



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust



Annual Report and Financial Statements for the 12 months ended 31 March 2018.

This Annual Report will be presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust to be held at the Gaiety Theatre, Akaroa, on Wednesday 27 June 2018.

The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust was established in 2001 and is a non-profit organisation, a charitable trust under the Charitable Trusts Act, and is registered with the Charities Commission.

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Title page photo: Banded Tui. Photo credit: Laurie Richards.

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BANKS PENINSULA CONSERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES & STAFF

Amy Carter is CEO of The Christchurch Foundation. She is also chairperson at public relations firm Perception PR & Marketing. Her communications and public relations experience includes work with some of New Zealand's iconic charitable organisations including Surf Life Saving New Zealand, Swimming New Zealand, and St John. Amy lives with her family at Taylor's Mistake and has been involved with the Trust since 2011.

Mark Christensen (Chair) is a natural resources lawyer, specialising in biodiversity issues. He became involved with the Trust when working on a Ministerial Advisory Committee on the protection of biodiversity on private land. Mark is a member of the NZ Conservation Authority and a trustee of the NZ National Parks and Conservation Foundation. He is a consultant to the World Conservation Union IUCN, and the Manager of the Sustainable Business Council's Business, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Service Project.

Philip Helps resides in Port Levy. Married to Jane, they have jointly farmed their Port Levy property for in excess of 40 years. Other interest includes active involvement in a marine farming partnership. Philip's family has had a continuous association with the land as farmers on Banks Peninsula, dating back to the late 1830s. Philip is an active member within the Banks Peninsula branch of Federated Farmers.

Ingrid Kerr is a chartered accountant and the Financial Controller for C Lund and Son. She lives on Mt. Pleasant and enjoys a family holiday home in French Farm.

David Miller lives in Decanter Bay, where he has owned his farm since 2001, and was one of the earliest covenantors with the Trust. David has a background in clinical psychology and public health. He has worked in these fields in many regions for the United Nations and as the Ombudsman for the World Health Organisation and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria, in Geneva.

Rebecca Parish is the Property Development Manager at Foodstuffs South Island. With a background in town planning, business, resource management, and governance. Rebecca divides her time between a home in Governors Bay and their 130 acre property on a ridge above Okains Bay. Rebecca chairs the Wildside Committee.

Pam Richardson farms in partnership with husband Ian and son Andrew a 710 hectare Banks Peninsula hill country property. In 2007 they won a Ballance Farm Environment Land and Life Award. Pam is a founding member of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, Chairperson of the Akaroa Wairewa Community Board, a community member of the BP Zone Implementation Programme, as well as a member of the Goat Eradication Working Group & Banks Peninsula Pest Liaison Committee.

Richard Simpson (Deputy Chair) lives at Fisherman's Bay on the eastern side of Banks Peninsula where he and his wife Jill farm 402 hectares, running beef cows and dairy replacements. They have Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust covenants totalling 76 hectares and have been involved with the Trust since its inception in 2001. Richard chairs the Trust's Finance Committee.

Kate Whyte lives with her family at Oashore in the southwest corner of the Peninsula, on a farm she has managed as a privately owned ecological restoration project since 2001. Kate has been actively involved in the Trust's work since its inception and is committed to ensuring it remains a community- led organisation.

Paul Bingham is Executive Chair of Digital Marketing Platform Shuttlerock, Chair and fifty percent shareholder of Banks Peninsula's Black Cat Cruises, a Director of Ngai Tahu Tourism and Trustee of The Christchurch Foundation. He recently retired from the Air New Zealand board and served as Director at Tourism New Zealand and Chair of Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism. Paul's career has spanned marketing roles in a range of companies, he led Black Cat Cruises for 15 years as Managing Director. Paul's family lived in Diamond Harbour and Akaroa and has been based in Asia, the UK, and the US before returning to live in New Zealand 20 years ago.

Edward Aitken lives in Pigeon Bay with wife Penny on a 1100ha sheep and beef breeding property. This developed farm is now managed by son Angus in conjunction with an intensive farm in North Canterbury. Farm stay accommodation is available and Edward is a director and shareholder of marine farming companies in the area. Edward has had many years involvement, with Federated Farmers, in the District Plan process, out of which has evolved the BPCT.

Maree Burnett – General Manager; **Marie Haley** – Wildside Coordinator; **Marie Neal** – Covenants Officer; **Sophie Hartnell** – Volunteer Coordinator.



BPCT trustees Ingrid Kerr and Philip Helps with Nicky Wagner (middle) at the 2050 Ecological Vision launch.

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

I am very pleased to present the chairperson's report for the 2017/18 financial year.

Over the year the Trust has continued work to implement the 8 Goals of the 2050 Ecological Vision for Banks Peninsula/ Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū (including Port Hills). In the rest of this report to the AGM you can read about the range of fine work that has been planned and is being implemented on each of these 8 Goals. It is also pleasing to see agencies and a range of other organisations and groups beginning to collaborate more closely around some of these Goals.

The Trust's overall Vision is "to create an environment in which the community value, protect, and care for the biodiversity, landscapes and special character of Banks Peninsula." Banks Peninsula extends to the base of the Port Hills on the city side. We are continuing to develop relationships and collaborations with landowners and like-minded organisations in this part of the city and there are huge opportunities to better link conservation and sustainable land management of the 'urban' city with the 'rural' Peninsula.

Our primary challenge going forward is the financial stability, resilience and sustainability of the Trust. We remain extremely grateful to our existing funders and supporters. With that funding and support we are continuing to achieve much. However, while the trustees and staff operate the Trust as a lean machine, we spend much time and resource on a continual search for the finances to keep us operating from year to year, let alone to allow us to expand our activities to respond to the increasing demand from landowners and agencies for support and assistance.

One positive aspect of this challenge is that we are continually striving to be ever more efficient with the resources we have and to

increase the transparency over the results of our work. We believe that our funders and supporters need to clearly see where their money and their time is being spent so they can be confident that the results being achieved are both ecologically meaningful and strategically important. Our work leading the development of the 2050 Ecological Vision and now with helping to coordinate the strategic implementation of the 8 Goals is critical to being able to demonstrate that limited resources are being applied in the most effective manner.

Over this year we have concentrated on continuing to develop and strengthen our collaborations and partnerships, not only with agencies, but with colleagues in other trusts and organisations with similar objectives. Examples of this are the Trust's leadership and facilitation of a working group to progress Goal 8 of a Pest Free Banks Peninsula, continuing leadership of the Wildside Project, leading the development of the concept for a 'Port Hills Biodiversity Hub' as part of achieving Goal 4, and leading an initiative to link conservation work on the Peninsula and Port Hills with the Greater Christchurch area.

All of this, the trustees believe, is important in demonstrating that our work is both efficient and effective, providing confidence to our funders and supporters that their continued support is justified. But the fact remains that we are limited in what we can achieve because of the way in which we are funded. Building the financial resilience and ultimately the financial independence of the Trust is our primary challenge. The trustees have embarked on a plan to increase that resilience and financial sustainability, but we are very keen to hear from you, our members and supporters, with any ideas and suggestions about this critical aspect of our work.

The audited financial statements are provided separately. I am pleased to report that once again we have managed our limited finances prudently. Thanks particularly to the Trust's Finance Committee of Ingrid Kerr and Richard Simpson.

Forging lasting partnerships with commercial supporters is also critical, and this year our structured sponsorship programme has continued. For the financial year we have been delighted to have the continued support of Andrew McCarthy. Initially this support was directed through G. J Gardner Homes and now this principal sponsorship has been moved to Andrew's new business venture Hue.

We continue to be grateful for the support of foundation sponsors Anderson Lloyd, Lyttelton Port of Christchurch, and Lincoln University. Our long-standing relationship with Perception PR & Marketing as a foundation sponsor came to an end this year. We gratefully note the professional communications and marketing support Perception has provided to BPCT.

Gold sponsors Blacks Fasteners and Independent Line Services continue to provide support for the Wildside. Gold sponsors, Fox and Associates, Boffa Miskell, and Vicinity Solutions, support us with surveying, ecological, and GIS advice and services respectively.

We are also pleased to have Akaroa Waterfront Motels supporting the Wildside Programme as a silver sponsor, and Akaroa Dolphins, Black Cat, Christchurch Gondola, Environment Canterbury, Farmlands Cooperative, Rough and Milne Landscape Architects, and Frontiers Abroad as corporate members.

The continued financial support for our activities from the Rata Foundation, Christchurch City Council, Environment Canterbury, Department of Conservation, the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust and WWF is critical to our success and

continues to be received with thanks.

The trustees wish to thank our four hard working and positive staff – Maree Burnett General Manager, Marie Haley Wildside Coordinator, Marie Neal Covenants Officer, and Sophie Hartnell Volunteer Coordinator. Under Maree's leadership our staff have continued to work tirelessly for the Trust over the year, and our success is substantially because of their commitment, enthusiasm and rapport with landowners. It has been a pleasure to work with you all.

Personally, I also wish to thank my fellow trustees for your continuing passion and commitment to the Trust's work and vision. This year has seen the retirement as a trustee of David Collins, whose contribution to the Trust I acknowledge with thanks, and the appointment of two new trustees: Edward Aitken and Paul Bingham. Almost entirely landowners on the Peninsula and Port Hills, the trustees act, not only as governors of the Trust, but as examples to your neighbours and to the wider community. It is a privilege for me to work with you all.

And, a final thank you – to all the covenanting landowners, the residents of the Peninsula and the Port Hills who support us in various ways, and all our other members – all of you who share our vision and are working with us to value, protect, and care for the biodiversity, landscapes, and special character of Banks Peninsula.



