

**KAIKOURA DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING FOLLOWING THE
FINANCE AND POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING ON WEDNESDAY 18
APRIL 2007, IN MEMORIAL HALL SUPPER ROOM, ESPLANADE,
KAIKOURA.**

AGENDA

1. Apologies

2. Matters of Importance to be raised as Urgent Business

3. Minutes to be Confirmed:

- *Council 21/03/2007*

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Reports to be Adopted:

- *Works & Services Committee 21/03/2007*
- *Environmental Services Committee 21/03/2007*
- *Finance and Policy Committee 21/03/2007*
- *Social Services Committee 04/04/2007*

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Minutes to be received

- *Hearings and Applications Committee 27/02/2007*
- *Hearings and Applications Committee 08/03/2007*

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4. Matters arising from Confirmed minutes

5. Minutes Action List Update

MEETING	ACTION REQUIRED	BY	DATE ACTIONED
	21 MARCH 2007		
Council	Report to Council on the development of a management plan to enhance recreational opportunities and reduce environmental and cultural impacts at Mangamaunu and Kiwa Road	Nicole	In Progress
Council	Write to Regional Land Transport Committee and MP Colin King demanding the Hurunui single lane bridge be upgraded in the funding priority list.	Chief Executive Officer /Mayor	In Progress
Council	Report on change of Tourism & Development and Finance & Policy Committee chairmanships.	Chief Executive Officer	Refer Item 13 Page 142
Council	Engage in a performance review of the Chief Executive Officer and report back to April meeting	Mayor Heays & Sub Committee	Refer Mayor's Report Page 143

6. Public Forum

TIME	NAME	SUBJECT
1.00pm	Mr R Pengelly, 5 Te Wanakau Street, Oaro M	Recycling
1.05pm	Mr R Samuels, 2 Te Wanakau Street, Oaro M	Recycling

7. *Maungamaunu Toilet Facility* *page 112*
 ■ 1.15pm - K Boyd deputation (10 minutes)
8. *Petition on use of motorcycles on South Bay foreshore reserve* *page 113*
 ■ 1.25 - J Hayward and P Vincent to present petition
9. *Canterbury Regional Council Regional Policy Statement Review* *page 118*
10. *Submission on Draft New Zealand Energy Strategy* *page 119*
11. *Request for Road Naming – R Arthur* *page 125*
12. *Renaming eastern portion of Topline Road to Kanuka Lane* *page 138*
13. *Report on Change of Chairmanship* *page 142*
14. *Committee Updates*
15. *Mayor’s Report* *page 143*
16. *Urgent Business*
17. *Council Public Excluded Session*

Moved, seconded that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely

a. Confirmation of Minutes of Council Public Excluded meeting on 21/03/2007

The general subject matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) and 7(2)(i) of the Local Government Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Grounds of the Act under which this resolution is made
Minutes of the Council Public Excluded meeting held 21 March 2007.	The exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the Local Authority to deliberate in private on its decision or recommendation.	Section 48(1)(a) and 7(2)(b)

*From the Office of the Mayor - Kaikoura District
- Kevin J. Heays -*

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Mrs K Boyd
Swan Creek
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KAIKOURA

Fax 03 319 5297
13-04-07

Dear Karen

As requested this letter confirms the arrangements I have made, as is my prerogative and/or duty, regarding your inclusion into the agenda of the Kaikoura District council Meeting of the 18th April.

As the Mayor and Chairperson of Council meetings I have the responsibility to ensure meetings are scheduled correctly and to approve the Agenda prior to being made available to councilors and the Public.

I have re-considered our request to be included in the agenda carefully and subsequently included you on the agenda immediately following the "Public forum" section – that is, your allotted time being 1.15 to 1.25 pm at the Council Meeting of the 18th April.

Please be aware that this reconsideration has been made to ensure that our systems of governance are fair and equitable to all. The inclusion of your deputation is, in this Office's opinion, an exception to our usual and accepted procedures.

During your deputations allotted time, the speakers (maximum of two) may address the meeting and submit questions verbally and /or in writing that you are requiring responses to. Please note that it is this chairperson's duty to be sure this timeframe will be strictly adhered to.

Please note that any questions will be addressed to the council through the Chairperson and may not necessarily be answered during your allocated 10 minutes. Again, this question time is usually meant for members of council and allowing your deputation to offer questions is exceptional.

May I suggest you put to Council any specific requests for information, in writing - on the day, to ensure adequate responses can be made.

It is also noted that Council representatives and the working party on the very issue you wish to present are working very hard to meet and address your concerns prior to the Council Meeting. If the issue looks as being resolvable satisfactorily to all parties then we will contact you to ascertain whether you wish to keep the deputation time spot.

I trust this is of value to you.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Heays

Canterbury Regional Council Regional Policy Statement Review

Issue

In December 2006, the Ministry for Economic Development released a paper called: Powering our Future: Draft New Zealand Energy Strategy to 2050. The aim of the document was to formulate an energy strategy responding to the two major long term energy challenges, the first is climate change and reducing carbon emissions and the second is delivering secure, clean energy at affordable prices to support economic development while being environmentally responsible.

This document links with other government policies on economic development, climate changes, transport, resource management and research and development. It also supports wider government objectives for sustainable development and economic change. Basically, any major government decisions in the future, including any change to statutory documents, should take this strategy into account, once finalised. Where there is any uncertainty with administration of current legislation in regard to Council functions, then this document could be used as a reference to seek guidance on the issue. The Kaikoura District Council is at the forefront of community initiatives to support carbon emission reduction and environmental protection initiatives. As a result, it is pertinent to highlight to national organizations the progress Kaikoura is making with community initiatives. On this basis, it is also necessary to ensure that any national policy is consistent with the initiatives with which the community is having a great success.

