

# **Memorandum of Understanding between NZ Police and Waitakere City Council**

## ***Principles for creating partnerships***

A partnership is defined as an agreement between two or more partners to work together to achieve common aims.

Factors for success include:

- Agreement that a partnership is necessary
- Respect and trust between different interests
- The leadership of a respected individual or individuals
- Commitment of key interests developed through a clear and open process
- Time to build the partnership
- Shared mandates or agendas
- The development of compatible ways of working and flexibility
- Good communication, perhaps aided by a facilitator
- Collaborative decision-making, with a commitment to achieving consensus
- Effective organisational management.

The following are characteristics of failed attempts at partnership, or warnings that something is going wrong:

- A history of conflict among key interests
- One partner manipulates or dominates
- Lack of clear purpose
- Unrealistic goals
- Differences of philosophy and ways of working
- Lack of communication
- Unequal and unacceptable balance of power and control
- Key interests missing from the partnership
- Hidden agendas
- Financial and time commitments outweigh the potential benefits

The critical factors for establishing a partnership are: to be clear about the aims and objectives, identify the key stakeholders, communicate effectively, and use a range of methods to engage and involve people.

## ***The Parties***

This Memorandum of Understanding is between:

The Mayor, and Chief Executive, Waitakere City Council,

and

The District Commander North Shore/Waitakere/Rodney, and Area Commander, Waitakere Police

## ***The Purpose***

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to set out a framework for the Police and Waitakere City Council to work collaboratively to achieve the objectives of crime and crash reduction, and enhance public safety in the city, district and region.

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## ***Scope of Memorandum of Understanding***

This Memorandum of Understanding recognises that each party is an autonomous and self-governing body, and that well-defined planning and operational structures already exist in the areas of Road Policing and Emergency Management. This Memorandum of Understanding relates primarily to the field of crime reduction and community safety, and identifies a number of objectives, strategies and activities that are shared. This Memorandum of Understanding sets out those areas of mutual interest and establishes a framework for communication, joint planning and implementation.

Areas include:

1. Crime reduction
2. Road Policing
3. Intelligence-led Policing
4. Community Engagement
5. Community responsiveness and social policy development
6. Regional issues
7. National Security

These areas are specified in more detail in Appendix 1.

## ***Protocols***

This section sets out protocols for:

- Communication – between parties
- Media and public statements
- Information-sharing and analysis
- Joint planning – strategic and operational
- Resource sharing – training, staff, physical resources

## ***Communication***

The parties acknowledge that timely and effective communication is critical to the success of this agreement. Communication occurs at a number of levels in order to achieve particular purposes. These purposes include:

- Strategic planning
- Reporting on performance
- Briefing and consultation on crime and safety issues
- Planning and implementation of crime reduction and community safety initiatives

The schedule for formal consultation is attached as Appendix 2. Notwithstanding these formal protocols, the parties agree to maintain a flexible arrangement concerning communication as the need arises.

## ***Media and public statements***

It is acknowledged that the parties may not always agree on every issue, however, the parties agree to act with sensitivity when making public statements that may impact negatively on each other, and will abide by a “no surprises” approach. Where any public statement may have a detrimental effect, the initiator will, as a courtesy, notify the other party of the issue being addressed and the general content of the statement.

## ***Information-sharing and analysis***

Council and the Police agree to exchange, analyse and share data and information as agreed through one or more of the communication mechanisms. Sensitive

information will be specified in terms of the nature and scope of analysis, and the extent of distribution.

### **Joint Planning – strategic and operational**

The Waitakere City Council and Waitakere Police will undertake a minimum of one joint planning exercise per year, in conjunction with their respective annual business planning cycles, to share and take into account each other's objectives, priorities and activities in the coming year.

The Police will be represented on the Crime and Safety Reference Group convened by Council. This group will meet quarterly to provide information and support for community crime reduction and crime prevention initiatives.

