and its Alexandra Bridge gateway. Its existing urban grid structure and relatively flat river terraces are highly adaptable to more intensive infill opportunities.

The Alexandra Half Mile Reserve has been identified in the Draft Vincent Spatial Plan as a “Natural Open Space” and all aspects of the spatial plan, including connections and proposed changes, have been considered whilst creating the Alexandra Half Mile Reserve Concept Plan.

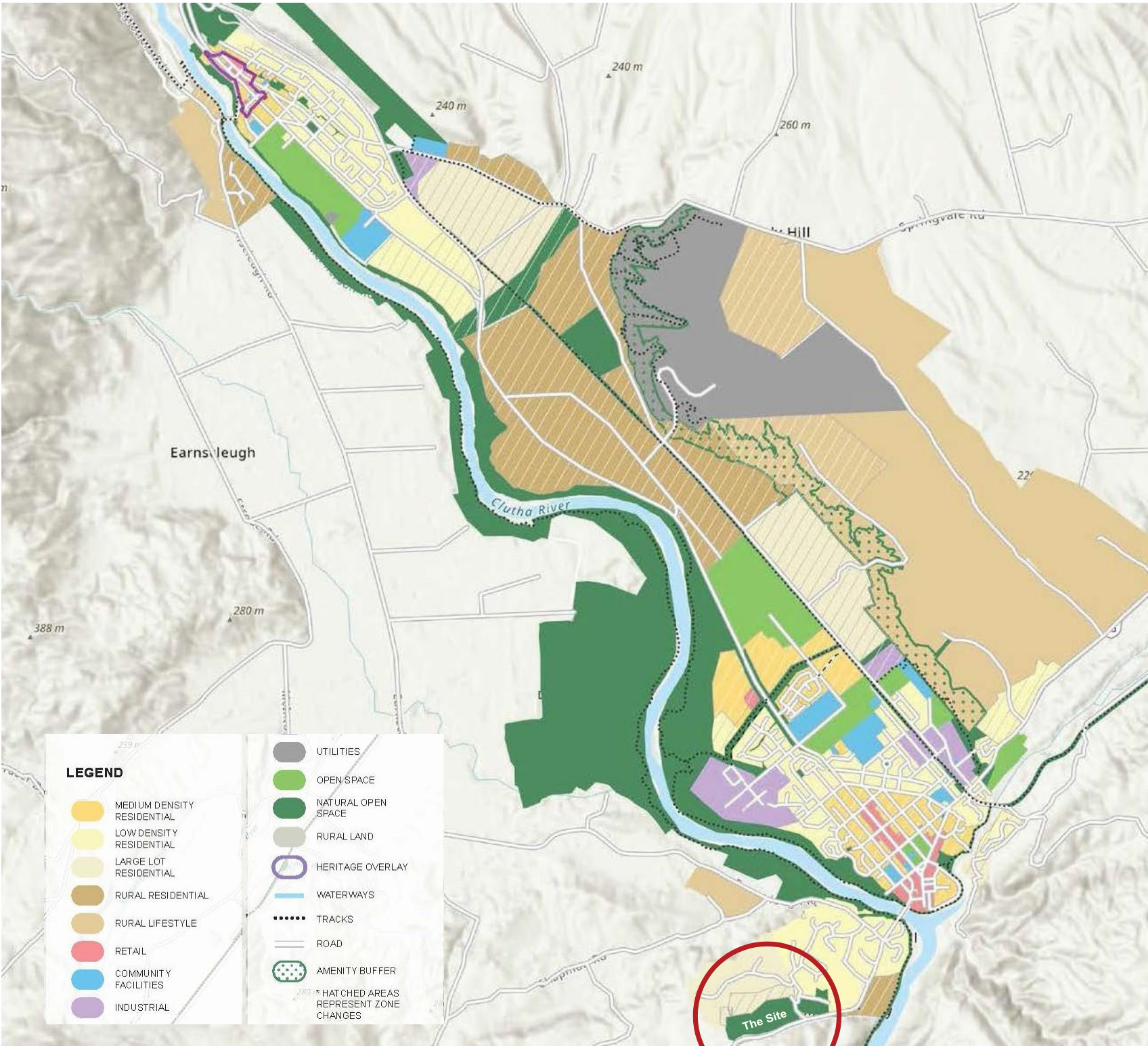


Figure 11: Draft Alexandra Spatial Plan

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE FEATURES

Alexandra has a unique landscape that is characteristic of tors: large, free-standing rock outcrops that rises abruptly from the surrounding smooth and gentle slopes of a rounded hill summit or ridge crest. The site is no different with several tors visible, especially in the western portion of the site.

Several existing features are located throughout the site and present opportunities to add focal points within the reserve and link them into the trail network.

These include unique rock formations that create interesting landforms across the site, archaeological features from historic sluicing activities and view shafts out across the Alexandra landscape to the surrounding hills in the background.

The features are currently hidden under the canopy of the wilding pine and removal of these will provide an opportunity to celebrate the landscape which is so unique and special to Alexandra.

LEGEND

Archaeological Feature

View Point

Landscape Feature

Public Amenity Opportunity

See following page for reference photos



Figure 12: Existing site features located across the reserve

SITE FEATURES

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE FEATURES

LEGEND

Archaeological Feature

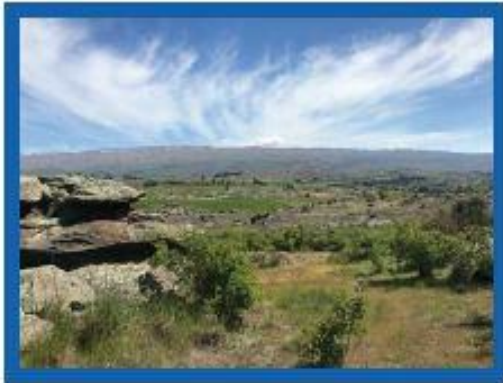
View Point

Landscape Feature


Public Amenity Opportunity



1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
Water race and schist culvert



2. VIEW POINT
View looking west to the surrounding mountain ranges




3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
Control gates for splitting water race



4. VIEW POINT
View looking west to the surrounding mountain ranges



5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE
Tors that the trail junction



6. PUBLIC AMENITY OPPORTUNITY
Open grassed area



7. VIEW POINT
View looking south to the surrounding mountain ranges



8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
Sluicing remnants



9. LANDSCAPE FEATURE
Unique rock formations



10. PUBLIC AMENITY OPPORTUNITY
Open grassed area



11. PUBLIC AMENITY OPPORTUNITY
Open grassed area



12. THYME FIELD

CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

The concept plan for the Half Mile Reserve provides a public area with a network of trails, that can be used by walkers or causal riders (mountain biking is not encouraged). The trails weave across the site through the existing natural landscape and historical features. It is intended that the space provides an opportunity for the user to explore the site on their own accord or stick to the trails and follow one of the varies loops around the reserve.

Existing tors are prominent across the western portion of the reserve. Removing the wilding pines will reveal these unique features and it is proposed to keep the area open for people to explore the space as they wish. Native tree planting is located at key points either where trails intersect or at viewing points.

It is proposed to enhance the water race that extends along the western site boundary with native riparian planting. The proposed trail networks follow the water race before reconnecting with the main walkway loop.

The eastern portion of the reserve contains more amenity areas and native planting groupings. Two existing grassed areas provide spaces for the public to enjoy a picnic, kick a ball around or take a rest. There is an opportunity to incorporate a natural play area for children and a public toilet into these green spaces. Native trees have been located throughout the eastern portion of the reserve to provide shade in grassed areas and to provide a wind break for the residents to the north from the prevailing southerly winds.



LEGEND

- 1

Informal parking (NZTA approval required)
- 2

Entrance / exit into the reserve
- 3

Enhanced water race with native riparian planting
- 4

Viewing points with bench seat, interpretive panel and native planting
- 5

Open area to showcase the unique Alexandra landscape and tors
- 6

Groups of native greyshrubland, with the potential to self spread over time
- 7

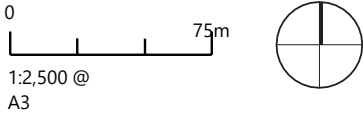
Existing open grassed areas
- 8

Existing wild thyme field
- 9

Native tree buffer to provide screening and protection from the southerly winds
- 10

Potential water tank location to provide irrigation for establishment planting
- 11

Potential natural play area for children



PRECEDENT IMAGERY



PUBLIC AMENITY AREAS

Maintain open grassed areas for public use such as picnics and informal play areas. The existing rock features surrounding the areas provide interesting places for kids and adults to explore and sit.



LOCATION PLAN

PRECEDENT IMAGERY



TRAIL NETWORK

Trails within the reserve would be a suitable grade for walking, running, dog walking (on a leash) and recreation biking/for kids to learn to bike. The trails would not be suitable for mountain biking or dirt biking however there are a number of nearby sites where these can take place.



LOCATION PLAN

PRECEDENT IMAGERY



WILD THYME FIELDS

There are two existing wild thyme fields in the reserve, and they provide a source of food for bees. It is important to encourage bees due to the vital role they play in the wider ecosystem and pollination. The thyme areas provide an opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of the honeybee species and the way a lot of our food is dependent on pollination through bees. Beehives could be located in the centre of the thyme fields away from the main pathway and sponsored by local cafes, restaurants or families which would then be supplied with the local honey.



LOCATION PLAN

PRECEDENT IMAGERY



VIEW POINTS

There are several vantage points within the reserve where stunning views out across the landscape and out towards the hills can be gained. The concept plan highlights these points and looks to provide a spot for people to rest and take in the view. Supporting interpretive panels could be implemented to provide some commentary and highlight surrounding features



LOCATION PLAN

PLANTING PALETTE

RESERVE PLANTING

Alexandra is one of the farthest towns from a coastline in New Zealand and experiences cold winters and warm summers relative to the rest of the country. Temperatures regularly drop below zero in winter and can rise above thirty degrees in the summer months making it a harsh environment for plants.

Planting in Alexandra often consists of barren landscapes with pockets of native planting and wild thyme. The Half Mile Reserve is a dry and wind exposed site. At some point small groups of native planting have been implemented within the reserve. Some species such as the kanuka and corokia have been successful with other species dying.

The proposed planting strategy looks to use plants that can withstand the harsh climate, attract bees and birds to the area and provide shade in the grassed areas.

To ensure the successful establishment of the native planting and trees it is proposed to install some temporary water tanks on the high points of the reserve to provide irrigation. Once the plants are established the tanks could then be removed.

TREES



Kowhai,
Sophora microphylla



Kanuka
Kunzea ericoides



Mountain Beech
Fuscospora cliffortioides

GREY SHRUBLAND



Korokio
Corokia cotoneaster



Mingimingi
Coprosma propinqua



Small-leaved Pohuehue
Muehlenbeckia complexa



Red Tussock
Chionochloa rubra

GROUNDCOVER



Hebe buechananii
Hebe buechananii



Marlborough Rock Daisy
Pachystegia insignis



Leafless Pohuehue
Muehlenbeckia ephedroides

PLANTING PALETTE

RIPARIAN PLANTING

The existing water race that extends along the western boundary of the reserve is currently covered in rank grass. It is proposed to restore this water race and enhance it by planting riparian native vegetation along it.

Planting riparian areas adds further benefit to the environment as plants function like a sieve, helping to filter out sediment and nutrients before they enter waterways. Stabilising riparian plants help prevent land erosion and increase the habitat for native wildlife.

Within riparian margins, there are three planting zones where different types of plants should be planted. Planting the upper and lower banks with vegetation will help improve conditions in waterways for animals that live in there as well as improve terrestrial biodiversity.

LOWER BANK



Pukio / Swamp Sedge
Carex virgata

MIDDLE BANK



Harakeke/flax
Phormium tenax



Toetoe
Austroderia richardii



Mingimingi
Coprosma propinqua



Mānuka
Leptospermum scoparium

UPPER BANK



Korokio
Corokia cotoneaster



Whipcord hebe
leonohebe cupressoides



Kowhai,
Sophora microphylla



Kanuka
Kunzea ericoides

About Boffa Miskell

Boffa Miskell is a leading New Zealand professional services consultancy with offices in Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Queenstown. We work with a wide range of local and international private and public sector clients in the areas of planning, urban design, landscape architecture, landscape planning, ecology, biosecurity, cultural heritage, graphics and mapping. Over the past four decades we have built a reputation for professionalism, innovation and excellence. During this time we have been associated with a significant number of projects that have shaped New Zealand's environment.

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History:

- ## Discussion:

The community feedback and evidence from many conversations indicates the pressing need for a wildlife management plan and cost benefit analysis to ensure all wildlife, environmental and financial aspects of the CODC proposal have been thoroughly investigated and considered. This report should be provided to the community for consultation prior to any trees being removed.

This aerial map shows the Half Mile Reserve area, outlined in white. Key features and labels include:

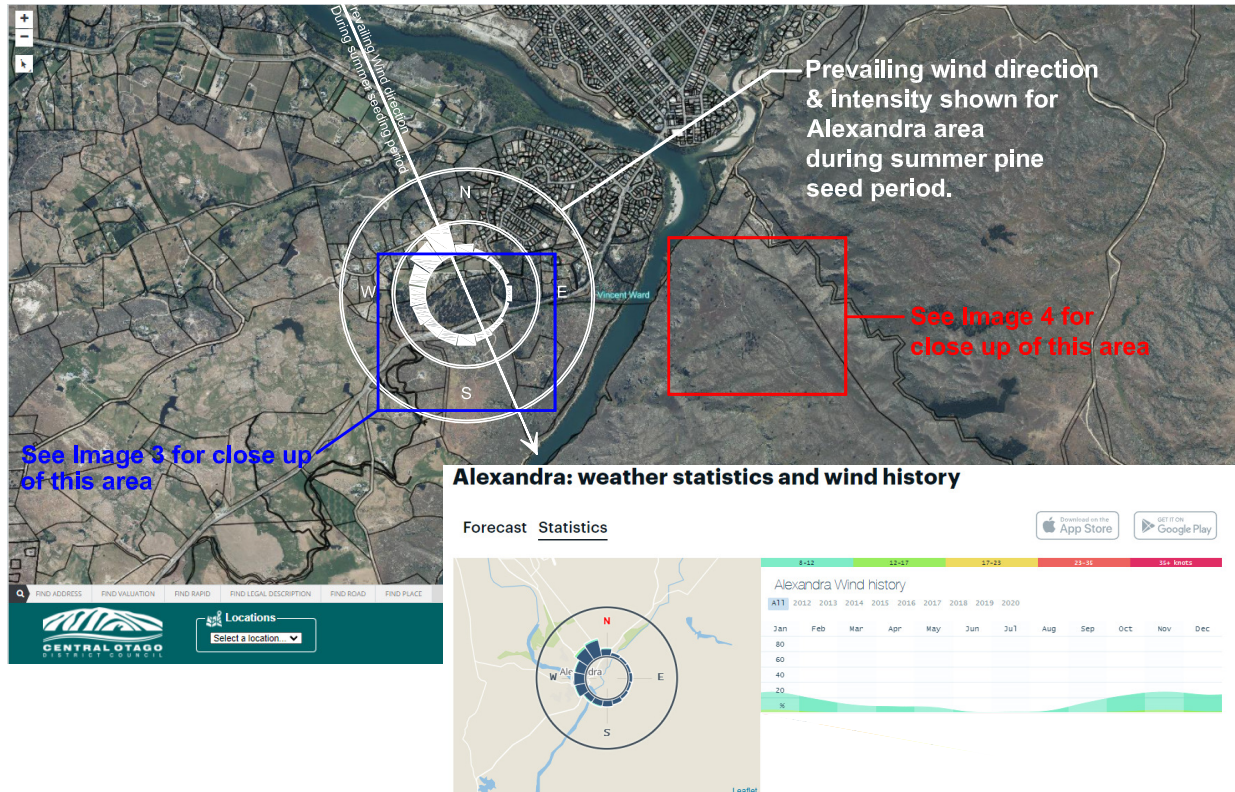
- Half Mile Reserve:** The central area, outlined in white.
- Residential housing:** Located in the top left and top right corners of the reserve.
- Old Golf Course Road beyond (town boundary):** Located in the top left corner.
- Aronui Road beyond (town boundary):** Located in the top right corner.
- Jolendale Park (QEII Covenant):** Located in the bottom right corner.
- State Highway 8 (Entrance to Alexandra from the South):** A road running horizontally across the bottom of the reserve.
- Entrance Sign to Alexandra:** A small white circle on State Highway 8.
- Compass Rose:** Located in the bottom left corner, showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). It also indicates the prevailing wind direction (North-North-West) and the prevailing summer season wind direction (South-South-West).
- Scale Bar:** Located in the bottom right corner, showing distances from 0 to 80 meters.

Page 1 of :

Prevailing Wind and Spread of Trees:

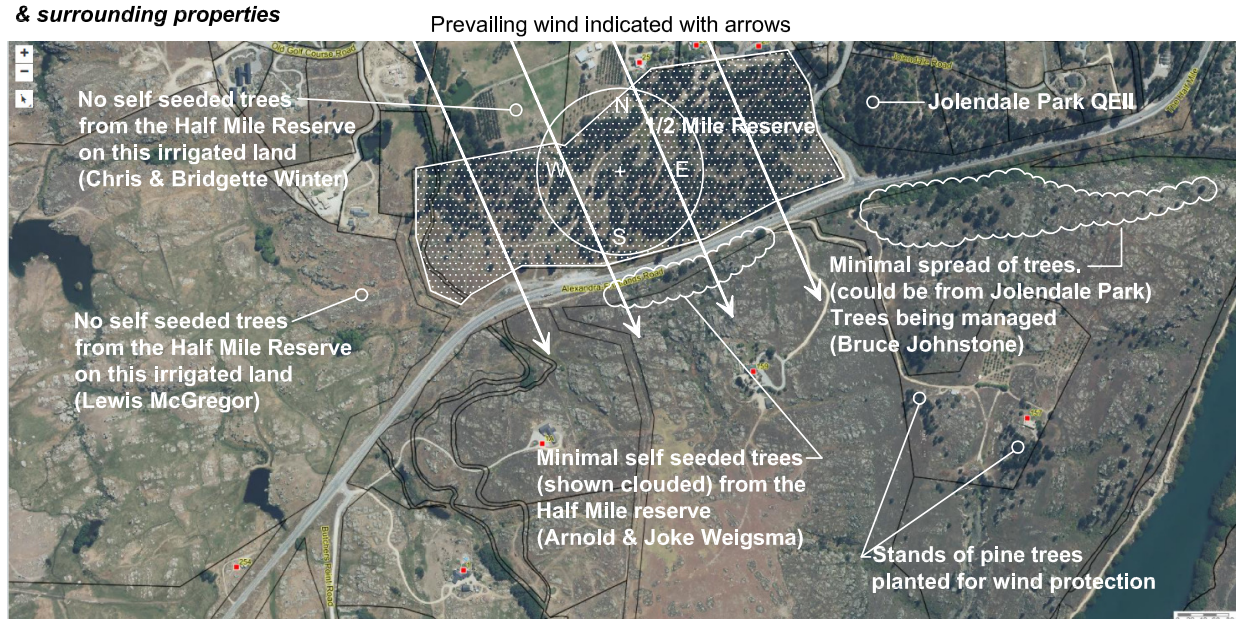
The plan below shows the collated prevailing wind data (2012- 2021) for Alexandra. The graphic indicates the direction and intensity of wind for this area. See the overlaid detail on the Half Mile Reserve plan which helps to show the potential seed dispersion from this site.

Image 2- Prevailing Winds Of Alexandra



The plan below details the extent of the spread of trees from the Half Mile Reserve (clouded areas). Please note: Minimal dispersion of tree seed is very localised and is of no concern to the current land owners.

Image 3- Close up of Half Mile Reserve & surrounding properties



11-Jan-22

Page 2 of

Pine trees found on private land on the true left of the Clutha river were likely seeded from aeroplane in the 1960-1970s. The dispersion and uniform size/age of mature trees would indicate they have been sown during one event not from the Half Mile Reserve over a 50 year period. Historical accounts from the current land owners confirm this.

Note: Pine trees in the Alexandra basin have a very slow rate of growth due to a lack of rainfall. Any current seedling trees on this farmland would more than likely be seeded from the original propagated trees from the 1960s.

Image 4- Close up of farmland on the true left of the Clutha River



Endangered Species // Schist Gecko:

English name: **Schist Gecko**

Conservation status: **At risk, declining**

Scientific name: **Woodworthia "Central Otago"**

Found: Central Otago: Areas of the Clutha Valley between Clyde and Beaumont; northern Old Man Range; southern Raggedy Range; Rough Ridge.



Images of Schist Gecko found within the Half Mile Reserve



An informal survey found that there is a healthy population of *Schist Gecko* along with *McCann's Skink* currently within the Reserve in and around the rocky outcrop areas. It is important to note that it seemed there was a higher density population of gecko found within areas where there was broken rock where roots from trees had lifted sections of rock to give a habitat for beetles, spiders, woodlouse and many other insects of this nature. The insect and lizard population seemed to be very healthy and abundant.

It is concerning that the CODC had not undertaken any wildlife management planning prior to early October when the trees were originally planned to be felled. No consideration was given to the environmental impact the removal of these trees would have on this **endangered species**.

Under New Zealand law (the Wildlife Act) the CODC should have applied for a Wildlife Act Authority Permit granted by the Department of Conservation (DOC). Firstly a herpetologist should be employed to do a survey of the area and then help draft a lizard management plan for the CODC. A lizard management plan should be provided to outline how the logging company is going to manage or mitigate any impacts on the species. Both the permit and lizard management plan, are to be submitted to DOC and both are required before any development can legally proceed.

From observation it seems the pine trees within the Half Mile Reserve do not detract from the lizard habitat but rather enhance it. This reserve would be one of the few places in the world where people can see this endangered lizard outside of captivity on public accessible land.

Conifer // Pine Tree Categorisation:

There are many trees that have been identified by Land and Information New Zealand (LINZ) as wilding. **It is important to note the different species when labelling wilding pines**

Trees planted in the Half Mile Reserve are primarily *Pinus Radiata* (over 95%) with the odd ornamental conifer planted along the State Highway Reserve side. As stated on both LINZ and Department of Conservation websites (see excerpts below), *pinus radiata* would be considered a low to moderate threat. Given the low annual rainfall for the Alexandra basin and lack of fertile soil the risk of unchecked spread for *pinus radiata* should be considered very low.

Another species of pine located in the Alexandra basin are *Pinus Contorta* (aka Lodgepole pine) This is an aggressive and invasive species that is highly concerning for not only Central Otago but throughout all of New Zealand.

Please note: *Contorta* has smaller/lighter seed which travels far further distances. It has a rapid rate of growth as well as having a shorter maturing age than that of *radiata*. *Contorta* Pine and has been declared an "unwanted organism" under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and should be removed were possible.

Because of the species type in the Half Mile Reserve the risk of spread of trees should be considered a very low risk given Central Otago's climate, annual rainfall and lack of fertile soil.

Refer to Appendix 1 for alternative location options for the removal of wilding pines in the Alexandra area.

Excerpt taken from Linz Wilding Conifers guide:

Radiata pine (Pinus radiata)

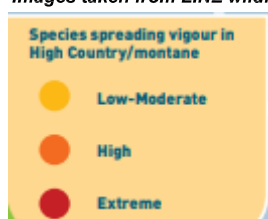
Most commonly planted pine tree in New Zealand. Needles dark green, 9-13 cm long. Cones 7-15 cm long. Cones retained on tree. More invasive in lowlands than in high country (**Low - Moderate risk**)

Excerpt taken from Department of Conservation Website (Wilding Conifers)

Radiata pine (Pinus radiata)

The most common commercial timber species, but can spread in lowland situations and affect native bush regeneration.

Images taken from LINZ wilding pine guide



Carbon Sink // Air Pollutants:

The existing pinus trees should be considered for their carbon absorption and air purifying effect for our town.

The New Zealand Government is concerned with becoming carbon neutral and increased air quality.

The CODC is proposing to cut down of a mature stands of trees from our urban area. Alexandra does not have large scale native forests like other areas of New Zealand. Alexandra's weather conditions do not lend themselves to growing native trees/forests due to a lack of rainfall (350-300mm rainfall annually) and if trees are not regularly irrigated they tend to grow very slowly or die. Refer to page 7 for more information regarding the establishment of trees and plantings in Alexandra.

