

Crown Pastoral Land Tenure Review

Lease name : CLENT HILLS

Lease number : PC 076

Conservation Resources Report - Part 2

As part of the process of Tenure Review, advice on significant inherent values within the pastoral lease is provided by Department of Conservation officials in the form of a Conservation Resources Report. This report is the result of outdoor survey and inspection. It is a key piece of information for the development of a preliminary consultation document.

Note: Plans which form part of the Conservation Resources Report are published separately.

These documents are all released under the Official information Act 1982.

April

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PART 3 OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS AND PLANS

3.1 CONSULTATION

There has been consultation undertaken with interested parties at meetings in Christchurch on 5 September, 2005 and in Geraldine on 6 September 2005. Points raised at the meetings included:

- Ricky Spur and wetlands should be protected.
- Gentleman Smith Stream should be protected.
- Lakes in the area important.
- Wetland above Lake Emily should be protected as it is part of the system.
- Water quality is important to protect.
- There are large areas of Conservation Land surrounding the property with little access to it other than walking access..
- Access through the property to Lake Emily should be provided.

3.2 DISTRICT PLAN

Clent Hills Pastoral Lease lies within the Ashburton District. The Ashburton District Plan was approved in September 2001. Under this plan the property is zoned Rural C, due to its location in the high country. All of the property is within the "area of outstanding landscape" as outlined in the Plan. The district plan also lists significant natural conservation sites; part of one such site is located on the property:

- Site 28 (Lake Emily) RAP Hakatere 5: identified as one of the best examples of small lake wetland system in the district containing a mosaic of wetland communities merging into red tussock dominated communities on moraine surfaces.

The district plan contains a number of zone rules relating to land-use activities for significant natural conservation sites, alpine environments, and any land above 900m asl:

- No earthworks shall exceed 30m³ (volume) and/or 50m² (area) in any one hectare in any continuous period of 5 years, or be located on slopes with an angle of greater than 20°.
- No clearance of indigenous vegetation shall exceed 100m² in any one hectare in any continuous period of 5 years.
- No clearance of indigenous vegetation and no earthworks in or within 20m of a naturally-occurring wetland which exceeds 1000m².
- No exotic tree planting.
- No buildings erected.
- No dumping of rubbish
- All tree planting limited to shelterbelts located within "shelterbelt areas" shown on planning maps.

3.3 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND PLANS

Clent Hills Pastoral Lease is within the Rangitata Unit of the Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy (CMS). Key priorities for this unit are listed as:

- To identify the significant indigenous vegetation and threatened plant and animal species.

- To use a range of effective methods to protect the indigenous biodiversity.
- To protect and enhance the viability of priority threatened species populations and their habitats.
- To promote appropriate land tenure, reserve status and RMA protection to protect natural character values and provide for appropriate recreation.
- To reduce the impact of wild animals, particularly thar, on indigenous plant communities by managing them at specific density levels.
- To investigate wilderness status and, if agreed to by the Minister of Conservation, gazette a Wilderness Area for the upper catchments of the Havelock, Lawrence, Clyde and Rakaia rivers to protect their wilderness values.
- To investigate conservation park status for land managed by the Conservancy in the Upper Rangitata and Rakaia and, if agreed by the Minister, gazette as Conservation Park.

PART 4 ATTACHMENTS

4.1 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

4.1.1 Scientific Names of Species

Plant Species

Species names follow the published volumes of New Zealand Flora (Allan, 1961; Moore and Edgar, 1976; Webb *et al*, 1988; and Edgar and Connor, 1999), Brownsey and Smith-Dodsworth (1989) for ferns, Allison and Child (1971) for mosses, the name changes listed in Connor and Edgar (1987) and recent names (for shrubs) listed in Wilson and Galloway (1993). Maori names are included for taonga species listed in Schedule 97 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Naturalised species are indicated by an asterisk (*).