A monthly Police/Council liaison group will be the prime mechanism for raising and addressing crime reduction issues and activities that fall within the Council domain. Where appropriate, project teams may be formed on an ad hoc basis to address specific issues. Council and Police will engage in specific operational planning on an issue-by-issue basis.

### **Collaboration Project**

The Police will participate in the Council-led Collaboration Project through membership in the Collaboration Strategy Group, and on the Inter-Sector Group. These forums provide a mechanism for joint planning and cooperation on a range of issues and projects. The forums meet 4 - 5 times each year.

The Police will participate in the Wellbeing Summit, which is an annual reporting and planning meeting focusing on city wellbeing issues and responses. The next Summit is scheduled for February 2004.

### **Crime Prevention Unit**

The parties commit to strengthening their relationship with the Crime Prevention Unit, and will work with CPU to develop and implement community crime prevention/reduction strategies and projects.

### **Community Responsiveness and Policy Development**

Where appropriate, each party will engage the other when undertaking policy development, programme reviews and special projects that have an impact on crime and safety. Such decisions will be 'flagged' at the routine briefing sessions.

### **Resource sharing – training, staff, physical resources**

Council and Police will actively seek ways to share resources – including access to and use of physical resources; access to and the provision of training; and the sharing/secondment of staff for particular purposes.

### **Review and Renewal of Memorandum of Understanding**

The review and renewal of the memorandum of Understanding will occur annually in conjunction with the annual strategic planning meeting.

**Signed for and on behalf of the NZ Police**

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**District Commander North Shore/Waitakere/Rodney**

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**Waitakere Area Controller**

**Signed for and on behalf of Waitakere City Council**

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**The Mayor, Waitakere City**

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**The Chief Executive, Waitakere City Council**

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Appendix 1**

Areas of shared interest:

- 1) Crime reduction
  - a) Burglary:
    - i) Neighbourhood Support
    - ii) Henderson CBD Business Watch
    - iii) Operation BUZZ OFF
    - iv) CPTED
  - b) Motor vehicle crime:
    - i) CPTED
    - ii) Parking enforcement
    - iii) Abandoned motor vehicles
  - c) Violence (including domestic violence):
    - i) Maori, Pacific peoples, youth, women and children
    - ii) Alcohol and disorder
    - iii) CPTED
  - d) Organised Crime:
    - i) Fortification removal
    - ii) Clan labs
    - iii) CPTED
- 2) Road Policing
  - a) Road Safety Education
  - b) Road engineering, design, maintenance
  - c) Traffic management and enforcement
  - d) 'Hot Spot' analysis and responsiveness
- 3) Intelligence and evidence-based policing and Intel development:
  - a) Information-sharing and analysis
    - i) Crime mapping and analysis
    - ii) Environmental scans
    - iii) Field staff 'intelligence'
  - b) Dissemination of information to key stakeholders and the general public
- 4) Community Engagement:
  - a) Wellbeing Collaboration Project
  - b) Key government agencies
    - i) Courts, Corrections, Ministry of Justice & CPU, CYF
  - c) Key community networks/groups
    - i) Safer Community Council
    - ii) Neighbourhood Support
    - iii) Victims' Support
    - iv) WAVES
  - d) Related services
    - i) Health Services
    - ii) Youth services
    - iii) WINZ
- 5) Community Responsiveness and Policy Issues
  - a) Maori
    - i) Consultative bodies and processes with Maori
    - ii) WCC Maori policy unit
    - iii) Police Iwi Liaison
  - b) Pacific Peoples
    - i) WCC Pacific Island Advisory Board
    - ii) Pacific peoples policy unit