Discussion

Submission timeframe

The submissions were due by Friday 30 March 2007. As no Council meeting was available between the preparation of the submission and the closing date, the submission has been lodged pending endorsement of the committee. Should the Council choose not to endorse the submission, the submission can be withdrawn.

Issues

The main issues with the document was the failure to recognize the issues surrounding energy generation and supply to rural and isolated areas. The document failed to recognize the issues surrounding energy generation and supply including the possibility of locally generated electricity supply. The document also focused on reliability for future transport energy, with some of the actions being contrary to Kaikoura's green globe, CCP & Zero Waste initiatives.

The attached submission therefore focuses on these issues and seeks to make the Ministry for Economic Development aware of the progress made at local level in regard to these issues.

Conclusion

The submission is prepared with regard to the matters outlined above. Of particular concern was the lack of regard for energy supply to non-metropolitan and isolated areas, therefore the submission has particularly focused on this issue.

Recommendation

With due consideration of the above, it is recommended that the Council make the following determinations:

1. Discussion

That Council receive the information outlined in this report.

2. Feedback

That Council endorse the submission on the Ministry for Economic Development draft Energy Strategy.

Submission on the Draft New Zealand Energy Strategy

General Comment

Background

Kaikoura District Council is the territorial authority representing the community of Kaikoura on the South Island of New Zealand. The District of Kaikoura, on the east coast between Christchurch and Picton, covers an area of 2,048 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 4,810 residents (Preliminary Census figures 2006).

The community has a distinct vision for Kaikoura. That vision is a sustainable future with tourism providing both economic benefit and enhancing local amenities, but not at the expense of the natural or social environment. While tourism is crucial to the economic health of the district, a significant environmental issue facing Kaikoura is the ever increasing visitor numbers. Research conducted by Lincoln University estimates approximately 1 million tourists visit Kaikoura each year and this number is predicted to increase annually by 14%. Although tourist numbers bring significant economic returns by contributing to at least 30% of the district's employment, such a large number of visitors also place significant pressure on the district's infrastructure, natural environment and community.

In response to this issue, Kaikoura District is becoming well known, both locally and internationally for its commitment to reducing impacts on the environment, that may result from the growing visitor and resident populations. Such a reputation has been developed through a number of programs and initiatives that will be outlined in the following:

1. Green Globe

The program sets out a framework that challenges travel and tourism communities, industries and businesses to lessen their environmental impact. This is accomplished by measuring various environmental indicators (Benchmarking) and an annual commitment to reduce the negative environmental impacts highlighted by these indicators.

Kaikoura's involvement in Green Globe aimed to overcome some of the specific issues that the high tourist numbers have created and to safe guard Kaikoura's future as a tourist destination. Kaikoura District Council was the first community in New Zealand to achieve Green Globe Benchmarking in 2002, and then became the first community in the world to be Green Globe Certified in 2004.

Economic

The district's economy has benefited through an increase in tourism and the town's competitiveness as a destination. Overheads are lowered and costs reduced as new efficient methods to decrease waste are adopted. These methods have a direct economic benefit to business and residents directly through reduced dumping costs and indirectly through eliminating the need to either ship waste to landfill or create a landfill site. There is significant marketing potential from Green Globe as our communities sustainable approach is promoted. The Green Globe program provides Kaikoura with a brand that international tourists are becoming more aware of and seeking out.

Actions under the Umbrella of Green Globe

Communities for Climate Protection (CCP)

CCP is an international program encouraging and enabling councils to reduce their green house gas emissions working through a milestone based program. Kaikoura is currently paving the way forward for Councils involved in CCP in New Zealand, being the first local authority to set up an action plan for the Council and community to work towards reducing green house gas emissions.

Trees for Travellers

Trees for Travellers is a local Kaikoura initiative where the purchase of trees and shrubs is promoted to offset the emissions that result from every day living and in particular travel. The initiative is focused towards tourists and the significant impact travelling has on increasing green house gas emissions.

Zero Waste

In 2002 New Zealand became the first country in the world to adopt a vision of Zero Waste. Even before the national Waste Strategy was published, some local authorities went ahead and adopted Zero Waste targets. Kaikoura was one such authority, adopting the Zero Waste policy in March 1999. It was the third community after Opotiki and Christchurch District (both in 1998). At this time Kaikoura had a solid waste management plan from June 1992 but already the Districts waste management was well ahead of the plan's contents.

This submission has been prepared to in accordance with the current initiatives undertaken by the Kaikoura District.

Submission

Part 1

3.3 Security of Supply

Electricity – A lot of wastage is caused in conveyance of energy from source to point of use. Security of supply is reduced when there is much reliance on an aerial grid and line system. Security of supply is also reduced to remote areas where there is reliance on a line system.

Outcome sought - Strategy should be promoting the use of renewable energy sources with a focus on on-site and local energy generation. The strategy should also focus on improving funding for research and technology to reduce the cost of small scale solar and wind electricity generation to allow for low cost onsite systems.

Transport – Strategy should look to reducing reliability on oil supplies. The vision to discover local oil sources would not offset overall carbon emissions and may actually increase local oil usage through reduced cost and the attraction of overseas investment.