Please see carbon sequestration rates graph below for radiata pine versus other NZ natives.

Sequestration Rates for New Zealand Tree Species

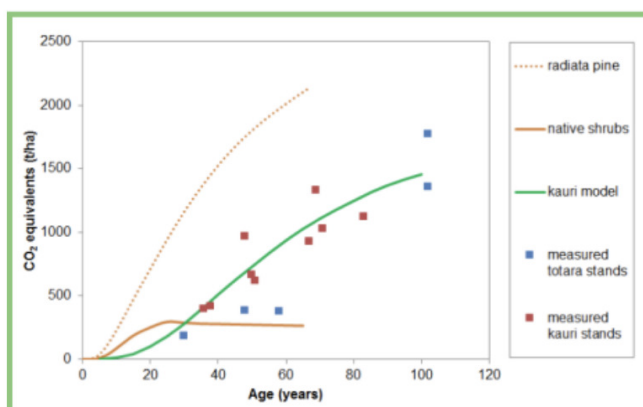


Figure 1: Predicted carbon sequestration rates on average sites for several native tree species, mixed species shrub planting, and a typical radiata pine stand (modified from: Kimberley, M.; Bergin, D.; Beets, P. 2014: Carbon sequestration by planted native trees and shrubs. Technical Handbook Article No. 10.5. Tane's Tree Trust. 12p).

As a community Alexandra has one of New Zealand's worst air quality problems in the winter. It is concerning that the CODC are planning on removing one of our town's largest air purifying systems which is conveniently located at the same elevation as the towns inversion layer in winter.

Evergreen trees remove more pollutants than any other tree as seen in the quote below from BBC future.

"The reason for conifers' success in reducing particulate matter (PM) is partly down to their canopy structure, the dense canopy of needle-like leaves typical of conifers is very effective at trapping pollutants. And their seasonal biology helps too. "Conifers offer the best PM reduction because they are an evergreen species"

The Best Trees To Reduce Air Pollution - BBC Future - David Nowak: 5th May 2020

Observations from the adjacent Jolendale Park:

Jolendale Park (administered by the Jolendale Park Charitable Trust) is a six hectare, QEII - covenanted dryland park directly adjacent to the Half Mile Reserve. Previously a barren rocky hilltop, the current park is the result of over 50 years of planting and husbandry by the late Jolyon and Enny Manning.

The park is an esoteric mix of exotics and native species, from shrubs to specimen trees. It was regarded by Jolyon as a living, long-term experiment, planted and tended for community benefit as a 'neighbourhood'. Very few of the species established in the park reproduce naturally - and almost all of the survivors have been hand-tended over the years; and when the Mannings moved permanently onto the site, almost daily in dry periods.

There are some native grasses establishing in wet spots, and kowhai have been established in a few locations, but with difficulty.

Third Party Comments:

The experience of the trustees, and Jolyon and Enny's own experience, is that it was hard, patient work to establish viable trees and shrubs in this environment.

Amenity planting on the adjacent Half Mile Reserve site will require decade-long intensive irrigation, high mortality, and continuous re-planting, especially if the site is left exposed to prevailing winds.

Enny says *"Lack of moisture is the big problem in establishing trees (whether native or not) in this climate. The fire prevention/irrigation system at Jolendale Park has made a huge difference to the growing of colour in the park. Before that was in place Jolyon and I used the "Spanish Rock" method for establishing our planted trees. That consisted of ensuring a basin like depression round the newly planted tree and filling that up with sizeable rocks providing condensation surfaces on their soil side and shade for the soil thus reducing evapotranspiration."*

In short - any attempt at rehabilitation of the Half Mile site will be expensive, high-maintenance, and very slow to mature.



Community Use of the Half Mile Reserve:

- The trees are currently enjoyed and treasured by the local community. Many people use this reserve on a daily basis to exercise and enjoy the shade the trees bring in summer (see Strava Heat Signature plan below). This reserve land is within walking distance for residents on Bridge Hill and gives our community a place to walk, run or bike and a place to unwind away from normal life.
- The trees provide wind protection, dust suppression and noise mitigation from state HWY 8 for the local housing areas (please note this reserve borders the edge of residential areas).
- As stated in previous correspondence to the VCB these mature trees (50+ years) provide a safe roosting place for many local native birds eg Tui, Moorpark, Wood pigeon and protection for many native lizards/skinks (of which some are endangered) and insects. These trees are a significant ecological part of this reserve and neighbours to the reserve appreciate this wildlife in their community

Image 5- Strava Heat Signature Plan



Community Concerns If the Tree Removal Goes Ahead:

Community concerns listed below have been compiled from correspondence and conversations with many local community members who have voiced their concerns following the council run "drop in session"

- The removal of trees and stumps left in the ground will be an eyesore to the entrance of our town for many years until future plantings are reestablished.
- The reserve will provide no protection from wind, dust and road noise for the town for many years.
- The removal of trees will destroy the current habitat for native birds, endangered lizards/skinks and insects.
- Previously the council has let briar and broom overtake the open areas within this reserve and it is only by the work of local "caretakers" (neighbours to the reserve) that these weeds are controlled and largely removed. Without considerable cost and ongoing maintenance this 14 hectare reserve will become a wasteland of briar, broom and weeds.
- Any remediation plantings to reinstate the reserve will take years to establish. Any plantings will need to be carefully chosen as only selective plantings will survive in our arid environment. This will come at a great cost to ratepayers for irrigation, pest control, weed control and ongoing maintenance.

Summary:

- The community is deeply concerned that the council has not sufficiently consulted with its constituents regarding the removal of these trees. The public consultation process (drop in session on the 22nd November) was to discuss the future of the reserve once the trees have been removed. We feel that the CODC needs to understand that the positive attributes of these trees far outweigh the negatives which we believe are only perceived.
- We wish to make it clear that we do not agree with the Wilding Conifer Group's view that these trees are causing considerable nuisance or distribution of seed to the wider area. Any spread of trees from this reserve is very localised and is being very well managed by the local land owners (*refer images 2,3 & 4*).
- We are concerned that the CODC has not undertaken any detailed investigation into the spread of trees and has taken the Wilding Conifer Group's recommendations without due diligence or undertaking any cost benefit analysis for the removal of these trees in this reserve. **Our wish would be that trees remain for recreational and ecological purposes, wind, noise and dust protection.**
- We are concerned that the CODC has not taken into consideration any impact the removal of these trees will have on our local wildlife. The removal of native birds, lizards (some endangered) and insect habitat should be a major consideration. With declining numbers of many species of native animals in our region it is important that the council undertake appropriate planning, funding and infrastructure to ensure these animals thrive and not decline in numbers.

CLOSING STATEMENT:

The negative impact to the community and the ecology of our area by the removal of these trees would be far greater than the negative impact of the very slow spread (if any) of some localised wilding pines that are already being well managed by the existing land owners. On behalf of neighbours to the reserve, users of the reserve and many others in the community who have made contact through social media we urge the council to look at the greater good in this instance.

Appendix 1:

Possible locations where conifers could be removed with less impact to the Alexandra Community.?



Wider Alexandra Region

CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

OPTION A - NATURAL CENTRAL OTAGO LANDSCAPE

Proposed Option A for the Half Mile Reserve looks to take a light approach with minimal amenity intervention that can be used by walkers or causal riders (mountain biking is not encouraged).

Removal of wilding conifers occurs across the extent of the site revealing the existing tors and unique features of the landscape. The site would be retained as an open landscape, reflective of the surrounding Central Otago Landscape.

Native tree planting is proposed along the northern boundary to provide a wind break for the residents to the north from the prevailing southerly winds.

Informal trails will be retained as per the existing layout. It is intended that the space provides an opportunity for the user to explore the site on their own accord. Minimal signage would be used to highlight historic features such as the mining artefacts.

Existing tors are prominent across the western portion of the reserve. Removing the wilding pines will reveal these unique features and it is proposed to keep the area open for people to explore the space as they wish.

It is proposed to enhance the water race that extends along the western site boundary with pockets of native riparian planting that would self seed overtime.

Small pockets of native planting have been included in the central part of the eastern section of the site, around the existing grassed area. It is intended that these natives would be low maintenance and drought tolerant which require little care once established and would eventually self seed across the site.



LEGEND

- 1

Informal parking (NZTA approval required)
- 2

Informal trails
- 3

Enhanced water race with pockets of native riparian planting
- 4

Viewing points
- 5

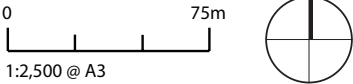
Open area to showcase the unique Alexandra landscape and tors
- 6

Pockets of native greyshrubland, with the potential to self spread over time
- 7

Existing open grassed area
- 8

Existing thyme field
- 9

Native tree buffer to provide screening and protection from the southerly winds



CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

OPTION B - AMENITY RESERVE

Option B for the Half Mile Reserve looks to provide a reserve with amenity value including formed trails, picnic areas and amenity planting, that can be used by walkers or casual riders (mountain biking is not encouraged).

A formed trail network weaves across the site through the existing natural landscape and historical features. It is intended that the space provides an opportunity for the user to explore the site on their own accord or stick to the trails and follow one of the various loops around the reserve.

Removal of wilding conifers occurs across the extent of the site revealing the existing tors and unique features of the landscape.

Native tree planting is proposed at key points either where trails intersect, at viewing points, to provide shade in grassed areas and to provide a wind break for the residents to the north from the prevailing southerly winds.

The eastern portion of the reserve contains more amenity areas and native planting groupings. Two existing grassed areas provide spaces for the public to enjoy a picnic, kick a ball around or take a rest. There is an opportunity to incorporate a natural play area for children and a public toilet into these green spaces.

Pockets of native planting are located across the site at key locations. Two water tanks have been air marked on the plan in order to provide irrigation.

It is proposed to enhance the water race that extends along the western site boundary with native riparian planting. The proposed trail networks follow the water race before reconnecting with the main walkway loop.



LEGEND

- 1

Informal parking (NZTA approval required)
- 2

Entrance / exit into the reserve
- 3

Enhanced water race with native riparian planting
- 4

Viewing points with bench seat, interpretive panel and native planting
- 5

Open area to showcase the unique Alexandra landscape and tors
- 6

Groups of native greyshrubland, with the potential to self spread over time
- 7

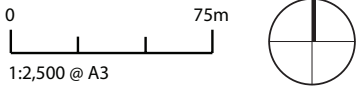
Existing open grassed areas
- 8

Existing thyme and proposed native regenerative planting
- 9

Native tree buffer to provide screening and protection from the southerly winds
- 10

Potential water tank location to provide irrigation for establishment planting
- 11

Potential natural play area for children



22.2.3 ALEXANDRA RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB POWER ACCOUNT

Doc ID: 561350

1. Purpose of Report

To consider a request from the Alexandra Rugby Football Club for reimbursement of a proportion of historical electricity invoices.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
 - B. Approves the Alexandra Rugby Football Club's request for compensation for historical electricity invoices of \$7,641.00.
 - C. Approves \$7,641.00 from the General Development Alexandra reserves account to action payment of recommendation B.
-

2. Background

In June 2020 Council received a letter from the Alexandra Rugby Football Club (the Club) requesting that Council reimburse the club \$37,102.34 GST inclusive. The Club states that over the past ten years it has paid for electricity costs at Molyneux Park that it considers should have been paid for by the Council. **Appendix 1.**

A report was referred to the Vincent Community Board (the Board) at its meeting in November 2021. The report is contained in **Appendix 2.** The matter was left on the table and staff were requested to meet with the Club to discuss the contents of the report and determine a way forward.

3. Discussion

Staff and the Club held a meeting in early January. The Club expressed a willingness to resolve this matter and were of the view that for some years they have been paying for the electricity use of other users of the changing room showers. The Club consider they should receive some form of compensation for this. The Club is also prepared to discuss an agreed payment plan if the amount is unbudgeted.

There are two separate electricity meters at Molyneux Park that the Club have paid the electricity invoices for. The groundsman shed and bunker are on one meter and the Molyneux Stadium's Park side changing room showers on another.

Groundsman Shed and Bunker

The groundsman's shed was built by the Molyneux Park Charitable Trust in 2006. The construction of the bunker predates this by many years.

Upon investigation it was found that the groundsman shed, and bunker were connected to the Club's account. This occurred when Council upgraded the Molyneux Park irrigation

system in late 2013. The original cable from the Stadium to the bunker had to be reburied at this time as the previous cable had failed and was non-compliant.

In discussions with a former Council staff member and the electrical contractor involved in this project, both recall a conversation with the Club seeking permission to connect this new cable to the Club's lighting control box. Their recollection was that permission was granted, since very little power would be used. However, this agreement seems not to have been documented in writing by either Council or the Club.

As it was not viable to redirect the groundsmen shed and bunker onto a Council electricity meter, to rectify the situation a "check" meter was installed in October 2020.

The "check" meter is read every month and reimbursement for electricity used at the bunker and groundsmen shed is paid by Council to the Club. A reimbursement rate of 21 cents per kWh based on averages of previous electricity invoices was agreed to with the Club. This now forms part of the Club's lease agreement with Council.

Council has on average compensated the Club \$16.79 per month for the electricity used by the bunker and groundsmen shed since October 2020 when the "check" meter was installed.

Stadium's "park side" changing rooms

The changing rooms being connected to the Club's electricity meter is historical and likely dates back to when the Molyneux Park Charitable Trust (the Trust) operated Molyneux Park.

In 2006 Council entered into a management agreement with the Trust. As part of this agreement the Trust were required to undertake a range of functions including:

- *Collecting facility hire and rental charges*
- *Changing room cleaning and services*
- *Monitor water heating and report any problems to Council*
- *Manage and clean 4 sports club changing rooms under the rugby club*
- *Manage the changing rooms water heating system. (Council acknowledges that this system is overdue for replacement, which is not expected to be funded by the Trust)*

The Trust received an annual funding grant from Council to assist with operations. The Trust also augmented its income from user charges.

The final year of charging undertaken by the Trust was 2011. That year the Rugby Club was charged the following.

- \$2,100 for the season (including changing rooms).
- Daily charge main oval (including changing rooms) \$185.00.
- Daily charge back fields (including Changing rooms) \$125.00.

Records indicate Council took over the management of the park and changing rooms from the Trust on 1st September 2011.

Currently the changing rooms are used exclusively by the Club for rugby games and practice from April to August/September each year. It is used intermittently by cricket when 20/20 and other representative matches are held during summer. There is also the occasional casual booking that requires the use of the showers.

It should be noted that booking data for some years have not been well recorded. And that for many years the Club would turn the power to the showers off when not required.

Councils booking data from 2013 is outlined in the table below. This indicates that of the 505 total number of bookings for the period, rugby have been the main user of the facilities with 312 or (60%) of bookings, mostly during the winter months. Bookings recorded by other user groups total 193 or 40% of bookings. How many of these other user bookings actually used the showers is not recorded.

Table 1: Bookings for the changing rooms since 2013.

	Rugby	Other		Rugby	Other	
2013	44	22	2014	14	38	
2015	56	23	2016	65	15	
2017	29	30	2018	21	27	
2019	32	15	2020	51	23	
Total	161	90		151	103	505

Between 2013 and 2018, Council through its fees and charges levied the Club on an annual per field basis, which included the use of the changing rooms.

For 2019/20 the yearly charge was a lump sum including the use of all grounds and facilities.

When Council was advised by the Club it no longer felt it should pay for the hot water, Council redirected the power used for the changing rooms to the Council meter, this work was completed on 30 September 2020.

A “check” meter was also installed on the hot water cylinder to measure its power consumption. The average monthly use of the hot water cylinder since October 2020 is 583.26 kWh per month. Applying the 21c per kWh agreed compensation rate above equates to \$122.48 per month.

Based on the past twelve months of electricity use, the total value of electricity used over a ten-year period equates to \$14,697.00 for the park side changing rooms, and \$ 1,763.00 for the groundsman shed and bunker over eight years and nine months.

Compensation

Council identified that many of the historic electricity accounts received by the Club from their electricity supplier were estimated accounts not actuals. Therefore, to simply compare one year to the next would not provide an accurate picture of electricity consumption over time.

The Club was advised in December 2020 that electricity usage data needed to be collected over a twelve-month period, to determine the actual amount of electricity used, before any form of compensation could be considered.

Council obtained the Club's permission to work with their electricity company to resolve the issue of accounts being based on estimate readings only. This resulted in the Club being reimbursed \$995.39 from their electricity company in July 2020. As of November 2020, smart meters were installed that are providing actual electricity consumption readings each month.

The situation of the Club covering the electrical costs of the “park side” changing rooms is one of long standing. The Club has asked Council to retrospectively cover costs for something the Club and presumably former Council staff had full knowledge of. The Club believes it has covered the costs of many other users of the changing room during the time

they were paying for the electricity. It is clear that the Club have over the years paid electricity for other users and compensation should be considered.

The proposed compensation for the park side changing rooms is based on the Club utilising them 60% of the time, leaving 40% of the total of \$14,697.00 to be reimbursed.

See calculations in the table below:

Area	Average monthly power use \$.	Length of compensation	Total value of electricity used	Potential compensation
Bunker and groundmen shed	\$16.79	8 years, 9 months	\$ 1,763.00	\$ 1,763.00
"Park side "changing rooms	\$122.48	**10 years	\$14,697.00	\$ 5,878.00 (40% occupancy)
		Total		\$ 7,641.00

Notes:

***The length of compensation is not able to be determined for the changing rooms. The Club was paying for the changing room hire within their fees since 2013. The proposed average monthly compensation is based up 21c kWh on 2020 prices. Electricity prices have risen over the last ten years. The Club is seeking 10 years compensation the calculation is based upon this rate. The figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar*

4. Financial Considerations

There is no allocated budget to cover compensation. Reserve funds would need to be used for any compensation payment. It is proposed to use the General Development Alexandra account. This account has a balance at 30/06/2021 of \$1,325,574.

Council's fees and charges for 2021/22 levied the Rugby Club for senior players \$850 for the season. This included use of the grounds and facilities.

Since the receipt of the Clubs request for compensation council has been able to accurately determine what the actual energy usage is for the changing room showers. At today's prices energy use for a month is approximately \$123.00, or just under \$5.00 per day. By including this as a new charge in the fees and charges schedule Council will be able to equitably charge all users for the cost of operating the showers in the future.

The fees and charges schedule for 2022/23 has a new line to reflect this \$5.00 per day charge for shower users. This will be additional to any other charges for all users of the changing rooms.

5. Options

Option 1 – (Recommended)

The Alexandra Rugby Football Club's request for compensation for historical electricity invoices is approved as per the compensation workings above of \$7,641.00.

Advantages:

- The Club is reimbursed as per their request

- All electricity meters referenced in this report are now either being directly charged to Council or a check meter is in operation to record electricity use that is then reimbursed to the Club monthly

Disadvantages:

- Money for compensation has not been budgeted
- Users of the showers will be required to pay a daily usage rate

Option 2

The Alexandra Rugby Football Club's request for compensation for historical electricity invoices is declined.

Advantages:

- Unbudgeted money will not be required to cover a situation of long standing

Disadvantages:

- The Club's expectations of reimbursement are not achieved

Option 3

The Board determines an alternative amount for compensation of historical electricity invoices.

Advantages:

- The Club will receive some compensation

Disadvantages:

- There is no budget allocated for any retrospective payment

6. Compliance

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions	This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities by allowing the Board to consider the request for compensation by a locally based sporting club.
Decision consistent with other Council plans and policies? Such as the District Plan, Economic Development Strategy etc.	The decision is not inconsistent with any Council plan or policy. There is a Reserve Management Plan for Molyneux Park, however this request sits outside the policies within that plan.
Considerations as to sustainability, the environment and climate change impacts	This decision does not impact on the sustainability of the environment in the district.
Risks Analysis	There are no risks identified with the recommendation.
Significance, Consultation and Engagement (internal and external)	This is not significant under Council's significance and engagement policy.

7. Next Steps

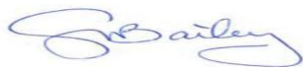
- The Board's decision is communicated to the Alexandra Rugby Club.

8. Attachments

Appendix 1 - Alexandra Rugby Club Letter [↓](#)

Appendix 2 - Report to Vincent Community Board - November 2021 [↓](#)

Report author:



Gordon Bailey
Parks and Recreation Manager
18/02/2022

Reviewed and authorised by:



Louise van der Voort
Executive Manager - Planning and Environment
9/03/2022

**ALEXANDRA RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB**

P.O. Box 29, Alexandra

29 June 2020
The Chief Executive Officer,
Central Otago District Council,
PO Box 122
Alexandra 9340.

ph 0272117818
e: alexrugbyclub@hotmail.co.nz

Dear Madam,

Molyneux Park Power accounts paid by the Alexandra Rugby Football Club Inc.(ARFC)

Following a recent review of the ARFC power accounts, by the new financial management, we were concerned to find the majority of the power accounts that the club has been paying related to other sporting, maintenance and ground costs controlled by CODC.

It appears these power accounts have been charged to ARFC for a long period of time, certainly over 10 years and could be as much as 20 years. Past management of ARFC have paid these accounts in good faith and without review until now.

We have attached a list showing the last ten (10) years costs paid by ARFC, as recorded and approved at its Annual General Meetings. For ten (10) years this totals \$58,518-90. We do accept that some of this amount is payable by the ARFC for the power it uses annually, but a far greater percentage would be for the activities controlled by the CODC.

Therefore, we feel a fair apportionment of this account would be 75% CODC and 25% ARFC.

During our research into this matter it appears the main confusion over this account could have happened about eight (8) years ago. This was when Laser electrical hooked up power from the ARFC meter to the Groundsman shed and also the Bunker on the back grounds, all changing sheds/canteen and the north end of the building are also hooked up to the ARFC meter. This was confirmed by both CO Electrical and a CODC representatives at a site meeting at the ground on 2 June 2020.

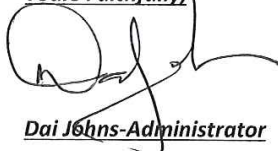
Accordingly, we think in the interests of fairness and good faith we should only invoice the CODC for the past eight (8) years plus the months to date this year.

This calculation is on the spreadsheet attached and totals \$37,102.34 GST inclusive.

Also attached is our invoice for this amount. Please note our invoice terms are 20th month following invoice.

Going forward ARFC will invoice you monthly for 75% of the monthly power accounts.

Yours Faithfully,



Dai Johns-Administrator



TAX INVOICE

CODC
PO Box 122
Alexandra
Alexandra 9340
NEW ZEALAND

Invoice Date
30 Jun 2020

Invoice Number
INV-0109

GST Number
16-387-078

Alexandra Rugby Football
Club Inc
PO Box 29
Alexandra 9340

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount NZD
Arrears of Power account as attached.	1.00	32,262.90	32,262.90
		Subtotal	32,262.90
		TOTAL GST 15%	4,839.44
		TOTAL NZD	37,102.34

Due Date: 20 Jul 2020

Please pay on the 20th month following invoice

Bank Details are WESTPAC ALEXANDRA 031733-0033883-00

Thankyou very much for supporting our Club



PAYMENT ADVICE

To: Alexandra Rugby Football Club Inc
PO Box 29
Alexandra 9340

Customer CODC
Invoice Number INV-0109
Amount Due 37,102.34
Due Date 20 Jul 2020

Amount Enclosed

Enter the amount you are paying above

Alexandra Rugby Club Inc
Power accounts paid

Year ended	Amount	30-Sep-20 year to date
30-Sep-19	\$ 4,279	\$ 383.83
30-Sep-18	\$ 4,563	\$ 383.51
30-Sep-17	\$ 4,188	\$ 113.04
30-Sep-16	\$ 3,927	\$ 507.40
30-Sep-15	\$ 5,193	\$ 453.03
30-Sep-14	\$ 5,198	\$ 561.79
30-Sep-13	\$ 5,773	\$ 308.61
30-Sep-12	\$ 5,766	\$ 502.66
30-Sep-11	\$ 6,373	\$ 474.70
30-Sep-10	\$ 5,626	\$ 441.63
ten year totalexc GST	<u>\$ 50,886</u>	<u>\$ 4,130.20</u>
eight year total	<u>\$ 38,887</u>	

Hence	
Eight year total (75%)	\$ 29,165.25
This YTD (75%)	\$ 3,097.65
Total Due	<u>\$ 32,262.90</u>
plus GST	<u>\$ 4,839.44</u>
Total Due incl GST	<u>\$ 37,102.34</u>



16 November 2021

21.9.4 ALEXANDRA RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB POWER ACCOUNT

Doc ID: 546782

1. Purpose of Report

To consider a request from the Alexandra Rugby Football Club for reimbursement of a portion of historical electricity invoices.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Declines the Alexandra Rugby Clubs request for compensation for historical electricity invoices.