- iii) Police Pacific Liaison
- c) Asian and ethnic communities
  - i) NOW – (new out west)
  - ii) Police Asian Liaison
- d) Youth
  - i) WCC Child and Youth Advocate
  - ii) Waitakere City Youth Council
  - iii) Leisure Services
- e) New Policy Development
  - i) Alcohol – Sale of Liquor
  - ii) Gambling
  - iii) Prostitution
  - iv) Internet – safety, cafes
- 6) Regional issues and responses
  - a) Joint TLA and Police planning
    - i) Violence
    - ii) Substance abuse
    - iii) CPTED
    - iv) Traffic management
- 7) National Security
  - a) Maintenance of planning to protect critical infrastructure and other key facilities
  - b) Joint TLA and Police Emergency Management planning, training and communication

## Appendix 2

Police	Council	Purpose	Frequency
District Commander	Mayor, CEO	General briefing, planning, organisational and resource issues	3 times per year
Area Commander	Mayor, CEO	Briefing concerning crime/safety issues and trends	Bi-monthly
Area Commander	City Council	Report on Police performance, crime/safety issues and trends	6 months & Annual
Community Constable, Community Liaison	Community Boards	- In attendance to hear and respond to matters arising; - Report on Police performance and crime/safety issues and trends;	Monthly  6 months & Annual
Area Commander, Senior Area staff	Group Manager, Partnerships and Advocacy Crime Prevention Leader	Annual/Joint Business Plans, including renewal of MOU	Annual
District Commander/Area Commander	Collaboration Strategy Group	Strategic planning group	3 – 4 monthly
Area Commander	Inter-sector group	Local area inter-sector planning	2 – 3 monthly
Area Commander Operational Staff	Wellbeing Summit and "Calls to Action"	Community Wellbeing Report and planning	Annual  As required
Area Commander	Group Manager, Partnerships and Advocacy Crime Prevention Leader	Crime and Safety Reference Group: Advise on community crime reduction strategies	Quarterly
Operational staff	Crime Prevention Leader Operational Managers	Planning and implementation of crime reduction activities	Monthly

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE POSSIBLE PURCHASE OF KAIKOURA ISLAND**

### **Introduction**

The New Zealand Native Forest Restoration Trust (NZNFRT) presented a proposal to purchase Motu Kaikoura (Kaikoura Island) to the Mayoral Forum in August seeking funding support from the region's local authorities.

The Trust has so far sourced \$2 million towards a possible purchase price of \$5-\$6 million for the island which has a current asking price of \$10 million. The Trust has not agreed to the asking price but is seeking an agreement with the vendor to allow the Trust a period of two years in which to raise sufficient funds to negotiate a final purchase price. However, the \$1 million Nature Heritage Trust funding is conditional on the balance of approximately \$3 million being sourced before the end of this year.

The Mayoral Forum has requested that officers of the region's local authorities convene to explore Auckland local government involvement in the proposed purchase and to report back on their findings.

### **Local Government Role**

Local government has the opportunity to have some role in the purchase of Kaikoura Island, either through advocacy for the Crown to purchase, or by contributing to the purchase and/or to the on-going management of the island if it is acquired as reserve.

The island is remote, provides habitat for many native plant and animal species and offers the opportunity to achieve a predator-free environment but does not meet the criteria for a regional park. The best function for the island is as a wildlife sanctuary for threatened species with the possible opportunity to provide a wilderness adventure experience.

The people of Auckland could have a voice on the issue of purchasing the island through local government if the matter can be raised through the Long-Term Council Community Plan process for the 2004/5 financial year. Although this would not meet the time frame given to secure Nature Heritage Trust funding, this time frame could possibly be reviewed.

### **NZNFRT Proposal**

The proposal is for NZNFRT to co-ordinate funding sources and negotiate the purchase of Kaikoura Island for conservation purposes. The Trust is currently seeking contributions from central, regional and local government as well as from the private sector and charitable trusts. The Trust would be willing to become landowner if necessary and would form a management committee with representatives from each of the major funding contributors.

The intention for the island is a sanctuary to create the habitat conditions to enable the establishment of populations of some of New Zealand's threatened species.