Mark Christensen
Chairperson

2050 ECOLOGICAL VISION FOR BANKS PENINSULA / TE PĀTAKA O RĀKAIHAUTŪ (INCLUDING PORT HILLS)

It is our vision to create an environment in which the community values, protects and cares for the biodiversity, landscape and special character of Banks Peninsula / Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū.

To pursue our vision we have adopted eight conservation goals for 2050. The goals are aspirational but achievable and are used to guide all conservation management work, and should result in a substantial improvement in the state of indigenous biodiversity on the Peninsula by 2050.



GOAL 1 – All old growth forest remnants (more than 1 ha in area) of Banks Peninsula / Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū forest cover are protected and appropriately managed.

A field day amongst the old remnants in Kaituna Basin

A fine day provided perfect conditions for the Kaituna Basin covenant walk during September. This lower Monument walking track is also fittingly part of Te Ara Pātiki – ‘The flounder path’, which follows an ancient māori food-gathering path from Koukourarata /Port Levy to the great māhinga kai (food and resource gathering area) of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere.

Wonderful views were had climbing up through existing old forest remnant patches and through regenerating areas to the ridge below Mt Herbert (919m), the highest point on Banks Peninsula, where members enjoyed a picnic lunch. Guest host Ruud Kleinpaste enlightened walkers on how invertebrates play an important role in forest ecosystem health throughout the walk.

The most notable feature enjoyed along the way were several old growth forest remnants. A special side trip was taken by keen walkers to marvel at the impressive stand of totara many centuries old on a high plateau.

Kaituna Basin covenant lies within over 700 hectares of virtually contiguous native forest in the area and is the largest block yet protected under BPCT covenant (334ha). Nearby are several Department of Conservation reserves and other BPCT covenants, including Kowhai Bush, Waipuna Saddle, The Monument, and Western Valley Multi. The spring source of the Kaituna river and its initial tributaries are protected from grazing stock here. By protecting such a large area, these old forest remnants are able to be appropriately managed so that natural succession and species colonisation can take place optimally.

The area contains an amazing range of subalpine flora and showcases the survival and regeneration of all four common Peninsula podocarps; thin bark totara, lowland totara, kahikatea and matai. There are also excellent examples of regenerating shrubland, bush, open grassland and montane rock communities. Many endemic plant species are present. Several native and uncommon invertebrates, lizards and birds live here, including breeding populations of NZ falcon.

The publicly accessible lower Monument walking track leads past the owner’s house, through the middle of the property up to the summit and over to Purau saddle. Walkers can connect westward to the Packhorse track or eastward to the Port Levy Saddle track, enjoying many examples of old growth remnants along the way and beyond the covenant itself.



Ruud Kleinpaste reveals new life cycles under a remnant totara log. Photo credit: Marie Neal.



Valuable old growth remnant podocarp stand at Kaituna Basin. Photo credit: Elise Arnst.

Covenant engagement and support programme launched among the ancient podocarps in Tirowaikare

During much of this year the Trust has been developing a framework for our Covenant Engagement and Support Programme (CESP). The CESP is intended to support landowners with the ecological management of their covenant and monitor the improvements in indigenous biodiversity occurring. Covenants will be visited by Trust staff approximately three-yearly. Our volunteer programme will provide support for covenantors that need some additional assistance following the visit.

The first covenant visited by staff as part of CESP was Tirowaikare. This covenant provides protection for some of the Peninsula's special old remnants and is an excellent example of how ancient podocarp specimens (matai, kahikatea and lowland totara) support secondary forest canopy growth so that a diverse range of broadleaved species trees, and in turn shrub and forest floor layers can flourish beneath.



*Ancient matai tree in Tirowaikare covenant.
Photo credit: Marie Neal.*

GOAL 2 – Rare ecosystems are protected and appropriately managed.

New Kakanui covenant protects ecological and cultural values

Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, trustees of the Kakanui Maori Reservation, and the Coop family have worked together to protect this unique 65 hectare area of Māori Freehold land. A collaborative management plan documents agreed ways to protect the special cultural, historical, and ecological values found here; leaving a legacy for future generations to enjoy.

Kakanui contains both notable cultural and ecological treasures – it protects a sacred Wāhi Tapu site and is ecologically described under two significant recommended areas for protection; Putiki and Mount Evans. These are considered the best examples of steep, semi-arid shrubland, tussock grassland, bluffs, and dry forest on Banks Peninsula.

The covenant is flanked by rocky outcrops, considered precious and rare ecosystems in their own right. The unusual dryland area contains mixed shrub species and regenerating hardwood forest, with patches of coastal lowland forest and small-leaved shrub species. Kakanui also contains a small remnant area of podocarp forest.

Notable endemic species occurring here include the Banks Peninsula hebe *Hebe strictissima*, the Banks Peninsula button daisy *Leptinella minor*, and the Banks Peninsula blue tussock *Festuca actae*. Plants recorded here as threatened or rare are climbing groundsel *Brachyglottis sciadophila*, fragrant tree daisy *Olearia fragrantissima* and bamboo rice grass *Microlena polynoda*. Notable unusual plants which are actually found here in abundance are green mistletoe *Ileostylus micranthus* and the nationally-declining species *Coprosma walii*, commonly known as bloodwood.

Many native birds, skinks, geckos, and invertebrates such as cicadas and tree weta enjoy this environment. Various small fruit-producing shrubs provide a valuable food source for birds and lizards in particular. Native species will flourish as habitat improves, aided by effective pest animal control, in turn providing better shelter and food for new colonisers, eventually resulting in succession back to majestic podocarp forest.



Lower section of Kakanui covenant leading to Koukourārata Port Levy.

Photo credit: Marie Neal.

Dedicated volunteers support Hauroko

Hauroko, an 18.7 hectare area situated at the Banks Peninsula end of Kaitorete Spit, is a rare example of a highly distinctive unaltered coastal shrubland progressing from coastal shingle to inland dune systems.

It is the only place in New Zealand where all five *Muehlenbeckia* species occur together, one being a curious leafless species regarded as nationally sparse. The largest continuous population of native sand-binding pingao in the country exists here. Kaitorete Spit is the last remaining stronghold of many rare species, two of which are found nowhere else in the world; *Galium kaitorete* and the critically endangered Kaitorete woolly-head. Prostrate native broom is found only here and at one other place on Banks Peninsula. The Spit supports the largest population of the uncommon grass *Zoysia minima* found in NZ, the largest population of the endangered 'wiggy wig bush' *Muehlenbeckia astonii* left in the wild in New Zealand and the largest remaining population in Canterbury of the very rare sand tussock *Austrofestuca littoralis*. Hauroko and its surrounds are truly ecologically unique.

Situated close to Birdlings Flat village, this covenant is subject to continual invasion by weeds. Our volunteer programme includes three visits a year to Hauroko to ensure that the rare ecosystems protected under covenant here are not threatened by these unwelcome garden escapees.



Volunteers controlling invasive weeds at Hauroko.

Photo credit: Sophie Hartnell.

Langer Trust's Panama Reserve protected

Panama Reserve near Le Bons Bay is a 211 hectare block under the guardianship of the Langer Trust. The iconic Panama Rock or Keller's Peak as it is also known, towers over the regenerating forest within the site below. At the turn of the century much of the surrounding hillsides were cleared by early settlers but are now returning to their natural state through second succession forest under careful management, including the control of weeds and animal pests.



Gentianella serotina amongst boulders
on the dome of Panama Rock.

Photo credit: Carol Jensen.

The distinctive rocky volcanic dike formation known geologically as a trachyte dome is widely recognised as being home to a rare associated ecosystem – a unique set of associated flora suited to its features. Because of its vulnerability, special care is being taken to record, monitor and protect the natural values of the area, whilst allowing people to visit, experience and learn about these specific features.

Hugh Wilson recorded this in 2009 to be the only known locality on Banks Peninsula for the gentian *Gentianella serotina*. This occurs with snow tussocks and *Dracophyllum* around the bluff tops, and can be seen flowering in Autumn. Other special rocky outcrop plants include *Anistome aromatica*, *Raoulia glabra*, *Celmisia gracilentia*, *Earina autumnalis*, the tiny mistletoe *Korthalsella salicornioides* (parasitic on dwarfed kanuka), *Leptecophylla juniperina*, *Raukaua anomalus*, *Rytidosperma corinum*, *Hebe strictissima* (a regional endemic plant), plus several fascinating lesser known mosses and lichens.

Public access is available on request so that the community can enjoy the diverse ecological values found here. Special care is being taken to balance recreational and educational activities with the protection of the unique flora found, especially on the rocky outcrop area.



Reserve manager Robin Burleigh and BPCT covenant liaison Kit Grigg view Panama covenant below Keller's Peak.

Photo credit: Marie Neal.

GOAL 3 – The connections between land, freshwater, and marine habitats are managed to support viable populations of species that depend on them.

March of the Little Penguins

The endemic little blue white flippered penguin is being found more commonly across the Wildside bays where extensive mustelid and wild cat control has been carried out.

Only two years ago it was unusual to find nests under high cliffs (areas with difficult access for predators). Now, distinctive penguin nests are being found under wood piles, in rock crevasses, in natural holes, and even under shrubs in open farmland. Nests are marked with penguin tracks of poo leading up to each nest, and upon peering in a blazing white chest and bright blue back can be seen.

It seems the sudden change is a spill over effect from Flea Bay where nests reached a peak of 1304 in 2012, after a year on year increase of 5% since 2001. While Flea Bay nest numbers may still increase, we are now seeing a natural march of the penguins into their historic habitat (where penguins had been lost to ferrets, stoats, feral cats and dogs).

