

CONSERVATION RESOURCES REPORT

FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

CAMBRIAN PASTORAL LEASE

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PART I

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The lessee of Cambrian pastoral lease has applied to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a review of the property's pastoral lease tenure.

Cambrian pastoral lease (982 hectares) is located on the eastern flanks of the Dunstan Mountains, below the Lauder Conservation area. The lease was formed in 1981 when Lauder Station was split into two units. The area is now farmed in conjunction with 505 ha of adjoining freehold land on which the homestead is located. Part of the pastoral lease adjoins Loop Road which runs between Becks (SH85) and St Bathans. A separate 5 ha parcel of land located at the intersection of Beattie and Lauder Station Road is also part of the pastoral lease. The property is 10 km from Becks and 50 km from Alexandra. The extent of the area and pastoral lease boundaries are depicted on Map 1 (appendix)

Cambrian pastoral lease has been farmed as an independent unit since 1981 when two brothers formed separate farming operations. Formal consent for subdivision was granted in 1986. For a detailed account of subsequent land transactions relating to this subdivision and the purchase of part of Lauder pastoral lease by the Department of Conservation refer to section 2.7.2(d)) - Easements. The larger of the two leases, containing a substantial tract of high altitude land, retained the name Lauder Station (now P376). The newly formed Cambrian pastoral lease comprises low and mid altitude country. Part of Lauder Station comprising the upper reaches of the Dunstan Mountains, is subleased back to Cambrian on an undivided basis (jointly stock high altitude area).

The majority of the property is situated in the Cambrian Land System which is within the Dunstan Ecological District. A small area of highly modified flats at the base of the property is situated within the Maniototo Ecological District. A Protected Natural Areas survey (PNA) of the Lindis, Pisa, and Dunstan Ecological Districts was carried out during the summer of 1984-5. A final report was published in November 1994. A Protected Natural Areas report was compiled for the Maniototo Ecological District in 1994 - primarily from existing resource information but supplemented with limited additional field work. No 'Recommended Areas for Protection' were identified on Cambrian. A variety of specialists from the Department of Conservation have visited this property as part of this tenure review exercise.

PART 2

CONSERVATION RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 LANDSCAPE

A landscape survey and assessment of the Dunstan mountains was undertaken in 1989 as an adjunct to the PNA programme. The Dunstan Mountains were divided into 7 Landscape Management Zones and a number of Landscape Priority Areas. Cambrian pastoral lease is located within the Eastern Slopes Land Management Zone. No identified priority areas affect Cambrian pastoral lease. Landscape values are primarily associated with the contribution of this property to the total Dunstan Mountain Range entity and as an integral element within the Manuherikia Basin landscape.

Significance of Landscape

The eastern slopes of the Dunstan Mountains comprise a semi natural landscape setting for the developed farmland and settlements of the Manuherikia Valley. Remnant shrublands and tussock lands contribute to the landscape character of the range as a whole.

2.2 LANDFORMS AND GEOLOGY

(a) Topography

The lease lies on the eastern slopes of the Dunstan Mountains between 500 and 1100 m a.s.l. The lease can be divided into four broad topographic components.

1. The lower portion (approximately 300 hectares) of the lease is situated on flat to rolling toe slopes.
2. Sunny north facing moderate slopes on the south side of Donald Stuarts Creek.
3. Shady south facing steep slopes on the north side of the Donald Stuarts Creek characterised by a number of steep rocky outcrops.
4. A narrow relatively deeply incised catchment floor of Donald Stuarts Creek.

(b) Geology

During the Cretaceous period, erosion and weathering of a schist landscape led to the formation of a peneplain of low relief of highly weathered material. The underlying rock is Otago schist, a metamorphic derivative of older marine sediments. During the Oligocene and Miocene epochs the schist basement has been warped and dislocated by major faulting to create the modern topography of north-east trending fault block ranges. The low rolling hills are underlain by a mixture of Miocene and Pliocene deposits. Post glacial deposits are present on the river terrace at the front of the property.

Significance of Landform and Geology

Landforms and geological features on the property are not of international, national or regional significance.

(c) Soils

Cluden Soils. These soils occur on the lower flats at the front of the property and are formed over alluvial schist fan material.

Pigburn Soils. These are fine sandy loams on terraces at the base of the property.

Arrow Hill and Steepland Soils. These generally occur on shady mid altitude faces.

Dunstan Steepland Soils. These occur on steep slopes and have formed on schist, schist detritus, colluvium and solifluction debris.

Significance of Soils

The above soil types are widespread throughout the Dunstan and Maniototo Ecological Districts.

2.3 CLIMATE

Average rainfall is 600 mm per annum. At the base of the property, a moisture deficit is generally experienced over spring, summer and autumn. Rainfall increases with altitude. Summers are warm and winters cold with snow common although not generally lying for long periods. Frosts may occur in any month. Prevailing winds are from the north west.

2.4 VEGETATION

Vegetation on most of the property is highly modified, with the majority of the lease having been cultivated or AOSTD. However a significant area does retain a predominately natural character or is exerting a strong tendency to revert towards shrublands dominated by native species. Vegetation composition of six distinct topographic units identified on the property are described below.

(a) Flat to rolling toe slopes at base of pastoral lease.

Vegetation in this zone (~ 300 ha) comprises exotic pasture (approximately 65 hectares cultivated) and highly modified AOSTD pasture.

Significance of Vegetation

Vegetation in this zone has low inherent conservation values.

