

Annual Report

For the Year Ended 31st March 2020





Trustees field trip – Glen Echo Station, February 2020.

L to R: Mike O'Brien (Trustee), Peter O'Brian (Trustee), Peter O'Brian (Manager, Glen Echo Station), Graeme Watson (Trustee), Andrew McKenzie (Milford Asset Management), Glenys Dickson (Trustee), Cam McCulloch (Trust Chairman), Andrew Feierabend (Trustee), Peter Sutton (Trustee), Jan Riddell (Planner), Claire Jordan (Planner, from July 2020)

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Front Cover:

The Hobbit Covenant on Landcorp's Eweburn Farm (265.4 ha)

All photographs in this report were taken by Mark Sutton, Trust Field Officer, unless stated otherwise.

The People - Trustees and Trust Services:

The Trustees are:

Mr C.A. McCulloch (Chairman) – Retired Accountant of Invercargill, joint nominee of the Fish and Game New Zealand, Southland Region and the Department of Conservation.

Mrs G. Dickson – Retired Secretary of Gore, nominee of the Department of Conservation.

Mr J.D. Whitehead – Retired farmer of Te Anau, nominee of the Department of Conservation.

Mr A Feierabend – Statutory and Compliance Strategy Manager, Meridian Energy Ltd, of Christchurch, nominee of Meridian Energy Ltd.

Mr G Watson - Retired farmer and Fishing Guide of Queenstown, nominee of Fish and Game New Zealand, Southland Region

Mr P Sutton – Retired of Invercargill, nominee of the Fish and Game New Zealand, Southland Region.

Mr M. O'Brien – Farmer of Monowai, joint nominee of the Fish and Game New Zealand, Southland Region and the Department of Conservation representing the rural community in the Waiau Catchment.

All Trustees were reappointed for a further 3 years, in June 2019.

It is with sadness we report the passing of Fred Inder, in April 2020. Fred served as a Trustee from May 1999 until May 2018 and was a nominee of Fish and Game New Zealand, Southland. Fred made a very valuable contribution to the governance of the Trust, over a 19 year period. His knowledge of the Waiau catchment's hydrology, fisheries, wildlife and habitats and his practical approach to issues was very helpful to the Trust.

Trust Services:

Independent contractors Mark Sutton and Jan Riddell continue to provide field and planning services, respectively. Jan Riddell is retiring in August 2020. Claire Jordan was appointed as replacement Planner in November and will begin her new role in mid-2020. Fish and Game New Zealand, Southland Region continue to provide secretarial services to the Trust. Cheryl Mason is the key person involved in this contract.

Contacts:

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Executive Summary:

The twenty-third year of operation of the Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust has resulted in further advancement of the Trust's Objects. Project and administration expenditure for the year totaled **\$364,245**. Total revenue for the year was **\$316,614**, leaving a trading deficit of **\$47,632**. After the revaluation of the investment portfolio the deficit was negative **\$262,438**.

The Trust's Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO) continues to focus on investment types designed to provide certainty of cash flow, as well as providing for long-term growth of the Fund. The return on the investment portfolio was **-0.16%**. Investment returns are estimated based on Investment Income received (including both realised and unrealised gains less fees and brokerage) divided by the opening portfolio balance less withdrawals for the year. The following is a list of achievements the Trust considers to be the highlights for the year:

- Monitoring and Compliance reporting on the new Papatotara whitebait habitat Project (completed March 2019).
- Ongoing monitoring of the whitebait habitats - Whitehead Suite (built in March 2009), McCulloch Suite (constructed March 2012) and Inder Wetland (built February 2015), at the mouth of the Waiau River.
- Completion of Year 3 of a PhD Study on Southland coastal fisheries which includes the whitebait habitat fisheries monitoring.
- Completion of 7 HEA projects protecting 4.4 km (17.3 ha) of streams, wetlands and their riparian margins, involving 9.5 km of fencing
- Completion of 8 joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust projects protecting 100.47 ha of wetlands, streams and bush habitat, involving 12.1 km of fencing.
- Investigation of 12 potential new wetland and stream riparian protection projects.
- Maintaining the predator trap network at Rakatu/Redcliff wetlands.
- Maintaining the predator trap network at the Whitebait project.
- The ongoing relationships between the Waiau Trust and the QEII National Trust, Landcorp Farming Ltd and Meridian Energy Ltd.
- The ongoing implementation of macroinvertebrate/electric fishing long-term monitoring programme in Te Anau basin sub-catchments in conjunction with Environment Southland.