It is heartening to see this positive change, although we are still well down on the 20,000 pair believed to have existed around Banks Peninsula. To protect our special little penguins, it is vital that people are careful with their pet dogs. Dogs have a natural instinct to catch penguins, which will usually result in the bird's death due to their fragile breastbone.

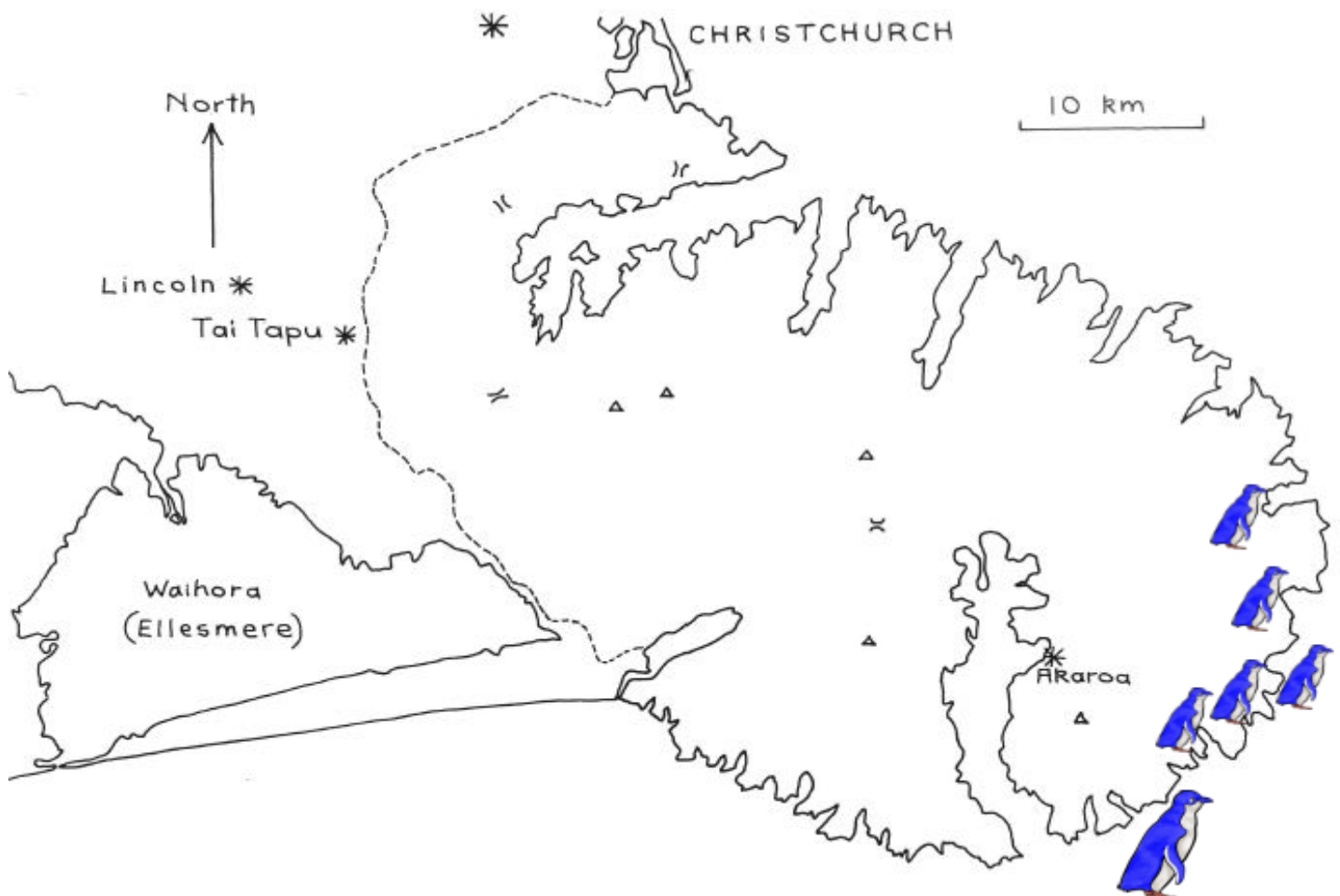


Diagram showing the spread of Little Penguin nests from Flea Bay colony (large bird) into neighbouring bays on the Wildside.



White flipped penguin in new nest.
Photo credit: Marie Haley.



Families hearing from Francis Helps about the ecological management of the Flea Bay covenants and penguin colony at the BPCT sponsors and funders day.

Inanga spawning habitat restoration project in the heart of Akaroa

Inanga

spawning habitat restoration

This section of Grehan Stream has been restored specifically to improve inanga/whitebait spawning habitat. Inanga are one of five native fish species that make up NZ's whitebait run. They only spawn at the saltwater wedge – a short section of stream where freshwater meets the saltwater of the incoming tide.

Restoration of inanga spawning sites is important because, sadly, native fish populations in New Zealand are in decline. Inanga make up over 90% of the whitebait catch. If the habitat needed for their eggs to survive is damaged or absent there are less eggs laid. **Less eggs = less inanga!**

Restoration features:

- The restoration project has created low banks in these areas which have all the ingredients for successful spawning and egg survival. As flooding is a risk in this urban area, the spawning banks are designed to be low and easily overtopped.
- Upstream rock vanes were placed to help direct the flow of water away from the stream bend. This protects the banks from erosion.
- New rock edging helps define the spawning areas – aiding regular stream maintenance and flood protection works.

Flow direction: Indicated by an arrow pointing upstream.

Labels: inanga eggs, adult inanga, Rue Jolie, you are here.

This restoration project was made possible by restorative justice – where infringing fines for environmental breaches are used for projects that benefit the community.

This project was a joint effort between multiple organisations. It's a great example of a Community, Agency and Council partnership.

Logos: Banks Peninsula District Council, Christchurch City Council, Environment Canterbury Regional Council, EOS Science & Engagement.

Ideal inanga spawning habitat conditions:

Right distance from sea	Gently sloping bank	Good bank vegetation	No predators	No pollution
<p>Inanga spawn in areas where 'spring' high tides can reach, but the water isn't too salty. During these 'spring' high tides inanga can lay their eggs in vegetation high up the river banks, above the normal river flow height.</p>	<p>Ideally the riverbank will be a gentle slope rather than a steep edge as this means there is more easily accessible bank area for inanga to lay their eggs on.</p>	<p>A canopy of native trees and shrubs provide shade for eggs while not dropping leaves in large quantities.</p>	<p>Inanga eggs are vulnerable to hungry pests.</p>	<p>No pollution</p>

The Grehan Stream inanga spawning habitat restoration project is a collaboration between the Trust, Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury. Community engagement and participation has added much value to this project thanks to Christ's College boys volunteer labour-force mulching around the new stream-side plantings. This was one task completed by an enthusiastic group of boys that undertook five days of volunteer work for the Trust, on multiple sites around the Peninsula during their week of service in November.



Volunteer team from Christ's College at Grehan Stream.

GOAL 4 – Four core indigenous forest areas of more than 1000 hectares each have been protected.

The Wildside – A story of community, collaboration, the protection of 2,500 hectares of regenerating forest, & the iconic species that inspired the effort

Conservation work on the Wildside started 30 years ago when a farmer Mark Armstrong, who grew up with little blue penguins all over the farm, was showing visitors a penguin nest under his woolshed. He lifted the floor board to find a ferret in the nest with two dead adults. This ferret was found to contain the remains of seven newly hatched penguin chicks. Local farmers had wondered why penguin numbers were dropping and Mark had spent eight years looking for a reason, but this was the first definitive proof that something was really wrong and action needed to be taken. That was in 1988 - the first year that adult penguins started to be predated upon and six yellow-eyed chicks were also lost. Sixteen ferrets were trapped in that first year but it was five years before he caught the last one and the carnage stopped, but not before two-thirds of the white flippered penguin population were killed in Stony Bay.

Landowners approached DoC and were able to borrow half a dozen traps. It soon became obvious that halting the decline meant stopping predators well before they reached the penguin colonies, so trap lines were established by the landowners up the valleys. Ten years later DoC established extensive trap lines along the ridges to cliff edges.

Landowners Shireen and Francis Helps are well known examples of farming conservationists and are often called the 'penguin farmers'. They were so used to the sound and smell of penguins that they were alarmed when in the 1980s penguin numbers started to plummet. Predator control, building nest

boxes, and monitoring nests ensured that the decline of penguins was halted in Flea Bay/Pōhatu. In other areas of Banks Peninsula penguins were pushed back to caves and cliff faces where predators had less access. In 2000/01 the first survey of Pōhatu was undertaken and 717 pairs were counted; even then this was found to be the largest mainland colony of penguins in Australia or New Zealand. In 2004, 893 penguin pairs were counted. In 2008, 1063 pair and in 2012 a staggering 1304 pairs; a year on year increase of five percent.



Flea Bay. Photo Credit: Marie Haley.

Yellow-eyed penguins are found at their northern nesting limit on Banks Peninsula and while the population is small it appears to be robust and isolated from the mass mortality and disease events of Otago, which makes this population on the mainland particularly

valuable. In the late 1980s up to ten nests produced eleven chicks per year. However, each year a number of predated penguins were also recorded. Over time this loss had a real impact on the population culminating in a dramatic collapse of penguins down to one nest and no chicks throughout the early 2000s.