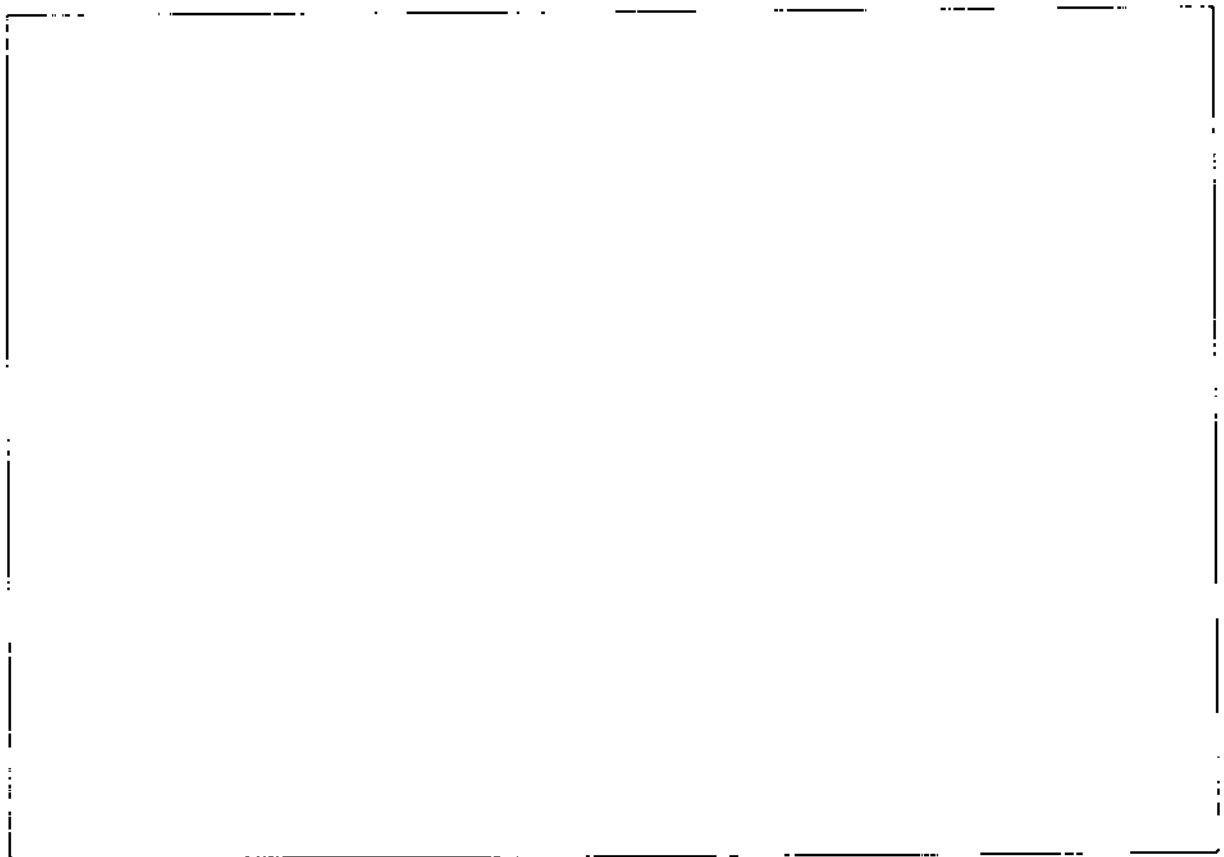


Photo 1. Highly Modified Farm Land on Rolling Country at the Base of the Pastoral Lease

(b) Sunny north facing moderate slopes on the south side of the Donald Stuarts Creek.

The uppermost corner (south-west) of this topographical unit comprises a relatively intact mixed *Chionochloa rigida* (narrow leaved snow tussock) - *Festuca novae zelandiae* (hard tussock) grassland. Other native species present in this high zone (1000-1120 m.a.s.l.) include *Bulbinella angustifolia* (Maori onion), *Aciphylla aurea* (golden Spaniard), *Raoulia subsericea*, *Anisotome aromatica*, *Leucopogon fraseri*, *Anaphalis bellidioides* and *Discaria toumatou* (matagouri). Common exotic species include *Hypochaeris radicata* (catsear), *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (sweet vernal) and *Hieracium lepidulum* (tussock hawkweed). *Leptospermum scoparium* (manuka) seedlings are present up to or near to the upper property boundary, indicating that on warm aspects the entire property is below the historic bush/shrub line.

One *Griselinia littoralis* (broadleaf) tree grows near the ridge crest immediately below this zone near the Laudet pastoral lease boundary. Broadleaf is known to form communities where former dominants are removed or fail to regenerate (Grove 1994); indicating that forest was more important.

Midslopes represent a transition zone between modified pasture - short tussock grassland regenerating shrubland at lower altitudes and relatively intact *C. rigida* grasslands described above.

From valley floor to ~ 1000 m.a.s.l. there is a strong tendency for vegetation to revert from AOSTD grassland towards a woody state. Fire is used as a farm management tool to clear shrublands. Regular use of fertiliser appears to have accelerated growth of woody species. Woody vegetation in this zone is predominantly kanuka with a secondary component of manuka; most of which is suffering from manuka blight. Other common native shrub species include *Discaria toumatou* (matagouri), *Olearia bullata*, *O. lineata* *Corallospartium crassicaule* (coral broom), *Carmichaelia petriei* (native broom) and *Coprosma propinqua*. In some areas *Coriaria plumosa* (feathery tutu) forms a dense ground cover in places amongst woody vegetation. Kanuka shrublands have probably developed and expanded to replace the original forest vegetation of the Dunstan Ecological district. The mosaic of shrublands induced pasture in this zone is depicted in Photo 2.

A small area of kanuka-manuka is also present in a minor tributary of Woolshed Creek near the western extremity of the pastoral lease.

Significance of Vegetation

The *C. rigida* grasslands described in the upper reaches of this zone are relatively intact and retain much of their natural character. In association with adjoining midslope and riparian shrublands, these grasslands are considered to be of high conservation value as part of an altitudinal sequence.

