

Crown Pastoral Land Other Crown Land

Lease name: MT IDA

Lease number: 00 090

Public Submissions - Part 13

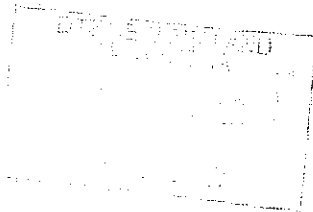
These submissions were received as a result of the public advertising of the Preliminary Proposal.

July

07

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**FOREST
& BIRD**

17.11.06

The Manager
DTZ New Zealand Ltd,
Land Resources Division
PO Box 27
Alexandra

Submission on the Preliminary Proposal for the Mt Ida Pastoral Occupation License (POL)

Introduction

1. I write on behalf of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, which represents over 38,000 members nationwide in 56 branches. The Society has been an active advocate of the protection and conservation of New Zealand's natural and physical resources since 1923.

General Description of proposal

2. 8401ha (approximately) to be designated as land to be retained as land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area pursuant to Section 86(5)(a)(i) Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.

CPLA Object (a) Promote the management of Crown land in a way that is ecologically sustainable

3. Retention of the land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area will ensure that the future management will be ecologically sustainable.

Reasons

4. The CRR notes that grazing is causing damage to the margins of bogs, which will over time have an adverse effect on plant composition and the naturalness of these areas. Grazing is also impacting adversely on the *C. macra* grasslands. Further grazing is

likely to exacerbate these problems and will continue to suppress the ecological health of the ecosystems.

5. Removal of grazing and burning associated with grazing on the fescue tussock dominated areas is likely to encourage a very slow succession to canopy-forming native shrublands and woodlands. This will ultimately enhance the natural character values of this area and create an environment less conducive to *Hpilosella* invasion.¹
6. Rose and Frampton² recommended that the conservation management strategy for large areas of depleted short tussock grassland, '...should be conversion to vegetation such as native shrubland, which is more resistant to invasion by species of *Hieracium* and also has higher conservation value.'
7. The *Chionochloa macra* dominated communities are likely to flourish once sheep are removed. Merino sheep tend to preferentially graze *C. macra* ahead of *C. rigida*, as it is more nutritious. *C. macra* has higher organic matter digestibility and metabolisable energy than *C. rigida*.³ Thus even though the *C. rigida* is more dense at lower altitudes, the sheep will no doubt climb to the *macra*. *C. macra* is much more sensitive to grazing pressure than *C. rigida*, and grazing can significantly effect the regeneration of *macra*. Rose and Platt² in a study of the regeneration of *C macra* in 10 montane-subalpine sites in the Harper Avoca Catchment, subjected to different sheep grazing and hare browsing found that on areas subject to about 80 years of sheep grazing that most snow tussocks had been destroyed and that remaining tussocks were predominantly senescent and seedlings were infrequent. In contrast the stands retired from sheep grazing for 34 or 21 years were characterised by low proportions of senescent tussocks and high proportions of seedlings and juveniles, suggesting the onset of increases in tussock abundance. Population structures inside and out side a 10 year old enclosure showed that browsing by hares alone was capable of inhibiting *C. macra* recovery. Significantly they found that although depleted by past grazing, snow tussock populations in retired stands showed signs of considerable recovery. Senescent tussocks were infrequent and tussocks were taller than in other stands, high proportions of seedlings and juveniles and decreasing proportions of individuals in successively larger diameter classes, indicated increased seedling recruitment since retirement.
8. The *Chionochloa rigida* grasslands are also likely to improve in health and stature, and regenerative capacity with the removal of grazing, over the medium term, thereby enhancing the inherent values of this area. Shrublands may become more widespread

¹ Meurk, Colin D.; Walker, Susan.; Gibson, Roger S.; and Espie, Peter. 2002. Chnages in vegetation states in grazed and ungrazed Mackenzie Basin grasslands, New Zealand, 1990-2000

² Rose, A.B.; Frampton, Chris. M.; 1999. Effects of microsite characteristics on *Hieracium seedling establishment in tall- and short tussock grasslands, Marlborough, New Zealand.*

³ Fenner et al., 1993. Chemical features of *Chionochloa* species in relation to grazing by ruminants in Southland, New Zealand. *NZ Journal Ecology* 17 (1).

² Rose, A.B., and Platt, K.H., 1992. Snow tussock population responses to removal of sheep and European hares, Canterbury, New Zealand. *NZ Journal of Botany. Vol 30: 372 -382.*

over many decades, leading to a more natural landscape representative of the vegetation pre human settlement. Lee et. al⁴ found that the number of young tussock plants in a depleted tall tussock grassland community increases with tussock size. It was postulated that this might be due to young tussock plants being likely to be more palatable to sheep. Increased levels of sheep grazing appear to cause a general reduction in the number of tussock seedlings establishing, and reduces the average height of adult tussocks.

9. Removal of grazing will also enable the build up of litter, and an increase in tussock stature. This is also likely to reduce the invasion of *Hieracium* species, including *H lepidulum*. Rose and Frampton⁵ found that although most *H pilosella*, *H casepitosum* and *H. lepidulum* seedlings established in vegetation and litter, establishment was strongly affected by the type of vegetation and litter depth. Large tussocks and deep litter provide barriers to seedling establishment.

Grazing and ecological sustainability

10. DTZ advise on page 5 of the Preliminary Proposal notice that ongoing grazing will also be ecologically sustainable, based on the observation of the current state of the existing tussock and shrubland ecosystems.
11. Issuing a Special Lease, or fee simple would not promote the management of the land in a way that is ecologically sustainable.

Reasons

12. Ninety five percent of the land is Class seven lands with severe limitations for pastoral use due to climate and erodability, and 5% has severe physical limitations and is only suitable for watershed protection, according to the Land Capability Assessments.
13. As much of this land is above 1000m it is unlikely to have been topdressed, or limed, despite past burning and continued grazing. The Martin Report⁶ concluded that: '*We are convinced that a decline in soil condition is very likely on the unimproved lands. These lands comprise approximately 80 percent of the land area of the pastoral high country and receive no inputs.*'
14. Although the area has high conservation values, for it's predominantly intact tussock grasslands, the existing state is generally a depleted tussock grassland, with low to

⁴ Lee, W.G.; Fenner, M.; Duncan, R.P. 1993. Pattern of natural regeneration of narrow-leaved snow tussock (*Chionochloa rigida*. ssp. *Rigida*) in Central Otago, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 31 (2): 117-125.

⁵ Rose, A.B.; Frampton, Chris. M.; 1999. Effects of microsite characteristics on *Hieracium* seedling establishment in tall- and short tussock grasslands, Marlborough, New Zealand.

⁶ South Island High Country Review Working Party, 1994. South Island High Country Review. Final Report from the Working Party on Sustainable Land Management.

medium stature tussocks, as a consequence of past fires and long term grazing, and montane shrublands restricted to fire refugia in gorges, rocky terraces and riparian margins of the larger water ways. Grazing restricts the ability of both tussock grasslands and shrublands to regenerate, and expand. Removal of grazing and future attendant burning is likely to enable the expansion of the tall tussock and shrubland communities. On going grazing for economic returns risks future demands to burn, which would not promote the ecologically sustainable management of the reviewable land or the protection of the sivs.

15. Lee et.al.⁷ suggest that *Chionochloa rigida* may possibly withstand sustained light grazing, (probably <0.2 stock units/ha) providing that stock management was closely controlled, especially in the years following mast seeding, when the greatest potential for regeneration occurs. This suggests that in order to be sustainable any grazing of the rigida grasslands would need to be <0.2 stock units/ha and tightly controlled in order to provide for the ongoing regeneration of these grasslands. This kind of management is unlikely to be achievable under fee simple, or a special lease.
16. Grazing is unlikely to assist in management of *Hieracium spp.* As Bill Lee⁸ stated in a recent letter to the Otago Daily Times, there is a growing body of published evidence that *Hieracium* species in montane grasslands are eventually displaced by taller native and exotic species. According to Lee: '*This process accelerates several decades after the cessation of all grazing.*'
17. Grazing is not proven to reduce the threat of *Hieracium lepidulum*. According to Lee, *..There is no evidence that slight reductions in flowering in any way reduces Hieracium dispersal and colonization over ecological time scales. Sheep grazing for weed control only works at high grazing intensities which are invariably detrimental for the majority of plants....'*

CPLA Object (b) protection of significant inherent values

18. The Society supports the proposed designation to retain the full 8,401.2739ha of Mt Ida POL in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area.