Yellow-eyed penguins have been an inspiration for Wildside Coordinator Marie Haley. She will often talk of how as a child she was at the stream in Goughs Bay white-baiting with her family when six yellow-eyed penguins came ashore and walked across the beach to their nests. With the support of the Wildside collaboration and working with the community, Marie now spends much of her summers monitoring nests. Hoiho numbers have

dropped across mainland New Zealand and are now listed as endangered, with the population on Banks Peninsula remaining small and very vulnerable. A recovery plan needs to be implemented to ensure that this breeding area is safe for penguins migrating north from the core mainland population in Otago.

Titi or sooty shearwater were once common across Banks Peninsula along with many other species of burrowing petrel, but by 1995 only three pairs remained in mainland Canterbury at Stony Bay on the edge of a 200m cliff. Intrepid landowner Mark Armstrong drove a post in to the ground and secured himself to it with a rope around his waist, before lowering himself on to the slip-prone area where the titi nest on the top of this sheer cliff. There he built a chicken wire fence around that last pair. He also established a defensive line of predator traps. This was enough to ensure that the last pair were never truly the last.

In 2009 Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, Department of Conservation (DoC), Environment Canterbury (ECan), Josef Langer Charitable Trust (JLT) and Christchurch City Council (CCC) formed a collaboration to build a predator-excluder fence around the colony. In 2010 the fence was closed and the story for this titi colony dramatically changed. In 2009, 21 adult pairs attempted to nest with only one chick fledging. In 2010, 27 pairs attempted nesting and 20 chicks fledged. Year on year numbers have increased until we had 50 nesting attempts this year with 33 chicks recorded pre-fledging.

Initially the Wildside was a reaction to the issue of predation of little blue white flippered penguins, endemic to Banks Peninsula. At the same time the community of traditional farmers was struggling with the 1980s financial downturn and started to look to diversify their income with on-farm tourism operations. One of these was the Banks Peninsula Track. This brought about a shift from traditional farming to regenerative farming where beautiful scenery, biodiversity, and healthy forest were valued for economic reasons.



Goughs Bay. Photo Credit: Marie Haley.

When in 1987 Hugh Wilson confidently set out to use gorse scrub as nursery canopy for spontaneous native forest restoration, Hinewai was among the first projects to apply this ecological understanding on a significant scale. Its impact has been

widespread. Hinewai is now the largest private reserve in New Zealand at 1250ha, turning around a marginal farm covered in gorse to native forest within 30 years. Hugh envisioned a reserve that protects the full range of vegetation and wildlife from summit to sea. This is still in the process of being realised at Hinewai. However, neighbouring conservation covenants across the Haleys' and Simpsons land in Fishermans' Bay have seen this become a reality as the first full catchment on Banks Peninsula is protected ki uta ki tai.

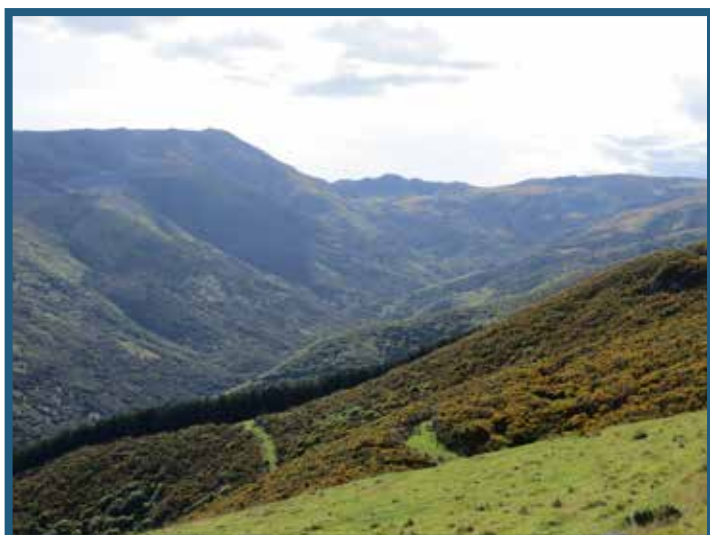
Hinewai is not alone. It is now connected into the Akaroa town catchment by protected areas owned by the NZ Forest Restoration Trust, by Misty Peaks Christchurch City Council Reserve and along the crater rim in both directions by DoC Ellangowan

Reserve and by Queen Elizabeth II National Trust (QEII) and BPCT covenants, and other DoC and private reserves including Josef Langer Trust's Panama Reserve. The Wildside is connected into the ocean by two Marine Reserves; Pohatu and Akaroa.

DoC Ranger Robin Burleigh was involved with the protection of both species of penguin and managed the comprehensive Banks Peninsula little blue penguin census in 2000/01. The overwhelming impression was that the penguins were found in greatest numbers from Le Bons Bay to the Akaroa Headland, with a higher range of biodiversity, less weed pests and fewer exotic habitats than the wider Banks Peninsula. Robin was the visionary who dreamed of the Wildside, an area with biodiversity worthy of special protection and with landowners who were deeply engaged in conservation that needed support and collaboration with agencies. Robin talked to key researchers, agencies and landowners and with wide ranging support, and funding from the Josef Langer Charitable Trust to contract trapper John Stuart and Wildside Coordinator Marie Haley, employed by the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, the Wildside was born.

The focus of the Wildside has moved on from the initial protection of pelagic sea birds to become a truly collaborative whole landscape restoration project within a living and working environment. The successes are considerable. Collaborative predator control has resulted in a dramatic turnaround for sea bird species. Twenty-four percent of the Wildside is protected through private covenants (17.5%) or public reserves (6.5%), and this figure is ever increasing. The first whole stream protected from summit to sea through farmland in New Zealand was on the Wildside, and seven other Wildside catchments currently have freshwater fencing underway, with the majority of each stream protected in nearly every bay.

The fourth goal of the 2050 Ecological Vision is about the protection of four large core forest areas, including their associated rocky outcrops, wetlands, etc. The first of these 1000+ hectare core areas to be realised is on the Wildside where 2,500 hectares of contiguous regenerating forest is protected in Hinewai Reserve, and the surrounding reserves and covenants.



Hinewai Reserve. Photo Credit: Marie Haley.



Shell Bay covenant. Photo Credit: Marie Haley.

GOAL 5 – Land and freshwater primarily used for production and settlement also supports thriving indigenous biodiversity.







Habitat enhancement Walking and cycle tracks




Interpretation, picnic areas and seating Ecological restoration



Activities

The land provides for potential recreation linkages to the Uruamu Reserve, the Crater Rim Walkway and Lyttelton township. These linkages could be used for short walks from Lyttelton township as well as connecting into broader walking routes to Godley Head and Christchurch City. Cycling tracks are also proposed that could link into the Uruamu Reserve area providing for accessible mountain biking in close proximity to the township. In conjunction with these tracks, picnic areas with seating and site interpretation of features such as the Historic Pohill's Bay Rifle Range are proposed. From the Port Saddle site, impressive views of Lyttelton Harbour, Lyttelton township and the Port Hills can be enjoyed. These views make the site an attractive destination with ecological enhancement and connections to the broader landscape of Lyttelton Harbour.

Contact Us

Port Talk
If you want to have a chat, we are at Port Talk on the corner of Oxford and London Streets every Friday 11am - 1pm.

Website
www.lpc.co.nz, or email community@lpc.co.nz

Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust
PO Box 146, Tai Tapu 7645
(03) 328 7983 or enquiries@bpct.org.nz

Other Communication
Kim Kelleher (LPC)
(03) 328 7983 or Kim.Kelleher@lpc.co.nz



Ecology and Landscape

Ecological enhancement work will be phased over time and take consideration of the varying soils, degree of coastal exposure, and existing flora and fauna across the site. Where native regeneration is already occurring, key weeds will be managed and nature will be left to do the rest. Areas targeted for indigenous revegetation (see habitat area graphic) will be carefully managed using successional planting strategies with plants eco-sourced from the Port Hills Ecological District. Weeds and pests will be controlled and interpretation panels will be installed to enhance understanding of the special ecological values found here.

Next Steps ...

Access to the site has recently been improved and staged ecological planting is currently being planned. Community input and involvement is very welcome, and we are looking forward to proceeding further with this exciting community-based ecological project. Please share your ideas and thoughts by contacting us at the addresses provided. We look forward to hearing from you.



Lyttelton Port Saddle Masterplan

The Lyttelton 'Port Saddle' Masterplan covers an area of 17ha of Lyttelton Port Company owned land located above the eastern edge of Lyttelton township. This land has been identified for community recreational use, and ecological protection and enhancement of the indigenous flora and fauna, and long-term protection of landscape, amenity, and ecological values for the benefit of the current and future communities of the Lyttelton Harbour basin. Improved access to the land from the Lyttelton township and enhancement of nature corridors with the adjacent Uruamu and Department of Conservation reserves, will mean the community can enjoy, learn about, and contribute to thriving indigenous habitats.

This long term project is being undertaken by LPC in partnership with the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, a charity who works to protect and enhance the indigenous biodiversity found on Banks Peninsula



The Port Saddle restoration project is being undertaken in partnership between Lyttelton Port of Christchurch and the Trust. This 17 hectare site is owned by the port company and is the ideal location for an ecological restoration project that engages the whole community. The partnership has completed two years of restoration planting on the site with the help of local volunteers. Heathcote and Lyttelton primary schools, with support from Enviro Schools, are key members of the project and regularly use Port Saddle as an outdoor classroom.



Volunteers supporting the Port Saddle Project.
Photo credit: Hamish Fairbairn.

Primary school planting day.