2. Background

In June 2020 Council received a letter from the Alexandra Rugby Football Club, (the Club) requesting that Council reimburse the club \$37,102.34 GST inclusive. The Club claims that over the past ten years it has paid for electricity costs at Molyneux Park that should have been paid for by the Council. **Appendix 1.**

3. Discussion

There are two separate issues for consideration. The Groundsman Shed and Bunker and the Stadium's Park side changing rooms.

Groundsman Shed and Bunker

The groundsman's shed was built by the Molyneux Park Charitable Trust in 2006. The construction of the bunker predates this by many years.

Upon investigation it was found that the groundsman shed, and bunker were connected to the Club's account. This occurred when Council upgraded the park's irrigation system in late 2013. The original cable from the Stadium to the bunker had to be reburied at this time as the previous cable had failed and was non-compliant.

In discussions with a former Council staff member and the electrical contractor involved in this project, both recall a conversation with the Club seeking permission to connect this new cable to the Club's lighting control box. Their recollection was that permission was granted, since very little power would be used. However, this agreement seems not to have been documented in writing.

As it was not viable to redirect the groundsman shed and bunker onto a Council electricity meter, to rectify the situation a "check" meter was installed in October 2020.

The "check" meter is read every month and reimbursement for electricity used at the bunker and groundsman shed is paid by Council to the Club. A reimbursement rate of 21 cents per kWh based on averages of previous electricity invoices was agreed to with the Club. This now forms part of the Club's lease agreement with Council.

Council has on average compensated the Club \$16.79 per month for the electricity used by the bunker and groundsman shed since October 2020 when the “check” meter was installed.

Stadium’s “parks side” changing rooms

The changing rooms being connected to the Club’s meter is historical and likely dates back to when the Molyneux Park Charitable Trust, (the Trust) operated Molyneux Park.

In 2006 Council entered into a management agreement with the Trust. As part of this agreement the Trust were required to undertake a range of functions including:

- *Collecting facility hire and rental charges.*
- *Changing room cleaning and services.*
- *Monitor water heating and report any problems to Council.*
- *Manage and clean 4 sports club changing rooms under the rugby club.*
- *Manage the changing rooms water heating system. (Council acknowledges that this system is overdue for replacement, which is not expected to be funded by the Trust).*

The Trust received an annual funding grant from Council to assist with operations. The Trust augmented its income from user charges.

The final year of charging undertaken by the Trust was 2011. The Rugby Club was charged the following.

- \$2,100 for the season (including changing rooms).
- Daily charge main oval (including changing rooms) \$185.00.
- Daily charge back fields (including Changing rooms) \$125.00.

Records indicate Council took over the management of the park and changing rooms from the Trust on 1st September 2011.

Currently the changing rooms are used exclusively by the Club for rugby games and practice from April to August/September each year. It is also used intermittently by cricket when 20/20 and other representative matches are held during summer. There is also the occasional casual booking that requires the use of the showers.

Councils booking data from 2013 is outlined in the table below. This indicates rugby have been the main user of the facilities with 312 bookings, particularly during the winter months. Bookings recorded by other user groups total 193 bookings – how many of these other user bookings used the showers is not recorded.

It should be noted that booking data for some years have not been well recorded. And that for many years the Club would turn the power to the showers off when not required.

Table below shows the bookings for the changing rooms since 2013.

	Rugby	Other			Rugby	Other
2013	44	22		2014	14	38
2015	56	23		2016	65	15
2017	29	30		2018	21	27

Vincent Community Board meeting Agenda

16 November 2021

2019	32	15		2020	51	23
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Between 2013 and 2018, Council through its fees and charges levied the Club on an annual per field basis, which included the use of the changing rooms.

For 2019/20 the yearly charge was a lump sum including the use of all grounds and facilities.

When Council was advised by the Club it no longer felt it should pay for the hot water, Council redirected the power used for the changing rooms to the Council meter, this work was completed on 30 September 2020.

A "check" meter was also installed on the hot water cylinder to measure its power consumption. The average monthly use of the hot water cylinder since October 2020 is 583.26 kWh per month. Applying the 21c per kWh agreed compensation rate above equates to \$122.48 per month. See calculations in the table below:

Area	Average monthly power use \$.	Length of compensation	Potential compensation
Bunker and groundmen shed	\$16.79	8 years, 9 months	\$ 1,762.95
"Park side" changing rooms	\$122.48	**10 years	\$14,697.60
		Total	\$16,460.55

Notes:

**The length of compensation is not able to be determined for the changing rooms. The Club was paying for the changing room hire within their fees since 2013. The proposed average monthly compensation is based up 21c kWh on 2020 prices. Electricity prices have risen over the last ten years. The Club is seeking 10 years compensation the calculation is based upon this rate.

Compensation

Council identified that many of the historic electricity accounts received by the Club from their electricity supplier were estimated accounts not actuals. Therefore, to simply compare one year to the next would not provide an accurate picture of electricity consumption over time.

Council wrote to the Club in December 2020 explaining that electricity use data needed to be collected over a twelve-month period, analysed, then a report presented to the Vincent Community Board to discuss the Clubs letter before any form of compensation could be considered.

Council obtained the Club's permission to work with their electricity company to resolve the issue of accounts being based on estimate readings only. This resulted in the Club being reimbursed \$995.39 from their electricity company in July 2020. As of November 2020, smart meters were installed that are providing actual electricity consumption readings each month.

The arrangement for power at the bunker and groundmen shed was made with agreement by council and the rugby club. This was based on the understanding there would be minimal power use by the council contractor. On that basis it is not considered any compensation should be paid.

The situation of the Club covering the electrical costs of the "park side" changing rooms is one of long standing. The Club has asked Council to retrospectively cover costs for something the Club has had full knowledge of for many years and where the Club were the main user of the changing rooms.

Vincent Community Board meeting Agenda

16 November 2021

The rugby club managed the power and had the ability to control usage. It is not considered appropriate to call on Council some years later for arrangement that we agreed, and Council had no control over. Council is not able to apportion the power charges to the groups who used the facility.

4. Options

Option 1 – (Recommended)

The Alexandra Rugby Football Club's request for compensation for historical electricity invoices is declined.

Advantages:

- Unbudgeted money will not be required to cover a situation of long standing.
- All electricity meters are now either being directly charged to Council or a check meter is in operation to record electricity use that is then reimbursed to the Club on a monthly basis.

Disadvantages:

- The Club's expectations of reimbursement are not achieved.

Option 2

The Alexandra Rugby Football Club's request for compensation for historical electricity invoices is approved as per the compensation workings above of \$16,460.55.

Advantages:

- The Club is reimbursed as per their request.

Disadvantages:

- The Board will be required to find money for compensation that has not been budgeted for.
- The Club would receive compensation

Option 3

Should the Board consider the Clubs request for compensation for historical electricity invoices is approved at an amount decided for by the board.

Advantages:

- The Club will receive some compensation.

Disadvantages:

- There is no budget allocated for any retrospective payment.

5. Compliance

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions	This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities by allowing the Board to consider the request for compensation by a locally based sporting club.
Financial implications – Is this decision consistent with proposed activities and budgets in long term plan/annual plan?	Council's fees and charges for 2021/22 levy the Rugby Club for senior players only \$850 for the season. This includes use of the grounds and facilities. There is no allocated budget to cover compensation. Reserve funds would need to be used for any compensation payment.
Decision consistent with other Council plans and policies? Such as the District Plan, Economic Development Strategy etc.	The decision is not inconsistent with any Council plan or policy. There is a Reserve Management Plan for Molyneux Park, however this request sits outside the policies within that plan.
Considerations as to sustainability, the environment and climate change impacts	This decision does not impact on the sustainability of the environment in the district.
Risks Analysis	There are no risks identified with the recommendation.
Significance, Consultation and Engagement (internal and external)	This is not significant under Council's significance and engagement policy.

6. Next Steps

- The Board's decision is communicated to the Alexandra Rugby Club.

7. Attachments

Appendix 1 - Alexandra Rugby Club Letter

Report author:



Gordon Bailey
Parks and Recreation Manager
19/10/2021

Reviewed and authorised by:



Garreth Robinson
Acting Executive Manager - Planning and Environment
4/11/2021



ALEXANDRA RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

P.O. Box 29, Alexandra

29 June 2020

The Chief Executive Officer,
Central Otago District Council,
PO Box 122
Alexandra 9340.

ph 0272117818

e: alexrugbyclub@hotmail.co.nz

Dear Madam,

Molyneux Park Power accounts paid by the Alexandra Rugby Football Club Inc.(ARFC)

Following a recent review of the ARFC power accounts, by the new financial management, we were concerned to find the majority of the power accounts that the club has been paying related to other sporting ,maintenance and ground costs controlled by CODC.

It appears these power accounts have been charged to ARFC for a long period of time, certainly over 10 years and could be as much as 20 years. Past management of ARFC have paid these accounts in good faith and without review until now.

We have attached a list showing the last ten (10) years costs paid by ARFC , as recorded and approved at its Annual General Meetings. For ten (10) years this totals \$58,518-90. We do accept that some of this amount is payable by the ARFC for the power it uses annually, but a far greater percentage would be for the activities controlled by the CODC.

Therefore, we feel a fair apportionment of this account would be 75% CODC and 25% ARFC.

During our research into this matter it appears the main confusion over this account could have happened about eight (8) years ago. This was when Laser electrical hooked up power from the ARFC meter to the Groundsman shed and also the Bunker on the back grounds, all changing sheds/canteen and the north end of the building are also hooked up to the ARFC meter. This was confirmed by both CO Electrical and a CODC representatives at a site meeting at the ground on 2 June 2020.

Accordingly, we think in the interests of fairness and good faith we should only invoice the CODC for the past eight (8) years plus the months to date this year.

This calculation is on the spreadsheet attached and totals \$37,102.34 GST inclusive.

Also attached is our invoice for this amount. Please note our invoice terms are 20th month following invoice.

Going forward ARFC will invoice you monthly for 75% of the monthly power accounts.

Yours Faithfully,



Dai Johns-Administrator



vincent Community Board meeting

10 NOVEMBER 2021

TAX INVOICE

CODC
PO Box 122
Alexandra
Alexandra 9340
NEW ZEALAND

Invoice Date
30 Jun 2020
Alexandra Rugby Football
Club Inc
PO Box 29
Alexandra 9340
Invoice Number
INV-0109
GST Number
16-387-078

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount NZD
Arrears of Power account as attached.	1.00	32,262.90	32,262.90
		Subtotal	32,262.90
		TOTAL GST 15%	4,839.44
		TOTAL NZD	37,102.34

Due Date: 20 Jul 2020

Please pay on the 20th month following invoice

Bank Details are WESTPAC ALEXANDRA 031733-0033883-00

Thankyou very much for supporting our Club

PAYMENT ADVICE

To: Alexandra Rugby Football Club Inc
PO Box 29
Alexandra 9340

Customer CODC
Invoice Number INV-0109
Amount Due 37,102.34
Due Date 20 Jul 2020
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Alexandra Rugby Club Inc
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ten year totalexc GST	<u>\$ 50,886</u>	<u>\$ 4,130.20</u>
eight year total	<u>\$ 38,887</u>	
Hence		
Eight year total (75%)	\$ 29,165.25	
This YTD (75%)	\$ 3,097.65	
Total Due	<u>\$ 32,262.90</u>	
plus GST	<u>\$ 4,839.44</u>	
Total Due incl GST	<u>\$ 37,102.34</u>	

22.2.4 CLYDE HOLIDAY PARK

Doc ID: 567234

1. Purpose of Report

To approve the Clyde Holiday Park rules, complaints procedure and fees.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
 - B. Approves the Clyde Holiday Park rules, complaints procedure and fees for 2022.
 - C. Receives the annual guest nights data provided in the report.
-

2. Background

In 2019 Council entered a ten-year commercial lease for the operation of the Clyde Holiday Park with Clyde Holiday Park Limited, operated by Gary and Roslyn Ryan.

There are several clauses within the lease that require approval by Council.

Rules and Complaints Procedure

The lease requires the lessee to make rules relating to:

- the management and control of the Premises; and
- the conduct of persons using the Premises; and
- a complaints procedure to manage any complaints from holidaymakers or members of the public

Clause 5.5 Lessee's Rules and Complaints Procedure:

The lessee shall make rules for the management and control of the Premises, and for the conduct of persons using the Premises, and a complaints procedure to manage any complaints from holidaymakers or members of the public. The rules must not be inconsistent with the terms of the lease and/or the provisions of the Reserves Act and/or Management Plan. Before the rules and complaints procedure come into effect they must be approved by Council (with consent not to be reasonably withheld).

Clause 7.3 of the lease relates to Right to Refuse Entry as follows:

Clause 7.3 Right to Refuse Entry:

The Lessee may refuse to admit to the Premises or may remove from the Premises any person:

- *who is disorderly or disreputable.*
- *who by reason of intoxication or other reasons is not in a proper condition to use the Premises,*
- *who is not properly and decently attired and clean in person.*

- *who behaves in an indecent and disorderly manner or annoys or is offensive to any other person using the Premises,*
- *who fails or refuses to comply with any lawful request of the Lessee or its agents or employees given for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Lease or of maintaining the proper management and preservation of the Premises and the comfort and convenience of the people using the Premises; and*
- *who fails or refuses to comply with any rule or rules prescribed by the Lessee for the administration of the camping ground and the Premises, provided that such rules have been approved by the Council.*

The Lessee shall make rules for the management and control of the Premises and for the conduct of persons using the Premises and a complaints procedure to manage any complaints from holidaymakers or members of the public. The rules must not be inconsistent with the terms of this Lease and/or the provisions of the Act and/or Management Plan. Before the rules and complaints procedure come into effect they must be approved by the Council (with consent not to be unreasonably withheld).

Clyde Holiday Park Fees:

Clause 7.2 of the lease states.

The Lessee must obtain the Council's approval for any camping fees, other occupation fees and bonds charged to the public for use of the Premises.

3. Discussion

The lessee is currently operating under a set of terms and conditions which are available on the park's website and at the camp. These will be replaced by the developed rules following approval by Council.

Rules and Complaints Procedure

The lessee has developed a set of updated camp rules and a complaints procedure in accordance with Clause 5.5 of the lease and in discussion with Council staff. The rules and complaints procedure have been referred to Council's legal advisor to ensure they meet the requirements of the lease and to ensure they are fair and reasonable. The rules and complaints procedure will be made available to guests on check-in and on-line.

The Clyde Holiday Park rules are contained in **Appendix 1**.

The Clyde Holiday Park complaints procedure is contained in **Appendix 2**.

Clyde Holiday Park Fees

The lessee of the Park has developed fees for The Clyde Holiday Park in accordance with clause 7.2 of the lease. The Clyde Holiday Park Fees are contained in **Appendix 3**.

Reporting

The lease also requires that the lessee reports at least annually on usage rates for the Clyde Holiday Park. The lessee has provided the following guest night figures for the past two years to satisfy that requirement. It should be noted the 2019/20 year commenced at the start of the lease in November 2019.

Annual Guest Nights

	Adult	Child
2019/20	4600	590
2020/21	6037	712

4. Financial Considerations

Any income derived from the fees is income retained by the lessee.

5. OptionsOption 1 – (Recommended)

Approve the Clyde Holiday Park rules, complaints procedure and fees and receive the annual guest nights data provided in the report.

Advantages:

- Lease requirements are complied with
- The Lessee can implement the rules, complaints procedure and fees for the 2022 year

Disadvantages:

- Lease requirements are not complied with

Option 2

Suggest amendments to the Clyde Holiday Park rules, complaints procedure and fees and receive the annual guest nights data provided in the report.

Advantages:

- The Board have had an opportunity to input into the rules for the Clyde Holiday Park

Disadvantages:

- It is the lessee's function to develop the rules and complaints procedure under the lease so the lease requirements may not be complied with
- The suggestions may not be workable for the lessee
- The lease states that the Council consent not to be unreasonably withheld
- This could result in delaying the implementation of the rules

Option 3

Do not approve the Clyde Holiday Park rules, complaints procedure and fees and receive the annual guest nights data provided in the report.

Advantages:

- There are no advantages in not approving these lease requirements

Disadvantages:

- Some of the lease clauses will not be complied with
- The Lessee cannot implement the rules, complaints procedure and fees for the 2022 year

6. Compliance

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions	This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities by ensuring the operation of the Clyde Holiday Park is complying with the conditions set out within its lease.
Decision consistent with other Council plans and policies? Such as the District Plan, Economic Development Strategy etc.	The decision is consistent with the Clyde Reserves Management Plan 2018.
Considerations as to sustainability, the environment and climate change impacts	The decision has no impacts on sustainability, the environment or climate change.
Risks Analysis	There are no risks identified that will impact on Council in this decision.
Significance, Consultation and Engagement (internal and external)	Not applicable for this decision.

7. Next Steps

Advise the Lessee that the rules, complaints procedure and fees for the 2022 year have been approved.

8. Attachments

Appendix 1 - Clyde Holiday Park Rules [↓](#)

Appendix 2 - Clyde Holiday Park Complaints Procedure [↓](#)

Appendix 3 - Clyde Holiday Park Fees 2022 [↓](#)

Report author:



Gordon Bailey
Parks and Recreation Manager
24/02/2022

Reviewed and authorised by:



Louise van der Voort
Executive Manager - Planning and Environment
8/03/2022

Clyde Holiday Park Rules**MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL RULES****Rates and availability**

- All rates are quotes in NZ dollars and include GST. Rates may be subject to change.
- The child rate is for children aged between 5 years and 14 years old.
- To stay at Clyde Holiday Park all guests must be a minimum of 18 years of age unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- Proof of age may be required at check-in.
- Parents/guardians must reside in the same accommodation unit/site for the duration of the reservation.
- All visitors must sign in at reception upon arrival.
- Pets are not permitted within the camp.

Payment and deposit

- A deposit, equivalent of at least the first night of the reservation, is required to confirm your booking and, by paying this, you are entering into a contract accepting our booking conditions and park conduct rules.
- If not already paid in full, full payment of the outstanding balance is required on arrival.

Check in/Check out times

- Check in time for all campsites is from midday to 8.30pm.
- Check in time for all accommodation units is from midday to 8.30pm.
- Check out time is no later than 10:00am unless previously arranged with reception.

Vehicles, Caravans and Motorhomes

- All caravans must have a current electrical warrant.
- All caravans, campers, motor-homes, cars and trailers must observe a walking pace speed limit at all times within the camp.

Liability

- Personal belongings, including vehicles and caravans, are always the responsibility of each guest during their stay. We accept no liability whatsoever for any accident, loss or damage to your property, unless such damage is due to our negligence.

PARK CONDUCT RULES**Standards of behaviour**

- Please be advised that we have the right to request ID and to hold card details on file as a behaviour bond.
- The manager may refuse to admit to the Park or may remove from the Premises any person:
 - who is disorderly or disreputable;
 - who by reason of intoxication or other reasons is not in a proper condition to use the Park;
 - who behaves in an indecent and disorderly manner or annoys or is offensive to any other person using the Park;
 - who fails or refuses to comply with any lawful request of the Manager or its agents or employees given for the purpose of the proper management of the Park and the comfort and convenience of the other guests using the Park; and
 - who fails or refuses to comply with any rule of these rules.
- For the quiet enjoyment of all guests, there is a NO PARTY policy in all rooms, camp sites and communal facilities. Noisy, intoxicated or anti-social behaviour is not permitted anywhere in the park.
- No gang patches, weapons or illegal drugs are permitted onsite at any time.
- Quiet hours are strictly from 10:30pm to 7:00am.
- Liquor must not be consumed in the Park except on your own campsite.
- Smoking and vaping are not permitted in any of the rooms and communal facilities within the holiday park. Additional cleaning fees will be charged against those who ignore this policy.
- No under age alcohol consumption is permitted in the Park.
- No illegal drugs are permitted in the Park.

Visitors

- Visitors are permitted at the discretion of the Manager at all times.
- You are responsible for your visitors and making sure they are aware of and abide by the Park Rules.
- Visitors must depart by 10:00pm.
- Visitors vehicles must be left outside the Park or in the visitor car park.
- Any charge by visitors not paid by them will be charged to you.

AML-827159-1643-33-V1-e

Clyde Holiday Park Complaints Procedure Policy

It is the policy of Clyde Holiday Park to address all complaints, in a professional and timely manner, to ensure that a satisfactory outcome is arrived at for all parties concerned, and that any opportunities for improving Clyde Holiday Park services are adopted.

This complaints procedure policy is not intended to cover day to day operational matters. Feedback concerning Park services and amenities should be dealt with at the first point of contact where possible - *For example, blocked toilet, no hot water, broken washing line.*

Definition of a complaint

A complaint is any situation where a customer expresses dissatisfaction about an issue that is within the Clyde Holiday Park's manager's control and responsibility.

Complaint categories include:

- *Service – for example, a charging oversight or failing to respond to a customer's query*
- *People – for example, attitude by a staff member toward the customer and communication style;*
- *Technology – for example, online booking not working; and*
- *Operational – for example, consistently unclean facilities; and*
- *Policy/Procedure – dissatisfaction with a campground policy/procedure.*

Process**Receiving a complaint**

Any complaints or concerns regarding Clyde Holiday Park should be made in writing to clydeholidaypark@gmail.com addressed to the Manager. The complainant must provide their name and contact details

The Holiday Park has strict guidelines around confidentiality and the Manager will not disclose the identity of the complainant without the complainant's permission.

Follow up and resolution

- Receipt of complaint will be acknowledged in writing [*within 2 working days of receiving complaint*].
- All complaints will be reviewed to ensure that the Manager fully understand the concerns raised.
- The Manager will investigate areas of concern and keep the guest up to date with the progress.

- On completion of the investigation, the Manager will provide the guest with a full response in writing.
- Where a complaint is received in accordance with the procedure set out under this policy the Manager will investigate and attempt to resolve the complaint within a period of 5 working days from the date the Complaint is received.
- If the Manager considers that resolution is going to take longer than 5 working days, the Manager will notify the complainant and provide an estimate of the timeframe for resolving/addressing the complaint.

Complaint relating to camp lessee.

In the event that a complaint relates directly to the conduct of the Manager of the Clyde Holiday Park then the Manager must advise the Council of the complaint.

Clyde Holiday Park Limited must notify the Council of the existence of the complaint upon receipt and must set out the process that it intends to follow in order to address the complaint.

The process must include timeframes for responding to the complainant and identifying any measures or steps that need to be taken to address the complaint.

The Council must be given an opportunity to review the proposed response and suggested resolution prior to the Manager sending a response to the complainant.

Power/Non-powered (per person)

Adults 15yrs and above \$20

Child 5 -14 \$10

Under 5 Free

Basic Cabins shared facilities

From 2 people \$60

Additional Adults \$20

Additional Child \$10

Additional Linen available from \$10

Shared Coin Operated facilities Showers, Laundry & Dryer \$2 coins required

Caravan Storage (in advance) Yearly August til September \$400

22.2.5 VALLANCE COTTAGE RESERVE BIODIVERSITY BORDER PLANTING

Doc ID: 565967

1. Purpose of Report

To consider a proposal from the Alexandra Garden Club to plant a biodiversity border along the Tarbert Street side of the Vallance Cottage Reserve. To approve a Memorandum of Understanding between Council and the Alexandra Garden Club for this proposal.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
 - B. Approves a proposal from the Alexandra Garden Club to plant a Biodiversity Border along the Tarbert Street side of Vallance Cottage Reserve, with final design and location to be agreed upon with council staff.
 - C. Agrees to enter a Memorandum of Understanding between Council and the Alexandra Garden Club for the establishment of a biodiversity border at the Vallance Cottage Reserve.
-

2. Background

The Vallance Cottage Reserve is Council owned reserve land, legally described as Section 1 Survey Office 535436.