Reasons

19. The whole area retains outstanding landscape sivs:
 - The mountain lands, and upland plateau, deep gorges and the escarpment have high natural character as they are clothed in indigenous cushion and fell fields, tall tussock grasslands, bogs, native shrublands and short tussocks, with little overt

⁷ Lee, W.G.; Fenner, M.; Duncan, R.P. 1993. Pattern of natural regeneration of narrow-leaved snow tussock (*Chionochloa rigida. ssp. Rigida*) in Central Otago, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 31 (2): 117-125.

⁸ Lee Bill. 2006. ODT Letter to the Editor

evidence of the presence of exotic species. This gives the landscape high coherence, pleasantness and intactness.

- As the CRR notes this combination of intact tussock over a horizontal landform combine to form a memorable and vivid Otago high country landscape which is not repeated else where. Mt Ida Syndicate is in the core of the Hawkdun/Ida Ranges, which have been made famous by Grahame Sydney's paintings.
 - The montane shrublands and alpine cushion and fell fields are an excellent example of landscapes that characterized New Zealand before humans arrived.
20. The whole area retains outstanding ecological and conservation sivs:
- It provides habitats for threatened species, including New Zealand falcon, and possibly a scree skink.
 - It is habitat for a species of skink that is at it's northern limit in this region.
 - It contains an extensive and relatively intact area of *Chionochloa macra* dominated communities which are now extremely rare.
 - It is habitat for a least five endemic invertebrate species.
 - It is an area that was recommended for protection under the PNAP
 - The entire area is an excellent example of a peneplain remnant representative of the Hawkdun Ecological District.
21. The whole area has high inherent values as for water harvesting, being the headwaters for many streams feeding into Lake Aviemore.
22. The area is and will be highly valued for those seeking a remote back country experience. It has significant potential for mountain biking, cross country ski-ing trekking, tramping, botanising, and photography/painting.

Object (c)(i) Securing public access to and enjoyment of the land

23. Retention of this land in full crown ownership and control with no encumbrances for grazing will secure public access and enjoyment to the land.
24. The current management is not conducive to easy public use, as even though the Syndicate owners may readily grant access, to those who ask, this requires the public to know who to contact, and to plan in advance. This reduces public use and can impact on the freedom to enjoy the land. It is dependent upon the good will of the licence owners, who may decline. This creates public uncertainty regarding the freedom of access and is therefore not secure. Farming practices such as mustering can be used as a reason to restrict public access.
25. Section 84 [c] requires the CCL to take into account the purpose for which this land will be used. It is intended that this land will become a conservation area and eventually

part of the proposed Oteake Conservation Park. Freedom to roam is an important value associated with conservation areas and parks. Use of an area for stock and farming purposes is not compatible with securing the freedom to enjoy the land.

Consistent with the Government's High Country Objectives

26. Designating this area as a conservation area will contribute to the Government's high country objectives particularly:

- (g) ensure that the conservation outcomes for the high country are consistent with the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy;
- (h) progressively establish a network of high country parks and reserves;
- (i) foster sustainability of communities, infrastructure and economic growth and the contribution of the high country to the economy of New Zealand. (Securing public access to this land will increase recreational use of the area and create new economic opportunities for the high country communities).
- (j) obtain a fair financial return to the Crown on its high country land assets. (An annual rent of \$1080 is not a fair financial return to the Crown and represents in effect an adjustment to enable farming to be economically sustainable.)

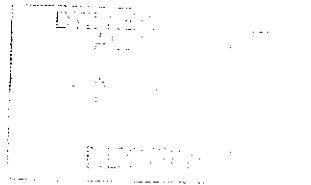
Conclusion

27. Having considered the Objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act, the Society agrees that the most appropriate designation for the land is retention in full Crown ownership and control and designated as a conservation area, with no provision for ongoing grazing.

Yours sincerely

Sue Maturin
Field Officer

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17th November 2006

Roch Sullivan
Ancient Briton Hotel,
Naseby
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email: roch@thoroughbred.co.nz

The Manager
DTZ New Zealand Limited
Land Resources Division
PO Box 27, Alexandra

Dear Sir

It is my opinion that a renewal of the occupation licence by Mt Ida Syndicate of the Mt Buster run would allow the objectives of Part 3 of the Act to be met under certain conditions. Specifically the ecological sustainability of the mountain can be maintained and that public access be secured to the land, while still running the current and relatively sparse levels of Syndicate grazing for 3 months of the year.

I believe in the importance of high country farming not just to the local economy but to New Zealand's future.

The following are some broader issues relating to both Pastoral lease and licence review.

Being an Aucklander I have only come to know Naseby in 2004 through acquisition of the local Naseby Hotel, the Ancient Briton. However, this good fortune has enlightened me into what is a unique and widely misunderstood industry throughout most of our land; high country farming.

People of the Maniototo farming communities respect each other; People rely on each other more. This habit of co-operation has been significant in defining their personality and character, and is no more so than in operation of the Mt Ida syndicate. As has the hard physical life and adverse farming conditions are in this part of New Zealand. There is no room in the psyche of these folk for complaining.

In the Maniototo families live in genuine rural isolation, cut off from the cities. And yet here we have an example of people living with enviable community values. People do not expect handouts here and they certainly don't get them. Like all small town New Zealand the rural centres in the Maniototo have struggled to survive over the years as government invests in the cities. Over the years these towns have lost their post offices, banks, grocer's, petrol stations, hospitals and many other government backed facilities we take for granted in the main centres. Engrained in the psyche of these farming generations is the knowledge that contentment comes from a full and productive day spent working the land. There is a legacy here in the Maniototo that belongs to all New Zealanders. If Kiwi's only new what they were possibly about to lose, they would be down here in droves to fend off those who seek to take it away.

Who is here to protect this legacy while D.O.C. focus on the job of saving the skink?

There has been a sharp drop in the nation's sheep numbers in the last two decades despite the increased productivity. As the review process continues through to completion, these numbers will decrease further. NZ is poised to be the enviable food basket of the south Pacific as the current effects of Global warming continue to change the agricultural scene both here and in Australia.

Any move to reduce sheep farming capacity in this country is short sighted. No more so than in the Merino industry. The traditional wool market has been savaged by synthetics and our wool prices have been depressed for years now. Success in recent years has come from the Merino sector and demand from fine garment producers. As China 'upgrades' its product (as all developing manufacturing nations do) it is not surprising that fine merino is coming into short supply and huge demand. A visionary government would look to long term solutions for New Zealand's ability to service its debt through export, and would not treat the existing high country farming industry as recklessly as it has.

Tourism in this region is somewhere between negligible and non-existent. The Rail Trail Tourism throughout Central Otago has yet to impact local business community's greatly, but promises to do so in the future. However, the Rail Trial Tourism is driven by the scenic attraction of the landscape as seen from the from the Rail Trail itself by families of parents and children taking on the challenge, along with the unique hospitality and experience that comes with 'rubbing shoulders' with the local high country communities during their visit. Tourism does not extend into the high country in Naseby beyond the comfort of the local Hotels. Visitors to the region are profoundly moved when acquainting with locals and life in the district. The majestic scenery as seen from the plains first hand in the surrounding mountain ranges (and as captured by iconic artist Graeme Sydney) along with witnessing rural community life in the high country is quintessentially the true value of this region to Recreational Groups. The preservation of these communities is of importance to all the stakeholders, and in particular, the recreational groups and farmers. The review process should look at areas and in particular how the stakeholders are affected on an area by area basis – not one rule for all. The impact of this review process is unique in the case of the Mt Ida region. In the Maniototo there seems to be a strong case for maintaining Agricultural Production in conjunction with the tourism benefits of Crown ownership. The farmers around Naseby understand this and are willing and able to share access with the public while maintaining the land in accordance with the Acts requirements.

Who is championing the cause of future generations of farming in this review.? NZ has a huge future as a primary producer under climate change in the South Pacific. Rainfall in the South Island will increase dramatically along with huge reductions across Australia overall. Furthermore, there are market trends that will cycle back up with merino wool and meat demand. The future of New Zealand farming generations should not be the responsibility of farmers to preserve. They are temporary guardians of the land during their lives. But they can only struggle on their own for so long until they have to sell up.