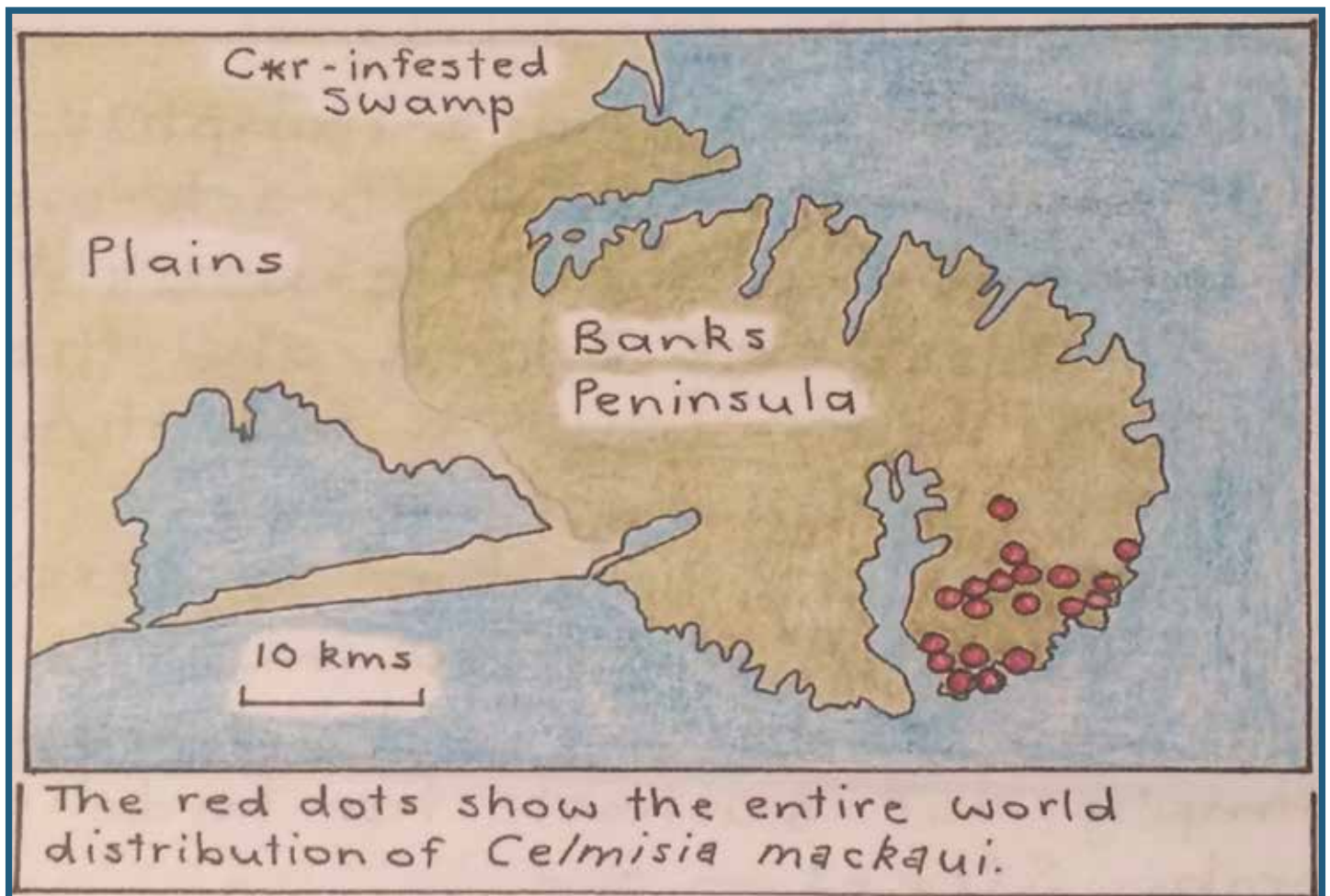
GOAL 6 – Rare and common indigenous flora and fauna of the Peninsula are increasingly abundant.

Akaroa Daisy Distribution

Akaroa daisy, *Celmisia mackaui*, is unique to the Akaroa ecological district and is restricted mostly to the Wildside, south of Goughs Bay. Completely intolerant to grazing mammals, it is found mostly on banks that are out of reach from sheep or cattle, and is naturally distributed from summit down to coastal cliffs. In recent years several new populations have been established across the Wildside in areas fenced and protected from stock including around fire ponds, in covenants, and it is doing remarkably well in many gardens and driveways. Once established in new sites it naturally spreads. For best viewing, Akaroa daisy is usually found on glorious display along the roadside beside Hinewai Reserve during December to January.



Akaroa Daisy.
Photo credit: Marie Haley.



Hand drawn map credit: Hugh Wilson

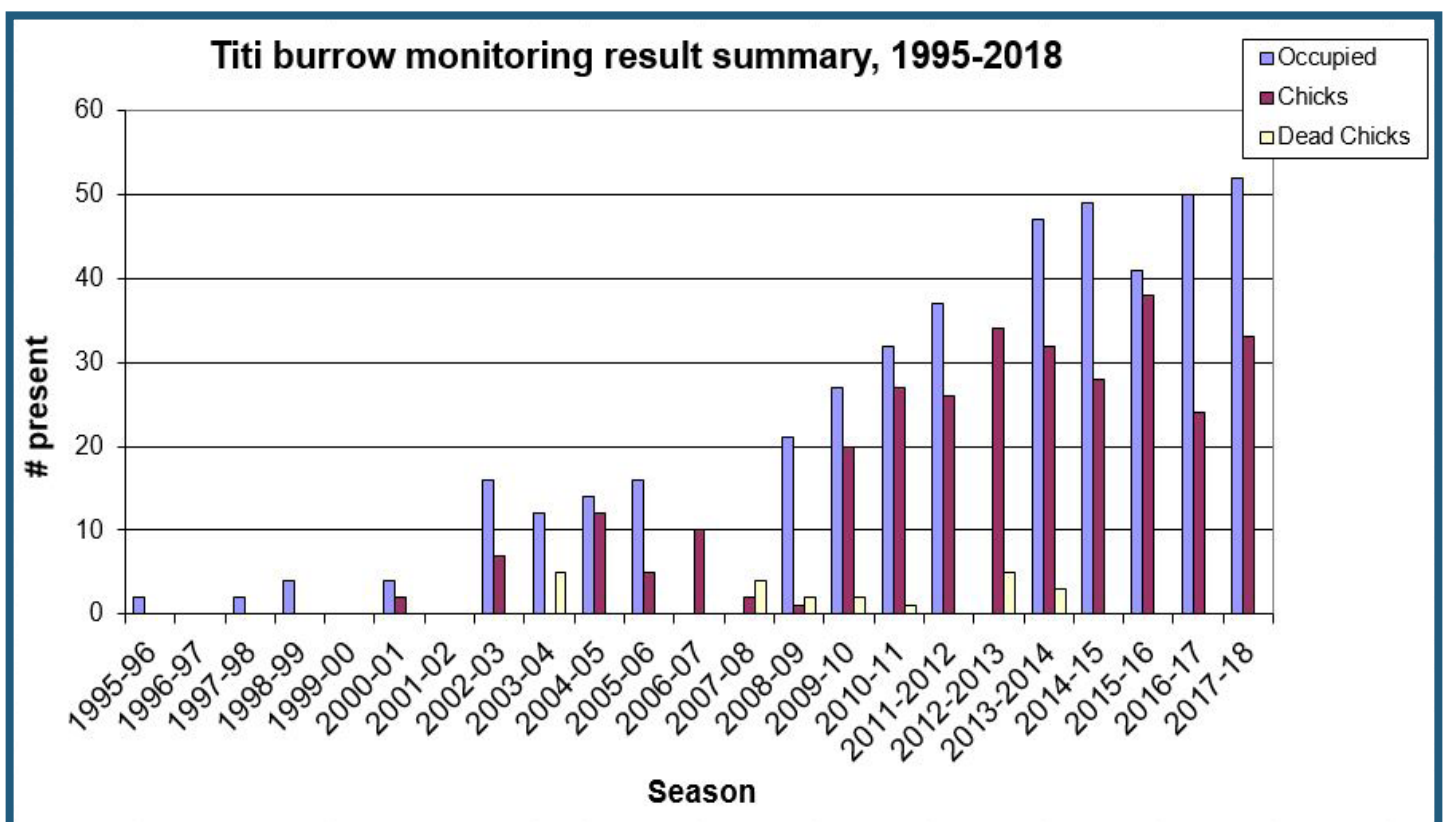
Titi

In 2009 the Trust, Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, the Josef Langer Trust, Christchurch City Council and landowners, formed a collaboration to build a predator excluder fence around the titi colony in Stony Bay. This project is a wonderful example of strong collaboration with rangers, volunteers and landowners working together to plant habitat, maintain the fence, and twice a year count nests. The occupancy of titi nests is recorded in December where we check for adult birds on eggs. We check again in April where we look for fledging chicks forming feathers to take to flight on their annual migration across the Pacific Ocean to Japan and Alaska. Since the fence was closed new nests have climbed steadily and new burrow excavations are found each year. Chick fledging success has also increased, but with a more natural variation year on year.



Collaboration of agency staff and landowners during the titi count.

Photo credit: Marie Haley.



Nikau Palm seedlings in Stony Bay

Nikau palm seedlings are coming up as thick as a carpet in Stony Bay. Hundreds of seedlings can be found anywhere you look under the one remaining adult tree in the Armstrongs covenant. The covenant is around ten years old, with a fence erected by the landowners down a sheer boundary face to remove grazing stock. An extensive track network was then established across the covenant allowing for ease of access for rat control. Handmade wooden boxes were deployed throughout the twenty-four-hectare covenant to house rat bait. Trapper John Stuart, initially contracted by the Josef Langer Trust and later by BPCT, undertook an intensive rat control program. It is the rat control that is believed to have created the paradise of palms. Research in other areas of New Zealand has shown similar results, as rats feed on the plump nikau seeds as they fall to the ground before they have a chance to germinate.