### **NZNFRT (The Trust)**

Established in 1980, NZNFRT (the Trust) now owns 24 reserves comprising nearly 5,500 hectares. The Trust does not set out to become landowners but acts as a

vehicle to secure land for conservation purposes. Currently, all NZNFRT land is protected under covenants with the QEII National Trust but this would not be required for land that was protected under the Reserves Act. NZNFRT land is managed and maintained by any combination of the Trust members, Department of Conservation, local government, volunteer management groups or salaried ranger. In the event of the Trust dissolving, assets would fall to an alternative conservation body, such as Forest and Bird.

Weed and pest control on the reserves are continuing costs and the Trust is increasingly looking to ways to funding ongoing maintenance. Three NZNFRT reserves have special funds established to provide for their maintenance as the interest earned on the fund covers the annual outgoings.

Trustees of the NZNFRT are:

Chairman	Brian Davis
Secretary	Jim Dart
Treasurer	Jocelyn Dutton

Colleen Newton, Arthur Cowan, Geoff Davidson, Roy Dench, Val Hollard, Gerry Kessels, Stephen King, Owen Lewis, Helen Lindsay, Geoff Moon, Tim Oliver, Jenny Rattenbury.

### **Kaikoura Island**

Kaikoura Island, located on the western side of Great Barrier Island, is 564 hectares in size making it the 7<sup>th</sup> largest island in the Hauraki Gulf. This rugged, almost triangular shaped island is strategically placed, forming the natural harbours of Port Abercrombie and Port Fitzroy – both of which are utilised by several thousand yachts and pleasure craft each summer, as they provide sheltered, deep water anchorages.

The Island has a long history of Maori occupation up until the early 1850s. Since then it has been in European ownership with many of the 20 or so owners using it as a pastoral run despite the largely clay soils and variable climate. Longer-term owners during the last century included the Bayly family (1911-1940) and the Crawford family (1945-1977). It is reported that the Crawford family introduced deer to the island and also took in paying guests. In the late 1970's the "Lost Resort" wilderness retreat was opened on Kaikoura Island, however, this was unsuccessful for a number of reasons and closed. The company, Westy Holdings Limited that bought the island in August 1990 was finally sold at below valuation to the present owner, a north Auckland businessman.

### **Current State of Kaikoura Island**

The Island is covered with mostly a mixture of kanuka/manuka, with gorse still persisting in the last areas which were farmed and grazed. Pockets of original coastal forest exists all around the island, with some kauri, taraire, karaka, pohutukawa, kokekohe and tawapou still remaining, especially in the gullies. Due to fallow deer being present on the island, many of the palatable native plant species are absent in the forest understorey and among regenerating areas. Other introduced pest species include pigs, cats, ship rats and kiore. Introduced or plant pest species present on the island include gorse, hakea, Dally Pine, macrocarpa, radiata pine and eucalypts.

Birdlife recently recorded on the island include native wood pigeon, kaka, morepork, kingfisher, tui, fantail, grey warbler and also several species of seabirds. Very few reptile species have been recorded and invertebrate numbers are also believed to be relatively low.

Overall the island is generally in poor condition in terms of wildlife habitat. There is a low diversity of wildlife species and many of those actually present are in low numbers because of the quality of the existing habitat, which has been degraded for a long period by the deer, pigs, cats and rats. Despite this there is a modified type of succession occurring on the island and various reports on the island's biodiversity have concluded that if the significant animal and plant pest species were removed and/or controlled it is likely that there would be a significant increase in the natural biodiversity found on the island.

Over the years a number of structures have been built on the island with those remaining being a house and some sheds approximately 1 km from the landing at Man of War Passage, a house of very poor condition at Old House Bay and also several accommodation cabins (in various states of disrepair) which were part of the "Lost Resort" venture. Further to this there is some deer-fencing present in various parts of the island along with a small airfield, which has been constructed along one of the ridgelines in the middle of the island.

