

Crown Pastoral Land Tenure Review

Lease name : *MARYBURN*

Lease number : PT 041

Public Submissions Part 7

These submissions were received as a result of the public advertising of the Preliminary Proposal for Tenure Review.

These submissions are released under the Official Information Act 1982.

August

12

127 046

Tony Sharpe

From: Jenny Campbell [jennycam@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Saturday, 2 April 2011 12:34 p.m.
To: Tony Sharpe
Subject: Submissions- Mary Burn & Wolds
Attachments: Mary Burn submission march 2011.doc; Wolds submission March 2011.doc

Kia ora Tony, greetings.

Sorry I forgot to send my submissions on Thurs night! I trust it can still be accepted.

No doubt you will be busy collating all of these.

Blessings as you work, rangimarie, jenny campbell

P O Box 71
Mossburn 9747
Murihiku
03- 248- 6398
jennycam@xtra.co.nz

Commissioner of Crown Lands
C/ Darroch Ltd
PO Box 143
Christchurch
Email: tony.sharpe@darroch.co.nz
31 March 2011

Kia ora e hoa ma,

Submission To: Maryburn Preliminary Proposal

I wish to add my voice to the strong feeling of New Zealanders that we may lose our special landscapes in the Mackenzie Basin and environments there for our unique wildlife to be able to survive and thrive- a responsibility we all hold as a nation.

For this reason :-

The Preliminary Proposal needs to be withdrawn

This submission requests that the Preliminary Proposal for Maryburn be withdrawn as it fails to protect the extensive Maryburn outwash plain, the moraines between Lake Pukaki and Mary Range, the eastern slopes of Mary Range, Mary Burn Stream and wetlands, and the Northern wetland which have been identified by expert botanists, entomologists, ecologists and Department of Conservation Staff as having outstanding significant inherent values (siv's) that warrant protection as public conservation land (or covenant) under the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act, (CPLA).

The specific aspects of the proposed preliminary proposal that do not meet the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act include:

Maryburn outwash plain – Conservation Area

The triangle of land between SH8 and Tekapo River warrants protection as Conservation land to protect the full range of significant species occurring on the nationally rare basin floor and its significant landscape.

The area proposed for a Sustainable Management Covenant (SMC) should be included as Public Conservation Land as it contains dryland species and systems that compliment the adjoining area.

Lake Pukaki and crest of Mary Range – including Pukaki lateral moraine – Conservation Area

This 1,293ha area of moraine warrants protection as public conservation land for its important values including the nationally significant terminal moraine site, threatened plants and remnant shrublands on low hill country, stony fans and terraces, kettle holes and turf communities.

Eastern Slopes Mary Range – Landscape Covenant

This area requires a landscape covenant to protect the outstanding landscapes as it is relatively unmodified with few structures and is a significant feature when viewed from the SH8.

Mary Burn Stream and wetlands

This area requires protection as a conservation area as it is habitat for threatened long finned eel, koaro, black fronted tern, black stilt, and banded dotterels.

Northern wetland

This site of special wildlife interest for birds warrants protection by a covenant to ensure ecologically sustainable management. Ongoing grazing will result in continued degradation.

I have spent several holidays staying here and exploring this area so know personally how special and unique this place is. I appreciate its ecological values and want to add my weight to all of the above requests. I often travel through the Mackenzie Basin and am dismayed as I see the effect of modern farming techniques on this majestic landscape along with the spread of wilding species.

Protection and public access need to be top priorities for this area.

Yours in conservation,

Jenny Campbell QSM

127 047

Tony Sharpe

From: helen [helen@tekapo.school.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 30 March 2011 8:03 a.m.
To: Tony Sharpe
Subject: Maryburn Stn Submission

Submission for Preliminary Proposal for Tenure Review Maryburn Station

This submission supports the preliminary proposal for Tenure Review of Maryburn Station

Tenure review will provide Maryburn Station with opportunities to further diversify their farming operations therefore increasing the economic viability of the property. This in turn continue to enable the owners of Maryburn Station to protect the conservation values of the land under their care.