The Crown land around Naseby has been used by the Mt Ida syndicate for over 100 years to sustain their farming operations. The Mt Buster land has provided grazing for the Syndicate of farms in Naseby for 3 months each year to allow their low lying blocks to come away. Without this relief not only is the productivity of these freehold blocks reduced, but the future viability of them as farms is under threat.

It is the governments responsibility to protect the farming legacy to our nation. And yet one of it's Department's appears to be contributing to the erosion of it's productivity.

The French actually subsidise traditional farming due to it being considered an important cultural component to what it is to be French. This being doubly important due to cultural tourism being the biggest revenue earner in regards to \$ and employment. The hedge-rows, woodlots and ponds that co-exist in these rural communities also support a vast array of wildlife, in what are relatively clean environments due to traditional farming methods and being low users of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. This has also kept the combine harvesters at bay of course to the Americans' disgust not to mention Monsanto and its gm box of tricks. The Maniototo is very similar.

While sheep numbers in NZ have reduced to 44 million, the productivity of the sector has improved due to intensive farming and use of pesticides and fertilisers. The removal of the high country leases will only add to the use of these chemicals and be counter productive to the Departments aim in this respect.

In Wanaka, even now you can see the lineal demarcation etched into in the mountainside where D.O.C. have fenced off above the tenure reviewed freehold land.

It is understood that D.O.C. aim to fence off the high country areas once they return them to government management and allow the tussock to come away naturally. Local forestry management in the town of Naseby live most summers on high fire warning alert with the town being surrounded by forest. There are days in summer of extreme high fire risk when the forest is closed to not only mountain bikers and but walkers also. Speak to the local Fire Chief of Naseby's fire brigade, Roger Murphy, and he will tell you that letting the high country tussock round Naseby go will see it reach growth of up to 6 ft . When this happens, Murphy says there will be one very big fire. It won't be a matter of if but when. And along with it will go the town of Naseby.

I ask that LINZ consider the above and renew the Mt Ida occupation licence for the greater good of all stakeholders.

Yours Sincerely

Roch Sullivan

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Little Valley Station Limited

SUBMISSION ON PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR MT IDA SYNDICATE

This is a submission objecting to the Crown's Proposal to return to full Crown ownership the land known as the Mt Ida Syndicate, Legal Description Part Run 362B and Run 362C Mount Buster Survey District comprising 8401.2739ha.

Farm Management

This land is vital summer grazing for low land properties in the Maniototo. Although it is used for only three months of the year it is essential the farmers have this land to enable them to free up their low land properties for making hay for winter feed, and also as protection against summer drought. It also takes sheep from the more fly strike-prone hotter country up to the higher cooler country where this is not such a problem. Without this summer grazing the properties will be out of balance and will turn their farming businesses into uneconomic units. DTZ's own report quotes "The area has a sustained history of economic use and contributes significantly to the down land properties with which it is associated."

Effect on Farming Families and Communities

If these properties become uneconomic these families' livelihoods will be destroyed. This not only affects the immediate families, but also employees and is a loss to the wider community. There is less money spent in the local towns in businesses such as supermarkets, shearing contractors, trucking companies, vets, garages, etc. The Maniototo's infrastructure will be affected by the loss of rates – DoC doesn't pay rates! Also it affects things such as schools as families have to move away – which in turn affects the social fabric of a community.

This is not just a business transaction, this is an act by the Crown which will impact on individual people, possibly putting them out of business and destroying families pasts and futures – and even worse – for something we don't need. That land going to conservation is not essential to New Zealand, but a thriving healthy export economy is.

Historical and Cultural Values

The loss of all this high country is destroying an historical way of life. The life of the high country run holder is a culture within New Zealand. In particular the original families have grazed this area for 109 years. There is a significant history and a way of life, which deserves protection. If it were a building of that age it would be!

Access

DTZ's own report acknowledges that access is enjoyed by the public because of the maintenance of tracks by the licensees, and therefore access is not an issue in this proposal. From what we often read in the newspaper these days and from discussions

with people visiting our property, the public is discovering that access on to DoC managed public land is more restricted than private land. How many DoC signs do you see where the first two words are usually "DO NOT" or NO VEHICLES, DOGS, HORSES etc, and then of course there was the locked gate debacle at Birchwood.

Conservation

DTZ's report states that:

1. "The area has a long history of grazing and observations over a period of 20 years indicate to me that grazing has continued in a manner which is more or less ecologically sustainable, as evidenced by the fact that the tussock and shrub land eco-systems exist in their current state."
2. "...both options (either retention for 'conservation purposes' by the Crown or land to be disposed of by special lease or fee simple - freehold) could potentially meet the requirements of Object (a)."
3. "...retention of land in Crown ownership as conservation area or reserve will best protect SIV's"...but it also adds "...protection could also be afforded in conjunction with a continuance of grazing."

It is our experience in dealing with DoC that DTZ should treat with caution and question any and all of DoC's claims for the need to return the land to full Crown ownership and exclude the past 109 years farming use.

The LINZ recommendation that the land be retained in full Crown ownership ignores all the evidence that it is well managed already in private ownership and assumes that conservation is more important than anything else. It also ignores the fact that grazing and farm management is part of this eco-system and by removing those things you will therefore alter the eco-system and not necessarily for the better.

Department of Conservation Management

We don't believe that DoC is the best manager of this land. It has been acknowledged that the land has been well managed to date by private individuals. There are many examples of poor management by DoC.

Compensation

To take this land from these farming families after 109 years, compensation would have to be an issue. It would have to look at compensation over the effect on the entire farming business, not simply the value of the Syndicate land. Having said this, we don't support the Syndicate land being taken by the Crown. In fact we think the Crown should hand the Syndicate and all pastoral leases over to the farmers, and say thank you for looking after them so well.

In summary we would like to say

1. We are sick of having to constantly reiterate these same arguments when DoC and LINZ are clearly aware of how important the summer country is to the balance of high country properties.
2. The evidence shows that this land is very well managed and retains good conservation and access values, while producing income for New Zealand, under private ownership. The public of New Zealand are getting all this at no cost to them. How can you justify spending taxpayer's dollars when private individuals are doing it for nothing?
3. As citizens and taxpayers of this country we do not want the Government spending money on acquiring and managing conservation estates we do not need or want. That money would be far better spent on health or education.

We request that all of the Mt Ida Syndicate land be disposed of to the Syndicate farmers as freehold land.

Lindon Sanders
Jenni Sanders

Little Valley Station
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Alexandra
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Email: sanders.lvs@farmside.co.nz

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To whom it may Concern

Submission on Preliminary Proposal on Mt Ida Syndicate

I, **Kevin Francis O'Connor**, Professor Emeritus of Range Management at Lincoln University, residing at 21 Tuawera Terrace, Clifton, Christchurch 8081, submit my personal objection to the preliminary proposal advanced as part of the Tenure Review process on the reviewable land of some 8400 hectares comprised in pt Run 362 B and Run 362 C in the Mt Buster Survey District, known as Mt Ida Syndicate.

I submit that on no account should the land in question be designated as a conservation area in full Crown control, but that it should be maintained in grazing use in a pattern similar to that which presently obtains, preferably under a special lease, similar in most respects to the current tenancy and issued in favour of present holders of the POL, with suitable covenants and/or management agreements to protect the more critical values at risk.

