

Crown Pastoral Land Tenure Review

Lease name: GLENHOPE

Lease number: PC 083

Due Diligence Report (including Status Report) - Part 5

This report and attachments results from a pre-Tenure Review assessment of the pastoral lease for the purpose of confirming land available for Tenure Review and any issues, rights or obligations attaching to it. The information is gathered from files and other sources available to the LINZ contractor.

Part of the information relates to research on the status of the land, resulting in a Status Report that is signed off by a LINZ approving officer. The remainder of the information is not analysed for relevancy or possible action until required, and LINZ does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness as presented.

The report attached is released under the Official Information Act 1982.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT ERTIFICATE OF ALTERATION ASSOCIATION LIMITED

LESSE
BERNEY

BERNEY

LESSE
BERNEY

BERNEY

LESSE
BERNEY

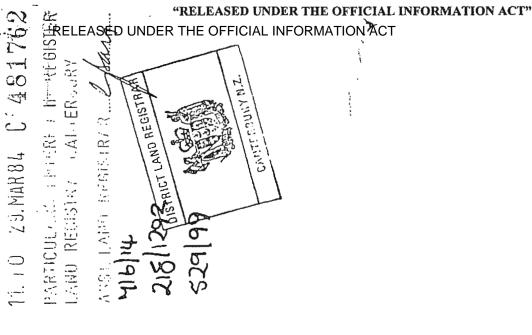
BERNEY

BERNEY

BERNE The state of the s PAY(III(10)) ARStentered in the Register Book

"RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT CERTIFICATE OF ALTERATION UNDER SECTION 113, LAND ACT-1948 IN THE MATTER Of the Land Transfer Act 1952, and the Land Addison a present this area. IN THE MATTER OF LEASE / SHEEKEN From HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN to EXPERIENT STATION LIPETED LAGOR Run 207 "Cloubopa" situated in Boyle, Mila Dkidder and Taken Survey Bistricts Aren 1 10 319 4839 her lained 1 1 1000 Market Super Proposition Chis is to certify that following redefinition by latest to ed and is mad mentibed as in the schedule below being more want Tekny Survey Blatzlate.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION CERTIFICATE OF ALTERATION UNDER SECTION 113, LAND ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER of the Land Transfer Act 1952, and the Land AJESTY THE desses of illon, Dillon S.D. Boyle S.D. Skiddaw S.D. Tekoa S.D. "Glenhope" 9265 ha Hope For definition of boundaries see 5.0: 13986 Measurements are Metric PINOM.



REGISTERED IN TRIPUIATE

MWO_0012834

'RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

11.10 29.MAR84 C 481762 Pakalob, a protrem in reference Lan Ressiss calebadry

ASSELATO PEGISTRA

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

LAND IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

TO: The District Land Registrar Canterbury Registry

SCHEDULE

AREA	LOT AND DEPOSITED PLAN (or other sufficient des- cription where land not described in terms of complete lots on a deposited plan	ENCUMBRANCES	TITLE REGISTER	se or number oplicabl
Estate in Fe	e Simple			
5033 m ² /	Part Section 14 Square 104 and part Section 5 Square 112 (Amuri) Block VIII Skiddaw S.D.	Electricity Agreement 842693 and Cortgages 29179073, 292970/1, 333699/1, 368222/1, 368222/2 & 368222/4	716	14
30.4171 ha	Section 2 Block V Tekoa S.D.	as for C.T. 716/14	217	1292
Estate of Le	asehold			
9265 ha	Run 257 "Glenhope", Boyle, Dillon, Skiddaw and Tekoa S.D.'s /	Flectricity Agreement 842693 and Nortgages 290450/3, 292970/1, 333699/2, 368222/1, 368232/2 & 368222/4	52)	99

of which CRAHAM JAMES HEWETT of Hanner Springs, Farmer and MARION JAMET HEWETT of Hanner Springs, Married Woman

MEMare registered as proprietor/s AND I HEREBY APPLY to have the said Agreement registered against the said land pursuant to Section 30A of the Soil Conservation & Rivers Control Act 1941. I FURTHER CERTIFY that the Agreement is one that may be registered against the land under Section 30A of the Soil Conservation & Rivers Control Act 1941.

DATED at Christchurch this 13th day of March 1984

Secretary to North Canterbury Catchment Board

KELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Soil and Water Conservation Plan No. 703040

CONDITIONS GOVERNING GRANT OF SUBSIDY TO GRAHAM JAMES HEWETT and MARION JANET HEWETT

- 1. THE Owners are the owners/lessees of the land described in paragraph 1.2 of the Soil and Water Conservation Plan.
- 2. THE Owners will during the period of five (5) years from the first day of April 1983 carry out the works referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan in accordance with the plan and the programme there set forth and will during such period so manage the land as to enable them to carry out in such period the works referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan.
- 3. THE Soil and Water Conservation Plan and these conditions may only be modified by agreement in writing between the Board and the Owners.
- 4. AS and when any part of the work qualifying for subsidy is completed the Owners may notify the Board and the Owners shall in any case upon completion of the programme of work for any one year as set out in the Scil and Water Conservation Plan notify the Board of such completion and the Board may inspect the same to satisfy itself that the work has been done as required by the Soil and Water Conservation Plan. The Owners will in any case supply the Board with such further information relating to such work and provide such vouchers or receipts as the Board may require. If the work shall have been done in accordance with the Soil and Water Conservation Plan and the expenditures there referred to have been made by the Owners the Board will pay the subsidy therefor to the Owners.

. RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

5. THE Owners will from the commencement by them of the works referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan and for a period of thirty-three (33) years from the completion of all of the works referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan keep and maintain all such works as are referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan in good order and condition at their own expense.

6. WHERE any works consist of treeplanting -

- (i) The Owners agree to the Board withholding 25% of the subsidy payable on such planting and associated fencing until blanking and releasing have been carried out by the Owners to the satisfaction of the Board;
- (ii) The Owners agree that they will not during the period referred to in paragraph 8 of these conditions cut down or top such trees so planted without the written consent of the Board provided that the trimming of lateral branches may be carried out without consent.
- 7. WHERE any works consist of treeplanting for wind erosion control purposes the Owners shall apply a combination of the following husbandry practices to the land protected by the works referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan in order tomaintain and improve soil structure and thereby further reduce the risk of soil loss by wind erosion:
 - Cultivation across the direction of the principal eroding wind;
 - Cultivation to a suitable depth using such types of implement as chisel ploughs, discs and cultivators;
 - Avoidance of over-cultivation which tends to produce an erodible fine tilth;
 - Leaving a rough surface on sowing down pasture or crops by the use of light harrows as the final operation;
 Returning crop residues to the soil rather than burning;

Keeping to a minimum the length of time for which land is bare between crops or before pasture renewal;

Developing a suitable rotation of crops and pastures designed to maintain and improve soil structure;

Using chemical cultivation/direct drilling where appropriate.

- 8. DURING the period from the commencement until thirty-three (33) years after completion of the works referred to in the Soil and Water Conservation Plan the Owners will:
- (a) When required by the Board supply to the Board all information and data neccessary to enable the Board to compile grazing production and other records as a means of evaluation of the effect of the Soil and Water Conservation Plan.
- (b) Permit the agents and servants of the Board on official duties to enter and inspect the Owners' land at all reasonable times.
- (c) Advise the Board if they intend to sell transfer lease or otherwise alienate their interest in the land or any part affected by the Soil and Water Conservation Plan or if any change in use is intended.
- 9. IF at any time during the period referred to in paragraph 8 of these conditions the Owners:
 - (i) Sell transfer lease or otherwise alienate the land in paragrah 1.2 of the Soil and Water Conservation Plan or any part thereof to which the Soil and Water Conservation Plan applies and the purchaser transferee lessee or person or persons taking any legal interest in the land shall not within fourteen (14) days of such sale transfer lease or disposition enter into an

11.24人以即6.32人的

- 4 -

agreement with the Board in the same terms as the present agreement for the unexpired part of the said period referred to in paragraph 8 of these conditions to the satisfaction of the Board; or

(ii) Fail to carry out faithfully the provisions of the Soil and Water Conservation Plan and to observe these condition and such failure shall continue for a period of fourteen (14) days after written notice has been posted by the Board to the Owners requiring them to remedy any such failure;

Then and in either such case the Owners will upon demand made by the Board refund to the Board in full (but without interest) all subsidies paid by the Board to the Owners.