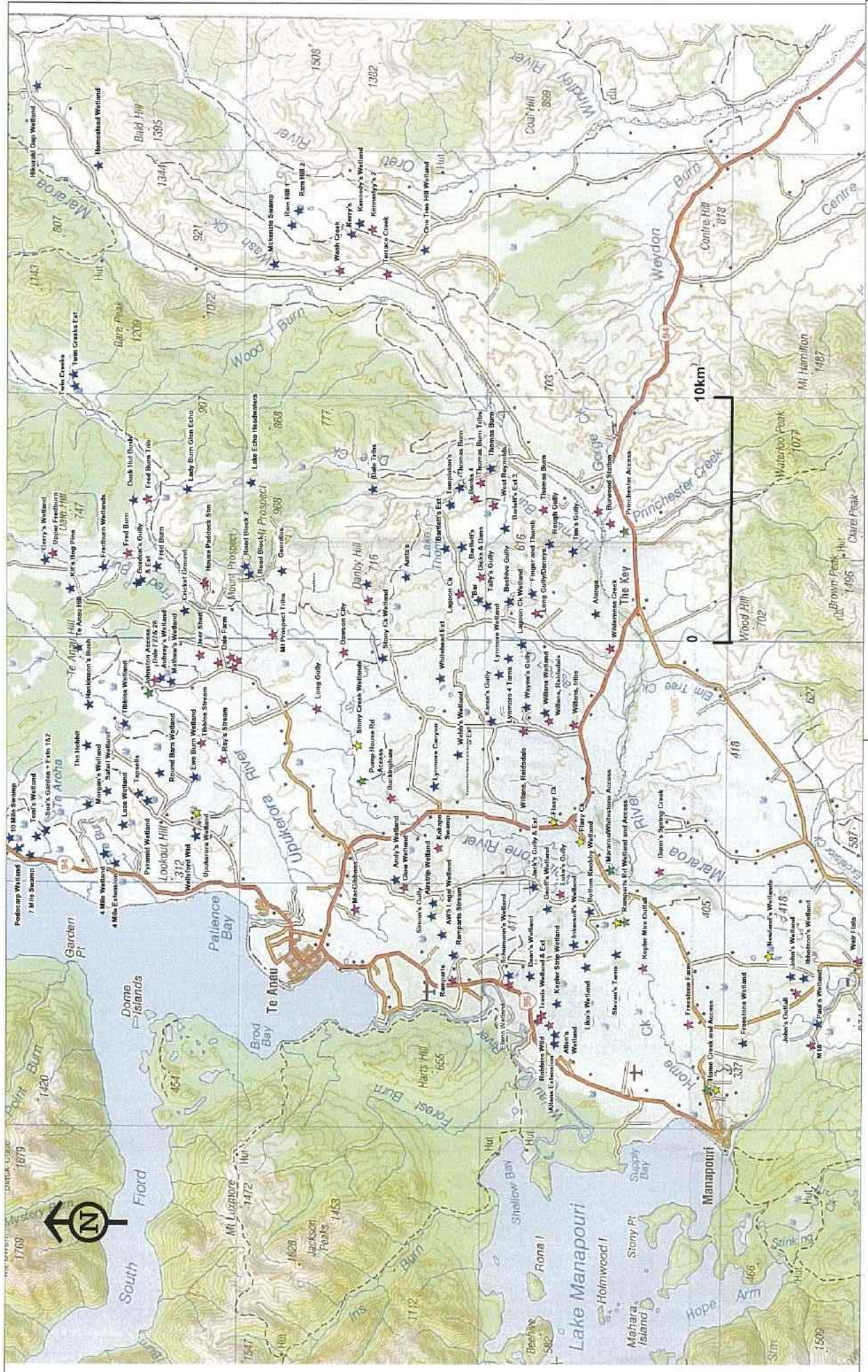
The following maps show the location of all the Trust's habitat enhancement and access projects, as at March 2020.