Reasons for this submission:

1. I make this submission with my principal concern being the *protection of significant inherent values* on this terrain and the related terrain of the Ida Range and in the wider Maniototo district. I also have in mind the *sustainable management of the land and water resources of wider affected terrain*, especially on the southern side of the Ida Range, which is pastorally used in conjunction with the reviewable land in question in the Mt Ida Syndicate.
2. I have made substantial effort over the last thirty or more years to become better acquainted with the Mt Ida syndicate land. In planning run surveys in the Tussock Grassland and Mountain Lands Institute with the late Graham Hughes, I became very conscious of the unusual situation in high country New Zealand where summer country was shared among several properties, and these properties having their lower country almost entirely in a different catchment. I was especially concerned that this sort of situation might yield an example of the classic fate, Tragedy of the Commons. I was surprised to discover with Graham Hughes that this was far from the case, that the conduct of the summer grazing was done with close regard to the share basis of the holders, that they functioned in mutual and positive co-operation with one another and with the Waitaki Conservation District and that the grassland was maintained in very well managed and healthy condition. This finding was confirmed by my own inspection and the satisfactory soil and water regimes confirmed by Mr Ross Maxwell CEO of the Waitaki Conservation Commission.
3. My further interest was unfolded when I began a study of the pastoral history of the Waitaki, in conjunction with the international environmental study of the Waitaki which I led for UNESCO. I found to my surprise that the terrain in question had been used in syndicated summer grazing then for nearly ninety years (this was then more than 20 years ago) and I also found from periodic Lands and Survey reports that it was now much improved on its earliest condition and from the Soil Conservators' comments in Waitaki Catchment Commission that they believed range condition was still improving.
4. My current research into the history of the high country since the 1948 Land Act has unfolded for me more evidence of the improvement of access and recreational use from both sides of the Ida Range, leading in turn to the case made first to Lands and Survey Department for its recreational use as part of Block Mountain use in Otago. As far as I could find out there have never been any cases of Syndicate restraint on

recreational access, although the proven dangers of snowstorms must have often raised fears.

5. I have been in the past very concerned for the vulnerability of *Chionochloa macra* grasslands from heavy summer grazing. I believe it was Dr Henry Connor and I who shared the discovery that they were very susceptible to severe defoliation and I believe it was I who first advanced the theory (later disputed by Dr Brian Molloy) that early years of summer depasturing in the block mountains of Central Otago had resulted in the widespread depletion of *C macra*. Be that as it may, the tall tussock grasslands of the Ida Range including *C macra* remain with very good tussock density, clear testimony to their conservative management over past decades. This condition was remarked on by hundreds of visitors at the Mt Buster Muster High Country Field Day a few years ago, and commented on by me in my closing comments at the Naseby Domain.

6. I note that the current summer grazing use is of 10,000 ewes for 3 months on about 8,000 hectares of accessible terrain. This approximates to less than 4 stock-unit-months per hectare. From my analysis of pastoral use records from all over the South Island high country and comparable and contrastable summer range in other parts of the world, I would describe this as very conservative grazing use with very low grazing pressure (i.e. stock units per available herbage DM) throughout the 3 month grazing season. In contrast I would invite the reader to exercise her or his imagination and consider what would be the grazing pressure if these 10,000 ewes had to remain on their home properties during the all-too-reliable Maniototo summer drought. The destruction of pastoral resources and the consequent vegetation and soil loss and economic disaster that would ensue boggles the imagination.

7. My own historical research shows that Manuherikia County from its first records about 1878 exhibited the **earliest, steepest and most protracted decline in stocking load on range** of all South Island Counties. There can be little doubt from the analyses that the reduction in stock numbers was from drought, rabbits and an initial Micawber-like disposition to hang on to stock against the hope of better weather to come. I suspect it was this bitter lesson of recurrent drought that taught the first members of the Mt Ida Syndicate to make use of the difficultly accessible grasslands of Mt Ida, to look after them and to keep them in good condition as their staple counter to summer drought. It is one of the best examples that you will find in New Zealand of complementarity in land use and it was carried out on a community basis and it has persisted socially and economically as well as ecologically.

8. I submit that the report of the DTZ contractor fails to identify in any way that the SIV's present on Mt Ida would have any better prospect for protection under full crown control than they have been manifestly demonstrated to enjoy under leasehold syndicate control over the last 100 years. They could easily be worse off!

Why change it? If it isn't broke and runs well, why try to fix it?

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Joan Gallagher

From: Amy Scott [amyfromnz@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, 17 November 2006 3:43 p.m.
To: Alexandra
Subject: SUBMISSION - Mt Ida Syndicate Review

Attention: Joan Gallagher / The Manager

DTZ New Zealand Limited
Land Resources Division
P O Box 27
ALEXANDRA

Your Ref Oo090

My name is Amy Scott and I am writing this submission in **objection** to the proposed designations.

I have been a recreational user of the land that is contained in the Mt Ida Syndicate Pastoral Occupation Licence for many years.

I have had the benefit of horseriding, camping, tramping and 4 wheel driving on this parcel of land many times.

To the best of my knowledge no member of the public has ever been prevented from accessing this beautiful part of Otago. In fact it is due to the hard work of the Mt Ida Syndicate that the tracks have remained in good, usable & safe condition. The huts have also been upgraded and maintained over the years by the Syndicate.

This parcel of land is certainly part of my heritage and has significant value to me.

I disagree with the underlying presumption that if this parcel of land was retained in Crown ownership as a conservation area that, that will best protect "significant inherent values". These significant inherent values have survived thus far and the proposal together with the DOC Conservation Resources Report fail to establish that a change in ownership is necessary.

It is noted in the DOC Conservation Resources Report that there is no evidence that continued grazing would be unsustainable. This parcel of land has been cared for over many decades by the licensees of the Mt Ida Syndicate and also used for summer grazing.

Given that the land is in good condition and there is no substantial risk of harm/damage to any plant or animal species by virtue of the land continuing to be used for grazing, I strongly believe that the syndicate ought to continue to remain as caretakers of this land.

The report also states that the "ecological effect of removing grazing animals on the ecosystems is therefore uncertain".

The fact is, that the grazing sheep have been part of the ecosystem of this land for many decades now with no evidence of significant risk to any species of plant or animal.

20/11/2006

The report only briefly mentions that a level of protection could be afforded in conjunction with continued grazing. I believe that if a level of protection is warranted, then the "at risk" animals/plants could be protected within the grazing regime. For example the creation of fenced areas to prevent stock access.

I understand that in other situations where land has been retained in Crown Ownership and the previous local caretakers removed, that track and building maintenance has simply not occurred, resulting in public access being stopped due to safety. In fact, the very species that were being targeted to be protected have not thrived anymore than they would have, if the current use of the land continued.

The expectation that "recreational use will continue to expand for suitable activities" is a nonsense. The public already have generally unfettered access to the land. And in any event Naseby already has many areas set aside for mountain biking, tramping and horse trekking.

The best use of this beautiful parcel of land is for the Mt Ida Syndicate to remain the caretakers. It is not in New Zealand's best interests for this land to be retained by the Crown.

It is an insult to the generations of licensees who have worked hard to protect and care for this parcel of land for the Crown to turn around and say that the Crown can better look after it.

In the event that the land is retained by the Crown, it is not correct to assume that just because the body that will be managing this land is subject to the Conservation Act or Reserves Act, that the land will be better looked after.

Unfortunately for New Zealand that is not a guaranteed outcome at all.

The Department of Conservation has simply not proven that any change in the current use of land is required to fulfill the objects contained in section 83 of the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.

I strongly contend that given the current excellent condition of this parcel of land - that this is evidence enough to support the freehold disposal to the Mt Ida Syndicate per section 86(5)(b)(ii). This land should definitely NOT be retained in Crown Ownership.

If you require further information, or need to contact me, my contact mobile number is 027 4449088. Alternatively feel free to email me at amyfromnz@gmail.com.

Regards
Amy Scott

MT IDA SYNDICATE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

I/WE Bur & R.D. Nell

ADDRESS Middle Rock R.D. 2 Danfield 7572

SUBMIT AN OBJECTION TO YOUR PROPOSAL FOR FULL CROWN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THIS LAND. IT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF (PREFERABLY AS FEE SIMPLE) IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE GRAZING CAN BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS BEFORE. FURTHERMORE THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED:

(Legal Description of land concerned: Part Run 362B and Run 362C Mount Buster Survey District comprising 8401.2739ha.

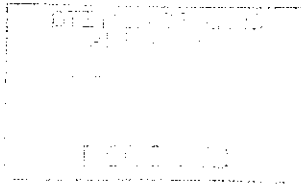
General description of proposal: 8401ha (approximately) to be designated as land to be retained as land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area pursuant to Section 86(5)(a)(i) Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.)

.....

- 1 The syndicate is a unique partnership not found elsewhere in New Zealand. The current licence is still held in conjunction with the original properties.
- 2 Public access is available with hundreds of people having enjoyed the area by utilizing tracks that we maintain and provide.
- 3 The land provides summer grazing for 10,000 ewes for 3 crucial months, (2,500 stock units per annum).
- 4 In fact this area has been grazed for 109 years in a manner that has retained significant indigenous vegetation and is proven to be ecologically sustainable.
- 5 Without this important summer grazing the accompanying low land properties of the syndicate members are not economically sustainable.
- 6 It will have a significant effect on the Maniototo community both culturally and economically if access to this grazing heritage is lost.