In 2019, council installed irrigation on the reserve for a community orchard, planted by the Alexandra Rotary Club. A collection of heritage lilacs was planted at the same time. Members of the public can book the reserve for community events, and the cottage can be opened on request.

In May 2021, the Alexandra Garden Club (the Club) approached council staff with a proposal to establish a biodiversity border on the embankment along Tarbert Street (SH85), within the Vallance Cottage Reserve.

The initial proposal, from the group **Appendix 1**, stated that:

- The border would be a showcase for the natural biodiversity of the Manuherekia catchment, providing a sanctuary for rare and endangered plants from this catchment.
- The site would be a dryland environment illustrating the resilience of the flora and fauna of the catchment.
- The project would include an educational component, with a record keeping process in place. This will include whose land the plants have been sourced from and the contribution to diversity that the plants make to the catchment.
- Signage would be created to inform the public about the project and its purpose.

3. Discussion

While the proposal for a biodiversity border at Vallance Cottage Reserve has merit, a letter of reply was sent by Council to the Club on 22 June 2021, outlining concerns about the proposal and alternative considerations(**Appendix 2**). Staff advice to the group included the following:

- The suggested site is close to the road and footpath. It is likely that the underlying material in many places will be gravel from the formation of the road, and not ideal for plant establishment.
- National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, which includes any impediments on visibility, should be considered.
- Any plantings should fit in with the wider landscape plan on site, which has broad Edwardian-type landscape.
- A suggestion that the group explore alternative sites.

In response to the letter from Council the Club indicated that it does not want to plant at the proposed Alexandra River Park site and would prefer an option which brings plantings into town, **Appendix 3**.

Over the past few months, the Club have been organising community engagement opportunities to gather feedback from residents on what they would like to see planted in this area.

In October 2021 a site meeting was held with Alexandra Garden Club, Vallance Cottage working group representatives, members of the Vincent Community Board (the Board) and council staff to discuss the project. The Vallance Cottage site was not the preferred site as outlined earlier in the report. However, community initiatives to mitigate biodiversity loss are encouraged and it is therefore recommended that the proposal be adopted.

Tarbert Street is a State Highway (SH85). Any works carried out by the Club will be subject to any requirements from Aspiring Highways. These requirements are still to be determined and will relate to any encroachments into the road envelope. Any requirements will be passed on to the Club.

Council's Roading Manager has been consulted and confirmed that if none of the proposed plantings encroach onto the footpath area, there is no objection to the proposal.

4. Financial Considerations

A memorandum of understanding, **Appendix 4** will be signed between the Club and Council with a term of 5 years. All funding for the project, including irrigation and any ongoing maintenance costs for the term of this agreement, will be covered by the Alexandra Garden Club. An indicative map of the site can be found as part of the Memorandum of Understanding.

After the expiry of the memorandum of understanding the area will be maintained by Council through its maintenance contract. Any budget requirements for this will be discussed through the Long-term Plan.

5. Options

Option 1 – (Recommended)

The Board agrees to approve a proposal from the Alexandra Garden Club to develop a biodiversity border at Vallance Cottage, in collaboration with council staff.

Advantages:

- Improved amenity to the area.
- Encouraging increased biodiversity.
- The Board is seen to be supporting the Alexandra Garden Club.

Disadvantages:

- It is likely that the underlying material in many places will be gravel from the formation of the road, and not ideal for plant establishment.
- A landscape plan has been requested but not yet submitted.

Option 2

The Board declines approval for Alexandra Garden Club to develop a biodiversity border on the Vallance Cottage Reserve in preference of an alternative site.

Advantages:

- Other locations may be more suitable for biodiversity plantings. Council staff have suggested to the Club that consideration be given to alternative sites.
- Council can work with the Club to consider alternative planting sites.

Disadvantages:

- Alexandra Garden Club is a group of volunteers who have already spent considerable time investigating this project and liaising with staff.
- Voluntary efforts to encourage biodiversity should be encouraged.

6. Compliance**Local Government Act 2002
Purpose Provisions**

This decision promotes the social and environmental wellbeing of communities, in the present and for the future by supporting community members to come together and carry out a group initiative which encourages biodiversity on a council reserve.

**Decision consistent with other
Council plans and policies? Such
as the District Plan, Economic
Development Strategy etc.**

Yes, it is consistent with the Community Development Strategy and Sustainability Strategy.

**Considerations as to
sustainability, the environment
and climate change impacts**

This decision reduces the impact of climate change by encouraging more biodiversity through plants.

Risks Analysis

There are no perceived risks. A Health and Safety plan will be drafted with the group before any work starts.

**Significance, Consultation and
Engagement (internal and
external)**

The Alexandra Garden Club intend to carry out community engagement. No consultation requirements are necessary within council.

7. Next Steps

A memorandum of understanding will be signed between council and the Alexandra Garden Club.

The Club will need to produce a planting plan for sign off by staff, which will allow the group to begin planting a biodiversity border.

8. Attachments

Appendix 1 - Biodiversity Border Proposal Alexandra Garden Club.pdf [↓](#)

Appendix 2 - Biodiversity Border - Response 2021.pdf [↓](#)

Appendix 3 - Biodiversity Border Follow up Letter.pdf [↓](#)

Appendix 4 - Memorandum of Understanding Alexandra Garden Club 2022.doc [↓](#)

Report author:

Reviewed and authorised by:



Nikki Aaron
Parks Officer - Planning and Strategy
28/02/2022



Louise van der Voort
Executive Manager - Planning and Environment
8/03/2022

Nikki Aaron

From: Gordon Bailey
Sent: Wednesday, 19 January 2022 10:24 am
To: Janie Glasson
Cc: Martin McPherson; Nikki Aaron
Subject: RE: Biodiversity Border

Hi Janie,
The Biodiversity Border has not been formally approved by the Vincent Community Board. This is scheduled for their March meeting. The VCB will be asked to approve a draft MOU with your group that will outline responsibilities of each party. We will be in touch with a draft MOU in the next few weeks.

Cheers
Gordon

From: Janie glasson <janie.g@xtra.co.nz>
Sent: Saturday, January 15, 2022 8:22 AM
To: Kampjes Rusty <grkampjes@gmail.com>; Patricia Hickey <tonyandpat@xtra.co.nz>; Graham MariLou <meghome@xtra.co.nz>; Haehaeata Natural Heritage Trust <haehaeata@haehaeata.org.nz>; Martin McPherson <Martin.McPherson@codc.govt.nz>; Gordon Bailey <Gordon.Bailey@codc.govt.nz>; Anna Robinson <Anna.Robinson@codc.govt.nz>; Anna Robinson <envirosust@gmail.com>; 'Ollie Yeoman' <ollie_yeoman@yahoo.co.nz>; Dhana Pillai <dhanapillai@icloud.com>; 'Phil Murray' <phil.lynne2@xtra.co.nz>; Jillian Sullivan <jilliansullivan25@gmail.com>
Subject: Fw: Biodiversity Border

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "Janie glasson" <janie.g@xtra.co.nz>
To: "Janie glasson" <janie.g@xtra.co.nz>; jo
Sent: 11/01/2022 6:41:05 pm
Subject: Biodiversity Border

The Biodiversity Border; An initiative from the Alexandra Garden Club; May 2021.

The Biodiversity Border now has a "spectacular Site" approved by the Vincent Community Board of the Central Otago District Council.

The Border will run along the Manuherekia Road from the Holiday Park to the sign Keep Alexandra Clyde Beautiful.

It is part of the Vallance Cottage Reserve and occupies the steep bank from the concrete footpath down to the council maintained lawn of the reserve below.

From the footpath there are views over the River as it enters Alexandra and from the top of the rise there is a View to the Hawkduns, that define the top of the Manuherekia Catchment.

The Biodiversity Border idea was introduced to the CODC in May 2021, on international Biodiversity Day and the Vincent community Board Approved the Concept and the chosen site at their meeting in October of that year, the council staff are currently drawing up a license to occupy, which should be available in February 2022

Meantime it is important to collect community feedback and ideas that will help bring this initiative to reality, the following are my vision for the Biodiversity Border, and an outline of how it might work.

The Border would be a show case for the Natural Biodiversity of the Manuherekia Catchment, and would provide sanctuary for Rare and Endangered plants from the catchment.

The site would be a dryland environment illustrating the resilience of the Flora and Fauna of the Catchment, each plant in the border would tell its story and highlight where the remnant plant association has survived, and how it was saved.

The sequence of habitats from the sub alpine tops down to the riparian wetlands would provide interest and an educational dimension to the plantings, each specimen would be entered into a data base, telling who's land it was sourced from and the contribution that remnant makes to the diversity of the catchment.

Each tributary to the Manuherekia would feature, and tell of any unique plants from that particular segment of the catchment.

Interpretation of the catchment and the border would follow to inform the Community and Visitors of the significance of the Natural Biodiversity of the Manuherekia, and how the Remnant Flora and Fauna might be brought into the minds and hearts of the towns and villages of the CODC.

I'm looking for wide ranging feedback from a diverse range of people, that is why you or your organization has been included in the Mail Out.

Im planning a summer picnic at the Border Site on the evening of the 22nd of January, we will meet at the sharp end of the Vallance Cottage Reserve, where the Holiday Park begins, at 5,30 pm, please bring written feedback so we can all benefit from your ideas.

A list of organisation approached is as follows;

Kia Iwi

DOC

CODC, VCB, Vallance Cottage Committee.

Haehaeata Heritage Trust.

COES.

Enviroschools.

St Gerrards.

Dunstan District High School.

Alexandra Garden Club.

Alexandra Holiday Park.

Landscape Architects, Landscape Contractors, Landscape Supplies.

Mackies Garden Center.

Road Metals, Fulton Hogan, Benchmark.

A three teared approach would seem best;

1. Biodiversity, conservation, plant associations, Rare and Endangered Plants.

2. Site works, landscape treatments, planting and aftercare.

3. Education, signage, stories and public engagement, data base.

If you have received a copy then you have a valued contribution to make, please let me know your thought, and come to the Picnic to let other know what you think, this is a very early inquiry in what will be a long term project.

Thanks for your interest, Cheers Ray Wright, Environmental Activist.



1 Dunorling Street
PO Box 122, Alexandra 9340
New Zealand

03 440 0056

Info@codc.govt.nz
www.codc.govt.nz



22 June 2021

Ray Wright
wrightscape@xtra.co.nz

Dear Ray

Re: Indigenous Biodiversity Border

Thank you for your email to Council's Chief Executive Officer, Sanchia Jacobs suggesting Council create a Biodiversity Border to showcase the Indigenous Biological Diversity in the Manuhereikia catchment. Sanchia has asked me to respond on her behalf.

Council supports the proposal in principle but has some concerns with the site you have suggested.

The suggested site is very close to the road and footpath. It is likely that the underlying material in many places will be gravel from the formation of the road, and is not ideal for plant establishment.

The proposed site is also adjacent to a dog exercise area. Safe environmental design in the vicinity of footpaths should allow for good visibility and avoid creating potential hiding places. Physical elements such as continuous solid fences, blank walls or planting beside footpaths that impede sightlines and reduce opportunities for surveillance should be avoided. These are elements that form the National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, which Council adopts when undertaking any planting design work.

Furthermore, the Vallance cottage site has a broad Edwardian-type landscape being developed, with historic Lilac plantings and a heritage fruit tree orchard already established. Future plantings will include period gardens near the cottage.

Instead, an area along the riverbanks of the Clutha may be better suited. This would contribute to the existing riparian planting projects already underway along the river. This area is not close to urban footpaths so environmental design considerations are different.

An additional site to consider is the proposed River Park site at the end of Tarbert Street. This project is programmed to commence in 2 – 3 years' time and will see this area landscaped into terraces with seating and planting. Once completed, it will provide a significant focal point from which the Clutha river can be viewed and accessed.



I note you have indicated that the Garden Club is in a position to support this project but have not given many details of what form this support would take. Unfortunately, Council is not in a position to create and maintain such a planting, as the project is not budgeted for and would involve considerable cost to set up and maintain. Council already maintains significant areas of garden, many of which are programmed for renewal through Council's Long-term plan.

However, if your group was to take the lead in planting and maintaining a Biodiversity area from independent funding, Council would support by assisting in helping identify suitable locations and providing advice on process.

If you have any further questions or would like to discuss your club's proposed Biodiversity Border further, my email address is: gordon.bailey@codc.govt.nz

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "G Bailey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gordon" being more prominent than the last name "Bailey".

Gordon Bailey
Parks and Recreation Manager

Nikki Aaron

From: Gordon Bailey
Sent: Wednesday, 19 January 2022 10:26 am
To: Nikki Aaron
Subject: Doc 571254 FW: "Biodiversity Border" proposed for Vallance Cottage Reserve

From: Janie glasson <janie.g@xtra.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, August 19, 2021 3:24 PM
To: Martin McPherson <Martin.McPherson@codc.govt.nz>
Cc: Gordon Bailey <Gordon.Bailey@codc.govt.nz>
Subject: "Biodiversity Border" proposed for Vallance Cottage Reserve

I understand the Alexandra Garden Club proposal to create a Biodiversity Border to showcase the flora of the Manuherekia Catchment was tabled at the Vincent Community Board meeting in June. This is a response from the garden club to a letter from Gordon Bailey on the 22nd of June 2021

It reports that your Council supports the proposal, and would provide advice on process. The Garden Club takes this as acceptance of our proposal, so we are thankful for that.

It seems there are concerns about the siting, and that Council would prefer the Garden Club spend their money on plantings along the Mata au [Clutha]. This is not an option the Garden Club wishes to consider.

We wish to bring the diverse flora of the Manuherekia to town, and to the townsfolk of Alexandra. Remnants of the original vegetation still exist, and much of these pockets are on private land in the catchment, unavailable to the public.

To do this logically the siting of this proposal needs to be overlooking the Manuherekia and have good public exposure.

Our proposal will bring together the unique and in some cases rare and endangered, indigenous plants of our river valley, and bring these gems together into a stand alone feature, for public enjoyment and education.

This will not work if confused with other rivers and other landscape projects.

The siting of the "Biodiversity Border" is critical to its success and the site exemplified was not chosen lightly.

The bank below the footpath along the edge of Vallance Cottage reserve was suggested as an appropriate site for this project for the following reasons;

- * The bank has good public access along its whole length, allowing visitors to view and learn from the display. The interpretation of the catchments vegetation needs to be viewed as a sequence, from the sub alpine down to the riparian edge of the river in its lower reaches.
- * There is elevation above the border with views over the river as it enters the town, and with a view from one vantage point to the "Hawkduns" at the top edge of the catchment, giving a sense of the magnitude of the river and its catchment.
- * The barren shingle bank provides scope for the plantings to show their resilience and ability to thrive in very harsh environs, with little or no human help.

The Garden Club have presented a bold initiative with this proposal. We will need community involvement, the Council has a role in this.

All we are asking for at this early stage, is your enthusiastic encouragement, so the Garden Club can go public to see what the community thinks of our ideas.

Your Staff, Gordan Bailey, has made the following observations in his reply;

- * He notes the "Biodiversity Border" will be close to the road and footpath.

This is a decided advantage when providing a public display, convenient access for visitors is important.

- * He notes the underlying material will be gravel.

The gravel on this bank will be no hindrance to the plants of the Manuharekia catchment, these plants have evolved and thrived under similar conditions.

- * He notes the park below is used for dog exercise.

Good to have this area used for people to walk their dogs, the dogs will not mind, and the dog owners will enjoy this feature of the reserve enhancing there task.

- * He notes that safe environmental design in the vicinity of footpaths should allow for good visibility and avoid creating hiding places.

If you know the bank referred to here you will be aware of the steepness of the bank, this is an advantage of this site as it provides good visibility down to the featured plants and out across the river valley. Our plantings will not be designed to provide hiding places along the footpath.

Good on the Council for adopting the National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental design.

- * The Edwardian-type landscape sounds great, and the Heritage Orchard is a great feature, as will be the period garden near the cottage.

The Edwardian's would approve this initiative, as they displayed plants collected from the then known world in their gardens. We only need to go to our own backyard to find the flora for our "Biodiversity Border" and we have an Eco Nursery to do the finding for us.

Other comments in Gordan's letter have been addressed earlier, and to reinforce our commitment to this project I would ask to be invited to the next available Vincent Community Board meeting, to present and discuss this with the Board.

Yours Sincerely,
Ray Wright.
President of the Alexandra Garden Club
22nd August 2021
wrightscape@xtra.co.nz;
cell 0272586600



Group Logo

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**Agreement of Services**

THE PARTIES: **Central Otago District Council ('the Council')**
The Alexandra Garden Club ('the Group')

A Purpose of this Document:

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to specify the relationship between the Central Otago District Council and The Alexandra Garden Club in respect to the creation of a Biodiversity Border at Vallance Cottage. It addresses in particular:

1. The planting and management of the Vallance Cottage Reserve
2. The process required to hand the area back to Council

C Background

The Group approached Council with a proposal to establish a Biodiversity Border along the embankment of Vallance Cottage Reserve bordering Tarbert Street (SH85) and ending at the neighbouring property fence line (Appendix 1).

D. Agreement:

The parties hereby agree as follows:

1. The Council retains ownership of the land legally described as LD 1 SO 535436, 1.0928 ha.
2. The group has permission to plant the area with specific site approval from the Council and Waka Kotahi
3. Any signage will be erected within Council signage guidelines
4. Once planted, the Group will maintain the planted area for a minimum of 5 years, including any irrigation requirements
5. At the end of 5 years subject to Council maintenance standards being met, Council will assume ongoing maintenance responsibilities.

E. Term: 5 Years

The term of this agreement will be from 1 April 2022 through 30 March 2027.



Group Logo

F. Funding:

All funding for the project, including irrigation and any ongoing maintenance costs for the term of this agreement, will be covered by the Alexandra Garden Club.



Group Logo

Signatures:

Signed for and on behalf of **Alexandra Garden Club**

Name:

Chairperson, Alexandra Garden Club

Date

Signed for and on behalf of **Central Otago District Council**

Name:

Chief Executive Officer

Date



Appendix 1

Group Logo



22.2.6 PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - UNFORMED UNNAMED ROAD OFF POOLE ROAD (PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS PART OF BOUNDARY ROAD)

Doc ID: 557025

1. Purpose of Report

To consider a proposal to stop an unnamed unformed road off Poole Road in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1974.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. Recommends to Council to approve the proposal to stop the unnamed unformed road off the northern end of Poole Road, subject to:
 - The provisions of the Local Government Act 1974.
 - The public notification process outlined in the same Act.
 - No objections being received within the public notification period.
 - The Road being surveyed into three parcels as shown in figure 11 (overview of proposed stopping).
 - The area marked "A" in figure 11, being stopped, classified as recreation reserve, then amalgamated with Lot 24 DP 3194 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
 - The areas marked "B" and "C" in figure 11, being stopped, classified as recreation reserve, then vested in the Central Otago District Council in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
 - An easement (in gross) in favour of (and as approved by) Aurora Energy Limited being registered over the areas marked "A", "B", and "C", as shown in figure 11 to protect the infrastructure identified in figure 13.
 - The costs outlined in table 1 being paid from the Dunstan Park Development account.
- C. Authorises the Chief Executive to do all that is necessary to give effect to the resolution.

2. Background

Boundary Road (Alexandra) used to run northeast from Alexandra Wastebusters, across the Alexandra-Clyde Road through Molyneux Park, to the Central Otago Netball pavilion. It then veered northwest through Dunstan Park to the Alexandra Golf Club (AGC) clubhouse.

The southern end of Boundary Road between Alexandra Wastebusters and the Clyde-Alexandra Road is formed and sealed. It has length of approximately 880 metres.

The middle section of Boundary Road, from the Clyde-Alexandra Road through Molyneux Park to the entrance to the Alexandra Netball pavilion, is formed and sealed. It has a length of approximately 550 metres.

In April 2021, this middle section of Boundary Road was renamed Poole Road. The purpose of the renaming was to resolve an historic street numbering issue.

The northern end of Boundary Road, between Molyneux Park and the AGC clubhouse, is unformed. It has a length approximately 1060 metres. It is now an unnamed section of legal road.

An overview of Boundary Road, prior to the renaming exercise, is shown in red below in figure 1.

An overview of Boundary Road, Poole Road, and the unnamed unformed section of the road, post the renaming, is shown below in figure 2.

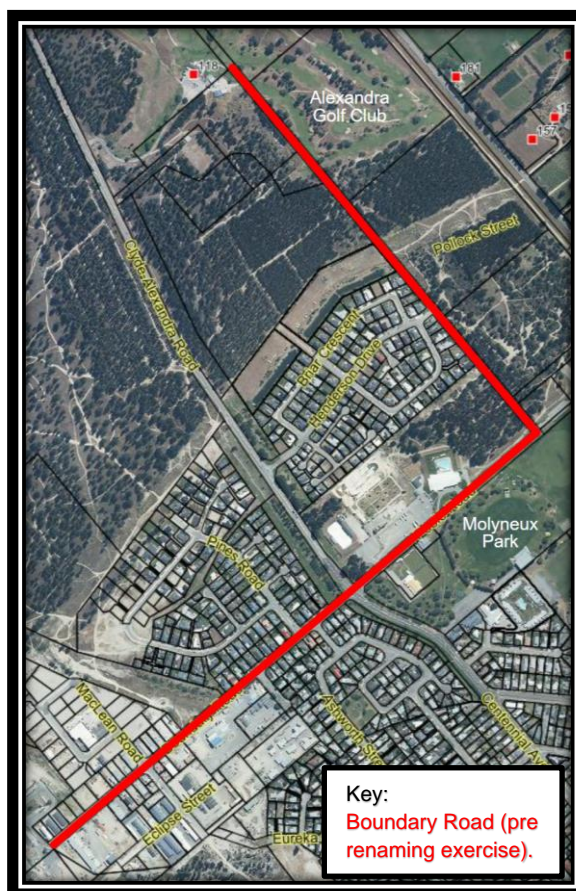


Figure 1 – Boundary Road prior to the renaming.



Figure 2 – The three roads post renaming.

Poole Road and the unnamed unformed the road are shown on District Plan Maps 1, 2, and 42. The underlying zoning is residential. An extract from the District Plan showing Poole Road and the unnamed unformed section of legal road is shown below in figure 3.

The first 200 metres (southern end) of the unnamed unformed legal road is tagged 'D10' – "Road to be Stopped & Recreation Purposes". D10 is magnified in figure 4.



Figure 3 – Extract of District Plan.



Figure 4 – Designation 10.

Poole Road and part of the unnamed unformed road (the Road) are also both shown in the Molyneux Park Reserve Management Plan 2021 (the Management Plan).

Noting that the Management Plan was adopted prior to the renaming exercise, Boundary Road (labelled 'R' below in figure 5) is described as being:

The main entry to Molyneux Park is from the intersection of Boundary Road with State Highway 8 (Centennial Avenue and Clyde-Alexandra Road). A driveway within the road reserve of Boundary Road East is located centrally within the park and provides access to most activities and car park areas.



Figure 5 – Overview of Molyneux Park (noting the Road labelled 'R' is now Poole Road).

The Management Plan also details a proposal to develop new sports fields in an area to west of the netball courts. While the new sports fields will form part of Molyneux Park once they are constructed, the land will remain relatively undeveloped until such time as they are needed. A plan of the proposed sports fields as extracted from the Management Plan is shown below in figure 6.



Figure 6 – Proposed Sports Field Development Adjacent to the Existing Netball Pavilion & Courts.

Council is in the process of subdividing the land to the north of the proposed sports fields. The subdivision is a staged development which is known as Dunstan Park. Stage one titles have since been released with stage two titles scheduled for release in April. An overview of development which shows the released titles is shown in figure 7.



Figure 7 – Overview of Dunstan Park Subdivision (to the north of the Proposed Sports Fields).

In conjunction with the Dunstan Park subdivision, it is proposed that the majority of the unnamed unformed section of the road (the Road) be developed into a greenway.