### **The Vision**

The Hauraki Gulf has a quality and diversity of biology and landscape that makes it outstanding within New Zealand. The islands of the Gulf are valued as the habitats of plants and animals, once common, now rare, and are often the only places in the world where these species exist naturally. On some islands natural ecosystems remain intact while other islands have ecosystems that are evolving rapidly or are islands that provide opportunities for habitat restoration.

People use the Gulf for recreation and for the sustenance of human health, well-being, and spirit. The natural amenity of the Gulf provides a sense of belonging for many New Zealanders and for them it is an essential touchstone with nature, the natural world, and the marine environment of an island nation.

The Hauraki Gulf and its numerous islands form a major attraction for Auckland as a destination. Islands range from larger permanently inhabited, through smaller recreational spots and wildlife sanctuaries to numerous rocks and stacks. Not all islands are accessible to the public, as some are privately owned some have restricted access and some are physically difficult to visit.

The rate of growth of Auckland's population is placing greater pressure on the existing reserve network and on current recreational opportunities. The Gulf itself is becoming crowded with pleasure craft and this pressure will continue to increase.

The experience of restoring Tiritiri Matangi has shown just how much can be achieved in a relatively short period in restoring the native forest cover and the wildlife that depends on it, particularly when the opportunity exists for a predator-free environment such as on an island. Tiritiri now experiences heavy visitor pressures, which will in time compromise its conservation role unless carefully managed.

The goal of the NZNFRT is to secure Kaikoura Island to create a sanctuary for the endangered species that do, did or can exist on the island and to provide the

opportunity for Auckland's youth to experience the wilderness of a remote Hauraki Gulf island.

### Potential Options for the Purchase of Kaikoura Island

NZNFRT cannot alone raise the funds for the purchase of this island but the Trust has identified a possible \$3 million in contributions, conditional on the balance being raised by 1 December 2003. The source of this funding is as follows:

Nature Heritage Fund (Until 1 December 2003)	\$1,000,000
ASB Charitable Trusts (Anticipated)	\$1,000,000
Public fund-raising by NZNFRT	\$1,000,000
Local authority commitment required	\$3,000,000

Anticipated cost of purchase            \$\$5,000,000-\$6,000,000

There are a number of options open to local government that could be considered, including the following:

1. Local government of the region (ARC and territorial authorities) to contribute towards the NZNFRT purchase of the island. The figure proposed would be in the region of \$3 million. The share of the costs could be split many ways, for example, equal share of \$375,000 per local authority, or along the lines of the Hauraki Gulf Forum formula for cost sharing with ARC carrying the greater share and the territorial authorities contributing on a per capita basis. A per capita cost would equate to \$2.60 per person in the Auckland region.

The CEO Forum has agreed that the Auckland local authorities would advocate for the purchase of Kaikoura Island but would be unlikely to provide any funding for the purchase.

2. Local government to lobby the Minister of Conservation for the island to be acquired by the Crown for conservation purposes. The Crown, through the Nature Heritage Fund, has already committed to \$1 million. There are some conditions attached, one being that the island has reserve status.

Kaikoura Island is located in close proximity to Crown Land on Great Barrier Island and the Department of Conservation may be open to assisting with management of the island as a reserve.

3. Facilitate public contributions. Auckland City Council is already contributing \$2 million towards the Sir Peter Blake Memorial with Te Papa needing to seek further public funding. Although Kaikoura Island is a separate issue, the public will only contribute a certain pool which may not withstand competing requests.
4. Purchase the island and secure its protection together with some level of public access before re-selling to an appropriate organisation. This would probably not meet the current funding condition that the island becomes a reserve.
5. Decline the opportunity and let the sale go to private ownership.