.....

11a Clyde St
Oamaru



29 October 2006

The Commissioner of Crown Lands
C/o DTZ New Zealand Ltd
Land Resource Division
P.O.Box 27
Alexandra

Dear Sir,

Mt Ida/ Soldiers Syndicate Leases

In relation to section 83 of the c.P.L act part 3, c, ii being the freehold disposal of Crown land capable of economic use, I believe that the land in question must remain in Crown ownership and continue to be leased out. I have traversed this area a couple of times in recent years by 4WD and on one of those occasions just over thirty people ranging in ages from eight to late sixties traveled in nine vehicles. Most of us were in the older age group, several being unable to walk any great distance but capable of driving in company with other vehicles. All were very impressed and commented on what a wonderful experience it was to see this part of our country. I have also spoken with many others who have visited this area with other groups and they likewise have had similar experiences and enjoyed the opportunity. In the future this will be deprived of us, our children and grandchildren if not healthy, fit and experienced hikers or mountain bikers.

From DOC publicity released in the O.D.T. I understand that placing this area of our high country land into Department of Conservation control means it would not be accessible to vehicles or horse traffic which would deprive many older folk of the opportunity to visit it. The hikers and mountain bikers who they suggest would use this area are rather few and far between and will require safety shelters to be safe in this environment not to mention the support of Search and Rescue people, many of whom are 4WD club members and at present do visit this area and are familiar with it. Another important point particularly to us older folk is that while leased it is ratable by local bodies and hereby assists all residents. If DOC take it over this doesn't happen anymore and the short fall will have to be picked up by the existing ratepayers.

From what I have been able to read so far about this matter I can see no strong reason why these areas need to be locked up. It is a vast windswept area, very cold in winter and the grazing in summer appears to keep the area quite manageable and generally not a major fire risk. I saw no areas badly cut up by vehicles and the tracks were in good order kept that way by the occupiers. Are there species of flora and fauna out there endangered by the small areas taken up with tracks that need the wide scale protection as advocated by DOC? How would DOC fund the management of this vast area with their already meager resources? How many people in New Zealand really will benefit from this area being closed up in such a way? Where can we get this information? So many unanswered questions!

I am concerned to hear from DOC officers that existing farm roads on these runs that DOC has taken over already will not be maintained and are to fall into disrepair. This means that if this policy is pursued as suggested, a large area of our hinterland from the headwaters of the Ahuriri down almost to Herbert under DOC management will not be able to be accessed by wheeled vehicles or horse riders but are to be the realm of hikers and bikers. In terms of fairness to the number of people who may enjoy these areas this hardly seems an equitable solution to an undefined problem.

There seems to be no good reason why these syndicates should not continue to graze the runs as they have been doing in the past. These farmers and those that farmed this land before them have been worthy of the care of this land for more than one hundred years as the present condition indicates. To cancel the lease on these runs upsets the whole balance of some Maniototo farms and removes their summer grazing country leaving their home blocks uneconomical units. Added to this they have allowed the wider public access in a controlled and safe manner, using their tracks and these provide access if there is ever a need in case of emergencies such as accident or fire.

It is my opinion that there appears to be no valid reason why the Commissioner of Crown Lands should not renew the occupational licenses for the areas of land known as the Soldiers Syndicate and Mt Ida Syndicate and leave these runs under the management of the present licensees. I would strongly support that the status quo be maintained.

Yours faithfully



Andrew Wilson

c.c. M.P. for Otago Mrs Jaqui Dean
M.P for Timaru

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MT IDA SYNDICATE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

I / WE R. J. Brown

ADDRESS Glenthorne, RD 2, Darfield

SUBMIT AN OBJECTION TO YOUR PROPOSAL FOR FULL CROWN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THIS LAND. IT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF (PREFERABLY AS FEE SIMPLE) IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE GRAZING CAN BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS BEFORE. FURTHERMORE THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED:

(Legal Description of land concerned: Part Run 362B and Run 362C Mount Buster Survey District comprising 8401.2739ha.

General description of proposal: 8401ha (approximately) to be designated as land to be retained as land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area pursuant to Section 86(5)(a)(i) Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.)

Having inspected this area personally, I was impressed with the condition of the pasturage. It has clearly been managed in an ecologically sustainable manner ~~for~~ in the past

To place this land in crown ownership flies in the face of the objects of the act that enable renewable land capable of economic use to be freed from management constraints

It would impact economically on the district as a whole, and destroy the cultural heritage on this land

R. J. Brown

MT IDA SYNDICATE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

I / WE John and Emily McPae

ADDRESS PO Box 162 Glendhu Str Wanaka

SUBMIT AN OBJECTION TO YOUR PROPOSAL FOR FULL CROWN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THIS LAND. IT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF (PREFERABLY AS FEE SIMPLE) IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE GRAZING CAN BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS BEFORE. FURTHERMORE THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED:

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General description of proposal: 8401ha (approximately) to be designated as land to be retained as land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area pursuant to Section 86(5)(a)(i) Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.)

We do not know this property but from what I have read about it there does not seem to be an reasonable debate as to why this land should be retained by ~~the~~ Crown ownership and controlled as a conservation area.

reason 1) The public are already able to access the area by land & four wheel drive

2) This area of land would naturally revert to invasive weeds which at present stock control for us eg. beracium

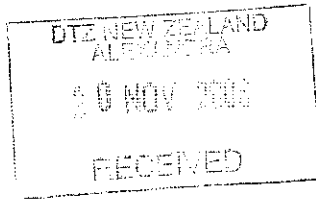
3) The area from what I have read seems to be only grazed in a ecologically friendly way eg. 3 months of the year (less than 2.5m/ha).

I strongly support this families operation

yours Sincerely J.C. McPae

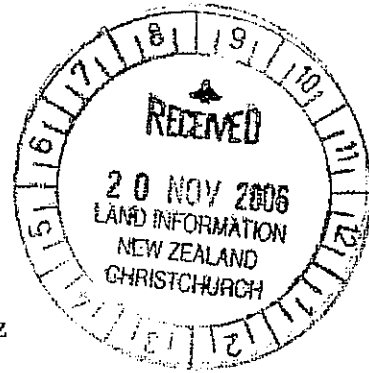
John

223



Beth Bain
 16B Grove Street, St Kilda
 Dunedin, New Zealand
 9012

Home Phone 03 455 0189
 E-mail: bethbain@ihug.co.nz



24405

13 November 2006

Land Information New Zealand - Submission

Review of Lease of Part Run 362B to the Mt Ida Syndicate

Although the Mt Ida Syndicate has leased the part of Run 362B under review since 1897, Run 362, (70,000 acres - 28,328 ha), was leased to the John Borton - Alexander McMaster partnership in 1860, as part of the Kyeburn Station Run. This tussock grassland has been grazed for over 145 years.

As compiler of the history of the first hundred years on the Mt Ida Syndicate "Beyond the Buster" I examined minute books and correspondence (including that between the Lands & Survey department and the Soldiers Syndicate) and recorded interviews with the leaseholders, former leaseholders, and many other folk who had worked on the syndicate. I soon became aware of the pride taken by leaseholders, in land that had remained in such excellent condition under their management, especially since the removal of wethers in the early 1970s. It is the highlight of the farming year for these men to "go out on the muster" I learned of the importance to leaseholders of being able to send their flocks "over the hill" for twelve weeks each year to take the pressure of their small, drought prone home farms.

I would implore those who make the decisions to carefully consider what the loss of this grazing option would mean to the families who have leased, improved and cared for this run for the last 110 years. It would mean that 145 years of historical endeavour would be lost. Surely the fact that the Department of Conservation values this block so highly is testimony to the success of the twelve week grazing regime.

Consider the effort that went into providing access to, and across this vast upland plateau. What will happen to these tracks when they are no longer maintained by the leaseholders. These tracks are not suitable for use by inexperienced 4WD drivers without guidance, not to mention those who would proceed regardless of the condition of the roads.. In no time these tracks could become impassable. Who is going to rescue those who are likely to attempt to cross the isolated headwaters of the east branch of the Otematata river when it is running high ?