Lansdowne Valley B Covenant – Post fire restoration project to bring indigenous flora & fauna back to Early Valley

This covenant lies adjacent to Lansdowne Valley A at the head of Early Valley Road, forming a combined 17 hectare area. It sits on north-east facing slopes not far below Kennedy's Bush and in close proximity to Burkes Bush below the Summit Road – an old forest remnant BPCT covenant. The area encloses an important headwater leading to the Halswell River, which flows out to Te Waihora Lake Ellesmere and includes a beautiful waterfall fed by tributaries on both properties.

This is a restoration project aimed to increase the abundance of rare and common indigenous flora and fauna over time through careful management.

The devastating Port Hills fires in February last year severely set back restoration progress, which had begun several years before. Initial plantings were established in the valley floor where conditions are more favourable, and where some remnant specimens already stood. Native regeneration was naturally occurring through a broom and gorse nurse crop in several areas only five years after initial fencing to exclude stock. Sadly, the fires destroyed virtually everything in their path including fences, leaving a charred landscape with skeletal cover.

Records show a long history of vegetation loss and partial regeneration over several centuries. Prior to maori settlement it housed tall podocarp forests of totara, matai, and kahikatea, with an array of broadleaf species and tree fern groves. A huge fire in 1868 throughout the Hoon Hay and Lansdowne valleys burnt most of what remained, but pockets of mixed bush survived here. Hugh Wilson, botanist visited in 2004, and assured that nature left to "run her own and fascinating course" would ensure steady native regeneration within 20 to 40 years. This picture has now changed dramatically in the short term with the loss of nurse crops and the appearance of dense grass swards, but long-term hopes to see thriving native life again remain.

Several plantings have been carried out since the fire to establish first-successional species to colonise quickly and help prevent erosion, with subsequent plantings to enhance bird habitat. Fences have been re-established and controlling the worst weeds and mammal pests (possums, goats, and deer) will ensure protection of new vulnerable plantings.

The owners are currently trialling active restoration techniques with guidance from local experts and ecologists, with practical support from the Trust and volunteer groups. A scientific study to learn more about effective restoration techniques specifically for burn zones is currently being planned.

This covenant will provide an important landscape stepping stone to encourage the increasing abundance and distribution of native flora and fauna by providing suitable habitat to encourage birds, invertebrates, and lizards who will in turn facilitate the spread of valuable seeds.

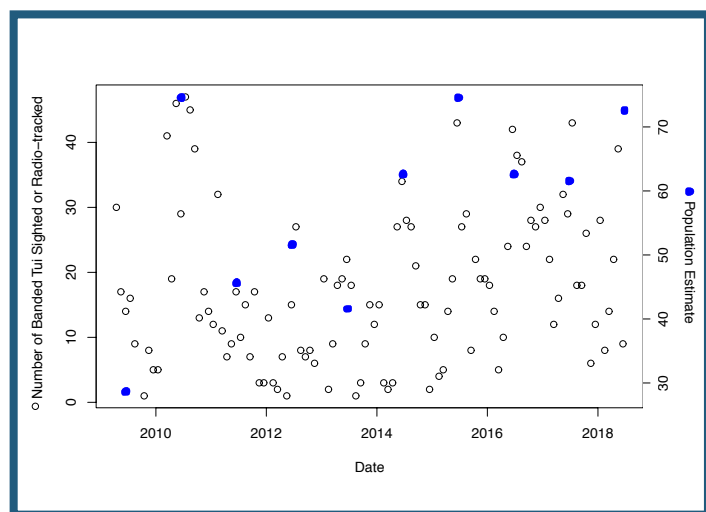


*Jewelled Gecko Nautlinus gemmeus on charred scrub following the Port Hills Fires.
Photo credit: Tina Troup.*

GOAL 7 – At least two locally extinct species have been reintroduced.

In 2009 and 2010, 72 tūi were transferred to the Peninsula from Maud Island in the Marlborough Sounds. The Trust has been leading a community monitoring programme since their arrival with assistance from ecologist Laura Molles.

Sightings of banded tūi suggest that the population on Banks Peninsula is slowly increasing. In addition to the overall gradual upward trend, we are seeing fluctuations in the population estimate from year to year. These fluctuations are almost certainly due to a combination of factors: things like breeding success (“good” or “poor” breeding seasons) have an impact, but other variables - like the number of birds we manage to catch and band and the amount of time observers spend looking for tūi - also affect the estimates.



For the first year following the releases, most of our sightings and radio-tracking data came from Otanerito Bay. After that, the birds’ distribution shifted, and since then almost all of our data has come from Akaroa, with another sizeable chunk of sightings from Okuti Valley and scattered observations from elsewhere on Banks Peninsula. This means that we are probably underestimating the actual number of tūi; there are likely to be “pockets” of birds we don’t know about, including banded birds that choose not to visit town. It is also difficult to account for unbanded birds in estimates.

The community’s hard work has provided an amazing amount of information on our banded birds, however, and two pieces of that information is shown here. The open dots on the graph show the number of individually identifiable tūi seen each month. This number bounces up and down seasonally, because tūi are generally more dispersed (on their nesting territories) during the breeding season – several pair do nest in Akaroa each year, but most birds are apparently nesting elsewhere. During the winter, tūi descend on Akaroa to take advantage of winter-flowering trees and sugar water feeders, and this is when many banded birds are re-sighted after having been out-of-town for most of the year.



*Banded Tui “Susie” at feeder.
Photo credit: Laurie Richards.*

The solid dots show population estimates based on the sighting histories of banded birds. Overall, it appears that the population had a bit of a rough patch shortly after the reintroduction, but rebounded and has been slowly increasing since then. The final dot – for 2018 – is a provisional estimate based on early-winter results from previous years, but suggests that the population is continuing to grow.

GOAL 8 – Banks Peninsula/Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū is effectively free of pest animals.

Pest Free Banks Peninsula Working Group

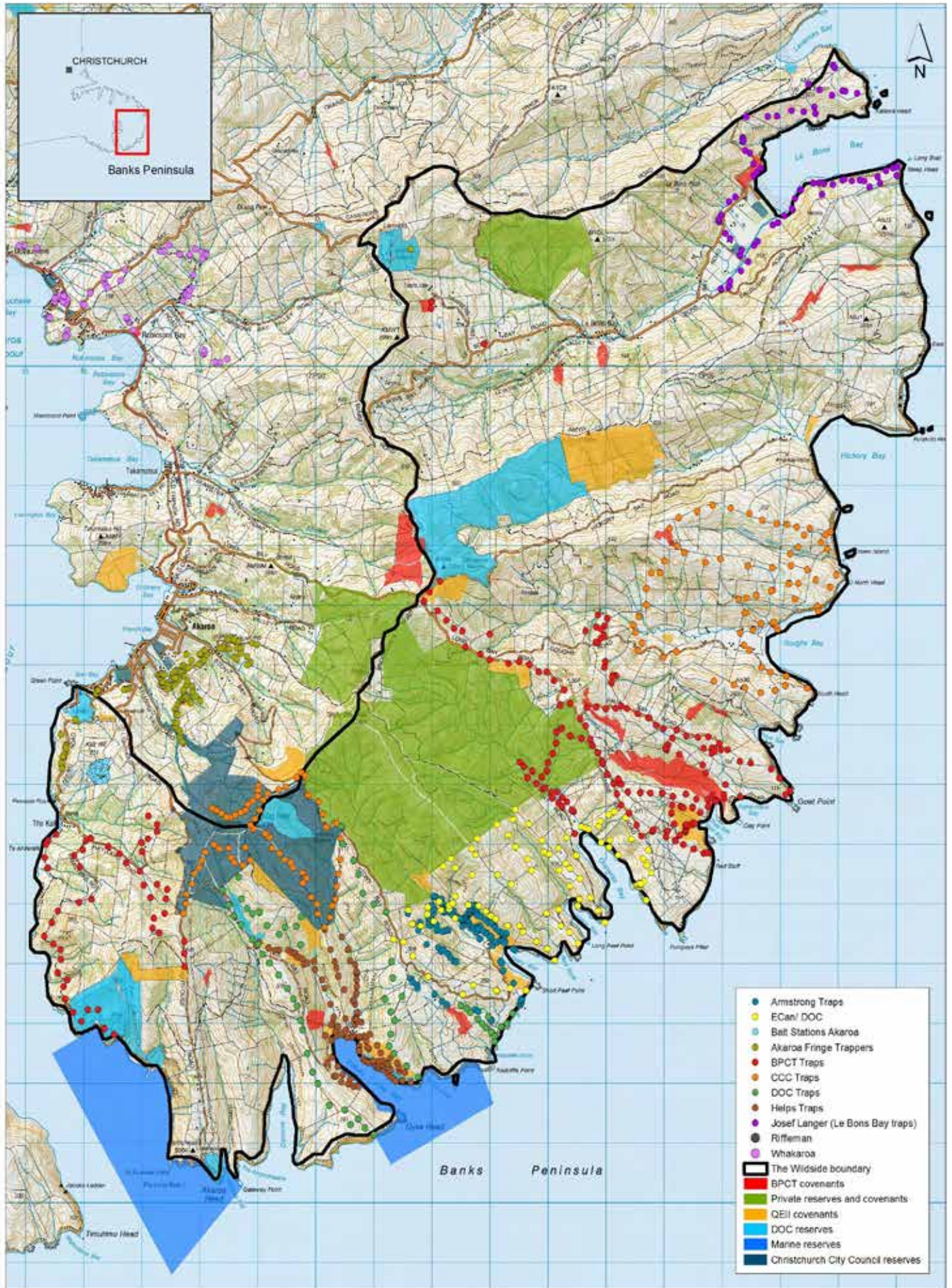
The Trust has established and chairs a working group to plan towards realising this goal. The group includes representation from organisations that are already investing in pest control work on the Peninsula, including Christchurch City Council (CCC), Environment Canterbury, the Department of Conservation (DoC), the Summit Road Society, the Cacophony Project, the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust, and Koukourārata rūnanga. Landowner representation is via David Miller, BPCT trustee and working group chair. The working group's efforts have centred around the development of a memorandum of understanding to formally establish a Pest Free Banks Peninsula and Port Hills Partnership, and lobbying of local agencies via the Long Term Plan process for investment of significant funding to support and expand existing pest control programmes, e.g., Wildside predator control, Feral Goat Eradication Project, and Predator Free Port Hills.