## Possible Levels of Management

The island carries populations of deer, pigs, rats and cats. In order to function as a sanctuary, these pest species would have to be cleared from the island. It is anticipated that with the removal of pests and consequent regrowth of vegetation, the native animal species would quickly re-establish, and colonisation would occur from the mainland of Great Barrier Island only a short distance away.

The island is accessible with a good jetty and good airstrip for small planes. Should the island be purchased for conservation purposes by whatever means, there are a number of levels of management options for consideration as follows:

1. Land bank the island and let it take care of itself for development in the future.
2. Eradicate rats and reduce deer and pig populations (maintain some grazing to keep weeds down). Let the island regenerate without further intervention. The estimated cost for initial pest removal is approximately \$100,000, and this plus on-going pest management costs are detailed in Attachment 1.
3. Eradicate rats and reduce deer and pig populations plus fund a resident ranger to reduce weed and pest populations. The NZNFRT proposal includes the possibility of appointing a manager and caretaker for the island. This would add another \$80,000 per annum, which would include salary, travel/servicing costs, power, equipment and supplies, and maintenance.
4. The next level would be to provide for visitors to the island and would require safety checks and maintenance of existing structures up to a possible \$100,000, and increase the servicing costs by a further \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year.
5. Provide for concessions/leases for the development and operation of outdoor pursuits/wilderness experience programmes. Costs to be met by the private sector. Building new facilities for an outdoor recreation or conservation camp of a 40 to 80 sleeper type facility could be anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Resources available for the management of the island include:

- Revenue generated from the island's mobile phone towers at approximately \$15,000/year, and
- Extending the operation of the experienced Department of Conservation staff located on Great Barrier Island, and
- Possible assistance from Auckland Regional Council, and
- Local community involvement including iwi.

## **Conclusion**

Local government has the opportunity to have some role in the purchase of Kaikoura Island, either through advocacy for the Crown to purchase, or through funding support for the purchase and/or for the on-going management if the island if it is acquired as reserve.

The island is remote, provides habitat for many native plant and animal species and offers the opportunity to achieve a predator-free environment but does not meet the criteria for a regional park. The best function for the island is as a wildlife sanctuary for threatened species with the possible opportunity to provide a wilderness adventure experience.

It is important that this opportunity to acquire a Hauraki Gulf Island for an open sanctuary that provides a remote wilderness experience in close proximity to Auckland is fully explored.

## **Recommendations**

1. That the report be received.
2. That the report be circulated to each local authority in the region for their consideration.

Report prepared by Carol Bergquist WCC, Lance Vervoort ARC, Jack Crow ARC, Digby Whyte MCC, Malcolm Page MCC, Leigh Redshaw ACC and Ray Ginnever RDC.

## Kaikoura Island pest control costs

### 1. Deer and pig eradication

Reducing deer numbers to very low levels by hunting would be very straightforward and could be achieved within weeks. Obtaining eradication of the last few animals would be time-consuming (up to 6 months) and would require the building of enclosure traps. Indicative costs:

Removal of most deer	\$30,000
Trapping of remaining deer	<u>\$10,000</u>
Total cost of eradication	<u>\$40,000</u> +GST

### 2 (a) Rat eradication

Rats are probably the easiest pest species to eradicate, and the operation can be done swiftly by aerial application of anti-coagulant preceded by an aerial pre-feed sowing. Indicative costs:

Bait	\$29,000
Prefeed	\$11,000
Helicopter	\$14,000
Freight	\$ 2,000
Advertising, signage, sundries	\$ 2,000
Monitoring to determine rat status	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
Total	<u>\$61,000</u> + GST

### 2 (b) Ongoing rat monitoring/ maintenance

Maintaining islands rat-free is a lot more difficult and expensive than initially killing them all. As Kaikoura is a popular destination for yachties and other visitors, containing many bays, the likelihood of rat escape from boats would be inevitable. An ongoing double-line network of bait and tracking stations would need to be maintained permanently, over at least 9 km of coastline, plus approximately 1 km of adjacent Great Barrier coastline and jetties, etc., and serviced at least weekly. This would require tracks to be built, as sea access could not be guaranteed year round. Maintenance of the bait stations alone would require 1 full time worker. Indicative costs:

Ranger salary	\$ 35,000
Ranger running costs (gas, travel, OSH, telecommunications, etc)	\$ 40,000
Maintenance (bait, fuel, depreciation, signage, freight, etc)	<u>\$ 30,000</u>
Total	<u>\$105,000</u> +GST

Track cutting would be an additional once-only cost	\$5,000 +GST
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NB: this does not include capital costs associated with Ranger employment. Provision of accommodation, solar power, gas stoves, implements, etc, would be approx. \$150,000 - \$200,000. Any other activities (eg weed control, visitor and asset management, native species recovery work, fauna/flora monitoring, etc.) would

require at least one more staff member. Running costs for additional staff would be approximately half those for the first Ranger.

### **3. Cat eradication**

If rat eradication was to be carried out, and a maintenance programme implemented, then cat eradication by gradual means (humane poisoning, cage trapping) could be implemented by staff at very little additional cost in time and materials. Indicative cost:

Traps, poisons, monitoring	\$5,000 +GST
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NB: expert opinion recommends 1080 not be used on rats, as the quick kill leads to bait aversion. This would obviate against using 1080 in any way to kill all pests at once.

**8. KAIKOURA ISLAND: LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE POSSIBLE PURCHASE**

The report from the Officer's Group (on behalf of the CEO Forum) distributed with the agenda is attached to the original of these minutes.

In introducing the item, Chairman Mayor George Wood suggested that consideration of a funding contribution by individual Councils could proceed in the next year's budget round. Mayor Sir Barry Curtis spoke in support of acquisition of the island in order that it was brought into public ownership. Sir Barry quoted a contribution figure for each council within the region (based on the normal per capita formula). In referring to the support already given by the Minister of Conservation, Mayor Sir Barry referred to the likelihood of a contribution from the ASB Charitable Trust and the possibility of public fundraising.