- 10. THE Owners shall be properly chargeable by the Board with a service charge of 25% on job costs as approved by the Board for subsidy purposes. The service charge attracts the same rate of subsidy as the job costs approved. The Owners shall bear the difference between the service charge and the subsidy calculated thereon and the difference will be deducted from such subsidy moneys as are otherwise payable to the Owners.
- 11. THE Owners agree to operate manage and control and carry out such management practices methods programmes and systems of work on the property as shall be necessary for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Soil and Water Conservation Plan.
- 12. THE Owners agree to restrict the grazing on the Horseshoe Hill Block, that land on the property crosshatched in orange on Plan No. 703040/3, to 350 stock units per year, more particularly the equivalent of 1400 ewes from 1 February to 30 April each year.

REJEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

- 5 -

- Plan shall commence within two years of the date referred to in paragrah 2 above;
 - (ii) This agreement ceases to be effective if condition 12(i) is not carried out.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT"
RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN MO. 703040

G.J. & M.J. Hewett, Glenhope Station, LEWIS PASS.

Con	tents:		Page No.
1.	INTR	ODUCTION	1
2.	PHYS	ICAL DESCRIPTION	
	2.1	Location and Access	1
	2.2	Area Tenure and Legal Description, Air Photos	2
	2.3	Topography, Soils and Vegetation	2-4
	2.4	Noxious Plants and Wild_Animals	4
	2.5	Climate and Hydrology	4-5
	2.6	Erosión	5
	2.7	Land Capability	5-6
	2.8	Stock Numbers and Management	7
3.	CONS	ERVATION PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS	7-9
4.	RESO	URCE CONSIDERATIONS	
	4.1	Water Resource Impact	9
	4.2	Environmental Impact	9
ā,	LIAL	SON	9
5.	MAIN	TENANCE	10
7.	SPEC	IFICATIONS	10
122	ENDIX -	- Detailed Job Costs	11-12

Conservation Planning: Recommended:

R.K. Maw J.H. Stone

SEPTEMBER 1983

LEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT"

AND REGIONAL WATER BOARD

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN NO. 703040

G.J. & M.J. Hewett, Glenhope Station, LEWIS PASS.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This soil and water conservation plan has been prepared following consultation with the owners and has been discussed in the field with the Department of Lands and Survey and N.Z. Forest Service. The works proposed represent those that the property can physically and financially sustain over the planning period. They also represent the first part of future works that could be carried out.

Glenhope is a high country run property in the Lewis Pass region located 140 km from Christchurch. Its 9296 hectares consist of mainly upland and high country YBE soils with 69% being Class VII and VIII land. Geological erosion is active at high altitudes. Evidence of past management practices manifests itself in the presence of accelerated erosion. Fescue tussock grassland in association with manuka and kanuka scrub covers the land. Broom is a major weed problem.

Glenhope runs 3296 stock units of Half-bred sheep with a low lambing percentage (54%) and a wool clip of 2.5 kg average weight, and 2560 stock units of Hereford cattle.

It is proposed in this plan to construct 11 kilometres of firebreak access track and erect 9 km of soil conservation fencing at a total cost of \$82,988 with a grant of \$49,793.

2. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

2.1 Location and Access:

Glenhope is a high country run situated near the Lewis Pass, 44 km northwest from Culverden and 140 km from Christchurch. The bounding runs are St James to the north, The Poplars to the west, Glynn Wye to the south, and Woodbank to the east. Within the run an extensive boundary with the Lake Sumner Forest Park amounts to some 80 kilometres. Unoccupied Crown Land also bounds some 18 km of boundary with the run.

Access to the homestead is via State Highway 7, an excellent route, and then by a hazardous ford across the Hope River. This ford is navigable only by horse, tractor or four-wheel drive truck and at times when river levels are low. It is a major obstacle for farming on this property. Internal access about the property, once again, is dependent on fording the Hope, then travelling 27 km via S.H.7 to the Boyle Huts at the lower end of the Magdalen Valley. Four-wheel drive tracking extends up the Magdalen Valley and through to the Waiau Faces, a distance of 29 km, totalling a $2\frac{1}{2}$ hour journey from the homestead. The relatively short distance from the end of this track back to the homestead - 7 km - remains untracked and access is only by foot.

RPLEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

2.2 Area, Tenure and Legal Description, Air Photos:

2.2.1 Area, Tenure and Legal Description -

9265 ha (more or less) being Run 287 Glenhope situated in the Boyle, Dillon, Skiddaw and Tekoa Survey Districts, Amuri County, contained in Certificate of Title 529/99, and held by Pastoral Lease (of Pastoral Land under the Land Act 1948) No. P83

30.9204 ha being Section 2, Block V Tekoa and part Section 14
Square 104, part Section 5 Square 112, Amuri, contained in C.T. 21F/1292 and 716/14 freehold

9295,9204 ha

The present Glenhope Run is a part amalgamation of three early runs - Hopefield, St Andrews (Magdalen Valley) and the Hope Station - and a result of a government subdivision in 1911 to separate what is now Glynn Wye, The Poplars and Glenhope.

2.2.2 Air Thotos ~

Lake Sumner Series S.N.5369 photos A/11, B/10 and 12, flown 24.2.79.

2.3 Topography, Soils and Vegetation:

2.3.1 Topography -

The Poplars Range forms the backdrop for Glenhope. Within the property the peaks of this range include, from west to east, Garnet Peak 1774 m, Mons Sex Millia 1836 m, Mt Schehallien 1646 m and Mt St Andrew 1703 m. The homestead is situated 460 metres above sea level.

69% of Glenhope is very steep hill and mountain land. Of the remaining 31%, 16% is moderately steep hill country, 3% is strongly rolling land and 12% is flat to easy rolling land.

2.3.2 Soils -

Eight soils were recorded when the property was surveyed. These fall into three major soil groups:

(a) Upland and High Country Y.B.E.

52 Craigieburn silt and sandy loam soils are found on flat to undulating high terraces. They have developed from greywacke loess which overlays gravels. The native vegetation is red tussock and fescue tussock grassland. These soils have low fertility and are subject to severe wind erosicn where the soil is exposed to frost action.

53b Katrine soils are found on gently sloping fans to rolling moraines and 53bH Katrine Hill soils are found on moderately steep moraines. These soils are derived from greywacke gravels with a thin cover of loess. They have low fertility and are subject to wind and sheet erosion if the cover is depleted.

"RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT" soils are found on steep 5/a Tekoa Steepland and 5/an Mekoa Mare found on steep RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT lopes. These soils are derived from mainly greywacke detritus under fescue tussock grassland with some snow tussock and beech forest. They have low fertility and are subject to sheet, wind, scree and gully erosion.

57b Bealey Steepland soils are found on steep to very steep slopes between 450 m and 1400 m. These soils are derived from greywacke and greywacke detritus under mainly beech forest but also fescue tussock and snow tussock grassland. They have very low fertility and are subject to severe sheet, scree and gully erosion where cleared of forest.

57bH Bealey Hill soils are derived from greywacke detritus on moderately steep slopes under mainly mountain beech forest. They have low fertility and are subject to sheet and wind erosion.

58 Spenser Steepland soils are found on steep mountain sides with rock outcrops and on the easy rolling ridge tops and basins. They have developed from greywacke and greywacke detritus under sub-alpine grassland scrub and fell-field. These soils have very low fertility and are wind, sheet and gully eroded.

(b) Gley Recent Soils

90d Dobson sandy loams are found on flat low-lying sites. These soils have developed from greywacke alluvium under swamp vegetation. Their natural fertility is medium to high and the response to superphosphate is good.

(c) Recent Soils

99 Tasman sandy and silt loam soils are found on flat to cently sloping flood plains and terraces and gently to moderately sloping fans. These soils have developed from greywacke alluvium under fescue and blue tussock grassland. These soils are subject to stream erosion and deposition of coarse detritus in places.

Reference: Soil of the South Island, D.S.I.R. Soil Bureau Bulletin 27

2.3.3 Vegetation -

Beech forest once covered much of the land now farmed. Fires, both pre- and post-European, have removed much of the forest and tussock grassland now exists. Fescue tussock (Festuca novae-zealandiae) forms the main component of grassland vegetation. In existence with the tussock, browntop is widespread. Chewings fescue, ryegrass and white clover have been added in places to the grassland at lower altitudes, less than 750 metres.