Helen Simpson
Mt Hay Station
Lake Tekapo

127 048

Warren Dickinson
101 Beauchamp St
Karori, Wellington 6012
Warren.Dickinson@vuw.ac.nz



31 March 2011

To: Commissioner of Crown Lands, C/- Darroch Ltd

Re: Submission for the preliminary proposal for tenure review of Maryburn pastoral lease.

This submission requests that the Preliminary Proposal for Maryburn be withdrawn as it fails to protect the extensive Maryburn outwash plain, the moraines between Lake Pukaki and Mary Range, the eastern slopes of Mary Range, Mary Burn Stream and wetlands, and the Northern wetland, which have been identified by expert botanists, entomologists, geologists and Department of Conservation Staff as having outstanding significant inherent values (SIV) that warrant protection as public conservation land (or covenant) under the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act, (CPLA).

I am opposed to the preliminary proposal because it fails to acknowledge the importance of the glacial landforms and does not state any specific conditions to assure continued preservation of these geomorphic phenomena. It would be a disaster to lose the landscape that is becoming a globally recognised site of paleoclimate and cosmogenic dating research in New Zealand. Each boulder removed, turned over, or blown up is a lost opportunity and resource, not only to the Department of Conservation and the scientific community, but to the public as a whole who are rapidly becoming concerned with climate change issues. I propose that areas of hilly moraines (not suitable for development or irrigation) be set aside as a scientific reserve for DoC to use these landforms as an educational resource to explain ice ages, natural climate change and the importance of preserving geologically significant sites as well as areas of high biodiversity.

The scientific value of the moraines would be greatly enhanced if they were protected as part of a continuous landscape. This allows future generations to have the opportunities to study the glacial geology of this area using techniques that have yet to be developed. To date, geologists have concentrated on the boulders lying on the moraine ridges because they are most valuable for the dating techniques which have been used. However, future techniques may place greater importance on other parts of the landscape in unpredictable ways. If protected through appropriate land tenure, these moraine systems will remain perhaps the best-preserved mid-latitude moraine systems on Earth, and remain of great scientific value.

The specific aspects of the proposed preliminary proposal that do not meet the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act include:

1) Maryburn outwash plain – Conservation Area

- The triangle of land between SH8 and Tekapo River warrants protection as Conservation land to protect the full range of significant species occurring on the nationally rare basin floor and its significant landscape.

2) Lake Pukaki and crest of Mary Range – including Pukaki lateral moraine – Conservation Area

- This 1,293ha area of moraine warrants protection as public conservation land for its important values including the nationally significant terminal moraine site, threatened plants on low hill country, stony fans and terraces, kettle holes and turf communities.

3) Eastern Slopes Mary Range – Landscape Covenant

- This area requires a landscape covenant to protect the outstanding landscapes as it is relatively unmodified with few structures and a significant feature when viewed from the SH8.

4) Mary Burn Stream and wetlands

- This area requires protection as a conservation area as it is habitat for threatened long finned eel, koaro, black fronted tern, black stilt, and banded dotterels.

5) Northern wetland

- This site of special wildlife interest for birds warrants protection by a covenant to ensure ecologically sustainable management.

Warren Dickinson 31-3-11



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Tony Sharpe

From: rosalie [rsnoyink@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Saturday, 5 March 2011 6:08 p.m.
To: Tony Sharpe
Subject: Re: Tenure Review preliminary proposals - The Wolds and Maryburn

Hi Tony,
 Brian Turner asked me to e.mail his submission to you which follows his posted submission on The Wolds application for Tenure Review.
 Regards
 Rosalie Snoyink

----- Original Message -----

From: [Brian Turner](#)
To: [rosalie](#)
Sent: Monday, February 28, 2011 10:24 PM
Subject: Wolds submission

SUBMISSION ON PRELIMINARY TENURE REVIEW PROPOSAL FOR THE WOLDS PASTORAL LEASE

MY NAME (IS *BRIAN LINDSAY TURNER*, WRITER AND LONGSTANDING ENVIRONMENTALIST. I SUPPORT THOSE WHOSE SUBMISSION BEGINS WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT AND REQUEST:

'Preliminary proposal summary

I understand the preliminary proposal for the 7,934 ha. Wolds pastoral lease to be:

a) Restoration of 760 ha. to full Crown ownership and control being:

- Tekapo River terraces - 600 ha. (CA1)
- Mary Range – north east toe slopes - 70 ha. (CA2)
- Telecommunications reserve – summit of Mt Mary (no public access) – 2.4 ha.
- Mary Burn wetland - scientific reserve – 85 ha.

b) Freeholding 7,176 ha. subject to a conservation covenant over a 5 ha. boulderfield on western slopes of Mary Range overlooking Lake Pukaki.