Whilst several larger, more intact *Kunzea* stands are present elsewhere in the ecological district, the coexistence of manuka and kanuka is of some ecological significance. These species were not recorded growing in close proximity elsewhere in the Dunstan Ecological district, at the time of the PNAP survey. In the absence of burning, this vegetation type would rapidly revert to a more natural state. These shrublands lack the diversity of other shrubland remnants in the ecological district, for example Shepherds Creek to the north of Cambrian pastoral lease (RAP Dunstan A1) contains larger, more intact and more diverse shrublands. However as part of a relatively intact altitudinal sequence these shrublands are considered to be of considerable conservation value.

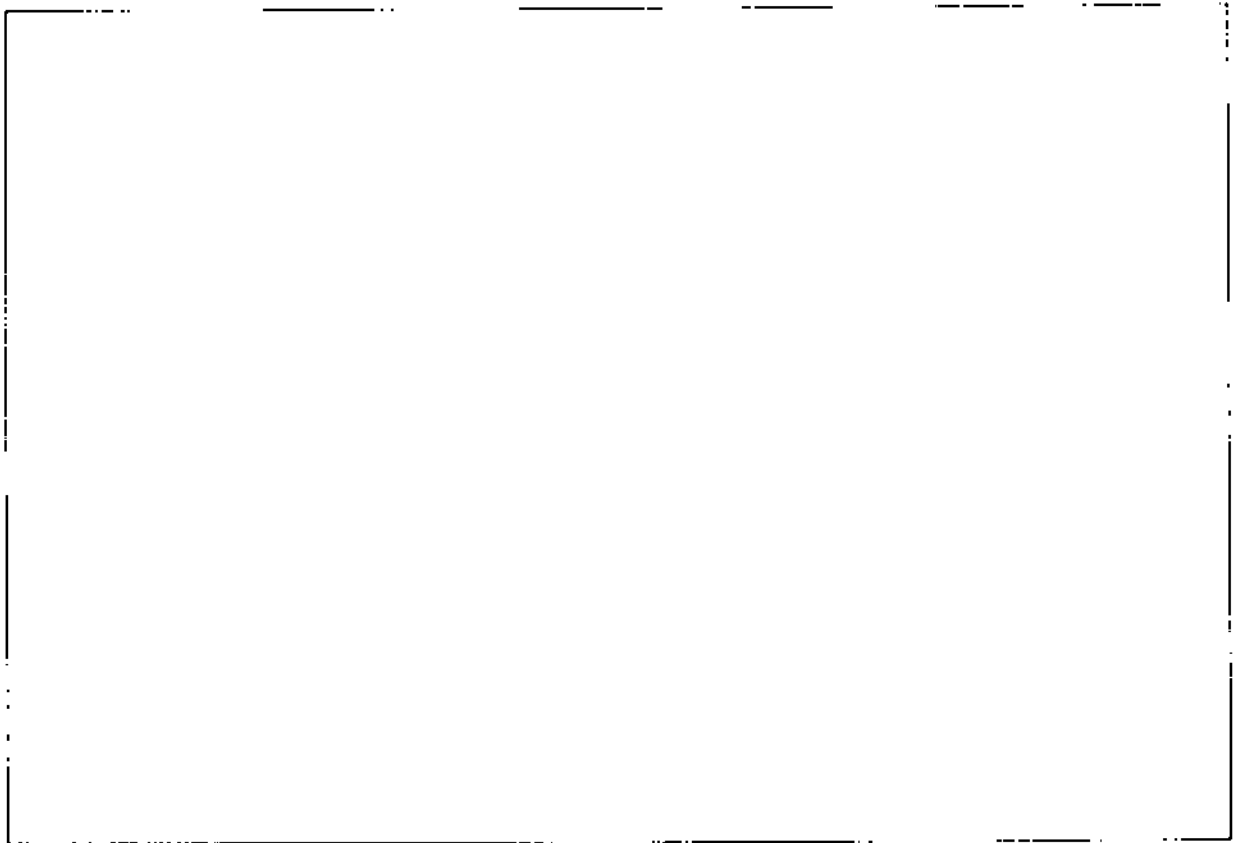


Photo 2. Mosaic of Regenerating Shrubland and AOSTD Pasture on Sunny Slopes above Donald Stuarts Creek.

**(c) Shady south facing steep slopes on the north side of Donald Stuarts Creek
Catchment characterised by several steep rocky outcrops.**

In general, mid slopes in this vegetation zone retain a lesser native flora component than the opposite side of Donald Stuarts Creek. Extensive burning and AOSTD has resulted in widespread establishment of introduced pasture species. Most manuka and kanuka is confined to the opposite (warmer) side of Donald Stuarts Creek (previously described).

Localised areas within this zone do support native vegetation remnants.

A small area above 900 m.a.s.l. supports relatively intact *Crigida* and associated native communities with a significant component of *Hieracium lepidulum* (tussock hawkweed) and *H.pilosella* (mouse ear hawkweed). A rocky bluff within the area supports a more intact native flora including *Celmisia gracilentia*, *Leucopogon fraserii*, *Gaudtheria crassa*, *Anisotome aromatica*, *Helichrysum bellidioides*, *Corallospartium crassicaule*, *Pentachondra pumila*, *Myrsine nummularifolia*, *Pentachondra pumila*, *Helichrysum intermedium*, *Brachyglottis bellidioides* and *Coprosma ciliata*.