As elevation increases beyond 900 metres the snowgrass, <u>Chionoccisa</u> pallens and <u>Chionochloa australis</u>, and <u>Notodanthonia setifolia desin</u> to dominate the fescue tussock.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

In common with most fire-won grassland, scrub reversion is evident and much of the tussock grassland carries a residual cover of manuka, kanuka, matagouri and bracken fern. In places this scrub cover dominates the grassland and in the absence of grazing would revert to forest eventually.

Mountain beech (Notafagus solandri var. cliffortoides) is the dominant forest cover. It occurs predominantly as a pure stand. However, there are stands where mountain beech dominates the canopy with the occasional silver beech (N. menziesii) and red beech (N. fusca) but there is also a well-developed sub-canopy of broadleaf (Griselinia littoralis).

67 ha of mainly carex and rush wetland can be found scattered about the property.

Reference: Forest and Animals of Waiau Catchment, N.Z. Forest Service

2.4 Noxious Plants and Wild Animals:

2.4.1 Noxious Plants -

Broom (<u>Cytisus scoparius</u>) is a major weed problem. It is however confined to the Waiau Catchment. Its presence on both Glenhope and adjacent U.C.L. is dominant on the terraces but the invasion up the hill slopes is not yet as complete. The property is in no financial position to carry out any large scale eradication and to date the only control has been by the Crown in the Waiau Riverbed.

2.4.2 Wild Animals -

Red Deer - After 50 years of sustained hunting by government agencies and recreational hunters along with, more latterly, the hunting and live capture by commercial enterprise, the red deer population in the area is at a very low level and can generally be described as sparse.

Chamois - numbers very low.

Opposums - low numbers present.

Pigs - present but not often encountered.

Hares and rabbits - high frequency.

Birds - the main species present are the bellbird, rifleman, chaffinch, grey warbler and other species of note include the red poll, longtailed cuckoo, kea, yellow crowned parakeet, tui, shining cuckoo and South Island kaka.

Reference: Forest and Animals of Waiau Catchment, N.Z. Forest Service

2.5 Climate and Hydrology:

2.5.1 Climate -

The mean annual rainfall at the homestead is 1200 mm increasing

REPEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

westward to 2000 mm at the St Andrews Homestead in the Magdalen Valley. Much of this rain is brought by the constant, sometimes gale-force, north-west winds that prevail. Frosts can occur at any time during the year and in winter snow may lie on the whole of the property after storms.

2.5.2 Hydrology (Water Resources of the Waiau Catchment, N.C.C.B. 1974)

Glenhope lies within the Spenser Hydrological Region of the Waiau catchment. 51% of the property is drained via the Waiau River, 29% by the Boyle River and 20% by the Hope. The average annual water resources (Isohyds) over the property range from 24 $\mbox{lsec}^{-1}\mbox{km}^{-2}$.

2.6 Erosion:

Geological erosion is active on the highest slopes but induced erosion is also present. This induced erosion has followed past management practices of burning the native vegetation and overgrazing with sheep. Uncontrolled numbers of wild animals have also contributed to overgrazing and a reduction in vegetative cover. The maintenance of a vigorous plant cover is essential in combating soil erosion.

Above 900 metres most of the land is severely to extremely eroded. The lower altitude land generally has a better cover but some areas, particularly on steeper slopes, suffer from moderate or severe sheet and gully erosion. Riverbank erosion and deposition is isolated and confined to the immediate bed. A particularly severe stretch of bank erosion is occurring on the true right bank of the Hope, opposite the homestead, but owned by Glynn Mye. Flooding is not a problem outside of the main stream confines.

2.7 Land Capability:

2.7.1 Capability Class Areas -

Class	Area ha (by planimeter)	<u>%</u>
IA	965	10.4
٧	67	0.7
VI	1,883	20.3
VII	2,578	27.7
VIII -	3,459	_ 37.2
Bush	344	3.7
	9,296	100%

2.7.2 Class Standards -

Class IV - On this class of land, while cropping is still feasible, the limitations as defined by the following subclasses severely curtail many options.

e Craigieburn soils on flat to gently undulating (A + B) sites. These soils are subject to a severe wind erosion potential when cultivated.

s Tasman soils on flat (A) slopes. These soils are stony and shallow (less than 30 cm). They are subject to a potential wind erosion hazard when cultivated.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

w Dobson soils on flat (A) slopes. A residual wetness persists which drainage can alleviate to some extent.

c Katrine soils on flat sites with no significant erosion. Climate remains the major limitation to arable use.

Class V - This class of land is not suitable for arable use because the limitations or hazards preclude cultivation. The limitation is as follows:

w Dobson sandy loam on flat valley floor landscapes. A wetness limitation still persists even given adequate drainage.

Class VI - This class of land is well suited to pastoral or forestry production but still carries the following limitations:

- el Craigieburn soils of F slope $(25^{\circ}-35^{\circ})$ escarpments. Sheet erosion at present affects 10-20% of the area.
- e2 Bealey Hill soils on $E-F^-$ (200-300) slopes, with sheet erosion affecting 1-10% of the area and with a south-easterly shady aspect.
- e3 Bealey Hill and Steepland on E/F^- slopes (250-300), with sheet erosion affecting between 1-20% of the area, lying with a northerly sunny aspect.
- sl Katrine or Tasman very stony shallow soils on flat slopes.
- s2 Katrine fan soils on C-E slopes with deposition occurring.

Class VII - This class of land has limitations or hazards that severely restrict the use for pastoral production. Forest production may still be sustainable.

- el Craigieburn soils on G (more than 35°) slopes with 20-40% of the area covered in scree debris.
- e2 Bealey Steepland soils on F^+ slopes (30-35 $^{\rm O}$), with 10 to 40% of the area eroded, and of shady aspect.
- e3 Bealey Steepland on F^{\dagger} slopes (30-35°) with 10-40% of the area eroded, and of sunny aspect.

Class VIII - This land with extreme limitations or hazards is not suitable for productive or pastoral forest use.

- el Bealey Steepland soils on F-G slopes (25°) or more) with 40-60% of the area eroded.
- e2 Spenser Steepland soils on F-G slopes (25° or more) with 40-60% of the area eroded.

Abbreviations: e - erosion, w - wetness, s - soils, c - climate

Reference: Land Inventory and Land Capability - D.H. Saunders, D.C. Wethey and R.K. Maw

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

2.8 Stock Numbers and Management:

2.8.1 Stock Numbers as at 1.7.83 -

No.	½ Bred sheep	Stock Units
2 400 600 450 200 30	M.A. ewes Ewe hoggets M.A. wethers Wether hoggets Rams	2400 420 315 140 21
3680	TOTAL SHEEP	3 2 9 6
No.	Hereford Cattle	Stock Units
330 60 50 20 11	M.A. breeding cows Rising 2 yr heifers Rising 1 yr heifers Steers Bulls	1980 270 175 80 55
471	TOTAL CATTLE	2560
	TOTAL ALL STOCK	. 5856

2.8.2 Stock Performance and Management -

Lambing %	54	
Calving %	80	
Wool weight	2.5	kg

The ewes commence lambing on 1 October, shearing is carriedout during December and weaning and dipping is completed in February. The cows calve in November and they are weaned in April. The grazing management is undergoing modifications, but at present the Magdalen Valley carries a self-sufficient unit of 1400 ewes, 250 wethers, 400 ewe hoggets, 50 wether hoggets and 30 rams. The balance of the sheep are run on the Waiau Faces, Homestead Block, Horseshoe Hill and the "Pakis".

The cows are grazed in the Waiau Valley - Waiau Faces and Hopefield Blocks. Young breeding stock is run on the Homestead paddocks.

[5]

3. CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS:

Glenhope is a high country run property with a large common boundary with non-farming State land and extremely difficult access both to and within the property. Its boundary with Lake Sumner State Forest Park stretches some 80 kilometres and in addition there are 18 kilometres of boundary with Unoccupied Crown Land. Access to the homestead is by fording the Hope River, above its confluence with the Waiau, by horseback, tractor, 4 W.D. truck or by helicopter. The route to the Magdalen Valley from the homestead is, once again, by fording the Hope River and then by road via State Highway 7 to the Boyle Huts, some 27 km. A four-wheel-drive track then extends up the valley and part way down the Waiau to the No. 1 Hut, a distance of 29 km. There is no vehicle access to the Magdalen up the Waiau or to the Pakis Block from the homestead.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

This difficulty of access makes sound stock management nearly impossible on the 'orseshoe Hill, Pakis and Waiau Faces blocks. Stock are not able to be confined to set areas, concentrating instead on old grazing areas which include Class VIII land. Past management has included fire to control scrub regrowth.