This does not include the square of the Road which adjoins Henderson Drive. As shown in figure 8 below, this square of the Road has been formed as part of Henderson Drive. It provides access to Stage 1 of the Dunstan Park subdivision.

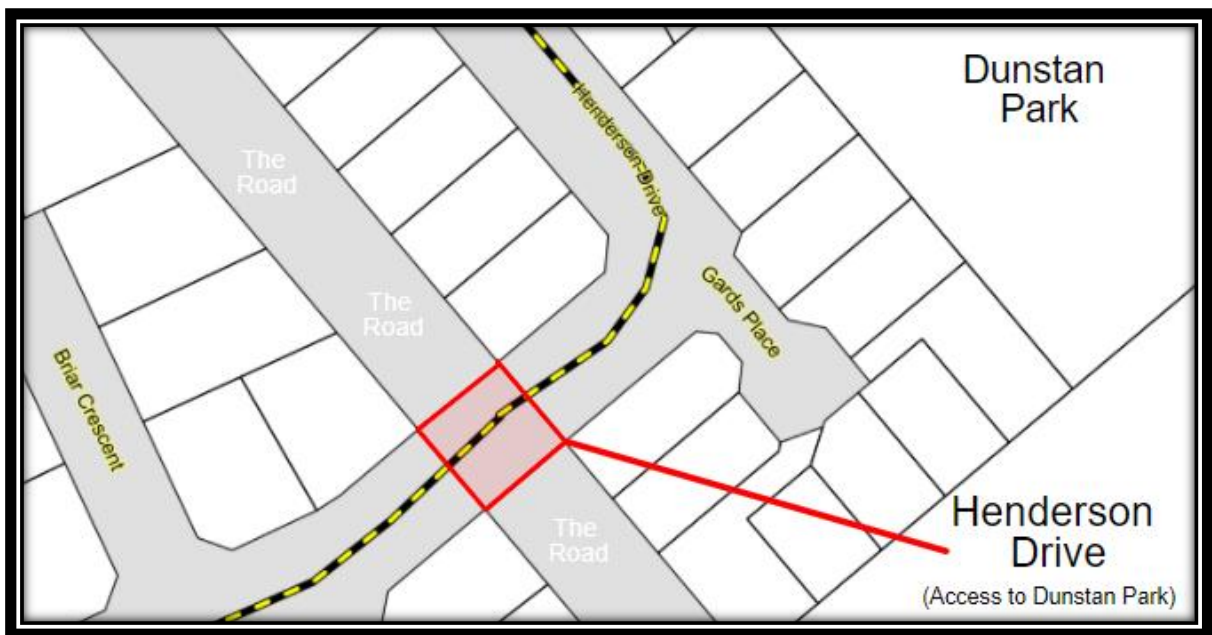


Figure 8 – Henderson Drive Extension (Portion of the Road which will not be stopped shaded in red).

Also identified in figure 7 is Lot 101 Deposited Plan (DP) 562079 (Lot 101). Council holds Lot 101 for future development. While plans for Lot 101 are still being finalised, the development is expected to include a new road connecting Dunstan Road to the Clyde – Alexandra Road, additional residential sections, and a greenway styled buffer zone on the southern end of Lot 24 DP 3194.

The new road is identified on District Plan map 1 as designations 9A, and on District Plan map 42 as designation 9B. Designations 9A are shown below in figure 9.

Should the new road be formed at some point in the future, the area of land required to link the two designation 9As will be taken at that time.

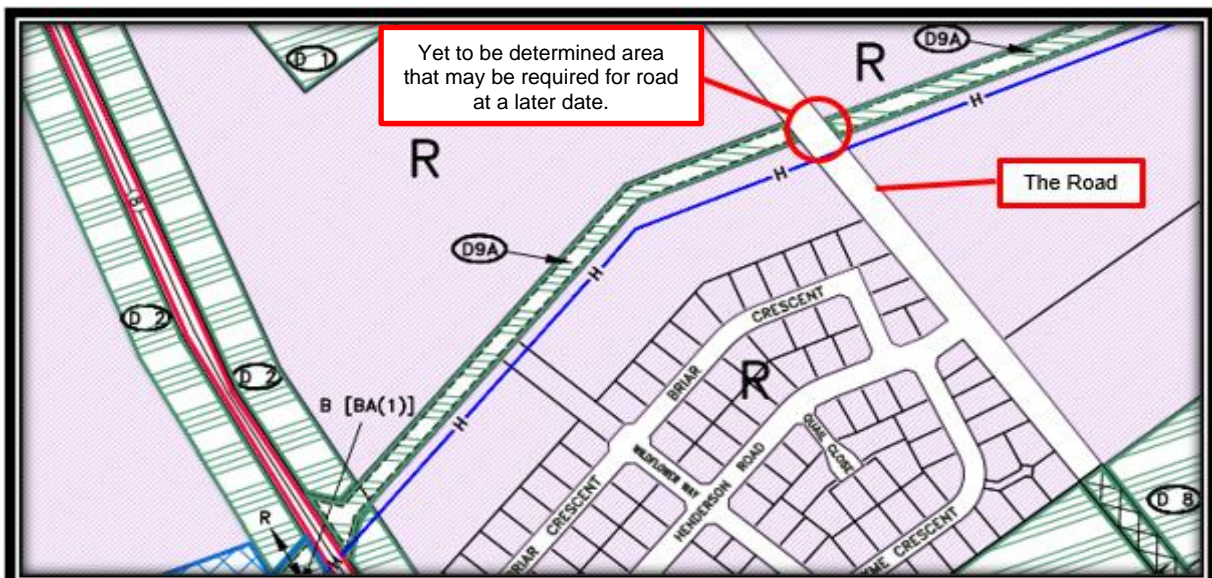


Figure 9 – Extract of District Plan Map 1 showing the two Designations 9A.

While Lot 101 is held for future development, it is expected to be as residential sections. To provide separation between those sections and the Alexandra Golf Course, a greenway styled buffer zone is planned for the southern end of Lot 24. An example of the proposed buffer zone is shown in green below in figure 10.

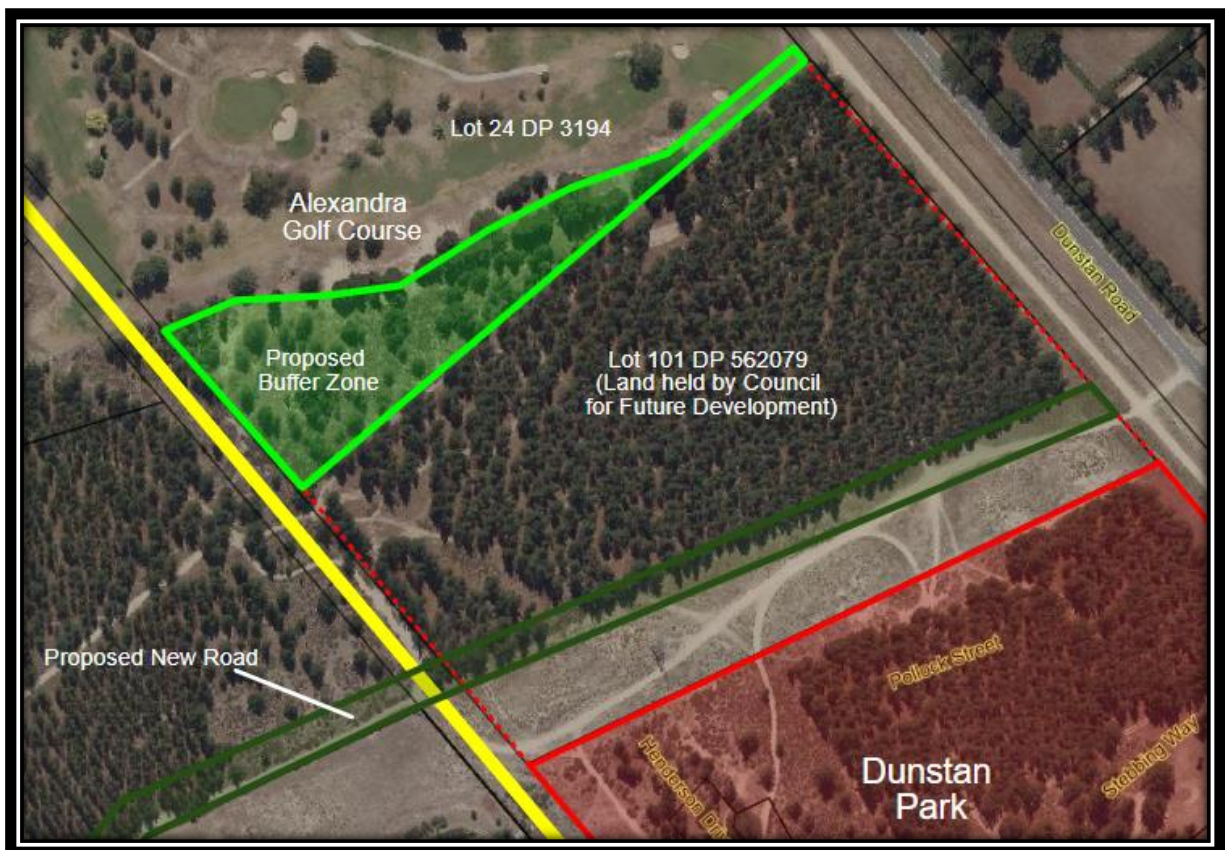


Figure 10 – Example of proposed Greenway Styled Buffer Zone

The proposed greenway styled buffer zone will provide recreational benefits and will increase connectivity between the residential subdivisions and Molyneux Park, the Rail Trail, and the Alexandra Golf Club.

An overview of the stopping, which is proposed to be affected in three sections, is shown below in figure 11.

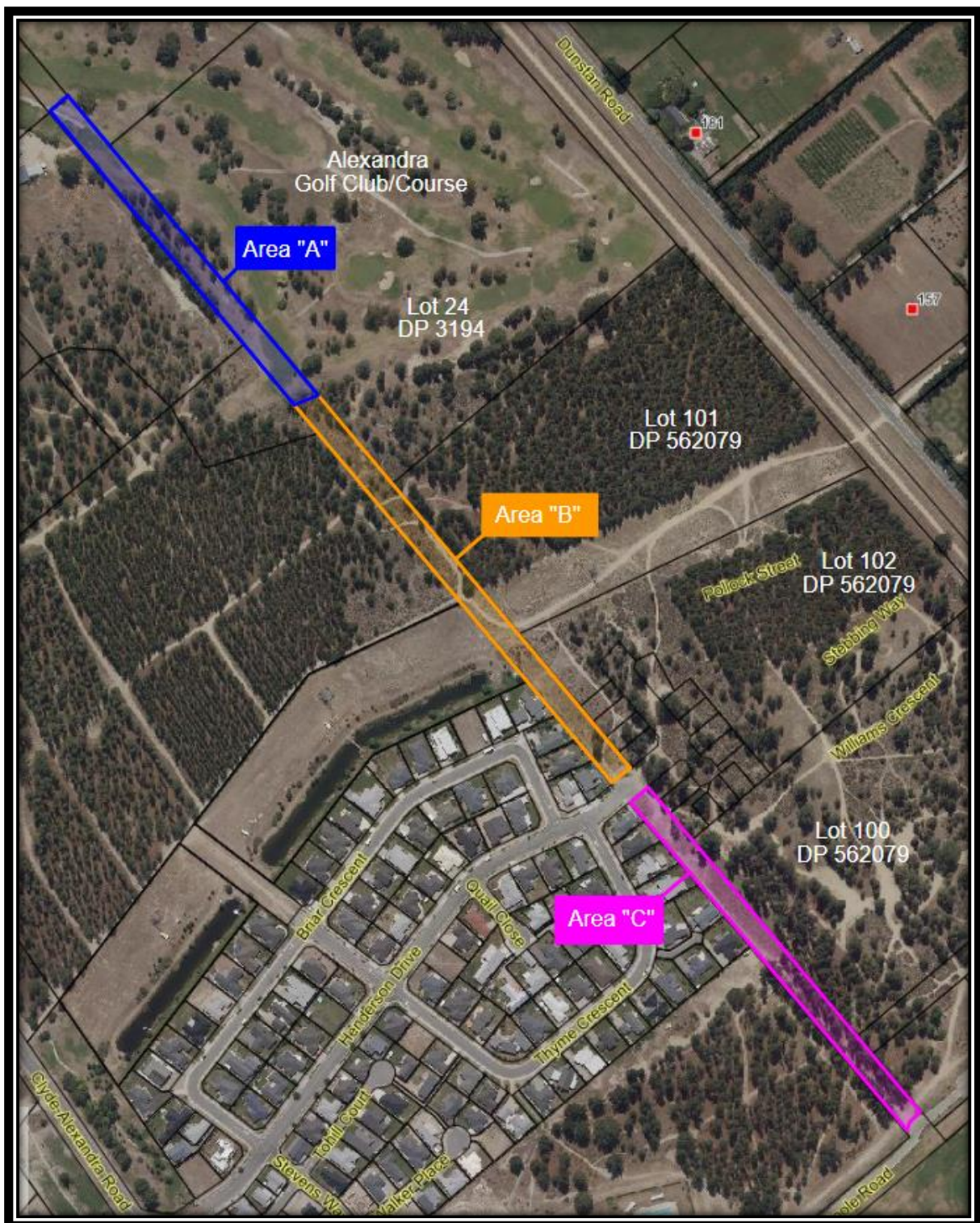


Figure 11 – Overview of Proposed Stopping.

The area marked “A” is occupied by the Alexandra Golf Club. It is proposed that area “A” be stopped and amalgamated with Lot 24 DP 3194 (Lot 24) as recreation reserve. This will allow the area marked “A” to be included in the lease held by the Alexandra Golf Club.

It is proposed that the areas marked “B” and “C” be stopped, freeholded, then vested in Council as recreation reserve for. This will allow areas “B” and “C” to be developed into greenway which will secure and improve ongoing public access.

3. Discussion

Evaluation of Application

An evaluation of the proposal to stop the Road is shown in the table below.

Item	Criteria to be considered	Evaluation
District Plan	Has the road been identified in the District Plan for any specific use or as a future road corridor?	<p>The Road is shown on District Plan Maps 1, 2, and 42.</p> <p>The first 200 metres (southern end) of the unnamed unformed legal road is tagged 'D10' – "Road to be Stopped & Recreation Purposes".</p> <p>As shown in figure 8, the span of the Road that intersects Henderson Drive has been formed and provides access to the Dunstan Park residential subdivision. This span of the Road will not be stopped.</p> <p>The balance of the Road not identified for any specific purpose or as a future road corridor.</p>
Current Level of Use	Is the road used by members of the public for any reasons?	The Road is currently used by members of the public for recreational purposes. This use will be supported by changing the road to a reserve and greenway.
	Does it provide the only or most convenient means of access to any existing lots?	<p>No. New roads have been formed or are to be constructed for the purpose of accessing Dunstan Park.</p> <p>The lots in Molyneux Estate are accessed via existing roads.</p> <p>The Central Otago Netball facility, the existing sports field and the proposed sports fields are all access via Poole Road.</p> <p>Footpaths and cycleways can be constructed within the greenway.</p>
	Will stopping the road adversely affect the viability of any commercial activity or operation?	No commercial activity is located on land adjacent to, or accessed from, the Road.
	Will any land become landlocked if the road is stopped?	No.
Future Use	Will the road be needed to service future residential, commercial, industrial, or agricultural developments?	As above, Dunstan Park will be accessed via newly constructed roads as a requirement of the resource consent.
	Will the road be needed in the future to connect existing roads?	<p>Yes. The part of Road which crosses Henderson Drive will not be stopped.</p> <p>This part of the Road will be formed to provide access to Dunstan Park from Molyneux Estate.</p>
Non-traffic Uses	Does the road have current or potential value for amenity functions, e.g., walkway, cycleway, recreational access, access to conservation or heritage areas, park land?	The purpose of the proposed stopping is to enable the road to be developed as a greenway.

		Developing the Road as a greenway will improve its amenity value by creating and securing recreational access.
	Does the road have potential to be utilised by the Council for any other public work either now or potentially in the future?	As the surrounding area is developed, additional services may need to be installed in the greenway/road corridor. Should that be necessary, the services could be protected by the granting and registration of easements on the relevant record(s) of title.
	Does the road have significant landscape amenity value?	The Road does not have any significant landscape amenity value.
Access to Waterbody	Does the road provide access to a river, stream, lake or other waterbody?	The Road does not provide access to any waterbody.
	If so, there is a need to consider Section 345 of the Local Government Act, which requires that after stopping the land be vested in Council as an esplanade reserve	N/A (refer above).
Infrastructure	Does the road currently contain any services or other infrastructure, such as electricity, telecommunications, irrigation, or other private infrastructure?	Yes. Both Transpower New Zealand Limited and Aurora Energy Limited have an assortment of infrastructure running through and over the Road.
	Can the existing services or infrastructure be protected by easements?	Yes. Easements will be created to protect the infrastructure belonging to Aurora Energy. The Transpower network is protected by virtue of the Electricity Act 1992.
Traffic Safety	Does the use of motor vehicles on the road constitute a danger or hazard?	Yes. There are a myriad of informal tracks through the area including on and over the Road. Walkers and cyclists use the road for recreational purposes which means using motor vehicles on the Road could constitute danger or hazard to the public.

As shown in the evaluation table, the southern end of the Road is identified as “Road to be Stopped & Recreation Purposes”. The balance of the Road, with the exception of the intersections of Henderson Drive and the ‘new road’ identified in figure 9, is not required for any other roading purpose.

The Road does contain infrastructure belonging to Transpower New Zealand Limited (Transpower) and to Aurora Energy Limited (Aurora). Protection for this infrastructure is discussed next.

Easements

Transpower have a 220kV overhead network which runs up the northern side of Molyneux Estate and Dunstan Park. Their network does cross the Road, but no easement is required to protect this infrastructure. The Transpower network is protected by virtue of the Electricity Act 1992.

Aurora have a high voltage underground cable and two fuse switches in the Road. The high voltage cable runs almost the length of the Road. The cable is dashed red below in figure 13. The two fuse switches are marked ‘FS’.

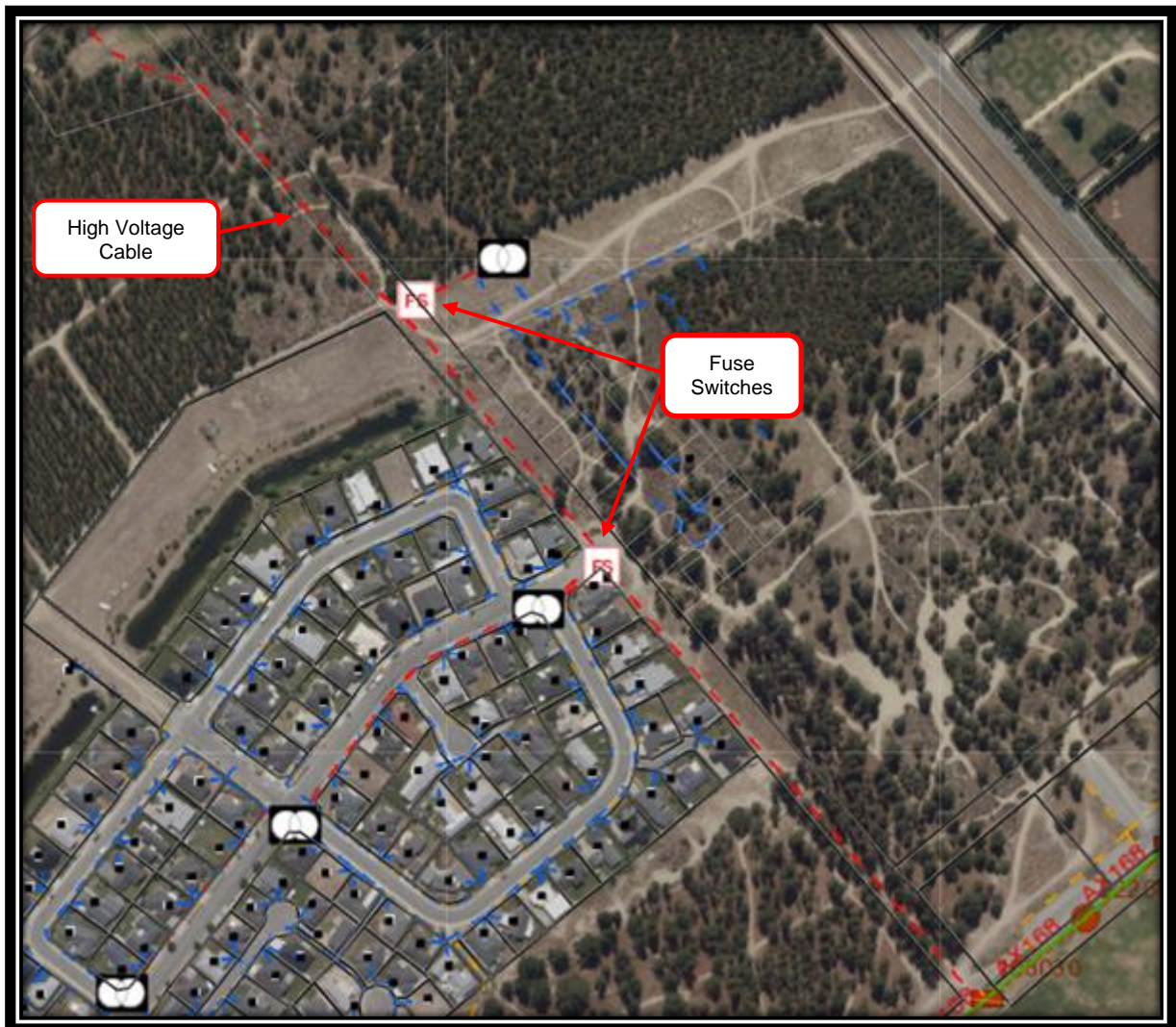


Figure 13 – Aurora's High Voltage Cable and Fuse Switches.

If the application to stop the Road is successful Aurora will require an easement (in gross) to protect their infrastructure. An easement will provide Aurora with right to access the land for the purpose of managing and maintaining their network.

Legislation and Policy

Council's Roading Policy determines the appropriate statutory procedure for stopping a legal road or any part thereof. The policy for selecting the correct statutory process is as follows:

The Local Government Act 1974 road stopping procedure shall be adopted if one or more of the following circumstances shall apply:

- a) Where the full width of road is proposed to be stopped and public access will be removed as a result of the road being stopped; or*
- b) The road stopping could injuriously affect or have a negative or adverse impact on any other property; or*
- c) The road stopping has, in the judgment of the Council, the potential to be controversial; or*
- d) If there is any doubt or uncertainty as to which procedure should be used to stop the road.*

The Local Government Act process requires public notification of the proposal. This involves erecting signs at each end of the road to be stopped, sending letters to adjoining owners/occupiers and at least two public notices a week apart in the local newspaper. Members of the public have 40 days in which to object.

The Public Works Act 1981 road stopping procedure may be adopted when the following circumstances apply:

- e) Where the proposal is that a part of the road width be stopped and a width of road which provides public access will remain.*
- f) Where no other person, including the public generally, are considered by the Council in its judgment to be adversely affected by the proposed road stopping;*
- g) Where other reasonable access will be provided to replace the access previously provided by the stopped road (i.e. by the construction of a new road).*

As the full width of the road is to be stopped and public access removed, it is proposed that Local Government Act 1974 procedure be adopted for this application.

An application to stop a road under the Local Government Act 1974 requires public consultation with the members of the public having a right to object to proposal.

Council's Roding Policy states that:

If an objection is received then the applicant will be provided with the opportunity to consider the objection and decide if they wish to continue to meet the costs for the objection to be considered by the Council and the Environment Court.

If an objection is received and it is accepted by the Council then the process will be halted and the Council may not stop the road.

If the objection is not accepted by the Council then the road stopping proposal must be referred to the Environment Court for a decision. The applicant is responsible for meeting all costs associated with defending the Council's decision in the Environment Court.

4. Financial Considerations

Legislation and Policy determines that all costs associated with a stopping are payable by the applicants. Costs would usually include purchase of the land at valuation along with the valuer's fees.

As the purpose of the stopping is to allow the Road to be developed as recreation reserve, it is not proposed that the Road be valued or sold in this instance.