1. Introduction:

The Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust (Waiau Trust) is pleased to present the twenty- third Annual Report.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Accounting Tier Three standards issued by the External Reporting Board. This includes a "Statement of Service Performance" of non-financial information.

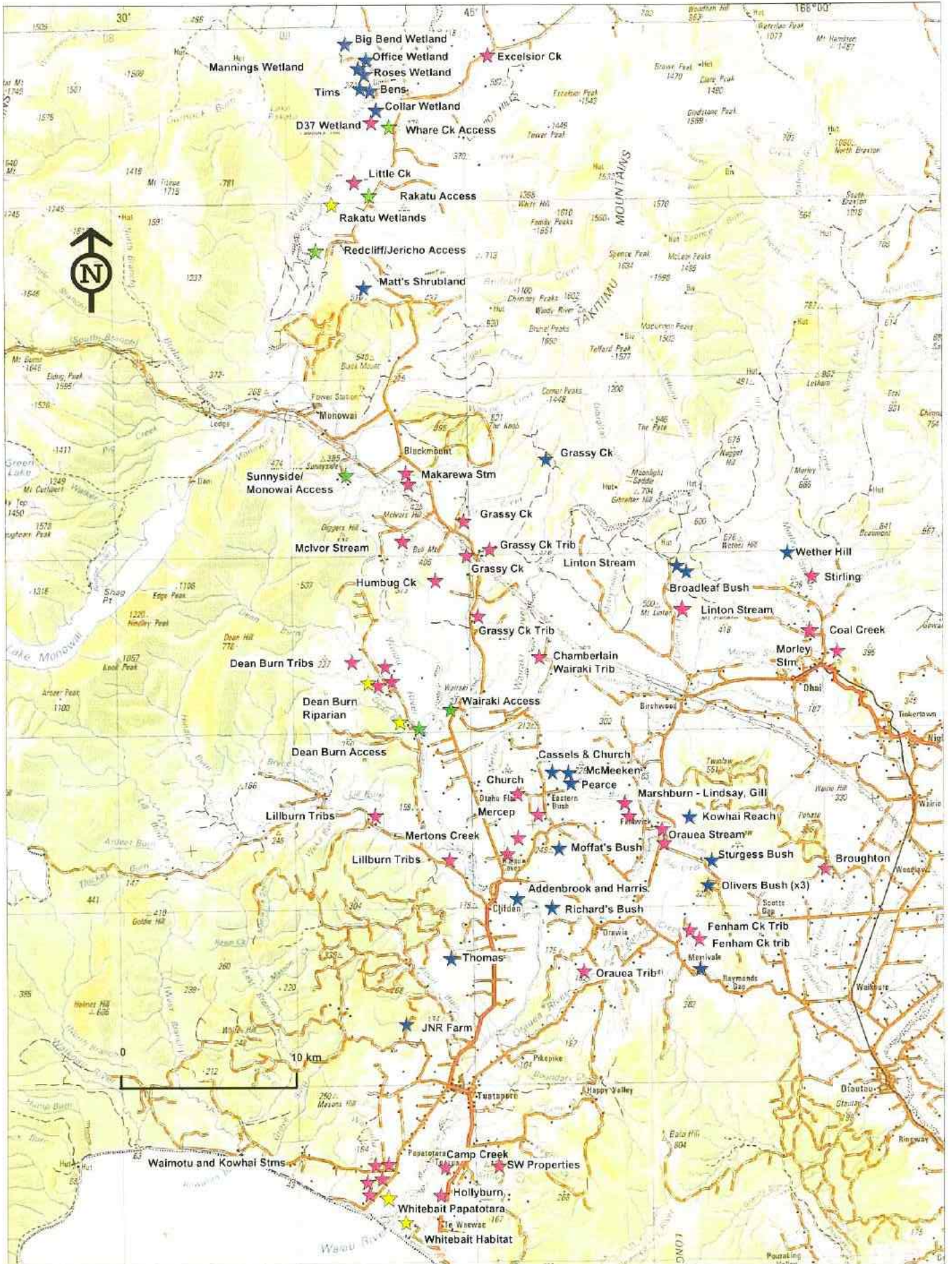
The Statement of Service Performance documents Outputs and Outcomes in relation to established projects and new projects that arose during the year. The Output categories are derived from the Trust Deed and Supplementary Deed of Variation Objects and Purposes. It includes the mandatory Statement of Financial Performance.