What is going to happen to the musterers' huts? They are part of the 145 year history of the run, and need to be maintained. Consider the outstanding accomplishment of transporting the Ida Valley Railway Station to the heart of the syndicate, to become "Inders Castle"

I am concerned that removing the care of this run from the present grazing regime, could result in adverse effects to the vegetation.

The land being within the range of wind-blown pollen from the Naseby forest means that wilding pines could become an issue in years to come. Are DoC staff going to spend at least 10 days each year out on the Syndicate walking most of it and pulling out seedlings, as happens during the annual muster?

I have been taken on several trips to both the Soldiers and the Mt Ida Syndicates, and as a keen amateur botanist, a member of the Otago Alpine Garden Group, and a former president of the Dunedin Naturalists Field Club, have enjoyed photographing many tiny treasures, ourisias, eyebrights, etc, growing in the shelter of the tussocks. Will these intermediary plants survive or will they be smothered by tussock?

Consider the dynamics of what happens to heavy tussock on steep slopes when it is subjected to torrential rain, a not unusual event in this area. The weight of the tussock can trigger land slides resulting in erosion.

Consider the effect of fire started by lightning strike as happened on the boundary with Cameron's Aviemore Station in 1974.

It should be noted that although 10,000 sheep may put on to the block it is only for twelve weeks each year. On trips over the syndicate I have been surprised how few of that 10,000 I actually saw. The grazing ratio is less than 1.2 sheep per hectare, 0.3 per ha on an annual basis.

I BELIEVE THAT IT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO PRESERVE THIS VALUABLE EXAMPLE OF GOOD GRAZING MANAGEMENT AS AN HISTORICAL SHOWCASE SHOWING THAT EVEN AFTER 145 YEARS OF USE THIS LAND IS STILL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

I WOULD SUGGEST THAT THE CONTINUATION OF THE LEASES UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS IS THE BEST OPTION FOR THE FUTURE PRESERVATION OF THE UNIQUE FEATURES OF THIS UPLAND PLATEAU.

I do not wish to speak to this submission.

Florence Elizabeth Bain.

F. E. Bain

P.O. Box 24
Alexandra.

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ALEXANDRIA
10 NOV 1982
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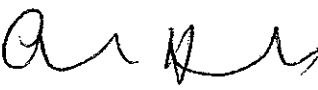
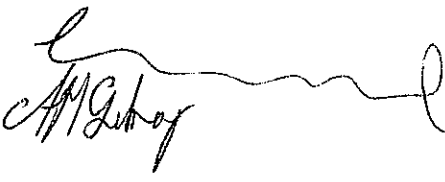
Part Run 362B and 362C Mt Buster Survey District

We the undersigned are expressing our support to the farmers on Mt Ida Syndicate, who should be able to continue their grazing which they have done for over 100yrs.

Name	Signature	Location
Phil Smith	<i>Phil Smith</i>	20 Northland St Ranfurly
Gavin Acland	<i>Gavin Acland</i>	33 John St Ranfurly
James Healy	<i>James Healy</i>	Rd-4 Ranfurly
G. G. G. G.	<i>G. G. G. G.</i>	RANFURLY
Ray Hodge	<i>Ray Hodge</i>	Ranfurly
B.W. Munro	<i>B.W. Munro</i>	Ranfurly
S.J. Gimack	<i>S.J. Gimack</i>	Otarehua
Owen Williamson	<i>Owen Williamson</i>	5 Dunganon St Ranfurly
Andrew Tweed	<i>Andrew Tweed</i>	Patearoa
Colin Pett	<i>Colin Pett</i>	Ranfurly
BARRY THOMPSON	<i>BARRY THOMPSON</i>	KYE BURN
Jim McDiarmid	<i>Jim McDiarmid</i>	Ranfurly
Ryan Dawling	<i>Ryan Dawling</i>	Ranfurly
Ngare Barton	<i>Ngare Barton</i>	Wedderburn
Lyn Allan	<i>Lyn Allan</i>	Gimberburn
Lyndsey Fairweather	<i>Lyndsey Fairweather</i>	WAIPIATA
KAYE CEARKE	<i>KAYE CEARKE</i>	WAIPIATA
KJ McCone	<i>KJ McCone</i>	Ranfurly
Roy Hunter	<i>Roy Hunter</i>	Ranfurly
Janet Scott	<i>Janet Scott</i>	Naseby
Alastair McKnight	<i>Alastair McKnight</i>	Otarehua

owena McDiarmid	McDiarmid	120 Otarema Central Otago
Kay Hodge	KHodge	Goff Road Ranfurly
Tony Lowe	Thouls	Goff Road Ranfurly
Karen Loe	Lae	MTB Highcliff P.O. 2 Dunedin
≡ KIRK	[Signature]	40 Ansonmans St Ranfurly
Tracey Weir	Weir	The Beechos, RD4, Ranfurly
D Carruth	[Signature]	Ranfurly
A. McCutcheon	[Signature]	Ranfurly
D. Marisa	[Signature]	Ranfurly
E. M. Pearson	11 Knowles Crs Ranfurly	
Diane Breussell	D Breussell	52 Thomas St, Ranfurly
Becky Scott	B Scott	Ranfurly
Maureen Kenneth	M Kenneth	Ranfurly
DON KENNETT	M Kenneth	RANFURLY
Jan Pringle	J.M. Pringle	Ranfurly
Sharon Reid	S Reid	Ranfurly
BARRY BURROWS	[Signature]	RANFURLY
David L Wray	D Wray	Ranfurly
John Eagles	[Signature]	Ranfurly
John Forrester	John Forrester	Ranfurly
Pam Forrester	P Forrester	Ranfurly
Michelle Baxter	M Baxter	Ranfurly
VALDA TURNER	V Turner	RANFURLY
SIMON TURNER	S Turner	RANFURLY
Peter Jones	P Jones	Ranfurly
BA Panton	B A Panton	Ranfurly
S Woodhead	S Woodhead	Ranfurly
A.J. KIRK	A Kirk	Ranfurly

NAME	SIGNATURE	LOCATION
Chris Sprad	<i>[Signature]</i>	RANFURLY
Brian McCABS		RANFURLY
MIKE McATAMNEY		RANFURLY
Tornd Buchanan		Ranfurly
G. Boniface		Ranfurly
Bareth Evans	GLENS	RANFURLY
Sue Evans	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ranfurly
Erin McAuley	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ranfurly
Sandra Parker	S.K. Parker	RANFURLY
Mavis MCKENZIE	M. McKenzie	37 Thomas St Ranfurly
Glennys Walker	G.M. Walker	17 Welles St Ranfurly
Jona Donald	S.M. Donald	65 Arongate, Dunedin
Brydie Donald	<i>[Signature]</i>	24 G... Road
at Inder	<i>[Signature]</i>	801 Ranfurly
Inya Matherson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Channel Rd Ranfurly
Neissa Inder	<i>[Signature]</i>	45 John St
A.J.E. Foley	<i>[Signature]</i>	7 Caulfield St.
Fannie Smith	<i>[Signature]</i>	7 CAULFIELD ST
COLIN SMITH	<i>[Signature]</i>	53 Home Hills Kings Rd
Raynor Henderson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Hills Creek.
Les Henderson		
Barce Dougherty		
Lawrence Dougherty		
Rane Dougherty		
Stephen Dougherty		
AUSTIN BALLANTYNE	<i>[Signature]</i>	RANFURLY MOTOR CAMP
Erne O'Malley	E.O. Malley	Ranfurly
Denise McCuin	D. McCuin	Naseby
R. McIlhenny		Ranfurly

Name	Signature	Location
Amanda Harland		Alexandra
G. M. ... Ann Gilroy		Ann ... Alexandra

A. B. Reid

Richard SMITH

Eris Paterson

VERONICA DAVIS (SCOTT)

Jan Davis.

Wendy Kearney

George Hume,

Bruce French

Deirdre Coughlan

PM Hayes

Jim Scott

John Hume

A. Geddes

Lisa [Signature]

[Signature]

E.F.D.

J.W.G.D.

MR.

[Signature]

L.B.F.