The remaining costs include the surveying and LINZ fees, public advertising, and the gazettal and legal fees. An estimate of those costs (excluding GST) are outlined in the table below:

Description:	Cost Estimate:
Surveying and LINZ fees	\$ 5,750.00
Public Advertising	\$ 300.00
Gazettal	\$ 4,250.00
Legal Fees	\$ 1,500.00
Total Cost Estimate:	\$ 11,800.00

Table 1 – Estimate of Actual Costs Associated with the Proposed Stopping.

All costs associated with the proposed stopping will be paid from the Dunstan Park Development account.

This means the costs associated with the stopping and vesting of the land will be offset by income from the sale of sections in the development.

The Dunstan Park Development account has a current balance of approximately \$635,000.

5. Options

Option 1 – (Recommended)

That the Vincent Community Board recommends to Council to approve the proposal to stop the unnamed unformed road off the northern end of Poole Road, subject to:

- The provisions of the Local Government Act 1974.
- The public notification process outlined in the same Act.
- No objections being received within the public notification period.
- The Road being surveyed into three parcels as shown in figure 11 (overview of proposed stopping).
- The area marked “A” in figure 11, being stopped, classified as recreation reserve, then amalgamated with Lot 24 DP 3194 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- The areas marked “B” and “C” in figure 11, being stopped, classified as recreation reserve, then vested in the Central Otago District Council in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- An easement (in gross) in favour of (and as approved by) Aurora Energy Limited being registered over the areas marked “A”, “B”, and “C”, as shown in figure 11 to protect the infrastructure identified in figure 13.
- The costs outlined in table 1 being paid from the Dunstan Park Development account.

Advantages:

- Public thoroughfare is maintained via the newly formed Henderson Drive extension.
- Provision has been made for the protection of the existing utility networks.
- The land will be classified and developed as recreation reserve.
- Recreational connectivity will be enhanced.
- The area marked “A” will be able to be added to the lease held by the Alexandra Golf Club.
- The income received from previously completed stoppings will fund the stopping.
- Recognises the provisions of the:
 - Local Government Act 1974,
 - Reserves Act 1977,
 - Electricity Act 1992,
 - Council's Operative District Plan; and,
 - Council's Roading Policy Bylaw.

Disadvantages:

- The balance of the Dunstan Park Development account will be reduced.

Option 2

To not recommend to Council to approve the proposal to stop the unnamed unformed road off the northern end of Poole Road.

Advantages:

- The balance of the Dunstan Park Development account will not be reduced.

Disadvantages:

- The land will not be classified as it is to be developed and used/occupied.
- The area marked "A" will not be able to be added to the lease held by the Alexandra Golf Club.
- Does not recognise the purpose for which income received from previously completed stoppings is held.
- Does not recognise the provisions and /or intentions of the:
 - Local Government Act 1974,
 - Reserves Act 1977,
 - Electricity Act 1992,
 - Council's Operative District Plan; and,
 - Council's Roading Policy Bylaw.

6. Compliance

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions	This decision promotes the economic wellbeing of the community by enabling land that was held (but not required) for roading purposes to be repurposed as greenway which will increase the land's amenity values and enhance recreational connectivity.
Decision consistent with other Council plans and policies? Such as the District Plan, Economic Development Strategy etc.	<p>Council's Road Stopping Policy applies to this application.</p> <p>Consideration of this policy has ensured that the appropriate statutory process, being to stop the road in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1974, has been adopted.</p> <p>The recommendation also acknowledges the designations outlined in Council's</p>

	Operational District Plan.
Considerations as to sustainability, the environment and climate change impacts	Stopping the road, vesting it as recreation reserve, then developing it as a greenway enhances the environmental and amenity value of the land.
Risks Analysis	<p>The proposal to stop the road will be subject to public consultation prior to a final decision being made.</p> <p>Consulting with the public manages the risk associated with public accessibility perceptions.</p>
Significance, Consultation and Engagement (internal and external)	<p>The Significance and Engagement Policy has been considered, with none of the criteria being met or exceeded.</p> <p>Public notices and advertising in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1974 will be posted.</p> <p>Notice of the completed road stopping will be published in the New Zealand Gazette.</p>

7. Next Steps

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Community Board approval | March 2022 |
| 2. Council approval | April 2022 |
| 3. Survey works commence | June 2022 |
| 4. Public Notification commences | Mid to late 2022 |
| 5. Public Notification Period ends | Mid to late 2022 |
| 6. Gazette notice published | Late 2022 |

8. Attachments

Nil

Report author:



Linda Stronach
Team Leader – Statutory Property
1/03/2022

Reviewed and authorised by:



Julie Muir
Executive Manager – Infrastructure Services
2/03/2022

22.2.7 ROAD NAME APPROVAL REPORT - BRASSKNOCKER ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Doc ID: 568316

1. Purpose of Report

To consider a request to name two rights of way in the Brassknocker Road Development, Springvale.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board

- A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.
 - B. Agrees to approve two road names. Right of way one to be named Kahu Lane and right of way two to be named Koreke Way.
-

2. Background

Two rights of way need to be named in the Brassknocker Development off Brassknocker Road.

3. Discussion

The developer has requested the Vincent Community Board considers two names selected from the approved list of Māori names. The names have a strong connection to the site. Kahu is the Māori name for the Harrier Hawk (refer to the red line on the map – appendix one) and Koreke is the Māori name for Quail (the blue line on the map).

4. Financial Considerations

Costs for the road signs will be met by the developer.

5. Options

Option 1 – (Recommended)

Name the rights of way Kahu Lane and Koreke Way.

Advantages:

- Names are the preferred choice of the developer.
- Names are selected from the preapproved list from Aukaha.
- Names meet council policy.

Disadvantages:

- None identified.

Option 2

Name the rights of way Appleton Way and Ridgway Lane

Advantages:

- The second choice of the developer.
- Names selected from the Vincent Community Board's preapproved list.
- Names meet council policy.

Disadvantages:

- Not the preferred choice of the developer.

Option 3

Decline the names provided by the applicant and select names from the approved road names lists.

Advantages:

- Names comply with Roading policy.

Disadvantages:

- This is not the preference of the applicant.

6. Compliance

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions	This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities by providing clear direction to access points for emergency services.
Decision consistent with other Council plans and policies? Such as the District Plan, Economic Development Strategy etc.	Decision is consistent with other policies.
Considerations as to sustainability, the environment and climate change impacts	Managing change while protecting and enhancing our culture, heritage and landscape is one of the council's sustainability goals. Road naming has the ability to celebrate culture and heritage aspects of the area. Road naming has no climate change impacts or benefits.
Risks Analysis	Approval of these road names presents no discernible risk.
Significance, Consultation and Engagement (internal and external)	This decision does not trigger engagement under the Significance and Engagement Policy.

7. Next Steps

Council confirms the road names.

Council sends a copy of the resolution the Registrar-General of Land and the Surveyor-General.

8. Attachments

Appendix 1 - Map - Brassknocker Development.docx [↓](#)

Appendix 2 - Aukaha List of Approved Maori Road Names.docx [↓](#)


Appendix 3 - Vincent Community Board Approved Road Names.docx [↓](#)

Report author:

Reviewed and authorised by:

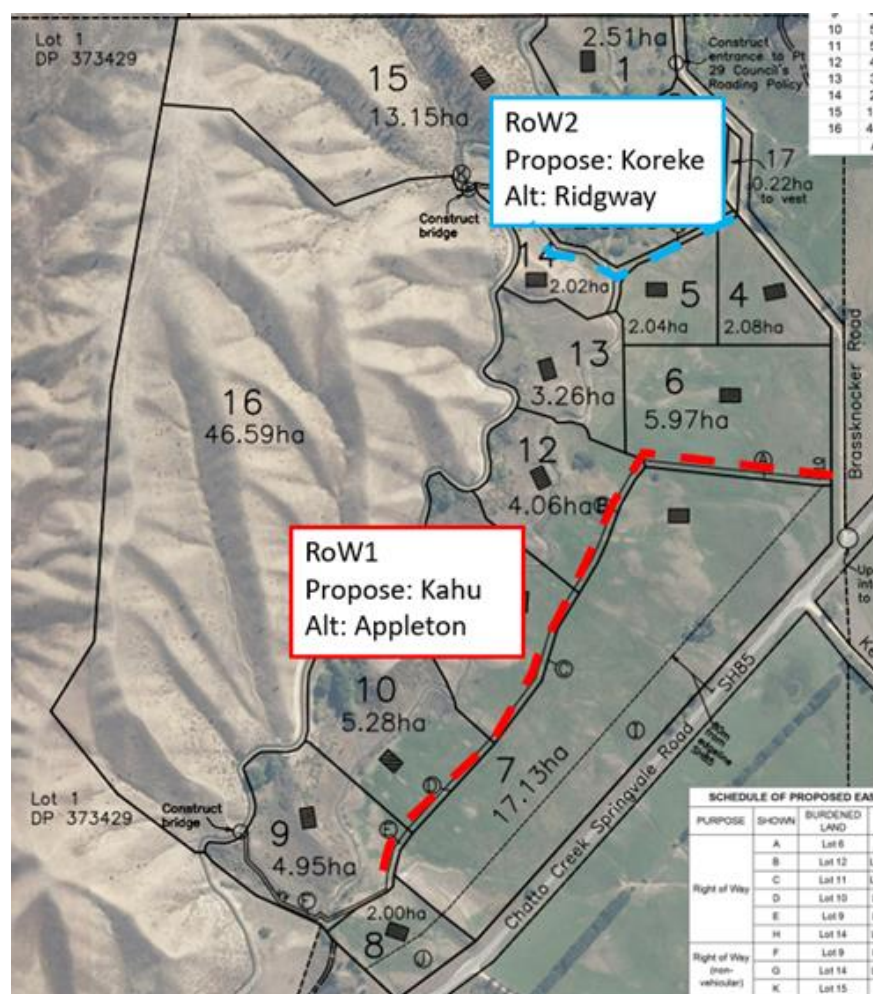


Faye Somerville
Roading Administration Assistant
14/02/2022



Julie Muir
Executive Manager - Infrastructure Services
23/02/2022

Brassknocker Road Development



Māori names associated with the Central Otago Region	
Common name	Known as
	Geology
Kurupaku	Otago Schist
Mauka	Mountains in Otago
	Lizards
Kawariki	Jewelled gecko
Karara-moko-huruhuru	Green lizard
Karara-mokomoko	Kind of lizard
Karara-papani	Kind of lizard
Mokomoko	Kind of lizard
Mokopapa	Tree lizard, poss. <i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp.
Toropahiki	Grass lizards
	Birds
Pihohoi	NZ pipit
Whioi	NZ pipit
Kātaimai	NZ pipit
Manu kahaki	NZ pipit
Hiwaiwaka	Fantail
Pitakataka	Fantail
Titakataka	Fantail
Titaiwaka	Fantail
Riroriro	Grey warbler, <i>Gerygone igata</i>
Tata	Brown duck
Hoho	Duck
Parera	Grey duck, wild duck
Parera-kowhio	Blue mountain duck
Pateke	Teal
Kahu	Harrier hawk
Pouakai	Bush hawk, <i>Falco novaseelandiae</i>
Kaireka	Skylark
Pakeha piopio	Skylark
Pioioi	Lark, ground lark
Kaka	Parrot
Kakariwai	Robin
Kakaruai	Robin
Totoara	Robin
Weka	Weka
Kea	Parrot, <i>Nestor notabilis</i>
Kārearea	Sparrowhawk/Falcon
Kaeaea	Sparrowhawk/Falcon
Karewarewa	Sparrowhawk/Falcon
Kiwi	Kiwi, <i>Apteryx</i> spp.
Koreke	Quail
Miromiro	Tomtit, <i>Petroica macrocephala</i>
Pakura	Swamp hen, swamp turkey

Pukaki	Swamp hen, swamp turkey
Pukeko	Swamp hen, swamp turkey
Peopeo	Morepork, <i>Ninox novaseelandiae</i>
Piopio	Morepork, <i>Ninox novaseelandiae</i>
Putakitaki	Paradise duck
Rerewaka	Pied stilt
Tatariki	Yellowhead, <i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>
Titiripounamu	Rifleman, <i>Acanthisitta chloris</i>
Tutaki	Thrush, <i>Bowdleria punctata</i>
	Fish
Piharau	Lamprey
Kanakana	Lamprey
Kanakana-wairaki	Young lamprey
Wairiki	Young lamprey
Tuna	Eel, <i>Anguilla</i> spp.
Tunahau	Eel
Tunaheke	Eel
Arokehe	Eel
Hao	Eel
Horepara	Eel
Mairehe	Kind of eel, <i>Anguilla</i> spp.
Kirirua	Big black eel, <i>Anguilla</i> spp.
Kokekehe	Kind of eel, <i>Anguilla</i> spp.
Korakiraki	Kind of eel, <i>Anguilla</i> spp.
Papaaka	Kind of eel, <i>Anguilla</i> spp.
Punuatuna	Young eels
Hiwihiwi	Freshwater fish
Kokopala	Freshwater fish, <i>Galaxias</i> spp.
Panako	Freshwater fish, poss. <i>Galaxias</i> spp.
	Invertebrates
Awheto	Insect
Purehurehu	Insect
Pukawerewere	Spiders, general term for most insects
Kata	Snail
Pāpapa	Tiger beetle/Cockroach/Slater
Hakopa	Ladybird
Kikihiwaru	Dragon fly
Mahitihiti	Grasshopper
Pakau	Kind of grasshopper
Namu	Sandfly
Pongarongaro	Gnats or midges
Rongaronga	Midges
Popokorua	Ants
Upokorua	Ants
Waerau	Centipede
Wairo	Daddy-long-legs

Wairua-takata	Moths
	Mammals
Hea	Hare
Hipi	Sheep
Hoiho (Can)	Horse
Kuri	Dogs
Ruarangi	Maori dog
Naninani	Goat
Poaka	Wild pig
Pouhawaiki	English rat, <i>Rattus spp.</i>
Pohowaiki	English rat, <i>Rattus spp.</i>
Rapiti	Rabbit
	Plants
Apora (Can)	Apple
Hapura (Mur)	Apple
Aruhe	Fernroot, <i>Pteridium spp.</i>
Rarauhe	Fernroot, <i>Pteridium spp.</i>
Rauaruhe	Fernroot, <i>Pteridium spp.</i>
Aruhe-rakau	Fernroot, prob. <i>Pteridium spp.</i>
Haka	Vine, prob. white <i>Clematis spp.</i>
Popohue	Vine, white <i>Clematis</i>
Popuhua	Vine, white <i>Clematis</i>
Hokokuku	Vine, <i>Clematis spp.</i>
Pikiarero	Vine, <i>Clematis spp.</i>
Korokio	Shrub, <i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
Korokio tāranga	Shrub, <i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
Hakeke	Tree daisy, <i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>
Haki	Native Holly, <i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>
Pekapeka	Tree daisy
Hakihaki	Tree
Harakeke	Flax, <i>Phormium tenax</i>
Harareke	Flax, <i>Phormium tenax</i>
Pao	Kind of flax, <i>Phormium spp.</i>
Takirikau	Kind of flax, prob <i>Phormium spp.</i>
Kakaha	Bush flax
Wharariki	Mountain flax, <i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Horopito	Pepper tree, prob. <i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>
Inaka	Spider plant tree, <i>Dracophyllum sp.</i>
NeiNei	Spider plant tree, <i>Dracophyllum sp.</i>
Kapuka	Broadleaf tree, prob. <i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Karamu	Shrub, <i>Coprosma spp.</i>
Mikimiki	<i>Coprosma spp.</i>
Mingimingi	<i>Coprosma spp.</i>
Hūpiro	<i>Coprosma spp.</i>
Kio kio	Fern, prob. <i>Blechnum spp.</i>
Kirimoko	Small manuka, <i>Leptospermum sp.</i>

Kilimoko	Small manuka, <i>Leptospermum</i> sp.
Kohai	Tree, <i>Sophora</i> spp.
Kowhai	Tree, <i>Sophora</i> spp.
Goai	Tree, <i>Sophora</i> spp.
Tōtara	Tree, Totara
Kokomuka	Shrub, <i>Veronica/Hebe</i> spp.
Koromiko	Shrub, <i>Veronica/Hebe</i> spp.
Kuta	Cress, watercress
Mania	Tussock
Pātītī	Silver tussock, <i>Poa</i> sp.
Mauku	Common tussock, <i>Poa</i> spp.
Pupatiti	Kind of tussock
Tarahikoau	Kind of tussock
Toetoe	Toetoe
Mata	Kind of toetoe, poss. <i>Cortaderia</i> spp.
Makomako	Tree, <i>Aristotelia serrata</i>
Taramea	Spaniard grass, <i>Aciphylla</i> sp.
Papaii	Kind of speargrass, <i>Aciphylla</i> spp.
Ti kōuka	Cabbage tree, <i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Ti-whanake	Cabbage tree, <i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Kauru	Cabbage tree, <i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Ti-whanake	Cabbage tree, <i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Tauhinu	Cottonwood, <i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>
Raukaua	Tree, <i>Raukaua simplex</i>
Houhere	Mountain ribbonwood, <i>Hoheria glabrata</i>
Whauwhau	Mountain ribbonwood, <i>Hoheria glabrata</i>
Whauwhi	Mountain ribbonwood, <i>Hoheria glabrata</i>
Tawai	Silver beech, <i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
Tawhai	Silver beech, <i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
Tirowhārangi	Silver beech, <i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>
Tawhairauriki	Black beech, <i>Nothofagus solandri</i>
Tawairauriki	Black beech, <i>Nothofagus solandri</i>
Hututawai	Red beech, <i>Nothofagus fusca</i>
Hutu	Red beech, <i>Nothofagus fusca</i>
Tawhairaunui	Red beech, <i>Nothofagus fusca</i>
Tūmatakuru	Wild Irishman, <i>Discaria toumatou</i>
Taunoka	Native broom bush
Pinātoro	NZ Daphne
Wharengāngara	NZ Daphne
Pānako	Thread fern
Tāwiniwini	Snowberry, <i>Gaultheria</i> spp.
Koropuka	Snowberry, <i>Gaultheria</i> spp.
Takapo	Snowberry, <i>Gaultheria</i> spp.
Taupuku	Snowberry, <i>Gaultheria</i> spp.
Mānuka rauriki	Kanuka
Pōpōhue	Wire vine, <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>

Tororaro	Wire vine, <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>
Wackāhu	Wire vine, <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>
Puka	Wire vine, <i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i>
Ninia	Everlasting daisy, <i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>
Tātaraheke	Vine Bush lawyer, <i>Rubus</i> sp.
Tātarahika	Lawyer vine, <i>Rubus</i> spp.
Tataramoa	Kind of bramble <i>Rubus</i> spp.
Tarakupenga	Lycopodium/Club moss
Mingi	Shrub, <i>Leucopogon</i> sp.
Kaiwhiria	NZ Jasmine, <i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>
Tōtorowene	NZ Jasmine, <i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>
Tōtoroene	NZ Jasmine, <i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>
Kaikū	NZ Jasmine, <i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>
Tawhiwhi	NZ Jasmine, <i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>
Kohuhu	Tree, <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Tarata	Tree lemonwood, <i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>
Hinahina	Tree, Mahoe
Piripiriwhata	Tree, Marbleleaf
Māpau	Tree, Matipo
Miro	Tree, Miro
Toromiro	Tree, Miro
Rautawhiri	Tree, Rautawhiri
Wīwī	Rush
Mākaka	Saltmarsh
Runa	Saltmarsh
Rautawhiri	Rautawhiri
Pirita	Supplejack
Kōtukutuku	Tree fuchsia
Okaoka	Stinging nettle
Ongaonga	Stinging nettle
Paku	Kind of moss
Piripiri	Plant, kind of <i>Acaena</i> spp.
Hutuwai	Plant, kind of <i>Acaena</i> spp.
Bidibidi	Plant, kind of <i>Acaena</i> spp.
Pitau	Part of raupo or koareare
Poroporo	Maori gooseberries, <i>Solanum</i> spp.
Puha	Sowthistle, ordinary kind, bush thistle
Pukio	Plant/grass, poss. <i>Carex secta</i>
Pukiu	Plant/grass, poss. <i>Carex secta</i>
Purau	Plant, poss. <i>Bulbinella</i> spp.
Tarutaru	Grass
Taru whenua	Ordinary grass of the plains
Tikapu	Mountain lily
Tikumu	Mountain daisy, <i>Celmisia</i> spp.
Wiwi	Rushes, poss. <i>Juncus</i> spp.

PART 1 – WAR MEMORIAL NAMES

*** strikethrough indicates name already in use

Location	Surname	Locations of same name	First names	Rank last held	War
Alexandra	Backholm		Walter Herbert	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Carline		William	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Gartly		Roger	Gunner	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Keeble		Frederick	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Kinnaird	Earnsleugh	James	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Kitto	Roxburgh	Russell Francis	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Magnus	Chatto Creek	Albert	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Maskell		John Alexander	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	McGinnis		Joseph Augustine	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	McNamara		Robert William	Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	McNaught		Alexander Labourer	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Nind		Horace Wise	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Parker		James	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Pender		Francis James	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Ramsay		Murray Herbert	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Simonsen		Bertzow Franklin	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Spencer		Lewis Harcourt	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Tohill	Galloway	Daniel	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Alexandra	Westhead		Arthur Ernest	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Appleton		Ralph Bruce	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Barker		Benjamin Stanley	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Cassidy		John Joseph	Quartermaster Sergeant/Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Colyer		Alan Vaughan	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Conner	Roxburgh	George Christopher Harvey	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Dickie		George Edward	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Ericson		John Frederick	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Gault		William	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Gilbert		Harry	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Keane		Edmond Patrick	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Keith		Alexander William	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	McDougall		Donald William	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	McElroy		Andrew Coleman	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	McKay	Cromwell, Wedderburn	John	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	McNeil		Alexander	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Patterson		George	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Pickett		George Henry	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Porter		John	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Prout		Reginald Wilfred	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Ramage		Andrew	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Ridgway		William Kemp	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Smart		John Sutherland	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Spain		Cass Joseph	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Tracey		Joseph	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Uren		George Thomas	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Vercee		Robert Stanley	Quartermaster Sergeant	World War 1, 1914-1918

Clyde	Waddell		Frederick Alfred	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Weaver	Earnsleugh	Charles Leslie	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Weaver	Earnsleugh	John	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Williams	Roxburgh	Frederick Tudor	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Williams	Roxburgh	James Francis	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Williams	Roxburgh	Leo Ryan	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Williams	Roxburgh	Septimus	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Williams	Roxburgh	Warren	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Winter		David Walker	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Clyde	Winter		Guy	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Drybread	Gordon-Glassford		Henry William	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Earnsleugh	Adie		Daniel	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Earnsleugh	Forrest		John Herbert	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Earnsleugh	Kinnaird	Alexandra	James	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Earnsleugh	McTaggart		Joseph	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Earnsleugh	Nairn		George	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Earnsleugh	Weaver	Clyde	Charles Leslie	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Fyfe		James	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Hay		John Edward	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Julian		Thaddeus	Captain	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Kinraid		Cecil	Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Love		James Hayward	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Symonds		Lewis Vivian	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Galloway	Tohill	Alexandra	Edmund	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Lauder	Coffey		William	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Lauder	Haig		John	Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Lauder	Haigh		Walther	Quartermaster Sergeant	World War 1, 1914-1918
Lauder	Moran	Matakanui	George	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Lauder	Morton		Henry	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Cornwell		Henry	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Davidson	Poolburn	Richard Henry	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Fahey		Michael	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Graves		William James	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Gunn		Norman McLeod	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	McBreen		Andrew	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	O'Brien	Roxburgh	Charles	Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Quigley		Alfred	Sapper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Moa Creek	Schofield		Sydney	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Drake		Arthur Ernest	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Gallagher		John	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Keats		Clarence	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Keats		Vivian	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	McIntyre		Hugh	Second Lieutenant	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	O'Keefe		Edward William	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Paul		George	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Paul		Henry	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Richardson		Ernest Norman	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Omakau	Richardson		Herbert Arthur	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Ophir	Desmond		Francis William	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918

Ophir	McKenzie	Poolburn, Waipiata	Malcolm	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Ophir	Padgett		John	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Ophir	Rose		Otto Frederick	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Cormick		John Charles	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Cormick		Martin Joseph	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Dillon		James John	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Enright		John	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Enright		Thomas Esmond	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Excell		Alfred	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Irvinc		Robert Duff	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Pyle		Cyril Cuthbert	Private	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Pyle		Frank Mortimer	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Pyle		William Graham	Rifleman	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Pyle		William Rupert	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Redmile		Sydney	Lance Corporal	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Shaw	Wedderburn	George Herbert	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918
Saint Bathans	Wilkinson		Carroll John	Trooper	World War 1, 1914-1918

PART 2 – SUGGESTED NAMES RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC

Suggested Names	Context	
STEBBING	Henry Stebbing Government Prospector found gold at the confluence of the Clutha and Manuherikia River	Vincent Ward
GARDS	Louis Gards (1840-1908) prominent personality involved in the local gold dredging industry	
HEWITT	The Hewitt Family retailers in Alexandra. Hewitts Drapery was an iconic business on cnr of Tarbert Street and Limerick Street in business for 90 years	Alexandra
DAVIDSON	Jl Davidson (1988-1952) Prominent member of many Public Organisations in the Clyde District.	Clyde area
SPAIN	Stephen Spain owned Earnscleugh Station 1902 – 1948. Spain built the original Earnscleugh Station Homestead	Earnscleugh,
SMITH (Graeme)	Graeme Smith was the last County Clerk at Vincent County Council and a long standing elected Council Member	Clyde
WILLIAMS	W R L Williams (Dick) Government appointed orchard instructor and huge contributor to horticulture in the region.	Alexandra

WILSON	William Charles Wilson and Frances Maude Wilson. Long-time residents of 50 Sunderland Street.	Clyde
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22.2.8 VINCENT FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2021

Doc ID: 568282

1. Purpose

To consider the financial performance overview as at 31 December 2021.