Waiau Trust Projects: Te Anau Basin, as at March 2020

★ Habitat Projects
 ★ Access Projects

★ Habitat Enhancement Agreements
 ★ Joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust Projects



**Waiau Trust Projects,
below the Mararoa
Weir, at March 2020**

- ★ Habitat Projects
- ★ Habitat Enhancement Agreements (HEA)
- ★ Access Projects
- ★ Joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust Projects

Similarly these documents determine the Outcomes, around habitat enhancement, public access, education and advocacy for the environment. These, combined with the Strategic Plan, drive the Trust's activities and determine progress toward achieving short, medium and long term Outcomes.

This Annual Report also performs the important role of being an historic record of all Trust activities since inception in 1997.

1.1 Background:

The Waiau Trust was established in late 1996. In 1990 ECNZ (now Meridian Energy Ltd) began the process of renewing the Resource Consents for the Manapouri Power Scheme. Between 1990 and 1996 the power company and the Southland community (through the Waiau Working Party community consultative group) worked together to address the adverse effects of the Manapouri Power Scheme on the Waiau catchment, and in particular the Lower Waiau River. The establishment of the Waiau Trust was one of the negotiated outcomes of the Resource Consent renewal process.

1.2 The Trust Objects:

The document governing the Trust's activities is the Trust Deed.

The Trust Objects State:

“ The Settlor directs and the Trustees declare that the Trustees hold the Trust Fund upon the following trust, to be used to further the following charitable purposes and objects with the intent that the Trust Fund shall be expended on projects within the Waiau River catchment which, together with the minimum flow regime in the conditions of consent for the Manapouri Power Scheme, will create, enhance and maintain habitat for freshwater fish and wildlife to at least the quantity and quality which studies carried out for the Waiau Working party have identified as being the maximum achievable by flows of up to 30 cumecs from the Manapouri Lake Control Structure and to facilitate public access to the enhanced Waiau River, including:

- i. *To identify and evaluate areas of the Waiau catchment worthy of protection, restoration, improvement, creation or procurement (primarily as fisheries and wildlife habitat) and to create habitat within the Waiau catchment.*
- ii. *In order to carry out the first purpose to negotiate, where appropriate the protection, restoration, improvement, creation or procurement of fisheries and wildlife habitat with landowners and to ensure the best possible public access to fisheries and wildlife resources.*
- iii. *To provide and maintain two access tracks for anglers' access in the vicinity of Whare Creek and Redcliff Creek confluences such that advantage can be taken of the fishery.*
- iv. *In accordance with the first and second purposes, to provide for the creation of additional areas of whitebait habitat on land owned by ECNZ¹ or held by the Minister of Conservation adjacent to the Waiau Lagoon as defined by studies carried out for the Waiau Working Party, as necessary.*
- v. *To provide for the rearrangement and ongoing maintenance of the rock weir immediately below the Duncraigen Bridge identified in studies carried out by ECNZ as necessary to enhance the habitat for fish and the aesthetic sense of landscape values of the river between the weir and the Manapouri Lake Control Structure at minimum flows.*
- vi. *To provide for a study over 5 years of freshwater fish in Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau to demonstrate the present state of the fisheries and present trends.*
- vii. *To provide or assist with the provision of information or facilities to enhance the understanding of the public of the values for which the Trust was established.*
- viii. *Such further or other measures which, in the opinion of the Trustees will better provide for the matters set out in sections 5(2)(a), 5(2)(c), 6(a), 6(d), 7(a), 7(c), 7(f) and 7(h) of the Resource Management Act 1991.*