Wildside Trapping Programme

The Wildside collaboration continues to suppress mammalian predators across 7000 hectares, with trapping for stoats, ferrets, and feral cats by the Trust, CCC, DoC, and landowners. This work is supported by a range of funders.

Predators are controlled for the protection of the pelagic sea birds that were here in great numbers before humans arrived with introduced species. Burrowing petrels were found from summit to sea with a variety of species. Now only one remaining colony of sooty shearwater exists in mainland Canterbury at the half hectare predator fenced sanctuary at Stony Bay. Penguins were also found in their tens of thousands and through protection with extensive predator control are making a return.

Forest habitat is also protected through possum control across 5000 hectares of the Wildside around the core habitat of Misty Peaks CCC Reserve and Hinewai Reserve. Ongoing control in these reserves have possum numbers down to a continual low. The Banks Peninsula Community Initiated Program supports this work by controlling possums down to a trap catch rate of two percent across the adjoining farmland and covenants. The quality of vegetation is remarkable after five years of sustained control with flowering vines most noticeable in spring when it is a riot of colour, not normally noticeable in New Zealand forests. Rat control in Stony Bay is allowing for a new forest of nikau palms, unseen elsewhere.



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atahua

New Zealand Government



Josef Langer Trust



The Wildside

Protected Lands and Predator Traps
on Banks Peninsula

Christchurch
City Council



Christchurch City Council

2

Kilometres

Wildside Trappers Workshop

In May the Wildside project hosted a trappers workshop with presenters from Zero Invasive Predators (ZIP). This workshop provided an opportunity for landowners to share information about trapping pests, and to learn about ongoing pest control research and development. Helen Nathan, a predator ecologist, talked about the 'remove and protect' approach that has been adopted on Bottle Rock Peninsula in the Marlborough Sounds. Tom Agnew, an animal behaviour technician with the ZIP program, explained that although we can successfully manage predators on offshore islands the challenge for the future is to manage possums, stoats, and rats on mainland New Zealand. Tom discussed experiments conducted at new facilities in Lincoln that are used to test exclusion techniques, such as what height fence predators can jump or whether they can be deterred from crossing cattle stops by using bright lights.



*Predator ecologist, Helen Nathan presents at the Wildside trappers workshop.
Photo credit: Marie Haley.*



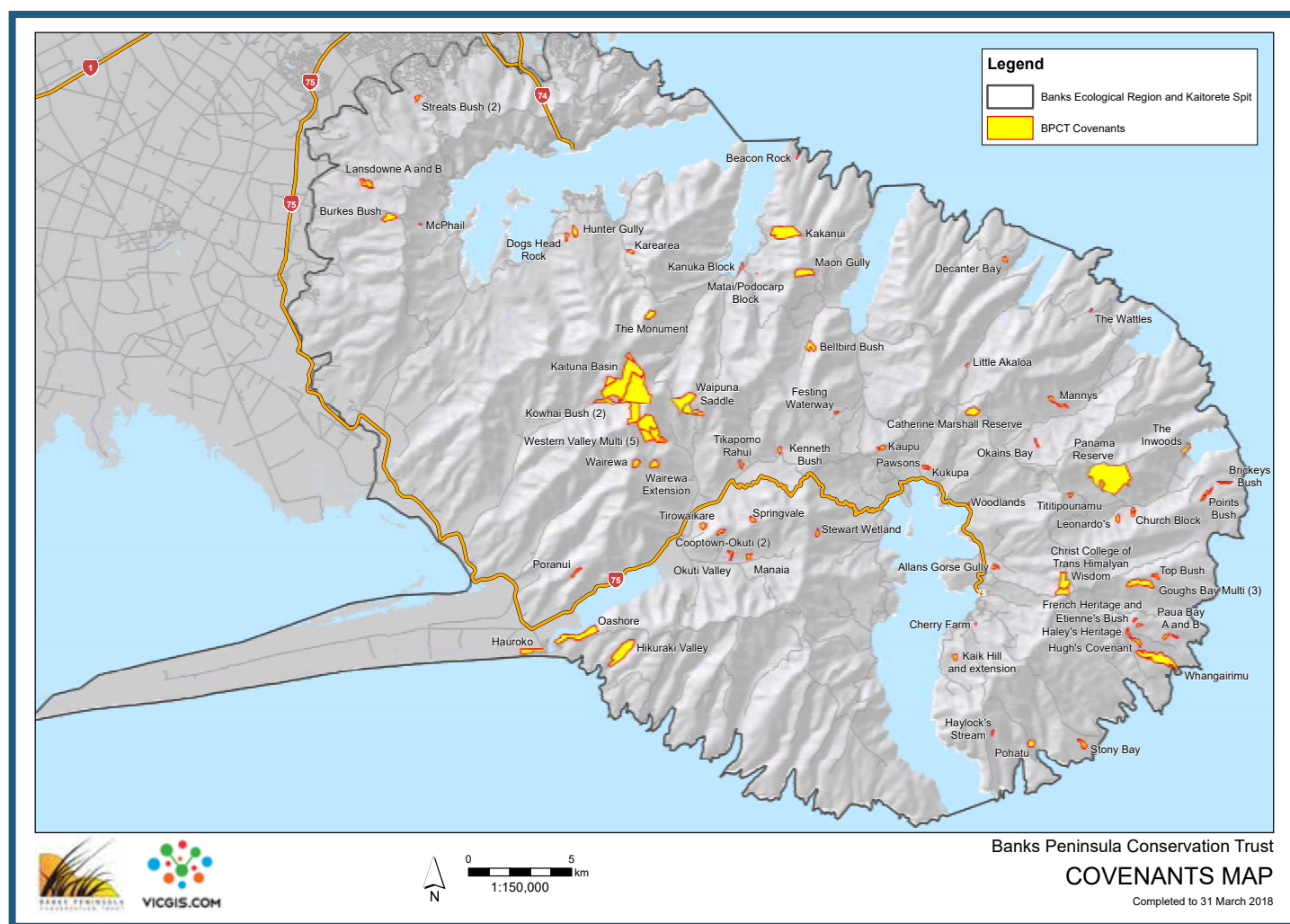
School children learn about predator control used to support the Wildside's penguin populations.

Feral Goat Eradication

Feral goats are well known for having detrimental effects on the biodiversity of both flora and fauna by destroying/changing plant communities, as well as impacting economic production values, i.e. damaging fences, spreading foot rot, lice and competing with other stock. To address this, the Trust, DoC, CCC, and Environment Canterbury formed a partnership in 2003 in an effort to plan and implement an eradication programme for feral goats from Banks Peninsula. The objectives of the programme are to eradicate feral goats, promote education and advocacy in the community, and ensure that any domestic herds are appropriately fenced and identified. Currently the south-eastern side of the Peninsula is feral goat free. Six sites with feral goat populations remain on the north-western side.

During the last year the group has successfully carried out an operation in the Price's Valley area that removed 104 feral goats (approximately 90% of the known population there). Learnings from this suppression exercise are being used to refine techniques so that eradication can be targeted for the 2018 operation planned for Little Akaloa. In addition to the field operations, the programme partners have undertaken important advocacy work to have feral goats recognised in the recently released Regional Pest Management Plan and successfully promoted the project to new funder, the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust.

COVENANTS MAP



The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust works with landowners to legally protect important biodiversity and landscape values in perpetuity through the covenanting process. A covenant is a powerful legal mechanism for protection that requires current and all future landowners to manage the land for conservation purposes. Establishment of a covenant includes fencing the area, ecological survey, land survey, and undertaking the legal requirements to register the covenant on the land title. Landowners retain full ownership of their covenant and manage it with advice from the Trust provided through an ecological management plan developed for each covenant.

As at 31 March 2018 the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust has 67 covenants that provide legal protection for 1,407 ha of land.

OUR SUPPORTERS

The success of the Trust is possible thanks to the generous ongoing support of our corporate partners and funders.

Principal Sponsor



Foundation Sponsors



Gold Sponsors



Silver Sponsors



Corporate Members



rough & milne landscape architects



Funders



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

Statement of Responsibility

The Trustees have pleasure in presenting the financial statements and review letter for the year ending 31 March 2018.

The Trustees accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in these statements.

The management accepts responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the Trust's financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Trustees and management, the annual financial statements for the year fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust.

The Trust's 2018 financial statements are authorised for issue by the Trust Chairperson and General Manager.



Mark Christensen
Chair



Maree Burnett
General Manager

Dated 20 June 2018

Dated 20 June 2018

STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March 2018

The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust delivers programmes to protect and enhance the biodiversity of Banks Peninsula through sustainable land management.