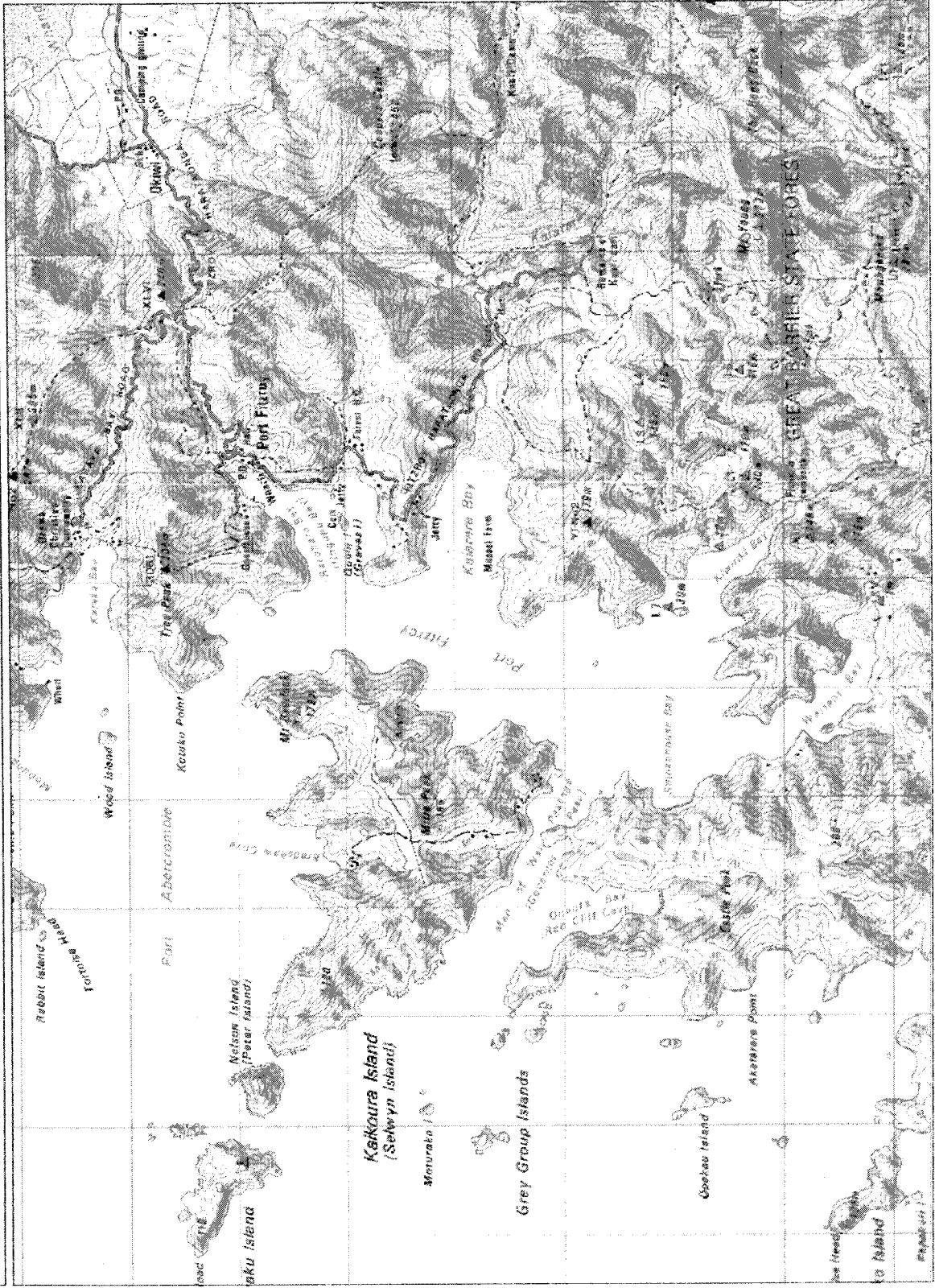
Mayoral Forum members indicated their intention, or otherwise, to take the request to their council for consideration. Suggestions were put forward as to additional and/or alternative funding sources eg central government and other councils throughout New Zealand.

ARC Chair Gwen Bull believed her council would be prepared to assist with pest control and advice on operational matters, however the ARC did not have the funds to make a capital contribution.

**RESOLVED:** (Sir Barry/Banks)

1. THAT THE EIGHT AUTHORITIES OF THE REGION BE ASKED TO SERIOUSLY CONSIDER MAKING A CONTRIBUTION ON A PER CAPITA BASIS TO FUND THE ACQUISITION OF KAIKOURA ISLAND – BEING AN OUTSTANDING RESOURCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.
2. THAT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BE ASKED TO FUND AT LEAST ONE HALF OF THE CURRENT SHORTFALL OF ABOUT \$3M.

# Location of Kaikoura Island



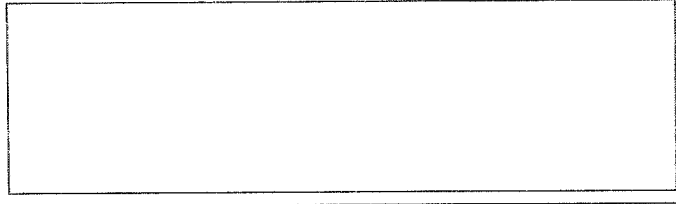
**Source**

Map: A 1:250,000 scale map of the Kaikoura region, compiled by the Department of Conservation, based on the 1:50,000 scale map of the Kaikoura region, compiled by the Department of Conservation, based on the 1:250,000 scale map of the Kaikoura region, compiled by the Department of Conservation.

**Confidential**

Available to the public only

**Legend**



**Scale**

1:48695



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