Of its 9296 hectares, Glenhope consists of 40% Class VIII land, 29% Class VII, and 31% Class VI, V and IV land. A large proportion of this Class VII and VIII land is at risk to burning. Should a fire escape into this area, control would be extremely difficult. Public usage of the adjacent land adds to the fire danger potential.

Since acquiring ownership of Glenhope in September 1980 the Hewetts have strenuously attempted to remove wild cattle and sheep from the grazing land and forest park. These animals, particularly sheep, inhabit the Class VIII land and make stock movement and management on the lower land both hazardous and frustrating.

The retirement of Class VIII and associated Class VII land and the relocation of stock off-site does not represent a viable answer to the destocking of this land on this particular property. The balance of land on Glenhope is 69% Class VII and VIII and 31% Class VI and better compared with Glynn Wye for example, of 50% Class VII and VIII and 50% Class VI and better. There just does not exist sufficient quality land to develop for off-site grazing and leave the run with scope to manoeuvre in the years to come. Rather, the proposition is to limit the amount of grazing behind a fence to that amount that can be sustained on the remaining Class VI and VII land. The Class VIII land is assessed at nil grazing.

The Horseshoe Hill Block is 1146 hectares in area. The soil conservation fence will subdivide the block into two blocks. Block A will contain 875 hectares of land made up of 6 ha Class IV, 126 ha Class VI, 285 ha Class VII and 458 ha Class VIII. Block B will contain 271 hectares of mainly Class VI and better land. Block A will have the grazing restricted to 350 stock units per year. This represents the equivalent of 1400 weaned ewes from 1 February until the end of April.

Firebreak access tracking and fencing are tools for overcoming the conservation problems which exist on this portion of the run. The tracking will enable better control to be exercised over areas to be burnt and to facilitate the placement of fencing material. The fencing will provide the framework for further subdivision of the lower Class VI land and its subsequent development by seeding and topdressing

Proposal 1 - Firebreak Access Track

It is recommended for grant assistance that 11 kilometres of firebreak access tracking be constructed to facilitate the access of men, vehicles and fencing materials to some 2000 hectares of farmland.

Estimated Job Cost: \$32,000

Proposal 2 - Horseshoe Hill Fencing

It is recommended for grant assistance that 7500 metres of soil conservation fencing be erected to restrict the grazing on 875 hectares of Class VI, VII and VIII land to 350 stock units per year.

Estimated Job Cost: \$28,650

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

proposal 3 - Walau Faces

It is recommended for grant assistance that 1500 matres of soil conservation fencing be erected to separate this block into a shady aspect summer block and a sunny aspect winter block.

Estimated Job Cost: \$5,730

4. RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS:

4.1 Water Resource Impact:

This property lies within a hydrological region which occupies 52% of the Waiau catchment, but provides 78% of the water resource. The works which are proposed will aid in not only maintaining this water resource, but will go some way in enhancing its quality. Safe and better use of vegetation helps prevent erosion from shifting soil and nutrients from land sites to waterways. Track specifications are designed to prevent excess water from concentrating and scouring water tables.

4.2 Environmental Impact:

Access tracks can have a marked visual and physical impact on the landscape. Generally with tracking in tussock country the spill heals over quickly and while still obvious, the tracks would soon blend in with the hillside.

Any visual impact that this access track would have on the two sections of Forest Park land it crosses would only be seen by the majority of the public as they travel along S.H.7. However, where it is intended that the track would cross Bridge Creek on an existing track, the route leads between mature beech trees and scrub which forms a canopy. This canopy will not be disturbed so the track will not be visible to anybody looking across the river from the Highway or Glynn Mye. There will be no destruction of the beech forest in making that crossing.

Where the track descends the steep face down to the lower Carlyle Stream terraces, the material being cut into is hard greywacke. Part of the route (estimated 400 metres in total length across this section of Forest Park land) is old scree which has stabilised and is growing native shrubs, Kowhai, matagouri.

Because there is no clay in this cutting there will no colour difference between the top cutting above the track and any material moved over the side of the cutting. This will make the track harder to see from S.H.7. The lower section of the track will be coming down the face behind tall (2 m) matagouri and will not be visible from the highway or flats.

Crossings over the Little Carlyle and Carlyle Streams will be by ford, close to the edge of the Forest Park and through tall Old Man matagouri. These crossings will only be visible from the air, as will the track up the Waiau.

5. LIAISON:

This plan has been discussed with officers of the Department of Lands and Survey, Ministry of Works and Development, and the New Zealand Forest Service.

INTENANCE:

Maintenance of the proposed works and the stock limitation on the Horseshoe Hill block will be dealt with by way of a land improvement agreement registered against the title.

SPECIFICATIONS:

7.1 Fencing -

1 treated wooden post and three spring wire droppers per 7 metres; 7 2.5 mm H.T. wires; strainers as required.

Estimated Cost: \$3.82 per metre

7.2 Tracking - to provide a 4 W.D. standard only

- (a) The minimum width of the trafficable surface shall be 3 metres.
- (b) In general, the grade of the track shall not exceed 1 in 8 (7°) except where circumstances or ground conditions (such as hard rock, avoidance of bluffs, short access lengths of roads to gain a ridge or turns in a zig-zag section of track) demand a steeper grade in which case the maximum grade shall be 1 in 5 (11°).
- (c) On hill construction, the track shall be sloped at 3 to 4 centimetres per metre (20) in towards the bank, and a watertable shall be constructed to provide free drainage of water to safe disposal points via culverts or cutoffs.
- (d) On flat areas, the running surface shall be built up and cambered at 3 to 4 centimetres per metre from the centreline of the track to each watertable to provide surface drainage.
- (e) On hill formation, culverts or cutoffs shall be constructed where necessary and adequate protection provided at both inlet and outlet to prevent erosion of watertables, fill batters and waterways.
- (f) The crossings of all streams shall be constructed to a hard bottom and shall be rockfilled or culverted.
- (g) Wherever possible the uphill batters shall be sloped back or struck off to a suitable gradient to minimise slumping and to allow grassing down.
- (h) Where grassing down will not prevent erosion, the affected running surface shall be covered with suitably compacted gravel to a depth of 1.5 times the diameter of the largest stones.

Estimated Cost: \$2910/km

Dozing \$2725/km Culverts \$100/km Touching up and seeding \$85/km

Market State of the State of th	1	1				YEARVS_		1	
TYPE OF WORK	PROJECT NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT COST & CONTINGENCIES	JOB COST	SUBSIDY RATE	LOCAL SHARE	SUBSIDY	TOCASSHARE SHARE SERVICE CHARGE	YA:
R FIVE				·			50000000000000000000000000000000000000	是一种种种的	250-
Conservation Fencing	SCF 5	2500	\$3 82/m	9,550		3,820	5,730	955	4.77
		SERVICE CHARGE 25%		2,388		955 -	1,433		
				\$11,938	<u> </u>	\$4,775	7,163		•
HARY BY YEARS		One		37,468		14,98S ·	22,480		
		Two		9,706	-	3,882	5,824		
	\	Three		11,938		4,775	7,163		
		Four		11,938		4,775	7,163		
		Five		11,933	<u> </u>	4,775	7,163		<u> </u>
	}			\$82,988		\$33,195	\$49,793		<u> </u>
MARY BY WORKS		·				<u> -</u>			
. A.T.		<u>) 1 km</u>		32,010	60%	12,804	19,206	3.201	16.0
.F	,	9 km		34,380	60%	13,752	20,628	3,438	17, j
			•	\$66,390		\$26,556	\$39,834		
		SERVICE CHARGE 25%		16,598		6,639	9,959	<u></u>	
		ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	OF PLAN	\$32,988	_	\$33,195	\$49,793		
)					
									1