'This submission requests that the Preliminary Proposal for the Wolds be withdrawn because it fails to implement the Crown Pastoral Lands Act (CPLA) 1998. The Proposal fails to protect extensive outwash plains, the Maryburn wetland and catchment, parts of the Tekapo River terraces, the slopes of the Mary Range, Paterson Ponds and the outwash terraces on the unoccupied Crown Land which have been identified by expert botanists, entomologists, ecologists and Department of Conservation staff as having significant values that warrant protection as public conservation land under the objects of Part 2 of the CPLA.'

That said I have some observations and requests of my own, as follows:

I first began to visit the Mackenzie with my family in the 1950s. Its subtleties and dramatic, sweeping expanses of hills, mountains, fast flowing rivers and streams, and magisterial skylines made an indelible impression on me. Since then, unrelenting efforts have been made to transform the country in ways intended to utterly transform its natural

character. Further intensive farming of any kind is inappropriate and unsustainable in the Mackenzie.

Last winter, on a still clear day, I rode my bike from Twizel to Tekapo. In places the reek was appalling; the same is true when traveling from Omarama to Twizel where the large races and massive pivot irrigators and all that goes with them are offensive and alien.

As an angler, and writer on angling and other recreational and environmental activities and issues, I am familiar with most of the rivers and streams in the Mackenzie and, for that matter, in most other parts of the South Island. Nearly all of our waterways have deteriorated, many badly indeed, in my lifetime. This trend – which the Mackenzie is following – continues and it is shameful, makes a mockery of the nation's claim to be 'clean and green' and '100 per cent pure'.

Mismanagement of land and water, of our environmental inheritance, continues in ways that highlight the extent of our national hypocrisy, hypocrisy borne of confusion and delusion. It is way past time that we accepted the truth in the statement that environmental protection must come first, that such is a benefit not a cost to society. The economy must serve the environment, not the other way round, if land and water and nature in its entirety is to be able to maintain the integrity necessary to support us, and not further threaten bio-diversity, in the long-term. This is more necessary now than ever before in our history of occupation here.

The American agrarian and writer Wendell Berry was right to point out that humans not only have problems, we are problems. He emphasised the need to be aware of and respect the integrity of things, pointing out their value in themselves and in terms of the roles they play in a larger whole. When we fail to understand or choose to disregard that, in the long-term all living things – us included – lose out. The great American forester and conservationist Aldo Leopold held similar views, saying that something is right when it tends 'to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community' and 'wrong when it tends otherwise'.

What has been happening in the Mackenzie, and what continues to be proposed, is not progressive, but the converse. It is destructive and damaging to the earth. It sows the kinds of disharmony that is unhealthy to all living things, humans included.

Those responsible for deciding what we do here must insist that we adopt what Leopold termed 'a land ethic' that properly and fully respects nature in all its wondrous diversity. A look around the Mackenzie today is proof that many of the changes have been made by people who have very narrow definitions of 'progress' and 'growth'. So much of what is done in the name of 'development' is destructive. That this should continue to be occurring and promoted in this day and age, is irresponsible and utterly wrong. It's time we took notice of the truth in Berry's remark that 'all good farmers are conservationists, and all farmers ought to be'. It would be true to say, here, that too few people everywhere are, when it comes to their relationship with nature, behaving as they 'ought' to.

I recommend that those charged with determining the sort of management appropriate to dry lands read the essays of the American writer, the late Edward Abbey. And, recently, the review essay 'Dry Lands' by Rebecca Solnit where she discusses James Lawrence Powell's new book, *Dead Pool: Lake Powell, Global Warming and the Future of Water in the West*. Solnit's essay is to be found in the *London Review of Books*, 3 December 2009.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Turner
Main Road
Oturehua

Central Otago 9339

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127 050

Tony Sharpe

From: Philip Grove [philip.grove@ecan.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 30 March 2011 9:06 a.m.
To: Tony Sharpe
Subject: Re: submission on Maryburn tenure review preliminary proposals
Attachments: Maryburn submission.doc; Maryburn Map1.jpg; Maryburn Map 2.jpg

Dear Tony

My submission on the Maryburn Station tenure review preliminary proposal is attached. Please note that notwithstanding my email address, I have made this submission as a member of the public.