D.B.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Geddes

40 50 CHARLEMONT ST
RANFURLY

R. D. 1. RANFURLY

52. CAULFIELD ST.
RANFURLY

52. Caulfield St

70 Caulfield St Ranfurly.

17 Hawthorn Ave Paterson

12 Welles St Ranfurly.

1 Ennel St. Naseby




Keeleburn, R.D. 3, Ranfurly

R.D. 3 Ranfurly

R.D. 3 Ranfurly

Ranfurly

Alexandra

Name	Signature	Location
Pete Young		Aqwa Roro OTURETUA.
Betty Sim	B. Sim	R.D. 1 Alexandria. "Moutere"
Florence Goff FRANIE STEWART	G.R. Stewart	BRANNOCKBURN.
David Curlew		Kye burn
Judy Andrew	J. Andrew	Kye burn.
Katherine Ingham	Katherine	Naseby
Josh Inder	Josh	Naseby
James Kent	J. Kent	Glouchester.
Brad Hore	Brad Hore	Kye burn
Kulie Knapp	Knapp.	Alexandra.
Cassie Andrew	C. Andrew	Kye burn.
Kate Clark	Kate Clark	Cremwell.
Liane McHamney	Liane McHamney	Pat earoa.
Ivy Williams	Ivy Williams	Clyde.
Merna Kroon		Clyde.
ance cooper	wooper	Alexandra

Dianna + Nigel White
Tony Clarke

Warren Dobson

Trudy Taylor
Rebbie Matthews

Fimie Pant
Koleen Skerger
Liz Kearney

Brace Smith

JENISE BADDOCK
onathon Barnes

Lerran Marshall
Tangora Carson

Aly Marshall
Jack Rutherford

Tony Budge

Bratam McCormack

James Becker

Sean Becker

Judith Evison

Aileen Brown

Jennifer Smith
MARGARET GALLACHER

Dianna White
Al Mahu.

~~Wanda~~

Taylor

Kim

Pant

Elizabeth Kearney

Bruce Smith

Blackstock
J. Barnes.

Kim Marshall
J. Carson

Al Marshall

R. Rutherford

Tony Budge

Bratam McCormack

James Becker

Sean Becker

Judith Evison

Aileen Brown
Jennifer Smith
M. Gallacher

Kyebrun.
Gimmerburh
Ranfurly.
Ida Valley

Ranfurly
Waipate
Ranfurly
Ranfurly
Wedderburn.

RANFURLY
Christchurch.

Ranfurly
Otarehua
Patearoa
Ranfurly

Ranfurly
Naseby
Amarburn.

Hyde
Patearoa.

Naseby.
MOSGIEL/RANFURLY.

Name	Signature	Location
CAREN TURNBULL	K. Turnbull	56 DEERBENT ST NASEBY
TED OTTLEY	Ted Ottley	51 Manor Place Dereda
Nicola Crosbie Leann Gillespie	N. Crosbie	Naseby Ranfurly
Sandra Powell	Sandra Powell	690 Fortbelk W, Broad Bay, Naseby
David Whyte	David Whyte	Kyeburn Downs RD3 Ranfurly
Shari Whyte	Shari Whyte	" " Ranfurly
E. Japatri	E. Japatri	" " Ranfurly
John Maden Catherine Maden	John Maden	Otago, Otago
TERREN BURKE	Terren Burke	4 THOMAS ST. Ranfurly
Tom Elder	Tom Elder	10 Knowles Cr Ranfurly
Nick Terry	Nick Terry	11 Stafford Street Ranfurly
Pek Luwam	Pek Luwam	WAIPATA
Stewart Millwright	Stewart Millwright	15 Knowles Cr Ranfurly
Joe Jeffries Nic Withell	Joe Jeffries	LAUDER Waipate
GEOFF McAtamney	Geoff McAtamney	waipate
Stacey Hore	Stacey Hore	Kyeburn
DONALD AUBREY	Donald Aubrey	GERARDINE
Mike Bain	Mike Bain	Alexandre
Bernard O'Meara Wayne Sondall Murray Watt	Bernard O'Meara	Clyde Clyde
Anne Calcinai	Anne Calcinai	WANAKA

Cate Lawrence
Steve Kewish
Rex Huddleston.
Dala Huddleston.
Lavene Mercies
Roger Tompkins
G.M. Lutchby
H.M. Greer

[Handwritten scribbles]
M
Ruffel
L
M
H.M.S.

Styx
Ranfury.
Wedderburn
"Ranfury"
Ranfury
Dansey Passo.
Ranfury

J. Kent
A. McAuley
J.J. Clark
J.W. Mella

[Handwritten scribbles]
M
NI. CLARKE
J.W. McLellan

Wedderburn
Ranfury.
RD4, RANFURLY
4 CRASER AVE.

Eddie Sheer
Bill McMillan
Yvonne Jackson
Lou McSkimming

[Handwritten scribbles]
W.A. Miller
V.M.S.
E.T. McNeilly

6 Caul Field St
RANFURLY
Ranfury
Ranfury
Ranfury
Ranfury
Ranfury

Rennie + Ged Gladima
Margaret Davis
Clive Olson
Eryn Peck

[Handwritten scribbles]
E. John
Ranfury
L.K.W.A.

RANFURLY
Ranfury
Patearora

Lony Hove
Elizabeth K. Cribb

Name

Signature

Location

R. Fiveash
D. Heun
B. P. Metcalf

Phiveast
D. Heun
B. P. Metcalf

ROA Patea
RD 1 Ranfurly
RD 4 Patea

J Remnant
T Carson

J Remnant
T Carson

Naseby -
Camelton

S+G Preston
D-S Cromb

S+G Preston
D-S Cromb

Kyeburn
Ranfurly

~~John & Beth~~

~~John & Beth~~

NASEBY

Vicky Clarke

Vicky Clarke

Waipata
Brock

Cath Brock
Jacquie Hed

35 Derwent St, Naseby
A Hed

Naseby

Josanne Hed
Beth McKinn

Josanne Hed
26 Summerford Twp Rd

Naseby
Naseby

Eva McKinn

Eva McKinn

Ranfurly

Pat Burman

47 Thomas St.
6 Davis Ave Ranfurly

Ranfurly
Ranfurly

Ma Roofsma

~~Vicki~~

Ranfurly
John McKinn
4 Oxford St, Otago

Vaughan Dowly
Jan McKnight

R.D. 4 Ranfurly

STUART CATTO

STUART CATTO

M Campbell

M Campbell

Ranfurly

Name

Signature

Location.

DAVID KEENAN
ROSS BECKER
Becky Scott

Bob McIntosh
Mailee Smith
Rie Hunt
Linton Smith

Helen Dowle

Rechel Eason
KENNETH WILKAY GULLESPIE

Kila Flep i
Kylie Matheson
Nadia Fearnley
John Pyle

Ben Harris
Don Whanga
Ken Harris

BRIAN JACKSON
Rosina Sneddon

Maurice Glover
Michael Walker
Paul Hart

PHIL FLONAGON
MIKE ROBINSON
P. CORMACK

W Becker
C M ...

Keenan
Becker
Scott
McIntosh
Smith
Hunt
Smith

Dowle
Eason
Gullespie
Flepi
Matheson
Fearnley
Pyle
Harris
Whanga
Harris

Brian Jackson
R.A. Sneddon

Glover
Walker
Hart
Flonagon
Robinson
Cormack
Becker
C M ...

RNF
3 FRASER AVE. RANF
Ranfury
Arrowtown
20 Northland St Ranf
Naseby
Gimberburn

Ranfury
Whipiata
Glen Ida 2RD
Otarehua
Naseby
Naseby
Patearoa
Whipiata

Cl- Naseby
Ranfury
Cl- Naseby

ST. BATHANS.
Kyeburn
Kyeburn.

Ranfury
Naseby
NOSEBY.
RANFURLY
RANFURLY
Patearoa
Gimberburn

Malcolm Hodg

Mahesh

Ron Funky

Rebecca Jamney
in favour of the
MT 9da Syndicate
keeping licence of
current ~~land~~

Shirley Hodge

Sydney

Debbie Dowling
Det Dowling

225

P



Joan Gallagher

From: Solveig and Michael Northcote [highfieldfarm@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Monday, 20 November 2006 3:10 p.m.
To: Alexandra
Subject: P.S. Northcote submission Mt Ida Syndicate

P.S. Northcote
"Highfield"
R.D. Waiiau 7395
North Canterbury

Waiiau, 17th of November 2006

The Manager
DTZ New Zealand Ltd
Land Resources Division
P.O. Box 27
Alexandra

Re: Mt Ida Syndicate preliminary proposal review submission.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to support the objection of the Mt Ida Syndicate to the LINZ recommendation that the land licensed to the syndicate be retained as land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area.