Outcome sought - The strategy should look at increasing use of biofuels to replace fossil fuel usage, increased efficiency and alternative energy usage in the transport sector.

3.5 Promoting renewable energy

Electricity – The strategy recognizes the visual impacts of some large scale electricity generation systems. The strategy does not account for the fact that new hydro generation lakes generate large amounts of methane gas during the decomposition of organic matter in the newly saturated topsoil and biomass. This means creation of new lakes is not a carbon neutral means of electricity generation.

Outcome sought – The strategy should direct the promotion of on-site solar electricity generation to reduce the need for large scale electricity generation. The strategy should recognize that creation of new hydro lakes for power generation is not necessarily carbon neutral.

Transport – the use of productive land for the production of crop for bio-fuels should be balanced against any environmental impact from these crops. The potential impacts may include the use of herbicides, clearance of land of crop production, and soil degradation.

Outcome sought – the Strategy should mention the potential for environmental impacts for biofuel crops. Impacts to be considered include herbicide usage, vegetation clearance & versatile soil loss, as many NZ soils may not be adapted to new cropping regimes. More research into biofuel crops to suit NZ soils may be required.

4. Our choices

4.1.1 Electricity Security – ensuring the electricity system is able to cope with a 1 in 60 dry year could be improved by more investment into local and on site generation to provide for household usage, therefore freeing up the electricity system for industrial and commercial usage during extreme events. Reducing the electricity consumption should also be recognized. The strategy should recognize what can be done at local authority level to encourage energy efficiency and community participation.

Outcome sought – the Strategy should recognize the necessity of the electricity system for industrial and commercial usage and promote investment into on-site technologies for small scale and domestic (household) usage. Policies associated with reducing the electricity consumption should also be recognized.

Peak Oil – Technologies exist to reduce vehicle dependence on oil, but while oil is cheap, communities will be reluctant to take up this technology. The Government needs to recognize that if oil is cheap & readily available, reduction of oil dependence is highly unlikely. The strategy does not recognize the potential for local policies to contribute to dependence on oil. Exploration of local communities with less oil dependence could be undertaken to consider solutions which are already in place.

Outcome sought – The Strategy should recognize that some government controls may be required to discourage dependence on oil and encourage development & uptake of alternative fuel technology. The Strategy should seek to work with local government to create policies that contribute to less oil dependence.

Climate Change - The Government needs to recognize that if oil is cheap & readily available, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from transport is highly unlikely. This will result in no overall reduction in Greenhouse gas emissions.

Outcome sought – The Strategy should recognize that some government controls may be required to discourage dependence on oil and conventional vehicle usage and encourage development & uptake of alternative fuel technology, bio fuels & alternative powered engines.

4.3.1 Pathway to low emissions future

Reducing energy sector emissions – Support for the statement of reducing energy sector emissions.

Part 2: Action Plan

2. Resilient, low carbon Transport

2.1 Our direction - Support for statement.

The objectives to maintain reliable supplies of transport fuel and increasing the transport system's resilience to higher or more volatile fuel prices is not understood. Further, it is not understood how this will achieve a less fuel dependant transport system.

2.2 The progress

Taking steps to protect NZ from short-term oil disruptions may be counter productive in the longer term. Economic pressures are often the most efficient way of getting people to change unsustainable behavior. While protecting people from adverse effects of fuel shortages may be positive, it would be more efficient to make people less reliant on fuel to achieve long term outcomes.

2.3 Our choices – Support for Actions

2.3.2

The government should work with local communities to promote local policies to increase fuel efficiency. These could include urban design and safe alternative transport routes.

2.3.3

The government should continue to work with local communities to see where best investments can be made to increase reliance on public transport modes.

The government should continue to work with local communities, NZ Rail Corporation and Transit NZ to increase safety and reliability of alternative forms of transport.

2.3.3

The government should work with local communities, especially remote communities, to promote infrastructure to increase rail and maritime as alternative freight services. The government could further work with local communities to provide industrial areas that can easily access alternative freight services.

2.3.4

The use of lignite or alternative coal supplies is not supported as the technology and research would be better used as investigation into zero emission energy generation.

2.3.5

New Zealand should continue its research into development and commercializing electrical and hybrid vehicle. The government should lead by example and encourage the use of the alternative fuel vehicles within government departments. Subsidies could be available for organizations agreeing to change their fleet to alternative fuel vehicles. A levy could be imposed on oil dependant vehicles imported into the country.

Security of Electricity Supply

3.1 Our direction

The general dependence on a main grid electricity supply system does create some vulnerability. The effects of climate change on maintaining reliable future electricity generation is uncertain. As does the effects of climate change on the reliability of supply.

A greater focus of small scale local alternative electricity generation and on-site systems would create more certainty for remote areas and allow remote areas to take advantage of local conditions, that is, install the type of system appropriate for the local climatic conditions. The installation of on-site systems may also reduce reliance on the national grid system and therefore takes some of the uncertainty from the supply system for individual users.

3.3 Our choices

Wind technology is appropriate in a number of locations and could form a good basis for future generation. As stated above, a mix of technologies require investigation and local conditions need to be assessed when considering appropriate local generation opportunities.

The government should be focusing on carbon neutral generation alternatives to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and the infrastructure required to support generation. Promotion on renewable energy generation may free up the fossil fuels to meet the needs of the transport fuel demands.

4.3 Low emissions power and heat

4.3.3

Support for Action – introducing draft regulation to facilitate the connection of distributed generation to local lines networks.