Thankyou for the opportunity to comment on the proposal and in particular the extension to the submission date.

regards

Philip Grove
166 Mt Pleasant Rd
Mt Pleasant
Christchurch

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. If you have received this email in error please notify the sender of the message.

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www.ecan.govt.nz

166 Mt Pleasant Road
Mt Pleasant
Christchurch 8081

Commissioner of Crown Lands
C/ Darroch Ltd
PO Box 143
Christchurch

29 March 2011

RE: SUBMISSION ON MARYBURN TENURE REVIEW PROPOSAL

My name is Philip Grove. I am a professional ecologist with over 17 years experience working throughout the eastern South Island. I have a PhD in botany from the University of Otago.

Maryburn Station contains a range of significant inherent biological and landscape values (SIVs) that have been identified and described in the Conservation Resources Report (CRR) attached to this proposal, as well as numerous other published reports (e.g. Espie et al 1984). New information from more recent Department of Conservation-led surveys has identified SIVs additional to those listed in the CRR (DOC 2007).

The SIVs on Maryburn Station represent some of the best remaining examples and ecologically-intact sequences of rare (either naturally or as a result of human activities) and threatened indigenous ecosystems, habitats and species characteristic of the Mackenzie Basin. Few if any opportunities remain to protect similar ecological values outside the Mackenzie Basin. The SIVs of Maryburn Station are therefore of national importance for the conservation of indigenous biodiversity. These SIV's should be protected (preferably as public conservation land) to meet the objectives of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act (CPLA s. 24).

Protection for CA1 as recommended in the Preliminary Proposal (PP) is supported. However, this area alone does not cover the full range of SIVs present on Maryburn pastoral lease. It is of great concern that some of the most important SIVs on Maryburn Station are proposed for freehold. It is then likely that most of these values will be rapidly lost due to agricultural or other development, or more gradually reduced through continued grazing and spread of introduced plants.

The Preliminary Proposal does not appear to recognise the importance of the SIVs identified in the Maryburn Station CRR and fails to take account of new information from more recent surveys that describe the full extent of SIVs present here. It also fails to apply conservation prioritisation tools such as the Threatened Environments Classification (Walker et al 2007), and therefore has not take the opportunity to secure

protection of the range of rare/threatened species (de Lange et al 2009) and ecosystems (Williams et al 2007) on Maryburn Station.

For these reasons the Maryburn Station preliminary proposal is inconsistent with the CPLA (s.24) as well as other government strategies and priorities for the protection of New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity (MfE & DOC, 2000; MfE 2007). It is my submission that Maryburn Station is withdrawn from tenure review and the proposal reconsidered.

Decision sought

- That CA1 be protected as public conservation land, as proposed.
- That the Pukaki Moraines on Maryburn Station also be protected as public conservation land (Map 1).
- That a substantial part of the Maryburn outwash plain also is protected; preferably as public conservation land, alternatively under a conservation covenant that prevents cultivation, irrigation and forestry and permits only light grazing (Map 2).

References

de Lange, P.J.; Norton, D.A.; Courtney, S.P.; Heenan, P.B.; Barkla, J.W.; Cameron, E.K; Hitchmough, R.; Townsend, A.J. 2009. Threatened and uncommon plants of New Zealand (2008 revision). *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 47: 61-96.

Department of Conservation 2007. Botanical Survey Pukaki Lateral Moraine – Maryburn Station. DOC internal report ref DOCDM-228871. Canterbury Conservancy.

Espie, P.R.; Hunt, J.E.; Butts, C.A.; Cooper, P.J.; Harrington W.M.A. 1984. *Mackenzie Ecological Region. Survey report for the New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme*. Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington.