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>
beech.....	<i>Nothofagus</i> spp.
blue tussock	<i>Poa colensoi</i>
bog pine	<i>Halocarpus bidwillii</i>
bracken	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
broom*.....	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
browntop*.....	<i>Agrostis capillaries</i>
catsear*.....	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
comb sedge	<i>Oreobolus pectinatus</i>
creeping pohuehue.....	<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>
elder*.....	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
fescue tussock.....	<i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i>
golden speargrass/taramea.....	<i>Aciphylla aurea</i>
gooseberry*.....	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
harebell	<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i>
haresfoot trefoil*	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
inaka	<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i>
manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
mat daisies	<i>Raoulia</i> spp.
matagouri.....	<i>Discaria toumatou</i>

mingimingi	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>
mountain toatoa	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>
mountain totara	<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>
mountain wineberry	<i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i>
mouse-ear chickweed*	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
mouse-ear hawkweed*	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
narrow-leaved snow tussock.....	<i>Chionochloa rigida</i>
native broom.....	<i>Carmichaelia robusta</i>
patotara	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
porcupine shrub	<i>Meliccytus alpinus</i>
prostrate kowhai	<i>Sophora prostrata</i>
red tussock.....	<i>Chionochloa rubra</i> ssp. <i>Cuprea</i>
red woodrush	<i>Luzula rufa</i>
sandwort*	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>
scabweed.....	<i>Raoulia australis</i>
scrub pohuehue.....	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>
sheep's sorrel*	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
short tussock	<i>Festuca</i> sp.
snowberry	<i>Gaultheria depressa</i> var. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>
snow totara.....	<i>Podocarpus nivalis</i>
sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.
storksbill*	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
sweet brier*	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
sweet vernal*	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
tall tussock.....	<i>Chionochloa</i> sp.
tauhinu	<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>
turnip*.....	<i>Brassica</i> sp.
white clover*	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
white fuzzweed.....	<i>Vittadinia australis</i>
woolly mullein*	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>

Animal Species

Species names follow King (1990) for mammals, the June 2003 version of the New Zealand Recognized Bird Names list (compiled by C.J.R. Robertson and D.G. Medway for the Ornithological Society of New Zealand Inc.) for birds, Whitaker (1998) for lizards and McDowall (2000) for fish. Maori names are included for taonga species listed in Schedule 97 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Naturalised species are indicated by an asterisk (*).

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>
alpine galaxias	<i>Galaxias paucispondylus</i>
ants.....	Formicidae sp.
Australasian crested grebe/kamana	<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>
Australasian harrier/kahu.....	<i>Circus approximans</i>
banded dotterel	<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>
beetles	Coleoptera sp.
black shag/koau	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i>
black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
black-fronted tern	<i>Sterna albobriata</i>
blue blowfly.....	<i>Calliphora quadrimaculata</i>
brook char*	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
brown blowfly	<i>Calliphora stygia</i>

brown hare*	<i>Lepus europaeus occidentalis</i>
brown trout*	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
brush-tail possum*	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
caddisflies	Tricoptera sp.
Canada goose*	<i>Branta Canadensis maxima</i>
Canterbury galaxias	<i>Galaxias vulgaris</i>
cicada	Cicadidae sp.
cockroaches	Blattidae sp.
common lowland grasshopper	<i>Phaulacridium marginale</i>
common skink	<i>Oligosoma nigriplantare polychrome</i>
common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
cricket	Gryllidae sp.
darkling beetles	Tenebrionidae sp.
European rabbit*	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus cuniculus</i>
feral cat* (house cat)	<i>Felis catus</i>
finger-nail clams	Sphaeriid sp.
flatworm	Geoplanidae sp.
grey duck/parera	<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>
grey warbler/riroriro	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
ground beetles	Carabidae sp.
hare*	see brown hare
jewelled gecko	<i>Naultinus gemmeus</i>
koaro	<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>
little shag	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris</i>
longfin eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>
McCann's skink	<i>Oligosoma maccanni</i>
marsh crake	<i>Porzana pusilla affinis</i>
mayflies	Ephemeroptera sp.
millipedes	Diplopoda sp.
mountain weta	<i>Hemideina</i> sp.
New Zealand pipit/pihoihoi	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>
New Zealand scaup	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>
paradise shelduck/putakitaki	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
possum*	see brush-tail possum
pukeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
rabbit*	see European rabbit
rainbow trout*	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
silveryeye	<i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>
South Island pied oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus finschi</i>
Southern Alps gecko	<i>Hoplodactylus</i> aff. <i>maculatus</i> "Southern Alps"
southern black-backed gull/karoro	<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>
southern crested grebe	see Australasian crested grebe
spider wasp	Pompilidae sp.
spotted skink	<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>
spider	Araneae sp.
spur-winged plover	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>
upland bully	<i>Gobiomorphus breviceps</i>
wasp	Hymenoptera sp.
waterboatmen	Corixidae sp.
white-fronted tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>

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