At least five isolated rocky outcrops which have served as fire refugia, support remnant Halls totara. One of these areas has recently been subject to an accidental burn which appears to have killed several trees. Other native shrub species growing amongst Halls totara include *Corokia cotoneaster* and *Coprosma rugosa*. One Halls totara/kanuka remnant situated at 750 m.a.s.l. on the lower northern side of Donald Stuarts Creek is larger than others, and supports numerous saplings and seedlings. The area measures approximately 100m by 70m including a neighbouring *Discaria toumatou* shrubland with numerous emergent *P.hallii* saplings. Large *Crigida* tussocks are also present in this area which has not been burnt for some time. This area is depicted in Photo 3.

South facing slopes above the lower northern side of Donald Stuarts Stream support an impenetrable thicket of fertiliser induced *Discaria toumatou* with a thick ground cover of introduced pasture species and scattered *Poa cita* (silver tussock).

A small wetland is situated on a flat to gentle ridge at approximately 1100 m.a.s.l. in the north eastern corner of the property. This wetland supports a virtually pure cover of *Oreobolus pectinatus* (comb sedge). Scattered throughout the wetlands are numerous insectivorous *Drosera arcturi* (sundew), while *Carex gaudichaudiana*, *Gnaphalium spp.*, *Coprosma perpusilla* and *Sphagnum* moss vegetate the margins.

Significance of Vegetation

C. rigida and associated bluff communities are fragmented and of limited extent in this topographic zone and are subsequently of moderate to low conservation value

Halls totara groves are of ecological and conservation significance as they are uncommon, disjunct and restricted in extent. These groves represent an important relict of what may once have been a dominant plant community in this part of Central Otago" (Grove 1994).

The small alpine wetland is in exceptional condition and despite its limited extent is considered to be of high conservation value. Whilst similar areas exist at higher altitude on the Dunstan Mountains, there are few examples at this relatively low altitude (~1100 m.a.s.l.).

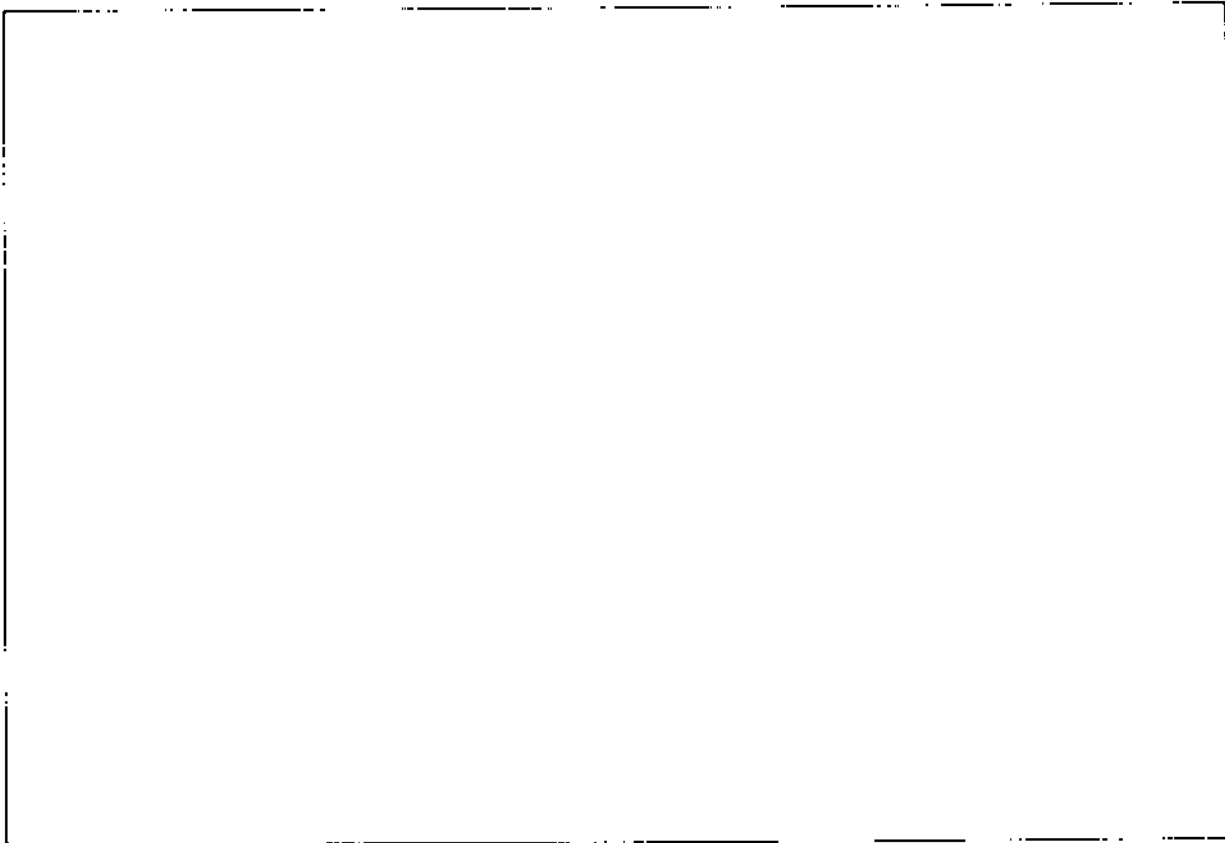


Photo 3. Halls Totara in lower Stuarts Creek

(d) Donald Stuarts Creek Valley (becomes more deeply incised towards the top of the property.)