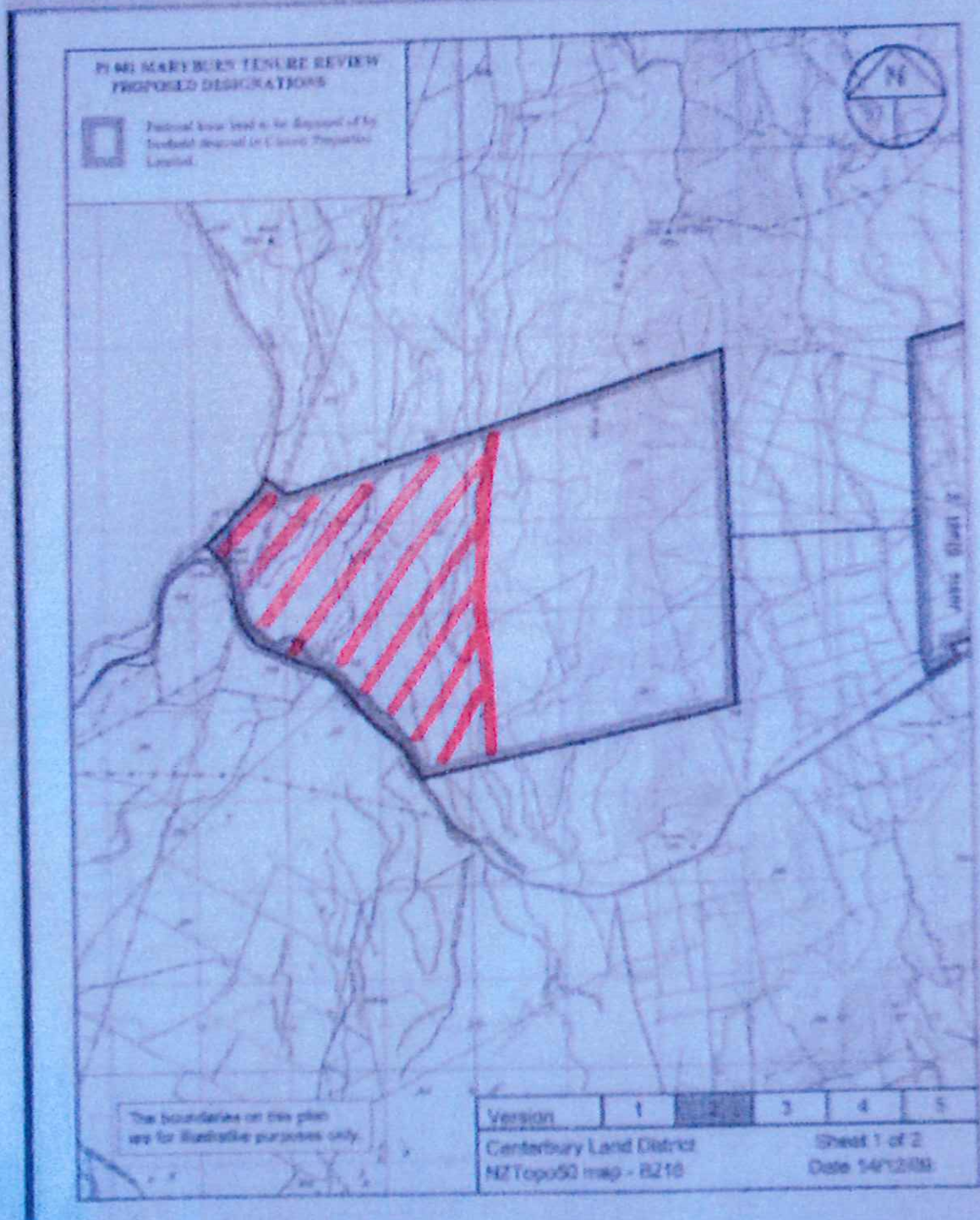
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Ministry for the Environment 2007. Protecting our Places. Introducing the national priorities for protecting rare and threatened native biodiversity on private land. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

Walker, S.; Cieraad, E; Grove, P.; Lloyd, K.; Myers, S.; Park, T; Porteous, T. 2007. Guide for users of the Threatened Environment Classification (Version 1.1, August 2007). Landcare Research.