I spent much of my younger days working on high country properties and have revisited some of these areas in recent years.

I am convinced that limited summer grazing as practised by the Mt Ida Syndicate is more beneficial to the conservation of these areas than total destocking.

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Access for enjoyment of the public is available at no cost to the Crown.

The summer grazing provided for three months of the year is vital for the economy of the properties concerned, and it is very much in the national interest that it be retained.

Yours sincerely,
P.S. Northcote

Name Ann Hodder
 Address SHW82 RD7 Waimate
 Date 10-11-06

The Commissioner of Crown Lands
 c/o DTZ NZ Ltd
 Land Resource Division
 PO Box 27 Alexander
 Ph 03 448 6935

Re - The Mt. Ida Syndicate review of leased Crown Land.

I strongly support the continued lease arrangement of part Run 362B and Run 362C Mt. Buster to the Mt. Ida Syndicate and believe that under the Leasehold Agreement management by the Mt. Ida Syndicate we as New Zealand Citizens continue to inherit the following advantages.

Plants Vegetation growing in this area has cohabited along side the managed sheep grazing programme for one hundred and ten years and created a balanced habitat for this to continue.

Recreational Public Access Managed access is available to responsible persons by the Syndicate Chairperson. Advice on safety issues, climatic conditions, track and hut locations are given freely based on first hand knowledge of this area.

Huts Four huts are located in this area, they are used for accommodation and kept to a basic standard by the Syndicate. Huts in this type of country can mean the difference between survival and death.

Tracks The Mt. Ida Syndicate have formed and maintained a significant amount of access tracks to ensure their grazing plan is well managed. These tracks also make access available for the following recreation activities - fishing, hunting, tramping, 4 wheel driving, horse riding, mountain biking. These tracks also provide emergency access for fire fighting, search and rescue.

Unique Historical Farming Practice For one hundred and ten years the same five farming families have been involved in the summer grazing of this high country land. Since 1897 the muster of five thousand ewes by eleven musterers in late April has become a local tradition and a social occasion held in high regard within the local community

Local Economic Values The availability of this Leasehold Crown land strongly supports the farming operations in this area. Three of the five farming properties are reliant on this summer grazing to remain economical farming identities.

Local Council Rates Under the Leasehold agreement rates are met by the Mt. Ida Syndicate which financially supports all persons residing in the Waitaki District.

I strongly support the continued lease arrangement of part Run 362B and Run 362C Mt. Buster to the Mt. Ida Syndicate and hope the Commissioner will support this community orientated view.

Signed Ann Hodder

337

Name Doug HodderAddress 2420 STATE HIGHWAY 82 RD 7 WAIMATEDate 10.11.06

The Commissioner of Crown Lands
 c/o DTZ NZ Ltd
 Land Resource Division
 PO Box 27 Alexander
 Ph 03 448 6935

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Signed D. Hodder

Hill's Journal

03-448-9099

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MT IDA SYNDICATE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

I/WE Helen Heddel

ADDRESS 1592 Tram Rd, RDI, Rangiora.

SUBMIT AN OBJECTION TO YOUR PROPOSAL FOR FULL CROWN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THIS LAND. IT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF (PREFERABLY AS FEE SIMPLE) IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE GRAZING CAN BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS BEFORE. FURTHERMORE THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED:

(Legal Description of land concerned: Part Run 362B and Run 362C Mount Buster Survey District comprising 8401.2739ha.

General description of proposal: 8401ha (approximately) to be designated as land to be retained as land in full Crown ownership and control as a conservation area pursuant to Section 86(5)(a)(i) Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.)

- ① That public access is already available
to, and tracks provided and maintained
by the Syndicate.
- ② That 109 years of sustainable summer
grazing and weed management has retained
significant indigenous vegetation in
these tussock grasslands.
- ③ That this unique syndicate has
profound stability and the current
licence is still held in conjunction
with original properties.

I remain

Helen Heddel

tel. 03-312-0404

Email: eskhead.merinos@extra.co.nz

279

Uo 70

Joan Gallagher

From: Sam and Wendy Inder [inder@es.co.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 21 November 2006 8:19 a.m.
To: Alexandra
Cc: cljinder@xtra.co.nz
Subject: FW: Mt Ida

Attn: Joan Gallagher.

Ms. Gallagher.

I appreciate that the submissions have closed for the Mt Ida Review; however I forward the e-mail below for your information. It will give you an indication that the interest in this Review is not confined to the local region but is being followed internationally. Geraint Hughes was a Welsh Young Farmer Exchangee to New Zealand in the 1980's and is currently Director of Parks and Reserves for Caernarvon Council in North Wales.

Yours sincerely,
Sam Inder

From: Geraint Hughes [mailto:gerainteirlys@btinternet.com]
Sent: Friday, 17 November 2006 8:56 a.m.
To: Sam & Wendy Inder
Subject: Mt Ida

Just been reading the Otago Herald and seeing that the brains and green's are muscling in on the syndicate. The have done that with us here in Snowdonia trying to create a big green walkabout park but its failed there is gorse up to their bollocks and wild life has moved on since there is to much cover. When will the learn?? Give Laurie and Co my support tommorow and hope that sense will prevail since 110 years management is not a bad record.

Regards
Geraint

17th Nov

MT IDA SYNDICATE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

I/WE David Douglas

ADDRESS 2c RD - Oamaru

SUBMIT AN OBJECTION TO YOUR PROPOSAL FOR FULL CROWN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THIS LAND. IT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF (PREFERABLY AS FEE SIMPLE) IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE GRAZING CAN BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS BEFORE. FURTHERMORE THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED:

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I submit the present holders should be able to continue as before and they should also own it. Their families fought for this country and were rewarded by being able to farm this land. Nobody has the moral right to take this land away. They have looked after the land and will continue to do so - who are these people that think they know better? What are they contributing to our local economy?



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JACQUI DEAN

Member of Parliament for Otago

22 November 2006

Commissioner of Crown Lands
C/- DTZ New Zealand
P O Box 27
Alexandra

Dear Commissioner

Mt Ida Syndicate Review

I refer to the review which is currently underway for the block of land which is under a grazing license to the Mt Ida Syndicate.

I oppose the proposition that the grazing licence not be renewed, with the land being put under the control of the Department of Conservation as a Conservation Area.

1. The syndicate is a unique partnership not found elsewhere in New Zealand. The current licence is still held in conjunction with the original properties.
2. Public access is available with hundreds of people having enjoyed the area by utilising tracks that we maintain and provide.
3. The land provides summer grazing for 10,000 ewes for 3 crucial months, (2,500 stock units per annum).
4. In fact this area has been grazed for 109 years in a manner that has retained significant indigenous vegetation and is proven to be ecologically sustainable.
5. Without this important summer grazing the accompanying low land properties of the syndicate members are not economically sustainable.
6. It will have a significant effect on the Maniototo community both culturally and economically if access to this grazing heritage is lost.

I strongly believe sustainable grazing management is the best option available to maintain and enhance the important values associated with the Mt Ida Syndicate. It is imperative that this tussock grassland area is retained by proven methods for all to enjoy.

Yours faithfully

Jacqui Dean
MP Otago

Parliament Buildings direct dial +64 4 470 6958
Wellington facsimile +64 4 472 4208
New Zealand email jacqui.dean@parliament.govt.nz



AMP Building direct dial +64 3 434 7325
42 Thames St facsimile +64 3 434 7359
Oamaru email jacquidean.mp.oamaru@xtra.co.nz

MT IDA SYNDICATE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL REVIEW SUBMISSION

I/WE CAOCA NIMMO

ADDRESS MUZZLE STATION KAIKOURA

SUBMIT AN OBJECTION TO YOUR PROPOSAL FOR FULL CROWN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THIS LAND. IT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF (PREFERABLY AS FEE SIMPLE) IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE GRAZING CAN BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS BEFORE. FURTHERMORE THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED:

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This land could be freeholded to the existing leasees with a sustainable management covenant on it to insure that the present sustainable grazing continues. We have a sustainable management covenant on freehold land this is a good outcome for us and conservation.

Colin Nimmo