The margins of Donald Stuarts Stream retain a strip of native vegetation which varies considerably in width. Portions of this strip comprise the most intact and diverse native shrublands on the property. Towards the head of the gully there is a significant subalpine shrubland-forest under floor remnant including a variety of ferns which are not widespread in the Dunstan ecological district. Woody species recorded include *Discaria toumatou*, *O. bullata*, *Carmichaelia petrici*, *Gaultheria depressa*, *G. crassa*, *Coprosma rugosa*, *Aristotelia fruticosa*, *Rubus schmidelioides*, *Corokia cotoneaster* and *Hebe salicifolia*. Native ferns and herbs recorded include *Polystichum vestitum* (prickly shield fern), *Hypolepis millefolium*, *Blechnum* spp (previously known as *B. capense* - not recorded from Dunstan Ecological district during PNAP survey). These shrublands represent an ecosystem which is characterised by a degree of fire resilience and community diversity (Grove 1994).

Significance of Vegetation

Although the Donald Stuarts Creek riparian zone supports only a narrow strip of native shrublands for much of its length, this remnant provides an insight into species which probably once formed the dominant cover in the area. Riparian vegetation is also an important factor in regulating the temperature and light environment of small streams. Maintaining quality riparian environments in small streams will generally exert a relatively larger influence on stream functioning than alongside large lowland rivers. Improvements in lowland rivers are often achieved through riparian management upstream (Collier et al 1995). The value of the wetland is enhanced in that it forms the lower part of a relatively intact sequence of native vegetation which runs from approximately 500 m.a.s.l. to the upper boundary of the property and beyond to the Lauder Conservation Area on the crest of the Dunstan Range.

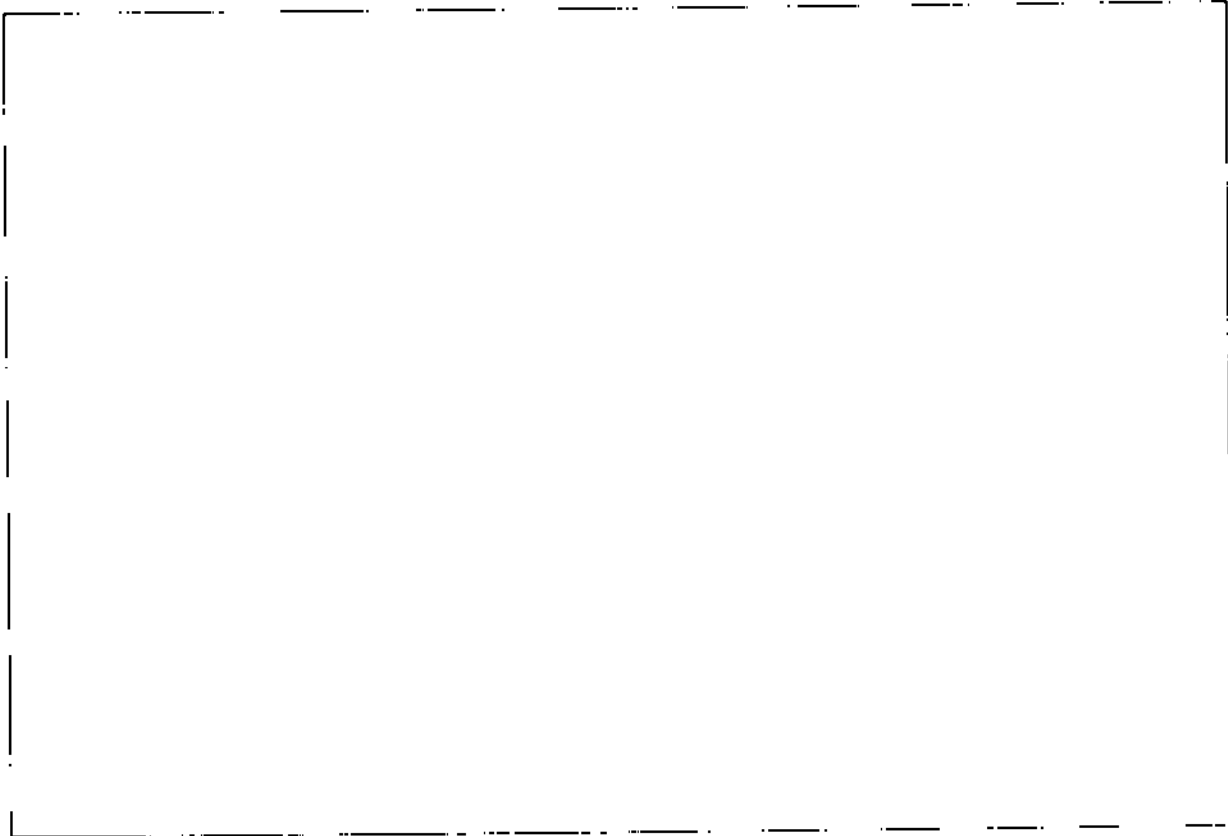


Photo 4. Donald Stuarts Creek and Riparian Shrublands

(e) Plant Pests

From a farming perspective, vigorous regeneration of native woody species including kanuka, manuka, *Olearia* and matagouri inhibits production and are considered weeds. From a conservation perspective retention of these species is desirable. From a conservation and farming perspective, gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), *Pinus radiata*, and briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*) constitute weeds.

Herbaceous weeds include *Arctium minus*, (burdock), *H.pilosella* (mouse eared hawkweed), *H.lepidulum* (tussock hawkweed). *H.pilosella* is probably the most serious weed threat on the property, particularly on sunny north facing aspects. Removal of manuka kanuka cover from these areas would be likely to result in a substantial spread of this species.

2.5 FAUNA

(a) Invertebrate Values

Alpine wetland

The tarns and wetland at 1090 m.a.s.l. in the upper north western corner of the property (described under the previous section (4.c)) support the short winged crane fly (Subfamily Limoniinae) which is common in alpine wet flushes. The area is probably rich in native invertebrates; especially bugs, flies, moths, beetles and dragonflies; however cold weather conditions at the time of inspection were not conducive to assessing the abundance of insect life present.