Williams, P.A.; Wiser, S.; Clarksopn, B.; Stanley, M.C.; New Zealand's historically rare terrestrial ecosystems set in a physical and physiognomic framework. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology*, 31(2): 119-12

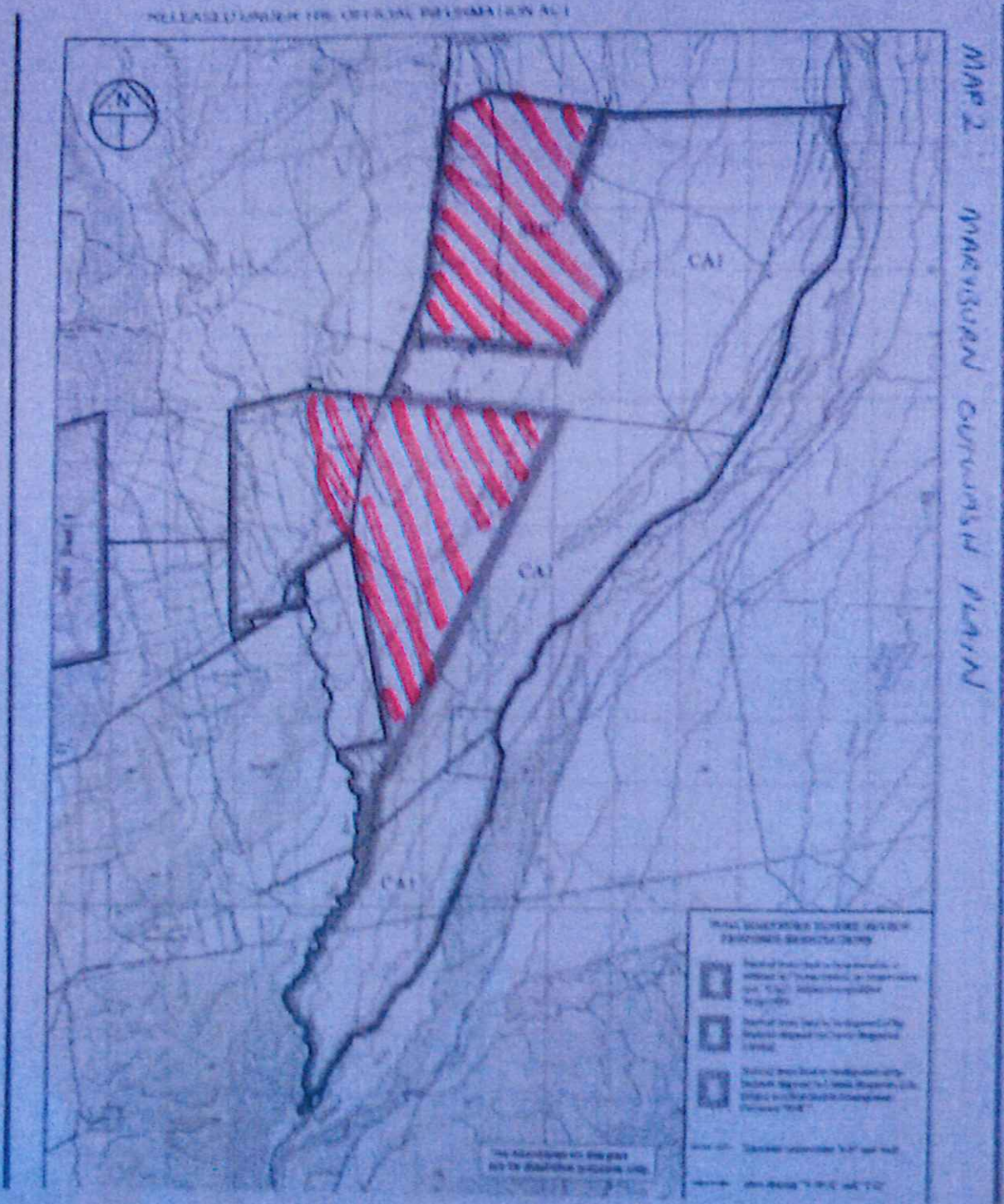
Map 1: Pukaki Marae, MARYBURN STATIONS




Additional areas to be protected
for its biodiversity, landscape & amenity
sides

MAP 2. MAMSBURN CURWASH PLAIN

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT



 Additional areas to be protected for biodiversity, landscape side