Support for Action- exploration of initiatives to increase the uptake of distributed generation. These include removing barriers, developing targeted incentives and other support measures.

Support for Action – removal of existing barriers to uptake and develop options to facilitate and encourage small scale electricity generation development.

4.3.4

Support for Action – greater support for use of solar water heating.

Support for Action – develop guidelines for the installation of solar water heating.

Support for Action – develop initiatives to increase the uptake of renewable direct use fuels.

4.3.5

Support for Action – the necessary framework is in place to ensure the necessary technical, regulatory and legal framework is in place to adopt low carbon technologies.

The strategy should identify that the use of fossil fuels to generate electricity should be replaced by renewable generation sources when available.

4.3.6

Support for Action – provide national guidance under the RMA for renewable energy.

The focus of any national guidance has to be on the specific local conditions that exist. Therefore, the government needs to work closely with local communities to develop any guidance that forms statutory guidelines.

4.4 Into the Future

Any new development of marine power must take into account the sensitivities of the coastal resource. The coastline has cultural significance, in addition to being a valuable resource to many New Zealand communities. The use of marine energy technology must be carefully applied to New Zealand's unique situation. The government should work with local authorities and ensure there is no conflict of values when consideration is given to new technology. Further, if national guidance on the implementation of marine energy technology was to be considered, the government should work closely with local communities to ensure the framework is developed robustly.

Using Energy More Efficiently

5.3.4.5 Institutional Issues

Support for Action – the government to ensure that roles and responsibilities are clear and distinct.

More guidance could be offered at a local level to promote the use of energy efficiency incentives and education. The government & agencies should look at forming partnership with local authorities to provide more education and efficiency programs where the local authorities have the resources.

The government could look at working more closely with energy suppliers to promote energy efficiency. Currently there is no incentive for energy suppliers to promote energy efficiency, in fact it is in the interest of their shareholders to sell more energy.

Energy efficiency measures should be targeted at those that can least afford to spend money on energy supplies. This would be the elderly and low income earners. The government should at least be focusing on policies for retrofit of government housing for low income earners, and energy efficiency into these houses.

Sustainable technologies and innovation

6.3.2

Support for Action – Establish a sustainable energy research and education centre.

Support for Action – The government will increase participation in international technology.

Support for Action – The government will consider the outcomes of the Business Tax Review before assessing whether to pursue further options to support greater private sector energy research and innovation.

Support for Action – the government will further consider the criteria and arrangements for the contestable fund for marine energy.

The establishment of marine energy should not be at the expense of maintaining our marine environment.

Affordability and Wellbeing

7.2.1

Support for Action – changes to the LFC Regulations to take account of regional climate variations

7.2.2

Support for Action – The government to consider taking a stronger role in supporting the development of more sustainable urban form and transport infrastructure changes.

The government should look closely and work with local communities prior to implementing any statutory guidelines.

7.2.3

Support for Action – The government to consider provision of one-stop information service for consumers on energy options and choices.

Further the government should look at education and resources available to provide guidance and education at local community level.

General Comments

The Strategy is largely silent on support for local initiatives and has not focused on the value that can be added at a local level through Council controlled initiatives. It is often at a local level that initiatives can have more effect and add value to the overall community. More recognition of local body initiatives should be promoted, especially the value they can add at community level. The reductions in carbon emissions that can be achieved at local level are significant to the overall carbon balance for the country.

To support any local initiatives, it is often necessary to illustrate an economic saving to the community, the strategy needs to focus on partnership policies to promote assistance and support for sustainable energy education and practices at local level.

ROAD NAMES AUSTIN DEVELOPMENTS LTD – AUSTIN STREET

Background:

In the Council meeting of 21 September 2005 the Council resolved that it adopt a list of native bird, plant, marine mammal and fish names to be used as a guide for the naming of future roads created through subdivision which can be updated and amended as necessary. This list is attached as appendix I to this report.

Since this time the Kaikoura District Council has agreed to a list of names for Ocean Ridge Development which reflect local history of the area.

A request has now been received from Austin Development for the naming of a cul-de-sac off Austin Street. It is requested that to keep the cul-de-sac name consistent with the surrounding streets and for ease of location that it be named Austin Close.

For reference Kaikoura District Council in the past has used Close, Place for cul-de-sacs in the past.

A name is therefore required for the new area of road which will be vested in the Kaikoura District Council, this is at the Council's discretion.

The Local Government Act 1974 provides as follows

319. General powers of councils in respect of roads

The council shall have power in respect of roads to do the following things:

(j) To name and to alter the name of any road and to place on any building or erection on or abutting on any road a plate bearing the name of the road:

319A. Initial naming of roads

Where the council names any road for the first time, it shall, as soon as conveniently may be after doing so,—

(a) Advise the District Land Registrar of the land registration district within which the land is situated, who shall note his records accordingly; and

(b) Advise the Chief Surveyor of the land district within which the land is situated.

Suggested Road Names

The applicant seeks approval for road name of *Austin Close*.

Recommendations:

That Council decide an appropriate road name for the new legal roads to be vested.

APPENDIX I

POSSIBLE NEW ROAD NAMES FOR THE KAIKOURA DISTRICT.

Following on from August's Council meeting 2005, the Biodiversity Officer was requested to compile a list of native Flora & Fauna of the Kaikoura District, in order to assist Council in naming new streets/roads throughout the district, as new subdivisions come on line.