RELEASED UNDER THE OFF	101AL-1NFORM	ATIONUACT NAME	: GLENITOFE			ΥΕΛΙγ'S _			
TYPE OF WORK	PROJECT NO.	. QUЛИТІТҮ	UNIT COST & CONTINGENCIES	JOB COST	SUBSIDY RATE	LOCAL SHARE	Ydisaus	LOCAL SHARE SERVICE CHARGE	
NR ONE			·						
Tebreak Access Track	FBAT Pt1	11 km	\$2725/km	29,975	60%	11,990	17,985	2,998	14
		SERVICE CHARGE Z	5%	7,493		2,998	4,495		
ma ayan a'uu ay dharan madaan ahaa ahaa ahaa ahaa ahaa ahaa ahaa				\$37,468		\$14,988	\$22,480		
AR INO		: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
robreak Access track	FBAT PtI	11 km	\$185/km	2,035	60%	814	1,221	203	1,
il Conservation Fencing	SCF1	1500 m	\$382/m	5,730	60%	2,292	3,438	573	2,
				\$7,765		\$3,106	\$4,659	\$776	s3,
		SERVICE CHARGE I	5%	1,941		776	1,165		
				\$9,706		\$3,882	\$5,824	٠.	
AR THREE		·							
il Conscrivation Fencing	S.C.F.2	2500 m	53.82/W	9.550		3 820	5: 730	<u>955</u>	4
		SERVICE CHARGE	25%	2,368	<u> </u>	955_	1,433		<u> </u>
				\$11,938		\$4,775	\$7,163		
VR FOUR									
· L Conservation Fencing	S.C.F.3	2500 m	\$3.82/m	9,550		3,820	5,730	955	1
		SERVICE CHARGE 2	5 %	2,388		955	1,433		
				\$11,938		\$4,775	\$7,163		

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

PARTICULARS ENTERED IN REGISTER
LAND REGISTRY OF TERBURY
LAND REGISTRY OF THE PROPERTY
AND REGISTER
LAND REGISTRICT AND REGISTER
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
LAND REGISTER
LAND REGISTRICT
LAND REGISTRIC

1.55 02.APR98 A 3458551

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Extract from N.Z. Gazette, 26 March 1998, No. 45, p. 1055

Land Declared Road and Land to be Taken— State Highway No. 7—Hurunui District

Pursuant to Part VIII of the Public Works Act 1981, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Manager, Regional Crown Property Services, Land Information New Zealand, Christchurch, declares:

- (a) Pursuant to section 114, the land described in the First Schedule to be road.
- (b) Pursuant to section 119, the land described in the Second Schedule to be taken.

Canterbury Land District

First Schedule

Arca

m²

Being

724 Part Section 5, Square 112; marked "B" on S.O. Plan 18643.

1211 Part Run 287; marked "B" on S.O. Plan 18652.

S.O. Plans 18643 and 18652 are lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Christchurch.

Second Schedule

2394 square metres, being part Section 14, Square 104 and part Section 5, Square 112; marked "H" on S.O. Plan 18643, lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Christchurch.

Dated at Christchurch this 13th day of March 1998.

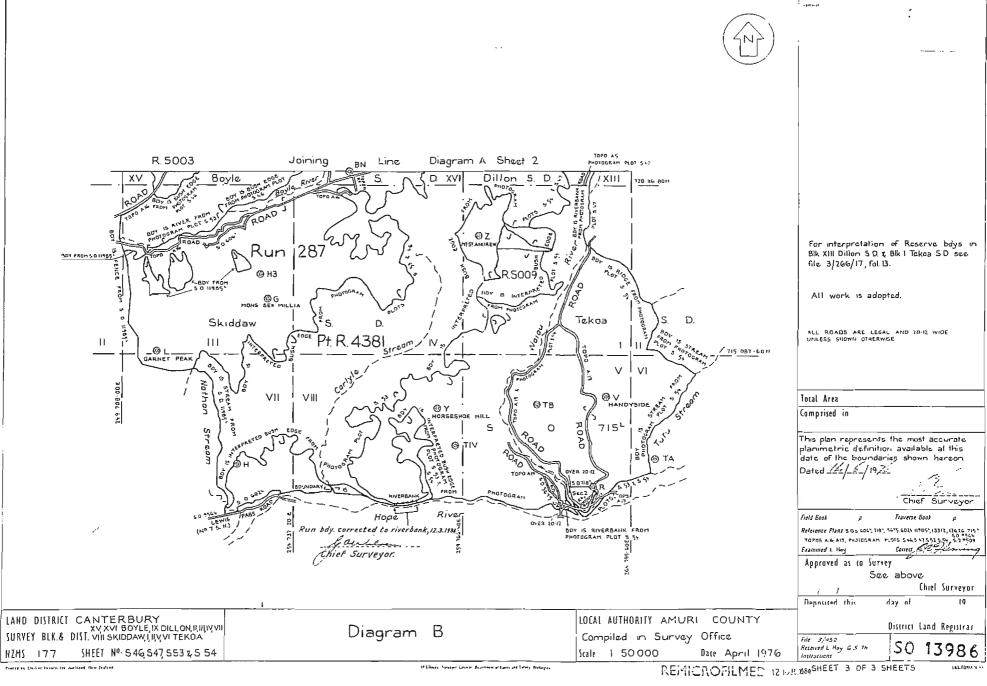
R. G. C. WRATT, Manager, Regional Crown Property Services.

(LINZ Ch. 72/7/13/12/1)