¹ ECNZ is now Meridian Energy Ltd.

The objects or purposes of this Trust are or shall be charitable as approved by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue and shall be deemed not to include or extend to any matter or thing which is or shall be held or determined to be non-charitable and the powers and purposes of the Board and trusts hereby created shall be so restricted."

A Supplementary Variation of Deed was approved by the Companies Office in March 2019 and Charities Services in May 2019. The purpose of the Deed review was twofold. Firstly the review updated the Deed to reflect the Charities Act 2005 (and Amendments). Secondly the Objects and Purpose of the Deed were revised to better reflect the work of the Trust 22 years after inception. The revised objects and purposes DO NOT replace the original Deed Objectives and Purpose.

The Supplementary Deed of Variation Objects and Purposes are:

The Settlor directs, and the Trustees declare, that the Trustees hold the Trust Fund upon the following trusts, (in this clause 4.1) and to be used to further the following charitable purposes and objects in 4.2(a) to (k).

The Trust Fund shall be expended on projects within the Waiau River catchment which, together with the minimum flow regimes in the conditions of consent for the Manapouri Power Scheme, will mitigate and remediate adverse effects by:

- *Creating, enhancing, protecting and maintaining habitat for freshwater fish and wildlife;*
- *Maximising ecological connections and habitat sustainability within and between all water bodies;*
- *Enhancing the overall ecosystem health and biodiversity values of the Waiau River and its tributaries;*
- *Facilitating and enhancing public access to the Waiau River;*
- *Enhancing the recreational and amenity values of the catchment.*

Purposes of the Trust

- (a) *To identify and evaluate habitats within the Waiau Catchment worthy of protection, restoration, improvement or creation as fisheries and wildlife habitat. This will include areas for possible procurement with potential for habitat enhancement.*
- (b) *To negotiate the protection, improvement, creation or procurement of fisheries and wildlife habitat with landowners and ensure, where practicable, the best possible public access to fisheries and wildlife resources and other recreational resources, is secured.*
- (c) *To provide and maintain public accesses for recreation activities to the main stem of the Lower Waiau River and the major tributaries within the catchment.*
- (d) *To provide for the creation of additional habitat for fish and wildlife, and in particular whitebait habitat, on land owned or administered by MEL, the Minister of Conservation or other public land, adjacent to the Waiau Lagoon.*
- (e) *To provide for any rearrangement and ongoing maintenance of the rock weir immediately below the Duncraig Bridge identified in studies carried out by Electricity Corporation of New Zealand/MEL as necessary to enhance habitat for fish and the aesthetic sense of landscape values of the river between the weir and Manapouri Lake Control at minimum flows.*
- (f) *To provide for studies of freshwater fish in Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau, to determine the state of the fisheries and trends over time, as necessary.*
- (g) *To provide or assist with the provision of information or facilities to enhance the understanding of the public of the values for which the Trust was established.*
- (h) *To provide for the development and maintenance of project databases, documenting:*
 - *The number and scale of all habitat enhancement and access projects;*