Snow tussock grassland and scarps

These span from 850 m - 1100 m on the south facing slopes above Donald Stuarts Creek. A variety of common grassland insects were noted indicating that this community is relatively intact. Insects observed included five predatory ground beetle species (Carabidae), bibionid flies, medium sized weevils, hoverflies (Syrphidae) and litter feeders including the native cockroach (*Celatoblatta quinquimaculata*), native earwig and Oecophorid moth (*Gymnobathra* n.sp.). Although the Oecophorid moth is widely distributed throughout southern New Zealand, this finding is a new record for the Dunstan Mountains. This moth is notable in that females are flightless.

Rubbly outcrops on lower slopes (fire refugia)

These areas support remnant Halls totara, kanuka, *Corokia* etc. The presence of the totara moth, *Chrysorthenches porphyritis* indicates that these communities are remnants of pre human era vegetation cover.

Manuka/kanuka shrublands

Many insects characteristic of these shrublands are known to occur on the North Dunstan Mountains (Patrick 1995). Characteristic species noted on Cambrian include the large native shield bug (*Oncocentias vittatus*) and the moth *Pasiphila* n.sp. which lives on *Carmichaelia petriei* (native broom) and *Olearia bullata*.

Donald Stuarts Creek and its margins

Diverse shrublands surrounding this creek (previously described Section 4.1) overhang the water on many reaches, creating a valuable habitat for insect fauna. A variety of adult aquatic stoneflies and caddis were caught. The presence of the stonefly *Spinocerca longicauda* and the caddis *Beraeoptera roria* are indicative of the relatively intact state of riparian vegetation. Insect abundance is greater at lower altitudes (600-800 m.a.s.l.).

Significance of Invertebrates

Insect values appear to closely reflect botanical values, in that diversity is greatest in areas which retain an element of their original vegetation cover; in particular the riparian zone of Donald Stuarts Creek, Halls totara remnants, manuka kanuka shrublands and montane/subalpine grasslands.

(b) Vertebrate Values

The skink *Oligosoma maccani* is widespread on the property.

Significance of Vertebrates:

The skink *Oligosoma maccani* is common throughout rocky areas in Otago and its presence is of low conservation significance.

Avi Fauna: Birds observed at time of field inspection were all common exotic species. The apparent lack of bird life may in part reflect the cold cloudy conditions with snow and sleet showers encountered at time of inspection.

Significance of Avi Fauna.

Species observed are considered to be of no conservation significance.

(c) Aquatic Fauna

Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) were the only fish species collected from Donald Stuarts Creek and its tributaries.

Significance of Aquatic Fauna

The freshwater fish fauna has no conservation value.

(d) Wild Animals/Pests

Rabbits are under control but are potentially a serious pest, especially on sunny aspects. Goats were observed on the field inspection. Possums hares and the occasional pig are also present.

2.6 HISTORIC

This pastoral lease incorporates the catchment of Donald Stuarts creek and was originally part of run 226, Lauder Station. It is situated immediately south of Welshman's gully, the site of the old Cambrians township and gold field. Cambrians was one of a series gold fields along the foot of the Dunstan Range that flourished from the 1860s to the turn of the century. Because of its proximity to Cambrians, it was assumed that some sites associated with gold mining may exist on the lease.

At time of inspection Donald Stuarts creek was walked from where it issued from the confines of the range to the downstream boundary of the lease. Despite the proximity to Cambrians there was no sign of gold working along the creek. The only definite historic sites were several water races which presumably delivered water to Cambrians. Two races that may originate in Woolshed creek are evident on the true right of the creek and at least four races started in Donald Stuarts creek and headed towards Cambrians.

Significance of Historic Values:

The only historic sites located were several water races. These probably date to the 19th century and were used to supply water to the Cambrians diggings. As such they are protected under the 1993 Historic Places Act.

2.7 PUBLIC RECREATION

(a) Physical Characteristics

In a document titled 'Outdoor Recreation in Otago - Volume One' compiled for Federated Mountain Clubs (Mason 1988), the upper portion of Cambrian pastoral lease is included within a large area comprising the greater part of the Dunstan Mountains zoned 'Open Space'. This zoning recognises the highly modified landscapes resulting from extensive tussock depletion, pasture development, and vehicle tracking. Isolated features require protective management. These are the identified PNA's, historic sites, and summit tor landscapes. It is suggested that rights of public access through the zone need to be retained and extended.

(b) Public Access

(bi) Access Tracks

The principal farm access track on Cambrian which runs from the homestead (off Loop Road), across freehold land owned by the lessees of Cambrian, and onto the crest of a spur which forms the southern boundary of the lease, provides the most practical access to the Lauder Conservation Area. Permission is required from the lessees of Cambrian and Lauder pastoral leases and is normally granted. This track is marked on Map 2 (appended).

Current land status is depicted on Map 1 (appendix).

(bii) Marginal strips

There are no marginal strips on the pastoral lease. Donald Stuarts Creek is the only water way likely to qualify at time of survey

(biii) Roads

The pastoral lease is served by a legal unformed road referred to on the title plan as Cambrian Settlement Road. This paper road runs northwards from Lauder Station Road (legal and formed). Loop Road provides physical access to the homestead which is located on freehold land at the base of the pastoral lease.