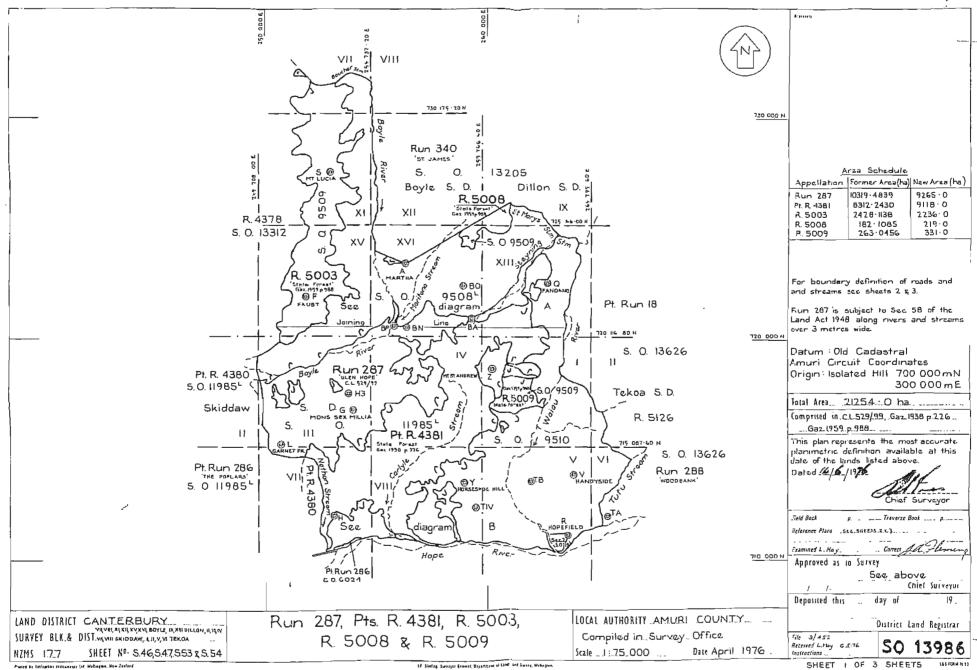
10

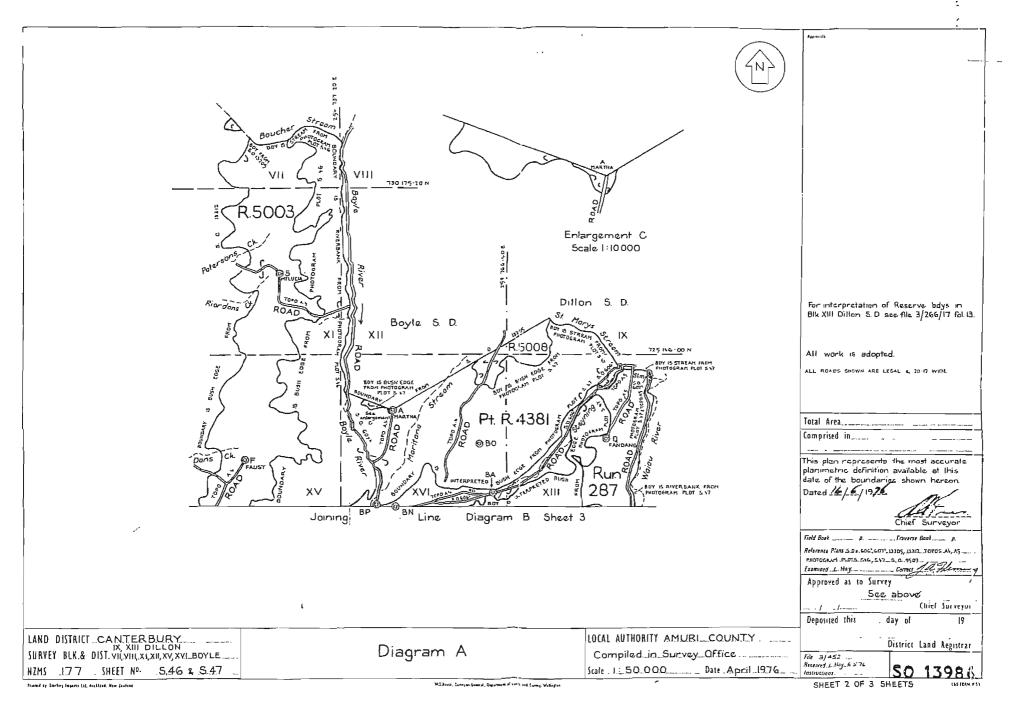
Notice No. 1901

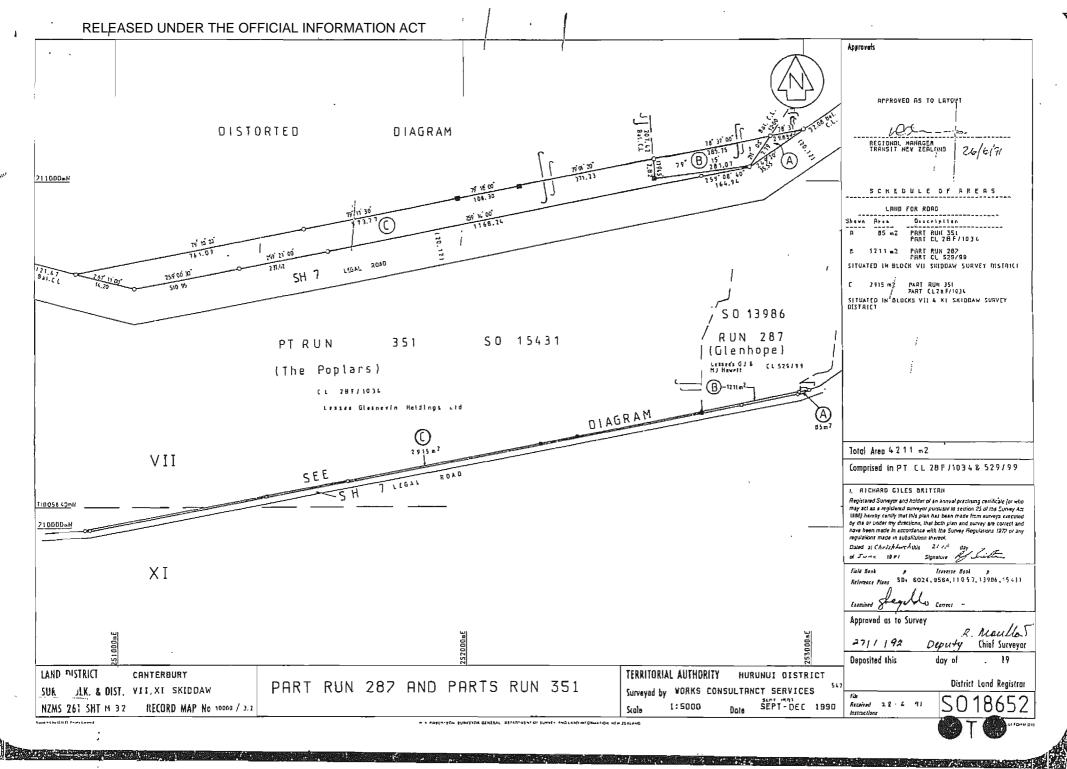
INFORMATION ACT

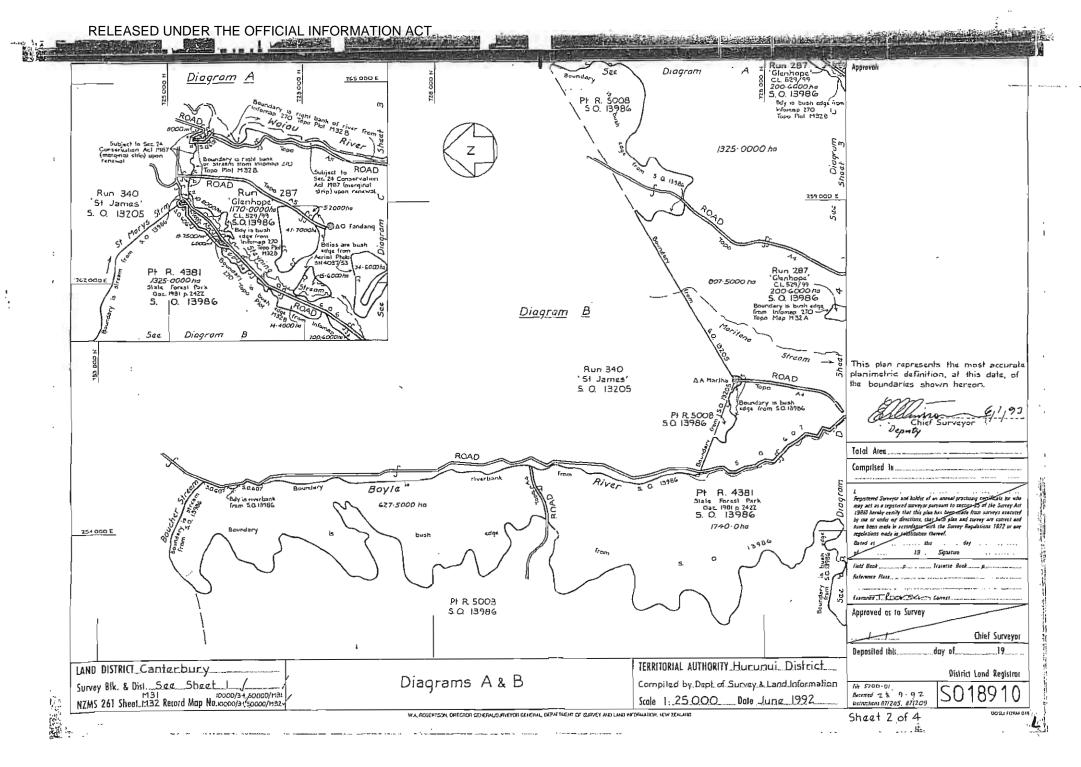


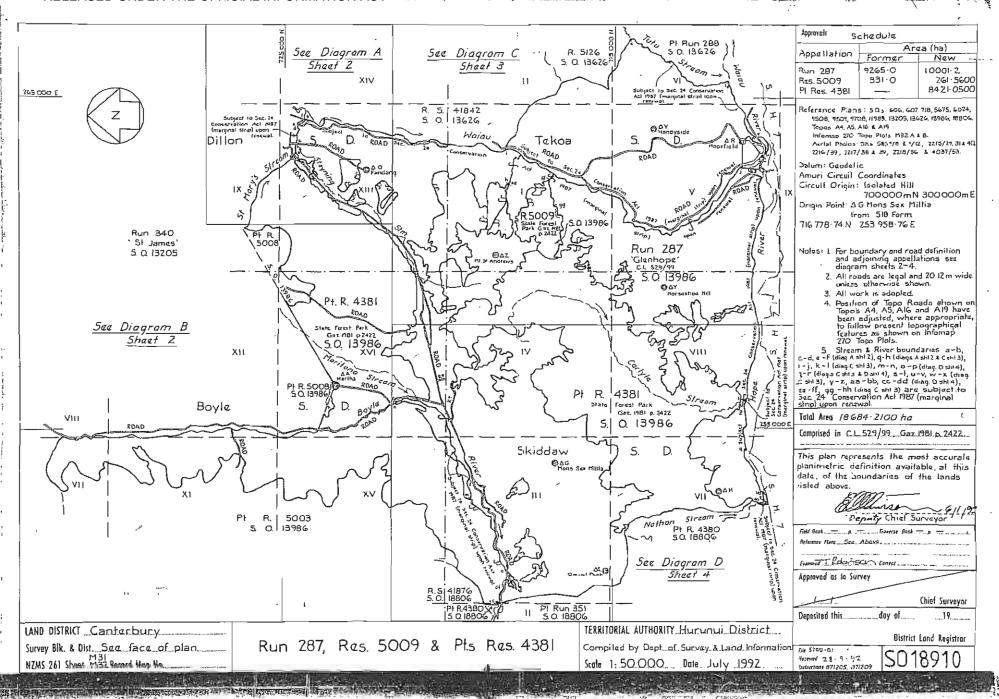
RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