- *The cumulative mitigation and remediation outcomes achieved.*
- (i) *To provide for the monitoring of the ecological response of the enhanced habitats, to ensure habitat enhancement outcomes are achieved.*
- (j) *To work with MEL to communicate and disseminate information about the quantity and quality of habitat and public access mitigation and remediation outcomes achieved, in the Waiau catchment by the Trust.*
- (k) *To foster partnerships with other organisations in the community in order to achieve habitat enhancement and environmental outcomes and public access to resources in the Waiau catchment, in a cost effective manner.*
- (l) *Such further or other measures which in the opinion of the Trustees will:*
 - (a) *Assist with the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater (NPSFW) or any other relevant policy statement; and*
 - (b) *Provide for the matters set out in sections 5(2)(a), 5(2)(c), 6(a), 6(c), 6(d), 7(a), 7(aa), 7(d), 7(c), 7(f) and 7(h) of the RMA 1991*

In the Waiau River catchment.

The objects or purposes of this Trust are or shall be deemed not to include or extend to any matter or thing which is or shall be held or determined to be non-charitable other than an ancillary non-charitable purpose within the meaning of Section 5 Charities Act 2005 and the powers and purpose of the Board are restricted accordingly.

1.3 The Strategic Plan.

The Strategic Plan, was developed in 1997, reviewed in 2005 and again in 2019/20. It provides the operational, ecological, investment and financial framework for the Trust. It is derived from the Trust Deed Objects and Purposes and defines Trust Outcomes. The latest review, incorporates the approved Supplementary Variation of Deed.

2. Summary of Income and Expenditure:

Detailed financial statements for 2019/20 are presented in Section 5 of this report.

2.1 Investment of the Trust Fund:

The Trust has developed a Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO) to manage and monitor the Trust Fund. The fundamental principles of investment of the Trust Fund to create cash flow for the Trust in the short-term, and growth of the Fund, in the long-term. The SIPO determines how a diverse portfolio can be achieved, through a mix of cash, fixed interest, New Zealand and Australian property securities and New Zealand, Australasian and global equity investments. It has clear objectives and operational parameters around both the fixed income and equity assets investments. The SIPO is reviewed regularly, most recently in 2019/20.

From time to time the Trust independently reviews the management of the portfolio and the performance of the Fund Managers. Currently, three Fund Managers - Craigs Investment Partners, Jardens and Milford Asset Management manage the Fund. A breakdown of the funds managed by each Fund Manager is given in Section 3 B) and 5 of this report.

2.2 Investment Results.

Investment of the Trust Fund produced a negative return this year, due to the Covid 19 effect on investment returns in the later part of the financial year. The return from all 3 Fund Managers was -0.16%.

2.3 Summary of Project Expenditure.

Project by project expenditure is outlined in Section 3 A) of this report

For the year 2019/20 the Trust budgeted to spend **\$453,223**. Adjustments were made to project targets during the year and priorities changed as the year progressed. Actual expenditure for the year was **\$364,245**. The first table shows Trust expenditure since inception now totals **\$7,140,547**. This compares to total revenue for the same period of **\$9,846,120**.

3. Statement of Service Performance.

A) Project Expenditure and Achievements (Inputs and Outputs)

In May 2019, the Trust considered and adopted the Annual Plan and Budget for the year ending 31 March 2020. The Plan is a project based operational work plan, supported by relevant budgetary information. This Plan is always flexible, given the opportunistic nature of some of our work, and revisions occur during the year, reflecting changing priorities.

This section reports on the projects where expenditure was planned and budgeted for, in the Annual Plan. Achievement of project targets, variations from targets, project progress, any additional projects commenced during the year and a summary of budgeted and actual expenditure are reported on. All expenditure is GST exclusive.

3.1 Output A – Habitat Enhancement Projects:

The habitat enhancement projects fulfill Purposes (a), (b.) (d) and (i) of the Supplementary Deed.

A3 Home Creek Riparian Habitat.

Expenditure: Budgeted - **\$16,820** Actual - **\$2,314**

Key Output Measures this year:

Capital: New foot bridge – Resource Consent, installation

Maintenance: Ongoing native plantings, annual pest plant spray.