The following is such a list incorporating native birds, plants, fresh water fish, some reptiles, marine mammals & marine fish. It also includes Kaikoura's mountains, hills, rivers, streams, creeks, bays and other topographical features that may be considered as possibilities.

PLEASE NOTE: This list has been based from 'Taonga species of the Ngai Tahu rohe' (Bluff in the South, to the White Bluffs, just north of Ward, in the north), the 'Threatened Species Occasional Publication 23' of Department of Conservation and various agency web pages. This list has also had input from Forest & Bird, Queen Elizabeth the Second Trust (QEII), an independent ecologist and the Department of Conservation.

HOWEVER, it is NOT a complete list of the species that are found within our district and has been compiled in conjunction with local knowledge, external expertise & advice. There may be discrepancies within the information and it cannot be taken as 100% accurate. It is a GUIDE only.

Most of the species found on this list and in the Kaikoura area, are not ENDEMIC to this area. They are found elsewhere in the country in many cases. The only true endemic species to Kaikoura is the Hutton Shearwater.

(Endemic – an indigenous specie that breeds only within a specified region or locality and is unique to that area).

Key:

* **Found in Kaikoura District**

** Low numbers, rare visitors, or uncommon species to our district

I/U Road name already in use.

Birds

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Hoiho**	Yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes(stable)</i>
Kāhu*	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Kākā** (I/U)	South Island kaka	<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>
Kahu*	Harrier	
Kākāriki**	New Zealand parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus spp.</i>
Kakaruai*	South Island robin	<i>Petroica australis australis</i>
Kakī	Black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>
Kāmana*	Crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Kārearea**	New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> (Nationally Threatened)
Karoro*	Black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
	Black billed gull*	<i>Larus bulleri</i> (<i>serious decline</i>)
	Black fronted tern*	<i>Sterna albobriata</i> (<i>serious decline</i>)
	White fronted tern*	<i>Sterna striata striata</i>
Kea* (I/U)	Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i> (<i>Nationally threatened</i>)
Kōau*	Black shag	Phalacrocorax carbo (Sparse)
	Pied shag*	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> (<i>Sparse</i>)
	Little Black Shag*	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> (<i>Sparse</i>)
Koekoëä**	Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>
Kōparapara or Korimako*	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>
Kororä*	Blue Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Kōtare* (I/U)	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kōtuku** (I/U)	White heron	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Kōwhiowhio**	Blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
	Marsh Crake*	<i>Porzana pusilla affinis</i> (<i>Sparse</i>)
	Spotless Crake*	<i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i> (<i>Sparse</i>)
Kūkupa/Kererū*	New Zealand wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i> (<i>Gradual decline</i>)
Kuruwhengu/ Kuruwhengi*	New Zealand shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis Kuruwhengi</i>
Matuku moana*	Reef heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
Miromiro*	South Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala macrocephala</i>
Pākura/Pūkeko*	Swamp hen/Pukeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Pārerā*	Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i> (<i>serious decline here, secure overseas</i>)
Pāteke	Brown teal	<i>Anas aucklandica</i> (<i>Locally extinct</i>)
Pīhoihoi*	New Zealand pipit	Anthus novaeseelandiae
Pipīwharauroa*	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Pīwakawaka*	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>
Poaka*	Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pūtakitaki*	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Riroriro*	Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
Ruru koukou*	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Tara*	Terns	<i>Sterna spp.</i>
Tawaki**	Fiordland crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>
Tete*	Grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Titī*	Sooty shearwater* Muttonbird/ Hutton's shearwater* and Common diving petrel** and South Georgian diving petrel** and Westland petrel* Cook's petrel** Broad-billed prion** and White-faced storm petrel**	<i>Puffinus griseus</i> and <i>Puffinus huttoni</i> (Nationally threatened) and <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> and <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i> and <i>Procellaria westlandica</i> and <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> and <i>Pachyptila vittata</i> and <i>Pelagodroma marina</i> and <i>Pterodroma cookii</i> and <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>
Tititipounamu*	South Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris chloris</i>
Toroa*	Albatrosses and Molyhawks	<i>Diomedea spp.</i>
Tūi*	Tui	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>
Weka* (I/U)	Western weka	<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i> (Serious decline)
	Brown Creeper*	<i>Mohoua novaeseelandiae</i>
	Waxeye/Silver eye*	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
	Red Billed Gull*	
	Kingfisher*	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
	Banded Dotterel*	<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i> (Gradual decline)
Putangitangi	Paradise Shelduck	<i>Tadorna vaiegata</i>

Plants.