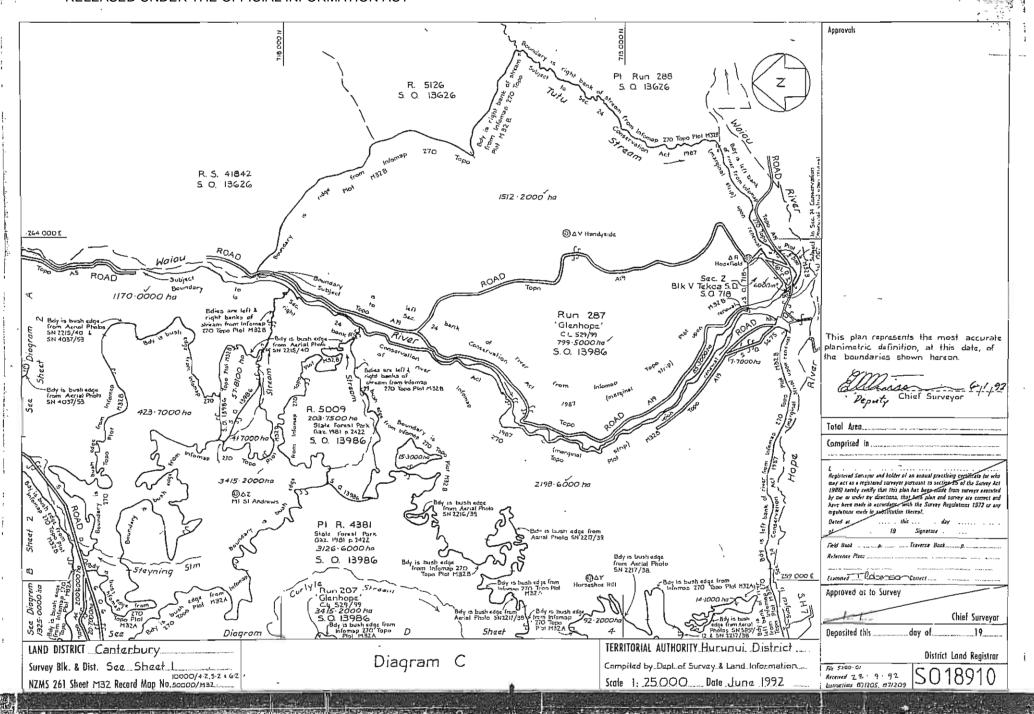












RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

PROPERTY 2 of 4

Appendix A - Land Status Report (and supporting plans)

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

OPUS INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS LIMITED CH :STCHURCH OFFICE

APPENDIX A2

Project Number 6NL.12770.TR.

at the due diligence stage: See Crown Pastoral Standard 6

This report has been prepared on the instruction of Land information New Zealand in terms of Contract No. 50269 (as yet undated) and is undertaken for the purposes of the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.

LAND STATUS REPORT for land)	Glenhope Tenure Review (Conservation	LIPS Ref: Not Applicable			
Property 2 of 4					
Land District	Canterbury.				
Legal Description	Reserve 4381, situated in Blocks VII VIII XI II, III, IV, VII, and VIII Skiddaw, IX and Survey Districts.				
Area	9118.0000 hectares.				
Status	Conservation Park held subject to Section 61 1987.	of the Conservation Act			
Instrument	No registered instrument.				
Encumbrances	Subject to Part 9 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.				
Mineral Ownership	The Mines and Minerals are owned by the Crown because the land has never been alienated from the Crown since its acquisition for settlement purposes from the former Maori owners under the 1859 Kaikoura Deed of Purchase.				
Statute	Conservation Act 1987.				
Data Correct as at	1 November 2001				
	B	-			
Prepared by	Don McGregor, McGregor Property Services I for and on behalf of Opus International Consu				
Crown Accredited Supplier	tor and pir benan or opus international Consu	names Limited			
NOTES: This information does not affect the status of the land but was identified as possible requiring further investigation	Not applicable.				

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

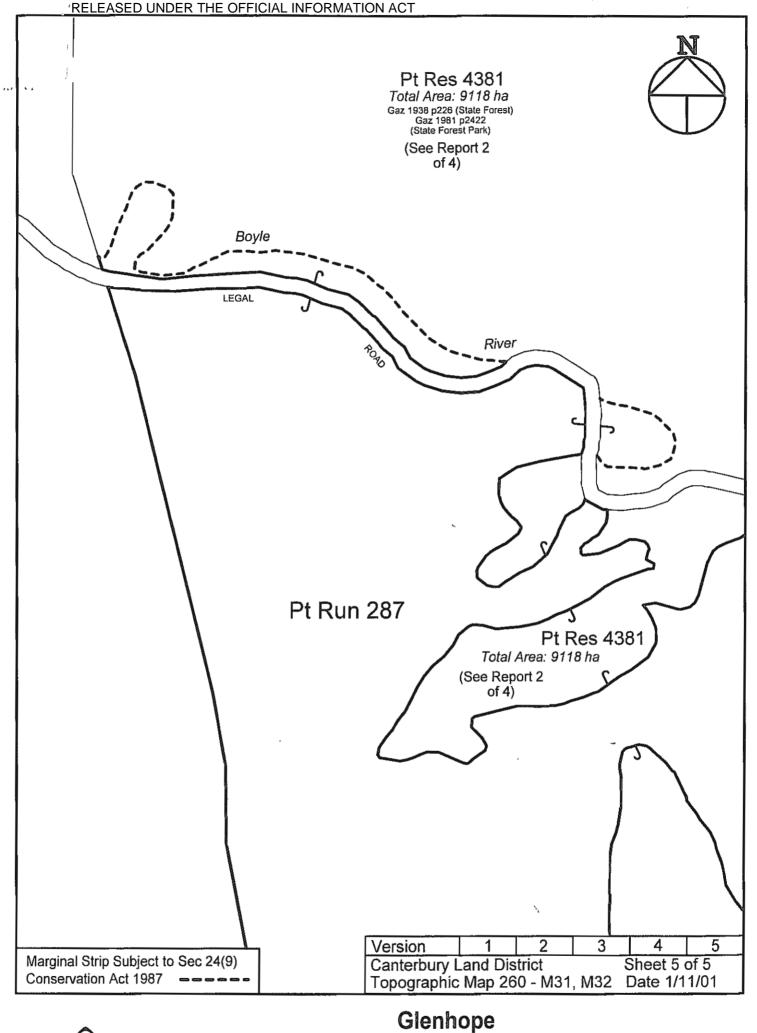
LAND ST	TATUS	REPOR	l for	Glenhope	Tenure	Review	(Conservation	LIPS Ref Not Applicable
Property	2	of 4						

Research Data: Some Items may not be applicable

SDI Print Obtained	Yes.
NZMS 261 Ref	M 31,32.
Local Authority	Hurunui District Council
Crown Acquisition Map	Kaikoura Deed of Purchase.
SO Plans	SO 9508 - Plan of Section Reserves etc and Reserve 4381 formerly Parts Runs 233A and 233B and Part Section 1, Block XV, Boyle S.D. (Approved 25 March 1959).
	SO 9509 - Plan of State Forest (Reserve 4381) to be declared Crown Land and added to Glenhope and Parts of Run 233B to be declared State Forest (Reserves 5003, 5008 and 5009). (Approved 25 March 1959).
	SO 9510 - Plan of Run 287 "Glenhope" (formerly Pts Run 233B, Pt Run 18, Pt State Forest Reserve 4381 and Section 1, Block XV, Boyle S.D.) and adjoining State Forest areas (Approved 25 March 1959).
	SO 11985 - Photogrammetric Plan of Lake Sumner area including redefined Part Reserve 4381 (Approved 26 February 1974).
	SO 13986 - Redefinition Plan of Run 287, Pts 4381 and Reserves 5003,5008 and 5009 (Approved 14 June 1976).
	SO 18910 – Redefinition Plan of Run 287, Reserve 5009 and Pts 4381 (Approved 6 January 1993).
Relevant Gazette Notices etc	N.Z Gazette 1938 p226 - declared Reserve 4381 (21180 acres) to be Permanent State Forest.
	Section 11 of the Reserves and Other Lands Act `1959 declared 640 acres of Reserve 4381 to be Crown Land for inclusion into the lease in exchange for 650 acres (Reserve 5009) of the lease to be set apart as State Forest.
	N.Z Gazette 1981 p2422 – Set apart of State Forest Land (Part Reserve 4381) as State Forest Park for addition to the Lake Sumner Forest Park.
Instrument	No registrable instrument.
Legalisation Cards	Not applicable.
CLR	Not Crown land.
Allocation Maps (if applicable)	Not applicable.
VNZ Ref – if known	Not known.
Crown Grant Maps	Not applicable.