Achievements and Progress:

This 14 ha project is located 1km east of Manapouri and is accessible via a sign-posted public road from the Manapouri-Hillside Road. The permanent protection, through fencing (1997) and removal of grazing animals, continues to benefit this unique meandering stream and its riparian habitat. Annual native restoration planting at the site has been underway for 20 years. Further native plantings were organised and carried out by Edith Jones in the autumn, with help from Forest and Bird, Southland Branch. Over 25,000 plants have been planted since 1998. Many lessons have been learnt about restoration planting at this site, i.e. what works and what doesn't. It is a difficult site for plant establishment. Summer droughts and late spring frosts can impact new plantings. The use of combi-guards enhances plant establishment – they help retain moisture and improve the ability to release spray around the plants.

The 1.6km circular walking track around the lower part of the property, is popular with local people and visitors to the area; being an integral part of the Manapouri community “green belt”. The track is maintained to a high standard. An additional footbridge was budgeted for this year. It was to be placed at the upper end of the protected area, below the farm bridge; creating separation between walkers and farm activities. This was not installed as flood damage around one of the abutments of the footbridge at the lower end of the area needed attention. Rock work is planned and will come into the 2020/21 budget.

WAIJU TRUST TOTAL EXPENDITURE SINCE INCEPTION 31/03/1997-31/03/2020

Habitat Projects:	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL	
Monowai Wetland		\$1,620		\$0																					\$1,620	
Waikari Wetland		\$6,432		\$0																						\$6,432
Home Creek Riparian Habitat		\$7,901	\$9,261	\$30,959	\$6,192	\$3,362	\$975	\$1,504	\$2,317	\$1,440	\$5,958	\$3,997	\$2,117	\$1,925	\$1,968	\$3,036	\$2,954	\$2,226	\$3,269	\$2,401	\$9,170	\$2,157	\$7,983	\$2,314	\$136,038	
Waiau Mouth Wetland Habitat		\$608	\$2,597	\$11,367	\$9,469	\$12,650	\$10,381	\$9,469	\$12,650	\$7,363	\$17,789	\$17,789	\$17,789	\$137,641	\$83,936	\$71,763	\$93,954	\$70,423	\$85,155	\$93,953	\$58,201	\$48,697	\$32,180	\$36,038	\$975,607	
Whitebait Habitat Papatohanga																										\$110,702
Stony Creek / Whitestone Habitat		\$2,247	\$388	\$1,432	\$27,758	\$1,282	\$201	\$201	\$585	\$242	\$4,765	\$8,830	\$827	\$302	\$600	\$577	\$1,106	\$303	\$897	\$989	\$381	\$384	\$102,346	\$13,506	\$437	\$56,450
Glen Echo Riparian Habitat		\$280	\$2,630	\$1,256																						\$98,878
Dean Burn Kowhai Riparian Habitat		\$421	\$1,411	\$7,023	\$39	\$39	\$56																			\$21,305
Lower Dean Burn Riparian Habitat		\$180	\$372	\$750	\$9,084	\$39	\$39	\$118	\$90																	\$10,909
Flaxey Creek Riparian Habitat			\$310	\$936	\$9,900	\$230	\$39	\$118	\$90																	\$21,305
Rakau Wetland		\$4,584	\$2,532	\$639,998	\$12,821	\$77,807	\$13,181	\$131,540	\$184,965	\$46,970	\$34,017	\$26,593	\$21,260	\$31,137	\$30,859	\$20,909	\$22,455	\$25,318	\$28,508	\$22,406	\$22,406	\$24,076	\$22,079	\$22,619	\$1,376,459	