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Akatorotoro*	White rata	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>
Arube *	Fern root (bracken)	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>esculentum</i>
Harakeke*	Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Horoeka *	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
	Fierce Lancewood	(Sparse)
Houhi *	Mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria lyallii</i> , <i>Hoheria glabrata</i>
Kahikatea*	Kahikatea/white pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Känuka *	Kanuka	<i>Leptospermum ericoides</i>
Manuka*	Manuka	<i>Leptospermum scorparium</i>
Käpuka *	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Karaopitita*	supplejack	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>
Karaka *	New Zealand laurel, karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> (Not a true KK native)
Karamü *	coprosma	<i>Coprosma robusta</i> , <i>Coprosma lucida</i> , <i>Coprosma foetidissima</i>
Kätote *	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>
Kiekie *	Kiekie	<i>Freycinetia baueriana</i> subsp. <i>banksii</i>
Korokio*	Korokio, korokia Wire-netting bush	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
Koromiko/Kökömuka*	Koromiko	<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Kötukutuku *	Tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Köwhai/Köhahi* (I/U)	Kowhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
Mamaku *	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
Mänia *	Sedge	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>
Mänuka Kahikätoa*	Tea tree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Mäpou *	Red matipo	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Matai *	Matai, black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Miro *	Miro, brown pine	<i>Podocarpus ferruginea</i>
Ngaio *	Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Nīkau **	New Zealand palm	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>
Pänako *	Species of fern	<i>Botrychium australe,</i> <i>Botrychium biforme</i>
Pätotara*	Dwarf mingimingi	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
Pingao *	Pingao	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>
Pökākā *	Pokaka	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>
Ponga/Poka*	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
Raupō*	Raupo, bulrush	<i>Typha orientalis</i>
Rautāwhiri/Köhühü *	Black matipo, mapou	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Rimu *	Rimu, red pine	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>
Rimurapa*	Bull kelp	<i>Durvillea antarctica</i>
Taramea*	Speargrass, Spaniard	<i>Aciphylla</i> spp. (Sparse)
Tarata *	Lemonwood, Tarata	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
Tawai *	Beech	<i>Nothofagus</i> spp.
Ti rākau/Ti Kōuka*	Cabbage tree, Ti kouka	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Tikumu *	Mountain daisy	<i>Celmisia spectabilis, Celmisia</i> <i>semicordata</i>
Titoki * (I/U)	New Zealand ash	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>
Toatoa *	Mountain toatoa Celery pine	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>
Toetoe *	Toetoe	<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>
Tötara *	Totara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
	Halls's Totara*	<i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i>
Tutu *	Tutu	<i>Coriaria</i> spp.
Wharariki*	Mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Whīnau *	Hīnau	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>
Wī *	Silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i>
Wīwī*	Rushes	All indigenous species of <i>Juncus, Juncus</i> spp. and <i>Juncus</i> <i>maritimus</i>
Puahou*	Five finger	<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>
Ake Ake*		<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Porokaiwhiri*	Pigeon Wood	<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>
Mahoe*	Whiteywood	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>
	Marlborough Rock Daisy*	<i>Pachystegia insignis</i> (Sth Marlb. Endemic)
	Small rock daisy**	<i>Pachystegia minor</i> (Nationally Threatened)
	NZ Lilac**	<i>Heliohebe hulkeana</i> (Sth Marlb. Endemic)

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
	Pink Broom**	<i>Carmichalia glabrescens</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Hectors Tree Daisy**	<i>Oleria hectorii</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Limestone Broom**	<i>Carmichalia astonii</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Weeping Broom**	<i>Carmichalia stevensonii</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Native verbena**	<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Porcupine scrub*	<i>Melicytus alpinus</i>
	Snow tussock*	<i>Chionochloa flavescens</i>
Wharariki	Mountain Flax*	
Inaka*		<i>Dracophyllum uniflorum</i>
	Leafless Clematis*	<i>Clematis afoliata</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Leafless Lawyer*	<i>Rubus squarrosus</i> (Sth Marl. Endemic)
	Narrow leaved Lacebark*	<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>
	Mountain Lacebark*	<i>Hoheria lyallii</i>
Tarata*	Lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
Putaputaweta*	Marble Leaf	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>
	Narrow leaved Mahoe*	<i>Melicytus lanceolatus</i>
Papauma*	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Puka*	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia lucida</i>
Makomako*	Wineberry	<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>
	Golden Speargrass*	<i>Aciphylla aurea</i>
	White Fuzzweed**	<i>Vittadinia australis</i> (Sparse, data deficient)
	Limestone gentian **	<i>Gentianella astonii</i> (Nationally Threatened)
	Button Daisy*	<i>Leptinella pyrethriflora</i>
Matagouri*	Wild Irishman	<i>Discaria toumatou</i>
Tauhinu*	Golden Cotton Wood	<i>Ozothamus leptophylla</i>
	Porcupine shrub*	<i>Melicytus alpinus</i>
	Mistletoes Coral Mistletoe**	<i>Ileostyles micranthus</i> <i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i> (Nationally Threatened)
Akiraho*	Coastal Tree Daisy*	<i>Olearia paniculata</i> <i>Olearia solandri</i>
Kohuhu*		<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Kaikomako*		<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>
Mamaku*	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
	Rangiora*	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>
Kawakawa*	Pepper Tree	<i>Macropiper excelsum</i>
	White climbing rata*	<i>Metrosideros perforate</i> <i>Metrosideros diffusa.</i>
Niniao*		<i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
	Leather leaf fern	<i>Pyrrosia eleagnifolia</i>
Maire**	Black Marie	<i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i>
Tawa**		<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>

Marine Mammals & Fish.

Name in Maori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Ihupuku**	Southern elephant seal	<i>Mirounga leonine</i> (legally protected, no's recovering)
Kekeno*	New Zealand fur seals	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>
Paieka*	Humpback whales	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
Parāoa*	Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>
Rāpoka/Whakahao**	New Zealand sea lion Hooker's sea lion	<i>Phocarctos hookeri</i>
Tohorā**	Southern right whale	<i>Balaena australis</i> (No's recovering)
	Hector's Dolphins**	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i> "South Island". Nationally vulnerable, Conservation dependant.
	Dusky Dolphin*	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>
	Killer Whale, Orca**	<i>Orcinus Orca</i>
	Common Dolphin*	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>

Kaura*	Crayfish	
Paua*	Blackfoot	
Koeaea*	Butterfish	
Moki*	Blue Moki	
Kohekohe*	Trumpeter	
Kahawai*		
Haku**	Kingfish	
Kahawai*		
Hapuku*	Groper	
Arara*	Trevaley	
Tarakihi*		
Kutai*	Mussels - Green	
Hoka*	Red Cod	
Kina*	Sea Urchin	
Rawaru*	Blue Cod	
Kupara*	John Dory	
Tio Repe*	Oysters	
Tuangi*	Cockles	
Pipi*	Pipi's	
Kumukumu*	Red Gurnard	
Pohi Akaroa*	Sea Perch	

Fresh water species.