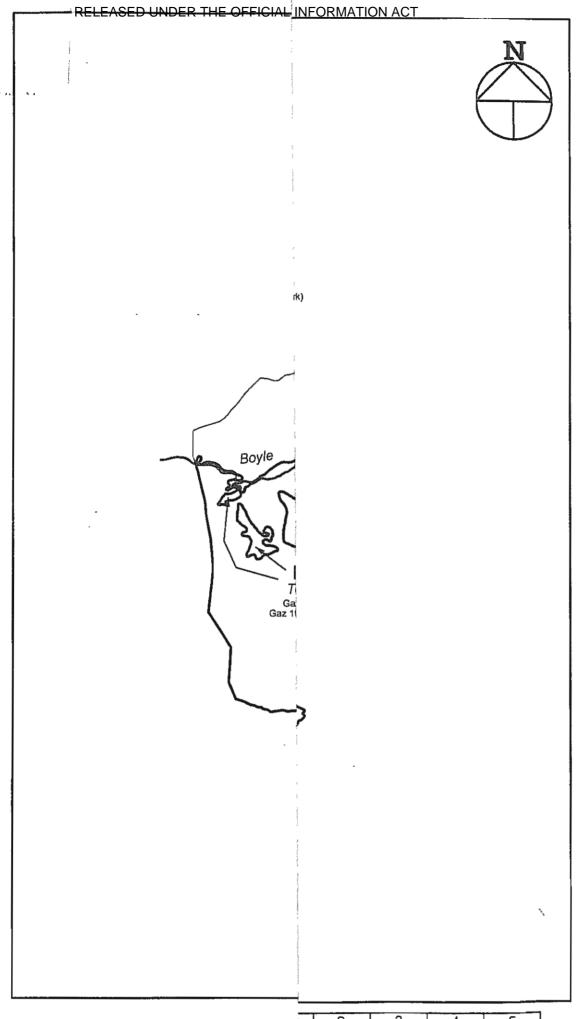
RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

,	
If Subject Land Marginal Strir a) Type [Sec 24(9) or Sec 58]	a) Not applicable.
b) Date Created	b) Not applicable.
c) Plan Reference	c) Not applicable.
If Crown land – Check Irrigation Maps	Not Applicable.
Mining Maps	Not Applicable.
If Road a) Is it created on a Block Plan – Section 43(1)(d) Transit NZ 1989	a) Not applicable.
b) By Proc	b) Proc Plan Not applicable.
	c) Gazette Ref Not applicable.
Other relevant information a) Concessions – Advice from DOC or Knight Frank.	a) Not applicable.
b) Subject to any provisions of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998	b) Part 9 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
c) Mineral Ownership	c) The Mines and Minerals are owned by the Crown because the land has never been alienated from the Crown since its acquisition for settlement purposes from the former Maori owners under the 1859 Kaikoura Deed of Purchase.
d) Other Info	d) Not applicable.





Scale 1:5000





	2	3	4	5 _
Marginal Stripic	t	Sh	eet 4 of	5
Conservation) -	M31, M	32 Da	ate 1/11/	01

226

vest in the Waiapu Hospital Board as from the date hereinafter mentioned; and I do also declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

SCHEDULE.

APPROXIMATE areas of the pieces of land taken:

A. R. P. 1 0 0 Being portion of Tawhiti IE edged red. 0 1 $2 \cdot 7$ 5 B Block coloured red.

Situated in Block XVI, Mata Survey District. (S.O. 1490, brown.)

In the Gisborne Land District; as the same are more particularly delineated on the plan marked P.W.D. 97923, deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works at Wellington, and thereon coloured as above mentioned.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 2nd day of February, 1938.

R. SEMPLE, Minister of Public Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(P.W. 24/2452.)

Crown Land set apart as a Permanent State Forest,

[L.S.] GALWAY, Governor-General.

By his Deputy,

MICHAEL MYERS.

A PROCLAMATION.

Y virtue and in exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon me by section eighteen of the Forests Act, 1921-22, I George Vere Arundell, Viscount Galway, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby set apart the Crown land described in the Schedule hereto as a permanent State forest.

SCHEDULE.

CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT.—CANTERBURY FOREST-CONSERVATION REGION.

ALL that area in the Canterbury Land District, containing by admeasurement 1,400 acres, more or less, situated in Blocks IX, X, XIII, and XIV, Mount Thomas Survey District, and bounded generally as follows: Towards the north-east by Reserves 3114 and 3271 (State Forests, Gazette, 1881, p. 960, and Gazette, 1898, p. 1458); towards the southeast by Rural Section 37047; towards the south-west by Rural Section 36715 and Reserve 3272 (State Forest, Gazette, 1898, p. 1458); and towards the north-west by the said Reserve 3272. As the same is more particularly delineated on plan No. 135/1, deposited in the Head Office of the State Forest Service at Wellington, and thereon bordered red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 4th day of February, 1938.

> FRANK LANGSTONE, Commissioner of State Forests.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Altering the Boundaries of the Wairarapa Electric-power District.

[L.S.] GALWAY, Governor-General.

By his Deputy,

MICHAEL MYERS.

A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on me by section three of the Electric-power Boards Act, 1925, and of all other powers and authorities in anywise enabling me in that behalf, I, George Vere Arundell, Viscount Galway, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby alter the boundaries of the Wairarapa Electric-power District so as to include the area described in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that area situated in the Wellington Land District, and being portion of the Masterton County, bounded by a line commencing at a point situated on the northern boundary of the Wairarapa Electric-power District as at present constituted at the north-west corner of Section 52, Block VI, Kopuaranga Survey District, which point is also on the northern boundary of the Masterton County as at present constituted; and thence following in a north-westerly and westerly direction generally the northern boundary of the said Masterton County to the north-west corner of Section 51, Block V, Kopuaranga Survey District; thouce following in a southerly direction generally the western boundary of the Rangitumau Riding of the Masterton County, to where it meets the boundary of the said Wairarapa Electric-power District on the eastern bank of the Ruamahanga River at the north-west corner of Section 20, Block IX, Kopuaranga Survey District; thence following in a southerly direction the boundary of the said Wairarapa Electric-power District to the north-west corner of Section 19, Block IX, Kopuaranga Survey District; thence following in an easterly and north-easterly direction generally the boundary of the said Wairarapa Electric-power District, to the starting point; the same being more particularly shown on the plan marked P.W.D. 98324, deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works at Wellington, and thereon coloured red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 2nd day of February, 1938.

R. SEMPLE, Minister of Public Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(P.W. 26/988.)

Land set apart as a Permanent State Forest.

[L.S.] GALWAY, Governor-General.

By his Deputy, MICHAEL MYERS, A PROCLAMATION.

PY virtue and in exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon me by section eighteen of the Forests Act, 1921-22, I, George Vere Arundell, Viscount Galway, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby set apart the land described in the Schedule heroto as a permanent State forest.

SCHEDULE.

CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT.—CANTERBURY FOREST-CONSERVATION REGION.

ALL those areas in the Canterbury Land District containing 48,060 acres and described as follows:—

All that area containing by admeasurement 26,880 acres, more or less, and being Reserve No. 4380, situated in Blocks IX and XIII, Boyle Survey District, Block XVI, Nina Survey District, Blocks III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, and XVI, Marion Survey District, and Blocks I, II, III, V, VI, VII, IX, X, and XIII, Skiddaw Survey District, and being all the bush clad areas contained within the boundaries of Run 233A, save and except thereout Reserves 4326, 4378, and 4379.

clad areas contained within the boundaries of Run 233A, save and except thereout Reserves 4326, 4378, and 4379.

Also all that area containing by admessurement 21,180 acres, more or less, and being Reserve No. 4381, situated in Blocks VII, XI, XII, XV, and XVI, Boyle Survey District, Blocks IX and XIII, Dillon Survey District, Blocks II, III, IV, VII, and VIII, Skiddaw Survey District, and Blocks I and V, Tekoa Survey District, and being all the bush clad areas contained within the boundaries of Run 233B.

As the same are more particularly delineated on the plan.

As the same are more particularly delineated on the plan marked 127/4, deposited in Head Office of the State Forest Service, at Wellington, and thereon bordered blue.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 1st day of February, 1938.

> FRANK LANGSTONE, Commissioner of State Forests.

GOD SAVE THE KING!