(biv) Easements

Cambrian was once part of the much larger Lauder pastoral lease. In 1986, 982 hectares which now comprise Cambrian pastoral lease was subdivided from Lauder. In 1991 the Department of Conservation, assisted by the Miss E. L. Hellaby Indigenous Grasslands Research Trust, purchased the lessees interest in 1400 ha of Lauder pastoral lease on the North Dunstan Mountains for nature conservation purposes. The area is now administered as a Conservation Area. The area does not adjoin Cambrian pastoral lease, however access through both Lauder and Cambrian stations (including freehold land) is required to gain practical entry to the Lauder Basin from the eastern side of the Dunstan Mountains. There is no formal legal public access route into the conservation area at present, although the lessees have agreed to grant fair and reasonable access when requested. At the time a sale and purchase agreement was signed, the Vendors agreed to grant the Crown for conservation purposes, a right of way easement from Lauder Station Road to the Lauder Conservation Area. The Crown agreed to grant the vendors a right of way easement over the Lauder Conservation Area in favour of adjoining pastoral lease land. Neither of these actions have been completed. Lauder pastoral lease has since changed hands.

(c) Activities

The Cambrian/Lauder access track described above is utilised by 4WD vehicle owners and mountain bikers. Cross country skiers occasionally utilise the track to gain access to the North Dunstan Mountains. The route also provides potential access for horse trekkers. The broad, open nature of the Dunstan tops reduces the attractiveness of the area for walking.

Other recreation on Cambrian is confined to occasional pig hunting and quail shooting.

PART 3

CONSULTATION AND DISTRICT PLANS

3.1 CONSULTATION

An "early warning" meeting was held on February 11 1997 in Dunedin.

Comments were as follows:

- 1: Access to Lauder Conservation Area via eastern farm track essential.
- 2: Access up western track provides an interesting route to the wetland/farms and beyond.
- 3: Donald Stuarts Creek gorge and surrounding shrublands may be of interest.

3.2 DISTRICT PLANS

(i) Transitional Plan.

The property is within the area administered by the Central Otago District Council under the Maniototo section of the council's transitional plan which is currently operative. The area comprising Cambrian pastoral lease is zoned 'Rural A'. Rural A is the zone comprising the District's productive land which is predominantly utilised for intensive grazing and pastoral use. Predominant uses listed include farming, forestry, recreation, scenic and historic reserves and private open space. Conditional uses include industries ancillary to farming, timber mills, quarrying and reserves as defined by the Reserves Act (1977). In addition to agricultural use of the land, provision is made for a range of conditional uses. The zone recognises that landscape qualities are an asset for recreation and tourism and that maintaining a high level of visual amenity throughout the rural area is desirable.

(ii) Draft Plan.

A draft plan for Central Otago District is currently under preparation. Limited public input has been sought on some components of the plan. Extensive public consultation on a draft plan is still to occur.

PART V: ATTACHMENTS

Illustrative Maps

- Map 1 - Cadastral Topographic Map
- Map 2 - Conservation Values

REFERENCES

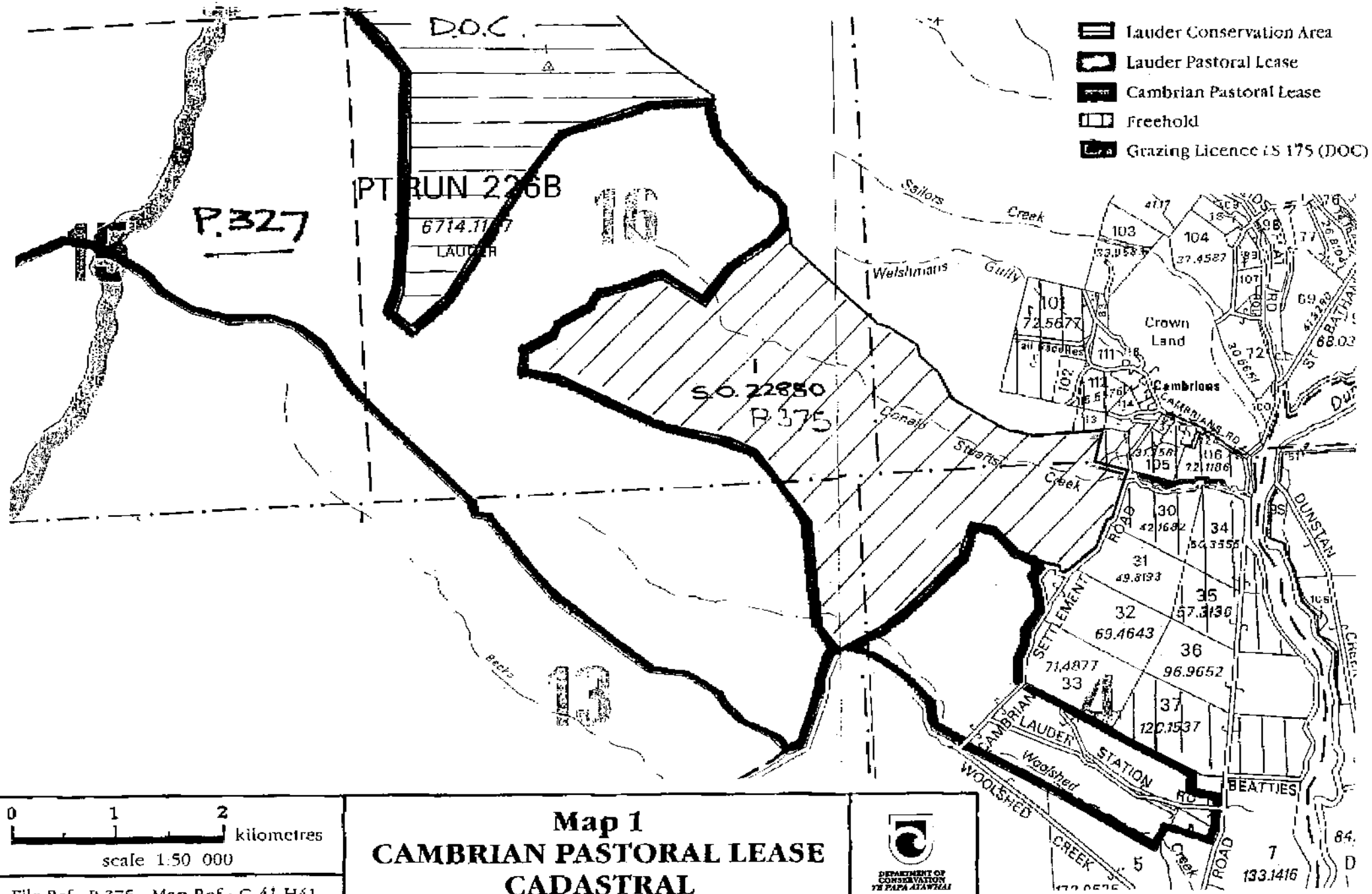
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