Programme outputs include:	This Year	Last Year
1. Wildside Project – landscape scale programme on the Southeastern bays of Banks Peninsula		
- Trapping network	750 traps	750 traps
- Catchments protected summit to sea	1	1
2. New area protected by Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust Covenant	293 ha.	51.21 ha.
3. Community outreach and engagement		
- Community field days	16	8
- Community publications	6	8
- School visits	3	4

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Actual This Year \$	Actual Last Year \$
Revenue		
Donations, fundraising and other similar revenue		
Grants - Covenants	2,860	70,907
Grants - General	185,158	160,556
Donations	23,873	19,803
Fees, subscriptions and other revenue from members	10,305	4,826
Revenue from providing goods or services	796	4,665
Interest, dividends and other investment revenue	6,067	7,318
Income in Kind	60,326	36,390
Sponsorship	67,465	65,318
Total Revenue	356,850	369,783
Expenses		
Expenses related to public fundraising	4,865	6,935
Volunteer and employee related costs	182,962	164,811
Costs related to providing goods or services	350	1,679
Grants and donations made	-	-
Covenant Expenses	3,001	70,307
Project Expenses	25,393	15,388
Expenses in Kind	60,326	36,390
Other expenses	71,315	58,109
Total Expenses	348,212	353,619
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	8,638	16,164

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2018

	Actual This Year \$	Actual Last Year \$
Assets		
Current Assets		
Bank accounts and cash	246,945	202,512
Debtors and prepayments	126,733	39,258
Inventory	-	-
Term Deposits - maturity greater than 90 days	175,000	175,000
Total Current Assets	548,678	416,770
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3,318	4,842
Investments	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets	3,318	4,842
Total Assets	551,996	421,612
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Bank overdraft	-	-
Creditors and accrued expenses	40,209	26,611
Employee costs payable	12,513	9,891
Unused donations and grants with conditions	262,338	156,812
Other current liabilities	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	315,060	193,314
Non-Current Liabilities		
Loans	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-
Total Non-Current liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	315,060	193,314
Total Assets less Total Liabilities (Net Assets)	236,936	228,298
Accumulated Funds		
Capital contributed by owners or members	-	-
Accumulated surpluses or (deficits)	236,936	228,298
Reserves	-	-
Total Accumulated Funds	236,936	228,298

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Actual This Year \$	Actual Last Year \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash was received from:		
Donations, fundraising and other similar receipts		
Grants - Covenants	148,340	52,475
Grants - General	116,107	190,009
Donations	21,273	20,037
Fees, subscriptions and other receipts from members	2,435	4,826
Receipts from providing goods or services	535	4,621
Interest, dividends and other investment receipts	6,067	7,318
Sponsorship	23,333	58,623
Net GST	-7,233	25,500
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to suppliers and employees	238,030	222,698
Donations or grants paid	-	-
Covenant Expenses	5,776	99,700
Project Expenses	22,618	15,388
Other Expenses	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	44,433	25,623
Cash flows from Investing and Financing Activities		
Cash was received from:		
Receipts from the sale of property, plant and equipment		
Receipts from the sale of investments		
Proceeds from loans borrowed from other parties		
Capital contributed from owners or members		
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		3,051
Payments to purchase investments		45,000
Repayments of loans borrowed from other parties		
Capital repaid to owners or members		
Net Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities	-	-48,051
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash	44,433	-22,428
Opening Cash	202,512	224,940
Closing Cash	246,945	202,512
This is represented by:		
Bank Accounts and Cash	246,945	202,512

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

Statement of accounting policies

Basis of Preparation

Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust has elected to apply PBE SFR-A (NFP) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of equal to or less than \$2,000,000. All transactions in the Performance Report are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The Performance Report is prepared under the assumption that the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All amounts are recorded exclusive of GST, except for Debtors and Creditors which are stated inclusive of GST.

Income Tax

Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust is wholly exempt from New Zealand income tax having fully complied with all statutory conditions for these exemptions.

Bank Accounts and Cash

Bank accounts and cash in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash balances and bank balances (including short term deposits) with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.

Note 1 : Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

Asset Item	Analysis	Actual This Year \$	Actual Last Year \$
Bank accounts and cash	Cheque account balance	163,488	144,376
	Main Account	(124)	(262)
	Call Account	81,996	56,815
	Endowment Fund	1,585	1,583
	Term Deposit		
	Total	246,945	202,512

Asset Item	Analysis		
Debtors and prepayments	GST Receivable	-	-
	Prepayments	-	-
	Accounts receivable	124,133	6,758
	Sundry Debtors	2,600	32,500
	Total	126,733	39,258

Liability Item	Analysis		
Creditors and accrued expenses	Accrued expenses	6,515	2,200
	Trade and other payables		
	GST Payable	33,694	24,411
	Total	40,209	26,611

Liability Item	Analysis		
Employee costs payable	PAYE owing	2,908	5,458
	Wages and salaries earned but not yet paid	9,605	4,433
	Total	12,513	9,891

Liability Item	Analysis		
Unused donations and grants with conditions	Christchurch City Council	40,376	-
	Environment Canterbury	134,189	40,335
	Other	18,374	3,374
	ECAN - Interflow Restorative Justice	37,422	61,777
	Grants Received in Advance	31,977	51,326
	Total	262,338	156,812

Note 2 : Property, Plant and Equipment

THIS YEAR

Asset Class	Opening Carrying Amount	Purchases	Sales/Disposals	Current Year Depreciation and Impairment	Closing Carrying Amount
Land	-			-	-
Buildings	-				-
Motor Vehicles	-				-
Furniture and fixtures	-				-
Office equipment	518			85	433
Computers (including software)	2,526			1,135	1,391
Machinery	-				-
Field Equipment	1,798			304	1,494
Total	4,842	-	-	1,524	3,318

LAST YEAR

Asset Class	Opening Carrying Amount	Purchases	Sales/Disposals	Current Year Depreciation and Impairment	Closing Carrying Amount
Land	-			-	-
Buildings	-				-
Motor Vehicles	-				-
Furniture and fixtures	-				-
Office equipment	634			116	518
Computers (including software)	1,338	1,741		553	2,526
Machinery	-				-
Field Equipment	827	1,310		339	1,798
Total	2,799	3,051	-	1,008	4,842

Note 3: Accumulated Funds

THIS YEAR

Description	Capital Contributed by Owners or Members	Accumulated Surpluses or Deficits	Reserves	Total
Opening Balance	-	228,298	-	228,298
Capital contributed by owners or members	-			-
Capital returned to owners or members	-			-
Surplus/(Deficit)		8,638		8,638
Distributions paid to owners or members		-		-
Transfer to Reserves		-	-	
Transfer from Reserves		-	-	
Closing Balance	-	236,936	-	236,936

THIS YEAR

Description	Capital Contributed by Owners or Members	Accumulated Surpluses or Deficits	Reserves	Total
Opening Balance	-	212,134	-	212,134
Capital contributed by owners or members				-
Capital returned to owners or members				-
Surplus/(Deficit)		16,164		16,164
Distributions paid to owners or members		-		-
Transfer to Reserves		-	-	
Transfer from Reserves		-	-	
Closing Balance	-	228,298	-	228,298

Note 4 : Commitments and Contingencies

Commitment	Explanation and Timing	At balance date	At balance date
		This Year	Last Year
		\$	\$
Commitments to lease or rent assets	Office Rental - in next 12 months	5,425	13,020
	Office Rental - year 2-5		5,425
Commitment to purchase property, plant and equipment	None	-	-
Commitments to provide loans or grants	None	-	-

Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

There are no contingent liabilities or guarantees as at balance date (Last Year - nil)

Note 5: Other**Goods or Services Provided to the Entity in Kind**

Description	Amount
Legal Services - Anderson Lloyd	14,591
Environmental Consultancy - Boffa Miskell	10,000
Land Survey - Fox and Associates	10,000
GIS - Vicinity Solutions	24,663
Financial Services - Tony Cole	1,073

Note 6: Related Party Transactions**Related Party Disclosures:**

There were no transactions involving related parties during the financial year. (Last Year - Nil)

Note 7: Events After the Balance Date**Events After the Balance Date:**

There were no events that have occurred after the balance date that would have a material impact on the Performance Report. (Last Year Nil)



TONY COLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.

P.O. BOX 10 Duvauchelle,
BANKS PENINSULA.

Telephone (03) 304 5893
Facsimile (03) 304 5821
Mobile 0275 418606
email: tony.cole@xtra.co.nz

20 June 2018

AUDIT REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE BANKS PENINSULA CONSERVATION TRUST

We have undertaken a review of the financial report which provides information about the past financial performance of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust and its financial position as at 31 March 2018.

Committee's Responsibilities:

The Committee is responsible for the preparation of a financial report which fairly reflects the financial position of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust as at 31 March 2018 and the results of the operations for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Auditors' Responsibilities:

It is our responsibility to express an independent opinion on the financial report presented by the committee and report our opinion to you.

Basis of Opinion:

A review includes examining, on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

We conducted the review in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in New Zealand. We planned and performed the review so as to obtain the information and explanations which were considered necessary. We obtained sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial report is free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial report.

Other than in our capacity as auditors we have no relationship with or interests in the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust.

Qualified Opinion:

As with other organisations of a similar nature, control over revenues prior to being recorded is limited, and there are no practical audit procedures to determine the effect of this limited control. In this respect alone we have not obtained all of the information and explanations that we have required.

In our opinion, except for the adjustments that might have been found necessary had we been able to obtain sufficient evidence concerning the revenues of the organisation, the financial report fairly reflects the financial position of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust as at 31 March 2018 and the results of operations and cash flows for the period ended on that date. The review was completed on 20 June 2018 and our qualified opinion is expressed as at that date.

Tony Cole Financial Services Limited
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