



# 2050 Ecological Vision for Banks Peninsula



The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust (BPCT) was formed in 2001. It is a non-profit organisation that works with landowners, agencies, sponsors, and the wider community to promote the conservation and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and sustainable land management on Banks Peninsula.



We believe that conservation is about people.

The Trust is an organisation of and for the people of Banks Peninsula.

A healthy natural environment is the foundation for everything that is of value to people – food, water, shelter, flood prevention, health, happiness, and creative inspiration.

We want to inspire people to be passionate about the environment around them, to understand it, their relationship with it, and take action to protect and restore it.

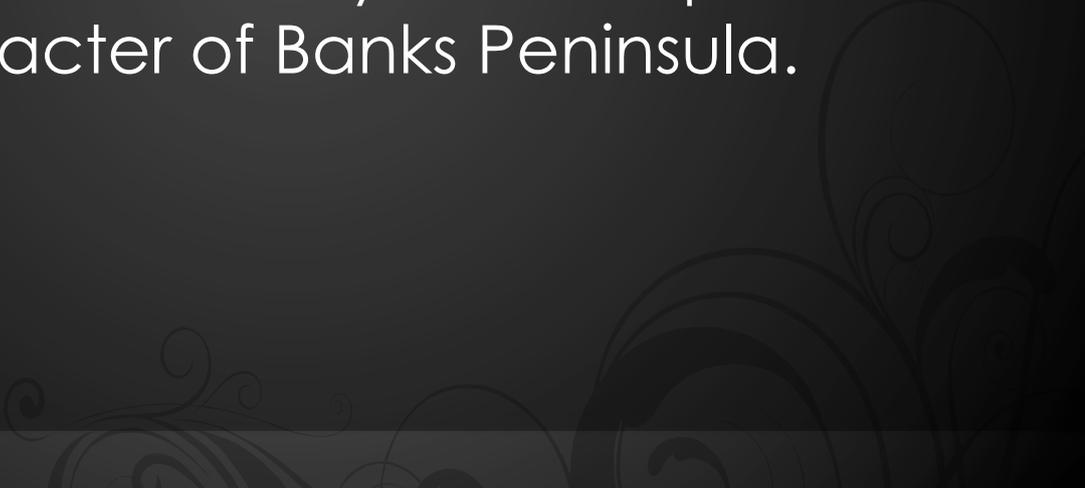
Working alongside DOC, ECan, CCC, and non-government organisations is also essential. The Ecological Vision cannot be realised by BPCT alone (nor should it be considered to be exclusively belonging to the Trust).

Collaboration and a collective approach with Banks Peninsula runanga (Koukourarata, Onuku, Wairewa, Rapaki, Taumutu), agencies, and with other trusts is required.

The BPCT and Banks Peninsula communities have a history of achievement through working in this strategic way.

This approach will also provide opportunities for collaborations which enhance biodiversity linkages into the city and more widely across the plains.

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.

The bottom of the slide features a decorative pattern of light-colored, swirling lines and curves against the dark background, resembling stylized floral or organic motifs.

To pursue our vision we have adopted eight conservation goals for 2050.

The goals are aspirational but achievable and will be used to guide all conservation management work and result in a substantial improvement in the state of indigenous biodiversity on the Peninsula by 2050.





While biodiversity protection and enhancement is the primary driver for this work, a community-wide effort to realise this ecological vision will contribute towards a prosperous, connected, resilient, and healthy community.

The goals have been identified by the Trustees of the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust in collaboration with a group of ecologists led by Professor David Norton of University of Canterbury.



Conservation  
demands  
robust science.

In order to understand where success has occurred and how things might be improved, the Trust supports the gathering and dissemination of scientific information that is accurate, thorough, and attributable.

Appropriate evidence-based monitoring of the eight conservation goals will allow the Trust to provide feedback to the community on the success of management actions, and to learn from the results to improve future management. It also assists the community to understand the ecological values of the Peninsula and promotes further work to enhance those values.

There is a diverse range of land tenure across the Peninsula and a wide range of groups are involved in biodiversity conservation. It is therefore important that inventory and monitoring is fully integrated across these different tenures and groups, including the residents of Banks Peninsula and Christchurch city.

Information needs to be stored in a way that is available for everyone to learn from – monitoring should be as much an educational and advocacy exercise as a method to inform management. BPCT is well placed to play a major role in coordinating the monitoring that is being undertaken and ensuring that data are appropriately managed and accessible.



# The Eight Conservation Goals

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## Goal 1

**All old growth forest remnants (more than 1 ha in area) of Banks Peninsula forest cover are protected and appropriately managed.**

What does success look like?

These remnants are mapped, covenanted (or otherwise protected in perpetuity), fenced, and plant and animal pests are managed.

## Goal 2

**Rare ecosystems are protected and appropriately managed.**

What does success look like?

We know what they are and where they are – mapped and recorded. Examples of each rare ecosystem type are protected in perpetuity, and plant and animal pests are managed.

# The Eight Conservation Goals

## Goal 3

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

What does success look like?

Indigenous species are thriving. An increasing abundance and variety of seabirds are successfully nesting on the mainland. The harbours and bays have large healthy shellfish populations and there is an increase in inanga spawning sites compared to today. The community is actively involved in this work.

## Goal 4

**Four core indigenous forest areas of more than 1000 ha each have been protected.**

What does success look like?

The four core areas are mapped, covenanted (or otherwise protected in perpetuity) and fenced. Each area has a plan developed for the collaborative management of plant and animal pests. The community is aware of, and involved in the care of the areas.



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## Goal 5

**Land and freshwater primarily used for production and for settlement also supports thriving indigenous biodiversity.**

What does success look like?

Land managers are aware of and protect ecosystems and biodiversity as a matter of course. Periodic mapping and imaging demonstrates that there is an increase in indigenous biodiversity cover across Banks Peninsula. The whole community is actively involved in projects to enhance biodiversity, such as



Port Hills residents planting and managing appropriate vegetation to develop an ecological corridor (or bridge) from the Peninsula to Christchurch city.

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## Goal 6

**Rare and common indigenous flora and fauna of Banks Peninsula are increasingly abundant.**

What does success look like?

There is robust scientific evidence to demonstrate that species are increasing in abundance and diversity. People are recording anecdotal evidence about healthy indigenous biodiversity in their immediate environment (such as bird song, indigenous vegetation cover and decline in exotic weeds).

## Goal 7

**At least two locally extinct species have been reintroduced.**

What does success look like?

There is robust scientific evidence to demonstrate that the populations of the two reintroduced species are healthy and self-sustaining. The community actively nurtures the reintroduced species.



# The Eight Conservation Goals

## Goal 8

**Banks Peninsula is effectively free of pest animals.**

What does success look like?

At the highest level there is robust scientific evidence of an increased abundance and diversity of indigenous species (Goal 6). Pest animal numbers are reduced to a level which enables indigenous species to survive and increase. Protected forest understoreys flourish and are free from grazing by exotic mammals. The whole community is involved in this work.



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. We are able to carry out our work due to the generous support of our funders, sponsors, and donors.

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**G.J. Gardner.**  
**HOMES**

The 2050 Ecological Vision for Banks Peninsula will be launched on 3 November 2016 at the Christchurch Gondola. For further information about the Ecological Vision download the background document available at [www.bpct.org.nz](http://www.bpct.org.nz)

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CONSERVATION TRUST