	Common Bully*	<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>
	Upland Bully*	<i>Gobiomorphus breviceps</i>
	Bluegill Bully*	<i>Gobiomorphus hubbsi</i>
	Giant Bully*	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
	Redfinn Bully*	<i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>
Inanga*	Whitebait.	<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>
	Black Flounder**	<i>Rhombosolea retiaria</i>
Piharau*	Lamprey	<i>Geotria australis</i>
Koaro*	Common River galaxias	<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>
	Torrent Fish*	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>
Tuna*	Long Finned Eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>
	Short Finned Eel*	<i>Anguilla australis</i>
	Common Smelt*	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
	Shortjawed Kokopu	<i>Galaxias postvectis</i>
	Alpine Galaxias	<i>Galaxias paucispondylus</i>
	Dwarf Galaxias	<i>Galaxias divergens</i>
	Canterbury Galaxias	<i>Galaxias vulgaris</i>

Reptiles.

	Rough Gecko	<i>Naultinus rudis</i> (Gradual decline, human induced)
	Spotted skink	<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i> (gradual decline, human induced)
	Scree Skink	<i>Oligosoma waimatense</i> (Gradual decline, human induced)
	Black eyed gecko	<i>Hoplodactylus kahutarae</i> (Sparse)

Topographical features etc. (Topographical map 262-11 Kaikoura)

Hills/Mtn's from Nth - Sth	Creeks/Rivers – Nth to Sth	Bays & other coastal features – Nth - Sth
Isolated Hill	Benmore Stream	Willawa Point
Brian Boru	Kekerengu River	Kekerengu
Ben More	Nidd Stream	Waipapa Bay
Napolean	Wharf Stream	Okiwi Bay
Mead Hill	Swale Stream	Paparoa Point
Mt Union	Ouse Stream	Ohau Point
Chalk Range	Boundary Stream	Half Moon Bay

Burnt Saddle	Valhalla Stream	Rakautara
The Pikes	Limburn Stream	Mangamaunu
The Mole Hill	Mead Stream	Hapuku
Gibson Spur	Deadman Stream	Point Kean
Peninsula	Branch Stream	Kaikoura Peninsula
Tapuea-o-Uenuku	GibsonStream	East Head
Totara Saddle	Washdyke Stream	Atia Point
Calf Saddle	Bob Stream	South Bay
Cukoo Saddle	McLean Stream	Peketa
Black Hill	Clarence River	Pinnacle Rock
Saddle Camp	Dart Stream	Rileys Lookout (Panau Isl.)
Carrion Hill	George Stream	Goose Bay
Mackintosh Knob	Muzzle Stream	Oaro
George Saddle	Miller Stream	Pukaroro Rock
Haycock Saddle	May Stream	Spy Glass Pt (Piripaua)
Constitution Hill	Jam Stream	Hamuri Bluffs
Middle Hill	Wharekiri Stream	
Tarahaka	Stewart Creek	
Fidget Spur	Bluff River	
Te ao Whekere	Fidget Stream	
Mt Alexander	Snowy Stream	
Batty	Happy Valley Stream	
Sullivans Knob	Jordan Stream	
Jacobs Ladder	Parapara Stream	
Rangiaeta	Rakautara Stream	
Limestone Hill	Dubious Stream	
Manakau	Clinton River	
Uwerau	Puhi Puhi River	
Mt Stace	Lacebark Stream	
Mt Saunders	Hapuku River	
Kowhai Saddle	Limestone Stream	
Gables End	Harnetts Creek	
Humpback	Waimangarara River	
Kaitoa	Tytler Stream	
Mt Fyffe	Snowflake Stream	
Sandy Saddle	Middle Creek	
Snowflake	Luke Creek	
Red Hill	Kowhai River	
Warder	Ewelme Stream	
Palmer	Rakanui Stream	
Warder Neck	Kahutara River	
The Beacon	Seymour or Herring Stream	
Cairn	Cold Stream	
Blind Saddle	Linton Creek	
Swyncomb	Cribb Creek	
Gore Basin	The Fell	
Mt Clear	Gore Stream	
Black Hill	Alfred Stream	
Bushy Saddle	Palmer Stream Sawyers Creek	
Mt Ross	Green Burn	
Rangamahoe	Waikene Stream	

Poho o te atau	Ote Makura Stream	
Monument	Oaro River	
	To Moto Moto Stream	

Renaming Eastern Portion of Topline Road to Kanuka Lane

Background:

On 12 October 2005 the Hearing and Applications Committee granted resource consents to allow for the subdivision and development of Secs 47-50 & 84 Blk V Mt Fyffe SD. The site is located on the east side of Kincaid Road, along Topline Road. The subdivision involved the creation of 6 rural lots serviced by a new Right of way, the right of way runs from Topline Road, over a section of newly formed legal road connecting the accessway to Kincaid Road. In the Council meeting of October 2005, Council resolved that the unformed portion of legal road be named Kanuka Lane.