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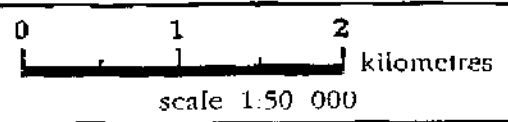
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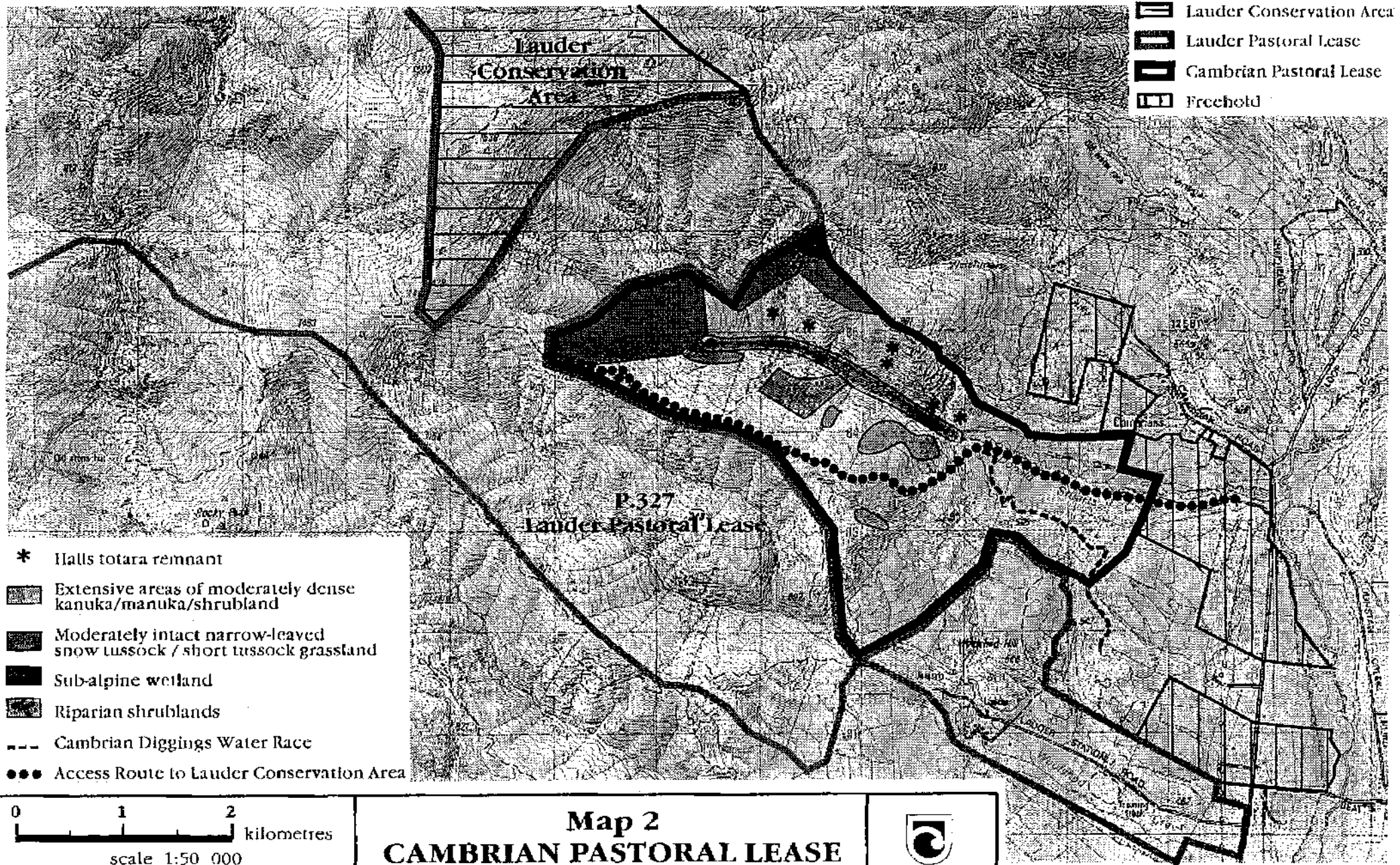
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-  Lauder Pastoral Lease
-  Cambrian Pastoral Lease
-  Freehold
-  Grazing Licence IS 175 (DOC)



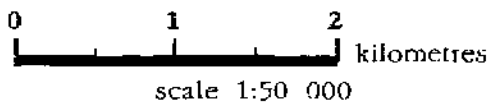
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Map 1
CAMBRIAN PASTORAL LEASE
CADASTRAL





- * Halls totara remnant
- Extensive areas of moderately dense kanuka/manuka/shrubland
- Moderately intact narrow-leaved snow tussock / short tussock grasland
- Sub-alpine wetland
- Riparian shrublands
- Cambrian Diggings Water Race
- Access Route to Lauder Conservation Area



Map 2
CAMBRIAN PASTORAL LEASE
CONSERVATION VALUES



File Ref : P 375, Map Ref : G 41,H41