Recommendations

That the report be received.

2. Background

The operating statement for the three months ending 31 December 2021 shows an unfavourable variance of (\$3.59M) against the revised budget.

2021/22 Full Year Annual Plan \$000	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Revised Budget \$000	YTD Variance \$000		2021/22 Full Year Revised Budget \$000
	Income:					
837	User fees & Other	393	403	(10)	●	837
-	Development Contributions	-	-	-	●	-
53	Other Capital Contributions	91	-	91	●	53
3,323	Rates	1,671	1,683	(12)	●	3,323
-	Reserves Contributions	106	-	106	●	-
78	Internal Interest Revenue	22	38	(16)	●	78
9,000	Land Sales	-	4,000	(4,000)	●	13,000
13,291	Total Income	2,284	6,124	(3,841)	●	17,291
	Expenditure					
77	Rates expense	69	77	8	●	77
121	Grants – General	93	60	(33)	●	121
42	Grants – Promotions	3	21	18	●	42
267	Other Costs	124	140	16	●	275
750	Cost Allocations	393	388	(5)	●	750
6,290	Cost of Sales	-	-	-	●	6,290
14	Administrative Expenses	4	7	3	●	14
660	Staff	378	330	(48)	●	660
221	Fuel & Energy	106	111	5	●	221
820	Contracts	374	466	92	●	864
212	Building Repairs and Mtce	82	103	21	●	208
62	Professional Fees	8	32	24	●	62
73	Internal Interest Expense	18	35	17	●	73
46	Members Remuneration	16	23	7	●	46
966	Depreciation	358	483	125	●	966
10,621	Total Expenses	2,025	2,276	250	●	10,669
2,670	Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	258	3,848	(3,591)	●	6,622

This table has rounding (=/-1)

Income for period ending 31 December 2021:

Operating income reflects an unfavourable variance of (\$3.841M).

- The most significant variance is land sales, which have not occurred within the budgeted timeframe. This is due to the timing of the Dunstan Park subdivision sales that were budgeted to start in November. Sales revenue has been received in January. The forecast will help align the sales to the budget.
- User fees and other income has an unfavourable variance of (\$10k). Contributing to this are lower than expected pool admissions, camping ground revenue, and other miscellaneous income. Reducing the overall impact is the timing of receiving income from cemeteries and rentals and hires.
- Other capital contributions has a favourable variance of \$91k. This comprises of \$61k of funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Enterprise (MBIE) for this year's portion of funding for the Ophir Hall projects. A further \$30k grant has been received from Transpower as a contribution towards the Clyde Community Centre renovation project.
- Reserves contributions of \$106k have been received year to date. These are difficult to gauge when setting budgets as they are dependent on developers' timeframes.
- Internal interest revenue has an unfavourable variance of (\$16k). This is due to low market interest rates.

2021/22 Full Year	User Fees and Other Income				2021/22 Full Year
Annual Plan		YTD	YTD	YTD	Full Year
\$000		Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Revised Budget
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
86	Camping Grounds	33	36	(3)	86
270	Pool / Swim School	127	135	(8)	270
294	Rentals & Hires	155	151	4	294
45	Cemeteries	29	23	6	45
141	Other Misc Income	49	58	(9)	141
837	Total User Fees Income	393	403	(10)	837

Expenditure for period ending 31 December 2021:

Expenditure has a favourable variance of \$250k. These variances are detailed below:

- Grants – General has an unfavourable variance of (\$33k). This is timing due to the Vincent Community Board choosing to distribute a higher proportion of the grant funding in the October funding round, with the remaining funds to be considered in the May grant funding round.
- Grants – Promotions has a favourable variance of \$18k. The Blossom festival grant has been returned due to the decision to cancel the annual event with the ongoing impact of COVID-19.
- Staff costs has an unfavourable variance of (\$48k). Staff budgets in the Long-term Plan were consolidated into fewer costs centre. As a result, the actuals are not aligned with the budgets. This is being monitored and managed against overall budget variances. Main areas include: Property General Vincent, Omakau Recreation Reserve and Clyde Community Centre.
- Other costs at \$16k, contracts at \$92k, building repairs and maintenance at \$21k and professional fees at \$24k all have favourable variances. These expenses are more needs-based and will vary against budget from time to time. The contracts variance is

driven by planned maintenance relating to the timing of work carried out at the Vallance Cottage of \$23k and Central Stores of \$40k.

- Internal interest expense has a favourable variance of \$17k. This is reflected by the current low market interest rates.
- Depreciation has a favourable variance of \$125k. Parks and reserves depreciation is lower than expected by \$177k. This is offset by the Alexandra pool's depreciation of (\$55k). The district's pools were revalued as at 30 June 2020 in the parks and reserves valuation. After the pool values increased significantly, Council elected to phase the increased depreciation over the next three years to reduce the impact of rates.

Capital Expenditure:

Capital expenditure for the period ending 31 December 2021 reflects a favourable variance of \$223k. The actual CAPEX spent, ended with 24% of the total revised budget.

2021/22 Full Year Annual Plan \$000	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021				2021/22 Full Year Revised Budget \$000
		YTD Actual \$000	YTD Revised Budget \$000	YTD Variance \$000	
	Parks & Reserves:				
60	Camping Grounds	64	69	5	121
55	Cemeteries	-	6	6	90
92	Molyneux Pool	13	113	100	185
346	Parks and Reserves	155	329	174	605
28	Pioneer Park	6	8	2	28
91	Alexandra Town Centre	12	57	45	111
672	Total Parks & Reserves:	250	582	332	1,140
	Property:				
220	Tarbert Street Building	46	33	(13)	253
-	Clyde Community Centre	-	-	-	21
259	Alexandra Community Centre	48	63	15	414
-	Becks Hall	-	12	12	12
15	Poolburn Hall	1	-	(1)	15
-	Ophir Community Centre	126	4	(122)	4
-	Molyneux Stadium	-	-	-	52
494	Total Property:	221	112	(109)	771
1,166	Total Capital Expenditure	471	694	223	1,911

Total for Parks and Reserves shows an overall favourable variance of \$332k:

- Parks and reserves have a favourable variance of \$174k. The Omakau Recreation Reserve irrigation project is waiting for the location of the new community building to be decided before progressing. Other projects such as signs, bins and garden renewals are subject to timing and renewal requirements.
- Alexandra Pool has a favourable variance of \$100k. Equipment requirements are being evaluated and assessed.
- Alexandra Town Centre has a favourable variance of \$45k. Garden and structure work will be carried out in May and June. With irrigation renewals being carried out over the summer months.

Property has an overall unfavourable variance of (\$109k):

- Tarbert Street Building has an unfavourable variance of (\$13k). This is due to the timing of capital maintenance works being carried out. Projects include LED lighting upgrades and office upgrades.
- Ophir Community Centre has an unfavourable variance of (\$122k). The Ophir Hall bathroom project is now complete with a total cost of \$240,521. Funding of \$210,000 was provided for this project by the MBIE. The shortfall of \$30,521 has been funded from the remaining budget left of \$9,474 from the Ophir Pool Changing Room project. The remaining deficit of \$21,047 is being funded from the Ophir Hall Investment Account which the Board resolved in resolution 22.1.2 to fund.

Reserve Funds table for Vincent Ward

- As of 30 June 2021, Vincent Ward has an audited closing reserve funds balance of \$2.69M. These are ward specific reserves and do not factor in the district-wide reserves which are in deficit at (\$16.7M). Please refer to Appendix 1.
- Taking the 2020-21 audited Annual Report closing balance and adding 2021-22 income and expenditure, carry forwards and resolutions, the Vincent Ward is projected to end the 2021-22 financial year with a closing balance of \$8.86M.

3. Attachments

Appendix 1 - 202112 Vincent Reserves 2021-22 [↓](#)

Report author:



Donna McKewen
Accountant
3/03/2022

Reviewed and authorised by:



Leanne Macdonald
Executive Manager - Corporate Services
3/03/2022

AUDITED - 2020/21 Annual Report					2021/22 AP	2021/22 AP Closing	Forecast Approved By Council	
VINCENT RESERVES	Opening Balance A	Transfers In B	Transfers Out C	Closing Balance D = A + B - C	Net Transfers In and Out E	AP Closing Balance F = D + E	2021/22 Forecast G	2021/22 Revised Closing Balance H = F + G
Vincent Recreation and Culture Charge								
2411 - Alexandra Community Centre	-	-	-	-	(258,503)	(258,503)	(155,242)	(413,745)
2412 - Molyneux Stadium Alexandra	-	-	-	-	(50,404)	(50,404)	(51,500)	(101,904)
2462 - Other Reserves Alexandra	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,827)	(15,827)
2463 - Pioneer Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2492 - Molyneux Pool	(1,804,937)	234,862	-	(1,570,075)	6,610	(1,563,464)	(93,570)	(1,657,034)
4410 - Becks Hall	(57,455)	12,910	-	(44,545)	21,381	(23,164)	(11,860)	(35,024)
4411 - Clyde Community Centre	(34,782)	19,783	-	(15,000)	(9,581)	(24,580)	(20,500)	(45,080)
4412 - Omakau Community Centre	86,456	3,632	-	90,088	(775)	89,313	-	89,313
4413 - Ophir Community Centre	32,342	3,261	-	35,602	5,013	40,616	120	40,736
4414 - Moa Creek/Poolburn Community Centre	65,255	3,275	-	68,530	(8,708)	59,822	-	59,822
4415 - Clyde Museums	-	-	-	-	(5,200)	(5,200)	-	(5,200)
4461 - Clyde & Fraser Domains	(1,786)	28,801	-	27,015	(21,283)	5,732	(158,419)	(152,687)
4463 - Clyde - Alexandra Walkway	8,508	13,797	-	22,305	(12,112)	10,193	-	10,193
4491 - Clyde Pool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1,706,400)	320,321	-	(1,386,080)	(333,560)	(1,719,640)	(506,798)	(2,226,438)
Vincent Ward Services Rate								
2111 - General Development Alexandra	1,716,283	67,468	(458,176)	1,325,574	3,232,134	4,557,709	-	4,557,709
2342 - Pines Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2351 - Property General Vincent	-	-	-	-	(4,750)	(4,750)	4,000,000	3,995,250
2352 - 37 Tarbert St	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2353 - 39-43 Tarbert St	-	-	-	-	(217,648)	(217,648)	(33,417)	(251,065)
2354 - Central Stories	10,961	49,293	-	60,254	199	60,453	(40,000)	20,453
2431 - Vincent Grants	(47,195)	-	(9,646)	(56,841)	9,500	(47,341)	-	(47,341)
2451 - Manorburn Recreation Reserve Committ	43,117	2,769	-	45,887	(957)	44,929	-	44,929
2757 - Alexandra Town Centre	(4,523)	-	(16,815)	(21,338)	(23,500)	(44,838)	(20,886)	(65,724)
4111 - General Revenues & Development E/M	1,196,393	20,069	(49,367)	1,167,095	114,912	1,282,007	-	1,282,007
	2,906,503	139,599	(642,563)	2,503,538	3,109,890	5,613,429	3,905,697	9,519,126
Vincent Ward Promotional Charge								
2033 - Alexandra Promotions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent Ward Services Charge								
2211 - Elected Members Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2831 - Alexandra Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4831 - Clyde Cemetery	1,133	15	(11,398)	(10,251)	1,757	(8,493)	(35,083)	(35,083)
4832 - Omakau Cemetery	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
	1,133	15	(11,398)	(10,251)	(3,243)	(13,493)	(35,083)	(48,576)
Vincent Ward Specific Reserves								
2130 - Alexandra Brass Band Fund	20,252	301	-	20,554	404	20,958	-	20,958
2131 - Alexandra Flood Maintenance Fund	14,797	220	-	15,017	295	15,312	-	15,312
2135 - Alexandra Land Endowment Fund	604,350	8,985	-	613,336	12,066	625,402	-	625,402
2153 - Vallance Cottage	(28,918)	-	(1,868)	(30,785)	11,579	(19,207)	(11,702)	(30,909)
4121 - Clyde Utilities Fund	22,475	334	-	22,810	449	23,258	-	23,258
4123 - Earnsclough Amenity Trust	60,069	893	-	60,962	1,200	62,162	-	62,162
4127 - E/M Rural Land Subdivision Fund	472,226	13,724	(955)	484,995	9,422	494,417	-	494,417
	1,165,253	24,458	(2,823)	1,186,888	35,415	1,222,303	(11,702)	1,210,601
Vincent Ward Development Fund								
2137 - Alexandra Reserves Contribution Fund	455,132	54,842	(1,910)	508,064	9,080	517,144	-	517,144
	455,132	54,842	(1,910)	508,064	9,080	517,144	-	517,144
Alex Town Centre Upgrade 1991								
2763 - Alexandra Capital Works 93	19,021	283	-	19,304	380	19,684	-	19,684
2764 - Alexandra Town Centre Loan	(79,579)	-	(49,540)	(129,119)	-	(129,119)	-	(129,119)
	(60,558)	283	(49,540)	(109,815)	380	(109,435)	-	(109,435)
Grand Total	2,761,062	539,516	(608,234)	2,692,345	2,817,962	5,510,307	3,352,114	8,862,420
*2021/22 Revised Closing Balance does not factor in the district-wide reserves of \$16.7M								

6 MAYOR'S REPORT

22.2.9 MAYOR'S REPORT

Doc ID: 573437

1. Purpose

To consider an update from His Worship the Mayor.

Recommendations

That the Vincent Community Board receives the report.

His Worship the Mayor will give a verbal update on activities and issues of interest since the last meeting.

2. Attachments

Nil

7 CHAIR'S REPORT

22.2.10 CHAIR'S REPORT

Doc ID: 573436

1. Purpose

The Chair will give an update on activities and issues since the last meeting.

Recommendations

That the report be received.

2. Attachments

Nil

8 MEMBERS' REPORTS

22.2.11 MEMBERS' REPORTS

Doc ID: 573438

1. Purpose

Members will give an update on activities and issues since the last meeting.

Recommendations

That the report be received.

2. Attachments

Nil

9 STATUS REPORTS

22.2.12 MARCH 2022 GOVERNANCE REPORT

Doc ID: 572646

1. Purpose

To report on items of general interest, receive minutes and updates from key organisations and consider the legacy and current status report updates.

Recommendations

That the report be received.

2. Discussion

Notice of the AGM for Keep Alexandra/Clyde Beautiful

A notice was received from Keep Alexandra/Clyde Beautiful regarding their upcoming annual general meeting. They were previously sent to members for their information (see appendix 1).

Status Reports

The status reports have been updated with any actions since the previous meeting (see appendix 2).

Legacy Status Reports

The legacy status reports have been updated with any actions since the previous meeting (see appendix 3).

3. Attachments

Appendix 1 - KACB - Notice of Upcoming AGM [↓](#)

Appendix 2 - VCB Status Report [↓](#)

Appendix 3 - VCB Legacy Status Report [↓](#)

Report author:

Reviewed and authorised by:



Wayne McEnteer
Governance Support Officer
8/03/2022



Sanchia Jacobs
Chief Executive Officer
14/03/2022

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2022

The Annual General Meeting of the Keep Alexandra and Clyde Beautiful Group will be held at **7.30 pm on Monday 28th March 2022** at the Alexandra Community House. The Ordinary Monthly meeting will follow.

Nominations for Officers should be with the Secretary Sue Mort, torridon9@gmail.com by 5 pm on Friday March 25th with the names of the Nominee, Nominator and Seconder.

In the absence of written nominations, nominations will be accepted from the floor at the meeting.

AGENDA

1. Welcome
2. Apologies
3. Minutes of last AGM and matters arising
4. Presentation of financial statement
5. Report from the Chair
6. General
7. Election of Officers
 - Chairperson
 - Deputy Chairperson
 - Secretary
 - Treasurer
 - Committee (usually all members)
 - Auditor

Status Updates		Committee: Vincent Community Board			
Meeting	Report Title	Resolution No	Resolution	Officer	Status
12/04/2021	Clyde River Park Funding	21.3.4	<p>That the Vincent Community Board:</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Agrees to continue to support the proposed Clyde River Park development project.</p> <p>C. Authorises \$150,000 be allocated from the Earnsclough Manuherekia Rural Land Subdivision Fund as Council contribution to the Clyde River Park development project.</p>	Parks and Recreation Manager	<p>16 Apr 2021 Action memo sent to the Parks and Recreation Manager</p> <p>26 May 2021 Work progressing to confirm external funding</p> <p>08 Jul 2021 Work to confirm external funding continues</p> <p>19 Jul 2021 Tourism Infrastructure funding grant now confirmed. Work to confirm landscaping and playground design has begun.</p> <p>16 Aug 2021 Work is continuing on planning for the landscape and play areas. Planning is anticipated to be completed by late September.</p> <p>28 Sep 2021 Planning work is continuing. Expected to be completed by November.</p> <p>03 Nov 2021 Work is progressing with planting of the bank above the extension to Miners Lane now completed. Native grasses were used to help stabilise this area. Earthworks for the play area are nearing completion. A concept plan for the play area has been drafted and will be socialised with the Clyde School. At this stage delivery of any play equipment is unlikely before March 2022.</p> <p>14 Jan 2022 The playground concept has been confirmed and play equipment ordered. All other landscape work has been completed.</p> <p>03 Mar 2022 Playground delivery expected late March. Installation will commence following delivery.</p>
19/05/2021	Submissions on the Long-term	21.4.3	Recommends to Council that staff provide a report	Parks and Recreation	<p>20 Aug 2021 Item will be considered for a future Annual</p>

	Plan 2021-31 Consultation Document		regarding Ice Inline for future consideration.	Manager	Plan or Long-term Plan. ON HOLD
19/05/2021	Submissions on the Long-term Plan 2021-31 Consultation Document	21.4.3	Recommends to Council that staff convene a meeting of Central Otago District Council, Central Otago Hockey Association, Central Lakes Trust and Molyneux Turf Incorporated to discuss a way forward on the proposed multi-use turf and facilities at Molyneux Park.	Parks and Recreation Manager	<p>20 Aug 2021 A meeting has been held with key stakeholders for the proposed hockey turf. As an outcome from that meeting a comprehensive feasibility study produced by the hockey club is necessary to progress the matter. This is a requirement of funding agencies and would enable the matter to be considered by the Vincent Community Board.</p> <p>03 Nov 2021 Molyneux Turf Incorporated have engaged a consultant to assist them in the preparation of a business case for the proposed turf. Completion date for this is unknown.</p> <p>14 Jan 2022 No further update.</p> <p>03 Mar 2022 No further updates.</p>
19/05/2021	Submissions on the Long-term Plan 2021-31 Consultation Document	21.4.3	Recommends to Council that staff are requested to investigate a request for an extension of the junior playground at Pioneer Park and provide a report for consideration in a future annual or long-term plan.	Parks and Recreation Manager	<p>20 Aug 2021 Item will be considered for a future Annual Plan or Long-term Plan. ON HOLD</p>
31/08/2021	Promotion Grant Applications 2021 - 22 First Round	21.7.2	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Declines a promotions grant application from the Central Otago A & P Show for Children's Entertainment</p> <p>GRA210733815 Central Otago A & P Show – Children's Entertainment</p> <p>Year 1 LTP 2021/22 applied \$7,500 \$0 Declined Year 2 LTP 2022/23 applied \$5,000</p>	Media and Marketing Manager	<p>08 Sep 2021 Action memo sent to the Media and Marketing Manager and to Finance</p> <p>27 Sep 2021 All applicants have been advised in writing of funding decisions - both declined and approved. For approved grants purchase orders have also been raised.</p> <p>03 Nov 2021 Central Otago District Arts Trust advised staff that Cover Authors talks deferred till early 2022 - due to Author being in Auckland and unable to travel due to COVID restrictions. , Winterstellar organiser</p>

			<p>\$0 Declined Year 3 LTP 2023/24 applied \$5,000 \$0 Declined</p> <p>C. Approves a promotions grant for Year 1 and Year 2, but declines a promotions grant for Year 3 for Winterstellar Matariki and Night Sky events and exhibitions.</p> <p>GRA210740149 Winterstellar Matariki and Night Sky events and exhibitions</p> <p>Year 1 LTP 2021/22 applied \$20,000 \$4,000 approved subject to establishment of appropriate entity. Year 2 LTP 2022/23 applied \$25,000 \$10,000 approved subject to satisfactory report back year 1. Year 3 LTP 2023/24 applied \$15,000 \$0 Declined</p> <p>D. Approves a promotions grant for Year 1 and Year 2, but declines a promotions grant for Year 3 for the Central Otago District Arts Trust – Cover to Cover event.</p> <p>GRA210739572 Central Otago District Arts Trust – Cover to Cover events</p> <p>Year 1 LTP 2021/22 applied \$4,261 \$2,500 Approved Year 2 LTP 2022/23 applied \$7,218 \$1,000 Approved Year 3 LTP 2023/24 applied \$9,055 \$0 Declined</p> <p>E. Declines an application for a promotions grant from Ahipara for the Ahi Festival of Light.</p> <p>GRA210714507 Ahipara – Ahi Festival of Light</p> <p>Year 1 LTP 2021/22 applied \$25,000 \$0 Declined Year 2 LTP 2022/23 applied \$10,000 \$0 Declined</p>		<p>has advised that they have sought advice regarding establishment of official entity. Staff will continue to liaise as necessary.</p> <p>19 Jan 2022 No further update from Central Otago Arts Trust - Staff will follow up at end of January if nothing heard. Winterstellar organiser has confirmed that a Charitable Trust has now been established. Establishing a new bank account is in progress. Awaiting update on when grant will be uplifted.</p> <p>08 Mar 2022 Invoice to uplift grant received from Winterstellar 8 March 2022 - authorised for payment. No further update on CODAT Authors talks however due to COVID settings it is understood that holding the event would not be possible at this time. Staff will follow up as to future plans.</p>
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			<p>Year 3 LTP 2023/24 applied \$5,000 \$0 Declined</p> <p>F. That given the \$26,000 allocation through the hardship fund process, that no additional allocation is provided for the 2021/22 FY and that \$24,500 is allocated for the 2022/23 FY.</p> <p>GRA210749634 Alexandra Blossom Festival Inc. Event Infrastructure Costs</p> <p>Year 1 LTP 2021/22 applied \$24,500 \$0 Declined Year 2 LTP 2022/23 applied \$24,500 \$24,500 Approved Year 3 LTP 2023/24 Applied \$24,500 \$0 Declined</p>																										
11/10/2021	Vincent Community Board Community Grant Applications 2021-24 Financial Year	21.8.3	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Agrees to withhold any grant funding for years beyond year one until the conclusion of the Grant Policy Review in November 2021.</p> <p>C. Approves a community grant for Alexandra and Districts Youth Trust to cover rent costs.</p> <table><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>Requested:</td><td>\$6,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Approve: \$6,000</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>Requested:</td><td>\$6,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Decline \$0</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>Requested:</td><td>\$6,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Decline: \$0</td></tr></table> <p>D. Declines a community grant for Bolder Inn to cover CCTV, uniforms and equipment.</p> <table><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>Requested:</td><td>\$10,003</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Decline: \$0*</td></tr></table> <p>*Undertake a rent review through the</p>	2021/22	Requested:	\$6,000	Approve: \$6,000			2022/23	Requested:	\$6,000	Decline \$0			2023/24	Requested:	\$6,000	Decline: \$0			2021/22	Requested:	\$10,003	Decline: \$0*			Parks Officer - Planning and Strategy	<p>21 Oct 2021 Action memo sent to the Community Development Officer and to Finance.</p> <p>03 Nov 2021 All applicants have been notified of the outcome of their application and instructions have been sent for uplifting invoices. Still awaiting on some applicants to reply and/or send through invoices.</p> <p>10 Jan 2022 All applicants have been notified of the outcome of their application. Not all applicants have uplifted grants as of yet.</p> <p>10 Mar 2022 All grants from the October funding round have been uplifted, aside from the Alexandra and Districts Youth Trust. Council staff have contacted the trust to remind them.</p>
2021/22	Requested:	\$6,000																											
Approve: \$6,000																													
2022/23	Requested:	\$6,000																											
Decline \$0																													
2023/24	Requested:	\$6,000																											
Decline: \$0																													
2021/22	Requested:	\$10,003																											
Decline: \$0*																													