The area of legal road to be named is shown on the attached plan. As is evident on the attached plan, the right of way servicing the subdivision runs off the newly formed Kanuka Lane, but the eastern most portion has been formed over the existing Topline Road. This has caused a problem for the rapid numbering system, as Topline Road is not formed over its entire length, and the current numbering over the formed portion of Topline Road makes it difficult to allocate numbering for this portion of Topline Road.

It is unlikely Topline Road will ever be connected to Kincaid Road, due to the problem of limited sight lines around the Kincaid Road bend in the vicinity. For future subdivision purposes, this renaming proposal would not affect any future subdivision proposal, as any subdivision to the east of Kanuka Lane would require access over Kanuka Lane to Kincaid Road.

Council could also investigate stopping the portion of Topline Road north of the newly formed Kanuka Lane. The length of this portion of Topline Road, runs for 130m.

The Local Government Act 1974 provides as follows:

319. General powers of councils in respect of roads

The council shall have power in respect of roads to do the following things:

(j) To name and to alter the name of any road and to place on any building or erection on or abutting on any road a plate bearing the name of the road:

319A. Initial naming of roads

Where the council names any road for the first time, it shall, as soon as conveniently may be after doing so,—

(a) Advise the District Land Registrar of the land registration district within which the land is situated, who shall note his records accordingly; and

(b) Advise the Chief Surveyor of the land district within which the land is situated.

342 Stopping and closing of roads

(1) The council may, in the manner provided in Schedule 10 to this Act,—

(a) Stop any road or part thereof in the district:

Provided that the council (not being a borough council) shall not proceed to stop any road or part thereof in a rural area unless the prior consent of the Minister of Lands has been obtained; or

(b) Close any road to traffic or any specified type of traffic (including pedestrian traffic) on a temporary basis in accordance with that Schedule and impose or permit the imposition of charges as provided for in that Schedule.

In this case delegation has not been vested in staff and the re-naming of the road remains with the Council.

Suggested Road Names

An email is attached which outlines suggested road names by the applicant. It is considered that it is more appropriate to rename the portion of Topline Road as Kanuka Lane to prevent any confusion for emergency services in the future.

Recommendations:

That the Council:

- **Determine** that this section of legal Road requires re-naming, and
- **Adopt** the section of Topline Road, east of Kincaid Road be renamed Kaunka Lane.
- **Determine** if staff should further investigate the stopping of legal Road being Topline Road, to the north of Kanuka Lane.

Report to Council

**Change of Chairmanships
Tourism & Development Committee
and
Finance & Policy Committee**

As a result of changed circumstances, it is considered appropriate to review the current chairmanship of the Tourism & Development Committee and the Finance & Policy Committee.

Both Councillors Thomas (Chairman of the Tourism & Development Committee), and Councillor Macphail (Chairman of the Finance & Policy Committee) have agreed that to better enable the Tourism & Development Committee to function it would be more appropriate for Councillor Macphail to be appointed as Chairman of Tourism & Development Committee and Councillor Thomas to be appointed as the Chairman of the Finance & Policy Committee.

It is therefore recommended that the appointments of Councillor Thomas, as Chairman of the Tourism & Development Committee, and Councillor Macphail, as Chairman of the Finance & Policy Committee, be rescinded and Council appoint Councillor Macphail as Chairman of the Tourism & Development Committee and Councillor Thomas as Chairman of the Finance & Policy Committee.

Mayor's Report

- I have attended no “outside” meetings in the past month to report on – this *can* be a good thing as often the travel and attendance time and costs seem non compatible with the agenda items and consequent discussions.
- Since the March Meeting I have contacted both the Mayors of Hurunui and Waimakariri to gauge any support for the push to renew or at the least add to, the Hurunui single lane bridge. –I have received a supportive reply from Mayor Jim Gerard of Waimak, but nothing from Hurunui (I believe the Mayor is away). I intend to approach our M.P. on a personal level in the first instance when he is in Kaikoura (monthly).
- The registration and agenda for the Annual LGNZ conference is now available from Linda for perusal and a commitment to attend is required this month.
- Council has been asked if they wish to make a submission to the Inquiry into Housing Affordability in NZ. This needs to be submitted by 15 June 2007. I shall pass the request onto our Community development officer for opinion. Rachel from “Planning” continues to process requests for submissions regarding resource consents, particularly from E Can
- I attended the March Meeting of the Kaikoura High School Council to extend an invitation to send representatives to Social services meetings and to bring to that table any issues they deemed appropriate. I also commented on current investigations into the reformation of and restructuring of the KK Youth trust and Youth Council and their potential input.
- Correspondence has been received from The American Embassy and local interests regarding the Sister city relationship with Lahaina – Maui which I understand was talked about some years ago. I have, through this office, invited local interested parties to present there thoughts etc to the T & D Committee if they wish the scenario to be officially revisited. The correspondence received and replied to is available from the Mayors office.
- Attached:

E-Mail & Reply to/from Mayor Yvonne Sharp (Far North) regarding recent flooding.
Reply from Hon David Benson-Pope to letter sent inviting him, as Minister for the Environment, to include Kaikoura district in Government discussions on environmental issues.

CEO Performance Review

Recommendation

Due consideration was given by the CEO Performance Sub Committee regarding the current position description of the CEO and it is subsequently recommended that this Council offer Chief Executive Officer, S Grant, a two year extension to his current contract which is due to expire 2007.

Cheers
Kevin