			Community Leasing and Licensing Policy		
			E. Approves a community grant for Earnsclough Community Society Inc for operational costs.		
			2021/22 Requested: \$1,500		
			Approve: \$1,500		
			2022/23 Requested: \$1,500		
			Decline: \$0		
			2023/24 Requested: \$1,500		
			Decline: \$0		
			F. Declines a community grant for Earnsclough Irrigation Company for Fraser River / Otewhata Riparian Enhancement Plan.		
			2021/22 Requested: \$24,375		
			Decline: \$0		
			2022/23 Requested: \$24,375		
			Decline: \$0		
			G. Approves a community grant for Galloway Hall for operational costs and hall maintenance.		
			2021/22 Requested: \$10,000		
			Approve: \$5,000		
			2022/23 Requested: \$5,000		
			Decline: \$0		
			2023/24 Requested: \$3,000		
			Decline: \$0		
			H. Approves a community grant to Haehaeata Natural Heritage Trust for Clyde Railhead Community Eco Nursery Improvements.		
			2021/22 Requested: \$5,450		
			Approve: \$5,450		
			I. Declines a community grant for Historical Clyde Inc for a public art sculpture.		
			2021/222 Requested: \$28,500		
			Decline: \$0		
			J. Approves a community grant for Alexandra District Museum Inc to cover operational costs for the		

			<p>museum and the art gallery.</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$125,000 Approve: \$61,758</p> <p>2022/23 Requested: \$125,000 Decline: \$0</p> <p>2023/24 Requested: \$125,000 Decline: \$0</p> <p>K. Declines a community grant for Otago Country Cricket for an electronic scoreboard at Molyneux Park</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$25,000 Decline: \$0</p> <p>L. Approves a grant for the Shaky Reserve Group for a water connection including a provision that a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between Council and Keep Alexandra Clyde Beautiful for any works carried out on Council land.</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$9,393 Approve: \$9,393</p> <p>M. Approves a community grant for Keep Alexandra Clyde Beautiful for beautification projects including a provision that a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between Council and Keep Alexandra Clyde Beautiful for any works carried out on Council land.</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$8,475 Approve: \$2,500</p> <p>N. Approves a community grant for the Salvation Army for consent fees required to move a glass house.</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$297 Approve: \$297</p> <p>O. Declines a community grant for Ophir Welfare</p>		
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			<p>Committee for Ophir pool operational costs.</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$1,500 Decline: \$0</p> <p>2022/23 Requested: \$1,500 Decline: \$0</p> <p>2023/24 Requested: \$1,500 Decline: \$0</p> <p>P. Approves a community grant for the Alexandra Community Advice Network to cover administration costs.</p> <p>2021/22 Requested: \$5,000 Approve: \$4,000</p> <p>2022/23 Requested: \$5,000 Decline: \$0</p> <p>2023/24 Requested: \$5,000 Decline: \$0</p>		
16/11/2021	Clyde Museum Redevelopment - Clyde Police Lock-up	21.9.3	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Approves the proposal to move the Clyde Police Lock-up from the rear of the Blyth Street Museum (Lot 1 Deposited Plan 27008) to a location near the Clyde Railway Station on the Railway Station Recreational Reserve (Lot 31 Deposited Plan 19044).</p> <p>C. Approves the budget of \$46,000 to be funded from the Vincent General Reserves (4111).</p> <p>D. Agree to issue a lease to the Clyde Historical Museum Group Incorporated over approximately 30m² of the Clyde Railway Station Recreation Reserve.</p> <p>This lease will be issued under the Reserves Act 1977 and is subject to the Community Leasing and Licensing Policy.</p>	Property and Facilities Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley)	<p>07 Jan 2022 Action memo received. Procurement of contractor to move the building is underway.</p> <p>04 Mar 2022 Procurement of contractors underway.</p>

1/02/2022	Ophir Hall - Bathroom Renovation Project	22.1.2	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Approves the Ophir Hall Bathroom Renovation Project's deficit of \$21,047 is funded from the Ophir Hall Investment Account (4413).</p>	Property and Facilities Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley)	<p>08 Feb 2022 Action memo sent to the Property Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley) and to Finance.</p> <p>04 Mar 2022 Project completed. MATTER CLOSED.</p>																
1/02/2022	Clyde Hall - The Clyde Theatre Group Incorporated Lease	22.1.3	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Agrees to grant a lease of approximately 44m², as outlined in the report, over Section 1 Block X Town of Clyde to the Clyde Theatre Group Incorporated.</p> <p>This lease is subject to the Community Leasing and Licensing Policy. The general terms and conditions are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Commencement Date:</td><td>1 July 2021.</td></tr><tr><td>Term:</td><td>Fifteen years.</td></tr><tr><td>Rights of Renewal:</td><td>One of fifteen years.</td></tr><tr><td>Final Expiry Date:</td><td>30 June 2051.</td></tr><tr><td>Annual Rent:</td><td>\$307 per annum.</td></tr><tr><td>Rent Review:</td><td>5 yearly. The rent review Council's current Leasing a</td></tr><tr><td>Permitted Use:</td><td>The demised area shall storage.</td></tr><tr><td>Special Conditions:</td><td><p>The landlord reserves the months' notice if it requires actives.</p><p>The tenant reserves the months' notice if they do n for the purposes of theatre</p></td></tr></table>	Commencement Date:	1 July 2021.	Term:	Fifteen years.	Rights of Renewal:	One of fifteen years.	Final Expiry Date:	30 June 2051.	Annual Rent:	\$307 per annum.	Rent Review:	5 yearly. The rent review Council's current Leasing a	Permitted Use:	The demised area shall storage.	Special Conditions:	<p>The landlord reserves the months' notice if it requires actives.</p> <p>The tenant reserves the months' notice if they do n for the purposes of theatre</p>	Property and Facilities Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley)	<p>08 Feb 2022 Action memo sent to the Property Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley) and to Finance.</p> <p>04 Mar 2022 Lease executed. MATTER CLOSED.</p>
Commencement Date:	1 July 2021.																				
Term:	Fifteen years.																				
Rights of Renewal:	One of fifteen years.																				
Final Expiry Date:	30 June 2051.																				
Annual Rent:	\$307 per annum.																				
Rent Review:	5 yearly. The rent review Council's current Leasing a																				
Permitted Use:	The demised area shall storage.																				
Special Conditions:	<p>The landlord reserves the months' notice if it requires actives.</p> <p>The tenant reserves the months' notice if they do n for the purposes of theatre</p>																				

1/02/2022	Clyde Hall - 50 (Alexandra) Squadron Air Training Corps Lease	22.1.4	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Agrees to grant a lease of approximately 28m², as outlined in the report, over Section 1 Block X Town of Clyde to the 50 (Alexandra) Squadron Air Training Corps.</p> <p>The general terms and conditions are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Commencement Date:</td><td>1 July 2021</td></tr><tr><td>Term:</td><td>Fifteen years</td></tr><tr><td>Rights of Renewal:</td><td>One of fifteen years</td></tr><tr><td>Final Expiry Date:</td><td>30 June 2051</td></tr><tr><td>Annual Rent:</td><td>\$285 per annum</td></tr><tr><td>Rent Review:</td><td>5 yearly. The rent review current Council's Leasing a</td></tr><tr><td>Permitted Use:</td><td>The demised land shall be</td></tr><tr><td>Special Conditions:</td><td>The landlord reserves the months' notice if it requires actives.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The tenant reserves the ri months' notice if they do n for the purposes of air cade</td></tr></table>	Commencement Date:	1 July 2021	Term:	Fifteen years	Rights of Renewal:	One of fifteen years	Final Expiry Date:	30 June 2051	Annual Rent:	\$285 per annum	Rent Review:	5 yearly. The rent review current Council's Leasing a	Permitted Use:	The demised land shall be	Special Conditions:	The landlord reserves the months' notice if it requires actives.		The tenant reserves the ri months' notice if they do n for the purposes of air cade	Property and Facilities Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley)	<p>08 Feb 2022 Action memo sent to the Property Officer (Vincent and Teviot Valley) and to Finance.</p> <p>04 Mar 2022 Awaiting ATC to return signed lease.</p>
Commencement Date:	1 July 2021																						
Term:	Fifteen years																						
Rights of Renewal:	One of fifteen years																						
Final Expiry Date:	30 June 2051																						
Annual Rent:	\$285 per annum																						
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	The tenant reserves the ri months' notice if they do n for the purposes of air cade																						
1/02/2022	2022-23 Annual Plan Budget and Fees and Charges Schedule	22.1.5	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <p>A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance.</p> <p>B. Agrees the draft Vincent ward 2022-23 Annual Plan budget and recommend to Council for inclusion in the 2022-23 Annual Plan.</p> <p>C. Agrees to accept the Vincent ward 2022-23 fees and charges schedule and recommend to Council for inclusion in the 2022-23 Annual Plan.</p>	Finance Manager	<p>08 Feb 2022 Action memo sent to Finance.</p> <p>24 Feb 2022 Vincent ward 2022-23 Annual Plan budget and fees and charges will be submitted to Council for inclusion in the 2022-23 Annual Plan, planned for adopted on 1 June 2022. CLOSED.</p>																		

1/02/2022	Appointments to External Bodies	22.1.6	<p>That the Vincent Community Board</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Receives the report and accepts the level of significance. B. Agrees that all appointments to external organisations are liaison roles. C. Agrees that the Vallance Cottage Working Group be added to the list of external appointments. D. Agrees that the relationship with the Ophir Welfare Association Committee and the St Bathans Area Community Association be on an as required basis. E. Works with the Alexandra Blossom Festival Committee to remove the requirement of the Chair of the Community Board needing to be the Chair of the Blossom Festival. 	Governance Manager	<p>08 Feb 2022 Action memo sent to the Governance Manager.</p> <p>07 Mar 2022 Currently working with the various organisations to make the necessary changes.</p>
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Vincent Community Board Status Report on Resolutions

Chief Executive

Resolution 19.8.13 – December 2019

Development of a Multi-use Community Hub at the Omakau Recreation Reserve (PRJ 01-2017-01)

That the Board:

- A. **Receives** the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. **Agrees** to support in principle the development of a purpose-built multi-use community facility for Omakau and surrounding communities, as outlined in Global Leisure Group's feasibility study.
- C. **Approves** the construction of the facility on the Omakau Recreation Reserve, at a location to be determined by the community, subject to project funding and regulatory consent approvals.
- D. **Agrees in principle**, subject to further work, that the rough concept design for the facility be progressed to developed design stage, to enable future funding discussions and consideration by the Board.

STATUS

November 2021-March 2022 – the Committee is continuing to progress the design plans and the formation of a charitable trust.

September 2021 – The subcommittee is continuing to work on progressing the design.

July-August 2021 – A subcommittee of the working group has been formed to progress the design.

June 2021 – Resolved by Council to include in Year 3 of the 2021 Long-term Plan.

May 2021 – Endorsed by VCB and will be considered by Council at 1 June 2021 meeting.

February 2021 – A \$1million financial contribution to the construction of the hub has been included as a consultation topic in Council's 2021 Long-term Plan community engagement.

July-December 2020 – The working group has confirmed the building site and is currently developing draft building designs.

June 2020 - The working group for this project are re-establishing meetings as of 10 June. (Their first meeting is this evening).

April 2020 – The COVID-19 lockdown has temporarily stalled community meetings.

March 2020 – The Omakau Recreation Reserve Committee is progressing community conversations about an appropriate building site and user needs, so that the detailed design will take into account as many potential users as possible.

December 2019 – Action memo sent to Community and Engagement Manager.

Planning and Environment

Resolution 20.5.5 – September 2020 **Alexandra Theatre – Stage Upgrade (Doc ID 501525)**

That the Board:

- A. **Receives** the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. **Agrees** to proceed with the Alexandra Theatre Stage Upgrade Project at an updated estimate cost at the detailed design stage of \$590,000.
- C. **Approves** the updated funding structure of the project to be as follows:

Central Otago District Council	33%
Otago Community Trust	10%
Lotteries Community Facilities	44%
Trans power Community Care Fund	8%
Alexander McMillan Trust	5%

The draft Long-Term Plan 2021/31 to be updated once the project tender has been concluded.

- D. **Approves** the updated project programme as outlined in the report and instructs Council staff to start the tendering process.

STATUS

January 2022 – March 2022 - No further update.

December 2021- Chasing engineer's fire and accessibility reports and earthquake modeling results. Requested an 8-month extension on the Lotteries funding agreement.

November 2021- Awaiting engineer's fire and accessibility reports and earthquake modeling results.

October 2021 – The engineering design for strengthening is finished. QS of this design has been received. When taking the approach of combining both the Stage Upgrade and the Earthquake Strengthening Projects the estimated construction costs are over the combined budget.

It has also been identified that an accessibility report and a fire report will be required as part of the building consent for both projects. The engineer has both reports underway. Any resulting costs to bring the building up to current code will also need to be factored into these projects.

The engineer has suggested council could opt for only the hall section of the Community Centre to be strengthened if the Theatre is not required for Emergency Management purposes. Council's Emergency Management Officer has been consulted and confirmed this could be a possibility the Board may like to consider.

The engineer has been instructed to do further modeling to see how the parts of the complex will perform in an earthquake if they are at different strengthening levels. Once received a report to the Board for a decision to either provide further funding or to proceed but only strengthen the hall side of the complex to 67% will be tabled.

September 2021 – Central Lakes Trust approved \$32,000. Funding remains \$46,500 short. The building is due to be strengthened up to 67% through funding provided this financial year. Possibility of combining these projects for potential cost savings is being explored. Engineer's design for strengthening work underway.

August 2021 – Asbestos removal complete. Central Lakes Trust application submitted. Decision due mid-August.

July 2021 – Funding for asbestos removal approved. Asbestos being removed 5-18 July. Lotteries funding approved in full. Transpower and Alexander McMillan Trust funding applications declined. Central Lakes Trust approached again and will consider application in August funding round.

May 2021 – Otago Community Trust funding approved in full. Report to Board to be tabled at its June meeting, requesting funding for asbestos removal which must be completed before construction commences.

March 2021 – Funding applications lodged. Outcome expected end June 2021.

February 2021 – Contract awarded subject to funding. Funding applications underway.

December 2020 – Tender has now closed and assessment is underway.

November 2020 – Drafting of tender documents are underway.

September 2020 – Action memo sent to the Property and Facilities Officer – Vincent and Teviot Valley.

Resolution 20.2.9 – May 2020

Alexandra Cemetery Arnott Street Boundary Treatment (Doc ID 440203)

That the Board:

- A. **Receives** the report and accepts the level of significance.
- B. **Agrees** that the planting of the Salvation Army community garden screen planting and the fencing and planting of the northern Arnott Street buffer zone proceed as approved in the 2019/2020 Annual Plan.
- C. **Agrees** to the removal of all encroachments on the reserve, and the fencing of the common boundary between Arnott Street East and the reserve, where no common boundary fence exists, by the end of the calendar year.

STATUS

ON HOLD

August 2021 – Removal of encroachments rescheduled with residents to Summer 2021. On hold until further progress.

May - July 2021 – Planting is now well established. Encroachment timeline removal not finalised.

March 2021 – Final neighbouring property owners still in discussion with Council on a timeline for removal of encroachments.

February 2021 - Encroachment removal and boundary fencing works imminent.

December 2020 – The planting and irrigation components of the project are now complete and plants are thriving. Encroachment removal and boundary fencing discussions with property owners is to commence in January 2021.

November 2020 – Planting, irrigation mains, fencing, and plant protection completed. Temporary irrigation is still in place to establish both the border and the grass cover while the irrigation contractor waited for the planting to be completed. Permanent irrigation completion is imminent. One neighbour to the site has been of great support in keeping the irrigation operating through high wind periods to both control dust and ensure plant survival.

September 2020 – Works stalled due to contractor availability. Issues will be addressed to see planting and fencing completed by the end of September.

July 2020 – Community Garden screen planting project commenced 13 July 2020 with the removal of the derelict water race and the installation of irrigation. Fencing will follow with the planting likely to be completed by 31st August 2020.

May 2020 – Letter sent to all Arnott Street property owners who adjoin the reserve advising them of the Board's decision. Project re-costing underway for a June start on implementation of buffer planting works. Removal of the derelict water race reviewed as possible pending agreement from Heritage New Zealand.

May 2020 – Action memo sent to Parks Projects Officer

Resolution 17.7.12 – September 2017

Council Owned Land, Pines Plantation Area North of Molyneux Park Netball Courts Alexandra – Consider Sale/Development of Residential Land (PRO 61-2079-00)

- A. RESOLVED that the report be received, and the level of significance accepted.
- B. RESOLVED that the Board agreed to the sale of part of Lot 25 DP 3194 and part of Lot 6 DP 300663, located south of the Trans power corridor at the north end of Alexandra and adjacent to the Central Otago Rail trail.
- C. RESOLVED that the Board agreed to sale of the land by way of a joint venture development and sale of Lots, the minimum terms and conditions including:
 - The joint venture partner funding development with no security registered over the land.
 - Council receiving block value.
 - Council receiving 50% of the net profit, with a minimum guaranteed of \$500,000.
 - Priority order of call on sales income:

First: Payment of GST on the relevant sale.

Second: Payment of any commission and selling costs on the relevant sale.

- Third:** Payment to the Developer of a fixed portion of the estimated Project Development Costs per lot as specified in the Initial Budget Estimate and as updated by the Development Costs Estimate breakdown.
- Fourth:** Payment of all of the balance settlement monies to Council until it has received a sum equivalent to the agreed block value.
- Fifth:** Payment of all of the balance settlement monies to Council until it has received an amount equivalent to the agreed minimum profit share to Council
- Sixth:** Payment of all of the balance to the Developer for actual Project Costs incurred in accordance with this Agreement.
- Seventh:** Payment of all of the balance amounts (being the Profit Share) to be divided 50 / 50 (after allowance for payment of the Minimum Profit to Council).

D. RESOLVED that the Board agreed to delegate to the Chief Executive the authority to select the preferred joint venture offer and negotiate "without prejudice" a joint venture agreement.

E. AGREED that the Chief Executive be authorised to do all necessary to achieve a joint venture agreement.

STATUS

March 2022 – Stage two 223c and 224c applications submitted. Awaiting approval.

January 2022- Stage one titles received, and stage two titles applied for.

December 2021- Waiting for Land Information New Zealand to issue titles.

November 2021- 224c Approved. Titles applied for.

October 2021 – 224c application has been submitted. Once 224c is approved, titles can be applied for.

September 2021 - Development work programme on track. Lots sold: Stage 1 – 16 sold; Stage 2 – 13 sold, 3 unsold; Stage 3 – 10 sold, 9 unsold or under offer.

August 2021 – Development work programme on track. Lots sold: Stage 1 – 16 sold; Stage 2 – 13 sold, 3 unsold; Stage 3 – 6 sold, 5 under contract, 8 unsold.

July 2021 – 50% of Stage 3 under offer. Development tracking well.

May 2021 – Stage Three ready to be released for sale.

March 2021 – Construction work continues.

February 2021 – 3910 contract executed. Detailed update was emailed to the board separate to this Status Report.

December 2020 – Deed of novation signed by all parties.

November 2020 – Variation to agreement has been drafted to accommodate staging. Currently with developer for consideration. Discussions are also being held about future entity, as one partner has passed away.

September 2020 – Work expected to start on site in October for Stage 1 and some sections will be marketed. Stage 1 completion scheduled for April 2021.

August 2020 – Continuing to await outcome of Shovel Ready Projects application as this

may affect how development progresses.

July 2020 – Still awaiting outcome of Shovel Ready Projects application which may affect how development progresses.

May 2020 – Delays with engineering design and construction start date due to Covid 19. Engineering design mostly complete and work on site expected to start soon with a staged approach. Awaiting outcome of Shovel Ready Projects application which may affect how this development progresses.

February 2020 – The developer is working on engineering design for subdivision to be approved by Council. Work expected to start on site for subdivision in approximately 6 weeks.

January 2019 – Subdivision consent granted 18 December 2019.

November 2019 – Subdivision consent was lodged on 22 November 2019.

October 2019 - The affected party consultation process with NZTA and Transpower is now complete however the process with DOC is still being progressed. Once finalized, the application to connect Dunstan Road to the State Highway will be complete. Subdivision consent will then be lodged.

September 2019 - The affected party consultation process with NZTA, Transpower and DOC for the application to connect Dunstan Road to the State Highway is almost complete. The developer is also close to finalising the subdivision plan to allow for the resource consent to be lodged.

July 2019 – Subdivision consent expected to be lodged in August.

June 2019 – Tree felling complete. Subdivision consent expected to be lodged in July or August.

May 2019 - Tree felling commenced 20 May and is expected to take up to 6 weeks to complete. Subdivision scheme plan close to being finalised before resource consent application.

April 2019 – Security fencing has been completed. Felling of trees expected to commence in the next month. Concept plan is in final draft. Next step is for the surveyor to apply for resource consent.

March 2019 – Concept plan is in final draft. Next step is for the surveyor to convert to a scheme plan and apply for resource consent. The fencer is booked in for March.

January 2019 – Development agreement was signed by AC & JV Holdings before Christmas. Subdivision plan now being developed for resource consent application and removal of trees expected to start mid to late January.

October 2018 – The development agreement is with the developer's accountant for information. Execution imminent.

September 2018 – The development agreement is under final review.

August 2018 – Risk and Procurement Manager finalising development agreement to allow development to proceed.

June 2018 – Preferred developer approved. All interested parties being advised week of 11 June. Agreement still being finalised to enable negotiation to proceed.

April 2018 – No change.

March 2018 – Staff finalising the preferred terms of agreement.

February 2018 – Requests received. Council staff have been finalising the preferred terms of agreement to get the best outcome prior to selecting a party, including understanding tax implications.

December 2017 – Request for Proposals was advertised in major New Zealand newspapers at the end of November 2017 with proposals due by 22 December. Three complying proposals received.

November 2017 – Council solicitor has provided first draft of RFI document for staff review.

September 2017- On agenda for Council approval for the land sale.

September 2017 – Action Memo sent to Property and Facilities Manager.

10 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The date of the next scheduled meeting is 3 May 2022.

11 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Recommendations

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
Confidential Minutes of Ordinary Board Meeting	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
22.2.13 - Clyde Holiday Park Financial Report	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
22.2.14 - March 2022 Confidential Governance Report	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