Monowai Riparian Lands		\$520																								\$520
Mid-Whitestone Riparian Habitat		\$2,472	\$62,477	\$4,002	\$2,431	\$17,206	\$5,604	\$1,747	\$182,369																	\$1,799
Uplikerua Wetland			\$2,472	\$62,477	\$4,002	\$2,431	\$17,206	\$5,604	\$1,747	\$182,369																\$520
Ramparts Road Wetland			\$9,123	\$51,495	\$1,219	\$4,016	\$1,726	\$4,137	\$3,061	\$2,617	\$982	\$1,101	\$702	\$2,726	\$8,267	\$1,197	\$5,490	\$3,023	\$1,950	\$1,950	\$2,777	\$1,258	\$10,389	\$3,897	\$111,983	
Habitat Enhancement Agreements			\$9,663	\$2,007	\$3,760	\$27,020	\$27,773	\$65,911	\$31,279	\$30,854	\$99,348	\$59,538	\$88,874	\$56,577	\$130,145	\$112,969	\$96,563	\$38,918	\$61,063	\$84,057	\$84,057	\$112,343	\$107,048	\$108,562	\$1,252,500	
Newlands Wetland Complex					\$413																					\$31,357
Kepler Trig Wetland																										\$1,785
Access Projects:																										\$0
Whare Creek Access		\$17,027	\$371	\$2,002	\$47	\$180	\$508	\$00	\$636	\$219	\$742	\$100	\$693	\$1,015	\$859	\$817	\$463	\$560	\$778	\$954	\$1,846	\$841	\$1,462	\$851	\$31,900	
Motu/Lower Dean Burn Access		\$420	\$11,942	\$954	\$51	\$261	\$196	\$49	\$268	\$278	\$10	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$14,864
Pinchoester Creek Access		\$280	\$4,066	\$7,846	\$6,733	\$7,904	\$1,798	\$1,453	\$1,172	\$504	\$1,138	\$3,817	\$2,698	\$998	\$4,854	\$277	\$407	\$337	\$308	\$941	\$362	\$364	\$369	\$402	\$44,835	
Waikari Access		\$180	\$2,940	\$211	\$6,457	\$7,223	\$161	\$194	\$268	\$194	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$268	\$24,347
Recall/Jericho Access		\$950	\$513	\$11,475	\$35,543	\$172	\$357	\$648	\$166	\$1,784	\$18,873	\$11,390	\$2,082	\$1,233	\$1,233	\$2,010	\$1,252	\$804	\$720	\$2,635	\$775	\$1,067	\$939	\$873	\$95,394	
Ohau Flat Access		\$120																								\$120
Johnston Uplikerua Access		\$4,413	\$19,222	\$22,268	\$16,539	\$21,003	\$1,333	\$1,333	\$738	\$87,446	\$3,244	\$4,873	\$159	\$738	\$87,446	\$3,244	\$4,873	\$159	\$738	\$87,446	\$3,244	\$4,873	\$159	\$738	\$99,112	
Soper Access Whitestone		\$2,087	\$471	\$369	\$863	\$458	\$420	\$1,687	\$2,385	\$4,491	\$15,097	\$1,861	\$4,310	\$7,511	\$16,904	\$11,022	\$5,612	\$2,689	\$9,277	\$9,277	\$5,142	\$1,966	\$2,113	\$1,529	\$93,706	
Mararua/Whitestone access		\$140			\$1,390	\$281	\$1,047	\$528	\$953	\$1,348	\$265	\$5,406	\$2,493	\$2,493	\$487	\$277	\$266	\$278	\$455	\$6,831	\$351	\$363	\$395	\$402	\$41,264	
Summystial/Monowai access				\$236	\$339																					\$19,822
Leiter Coastal Fisheries Research																										\$0
Education and Public Awareness																										\$17,662
Database & Photo Library																										\$41,264
Dunraigen Weir																										\$19,822
BB Gull Tern Study																										\$0
Project investigation & facilitation																										\$123,474
General Planning																										\$93,706
General Field																										\$61,672
Accounting & Audit Fees		\$355	\$701	\$3,049	\$2,864	\$2,628	\$2,488	\$2,470	\$2,824	\$2,717	\$2,828	\$3,257	\$3,867	\$4,086	\$4,029	\$4,073	\$4,298	\$5,859	\$7,853	\$7,477	\$5,885	\$6,846	\$8,593	\$9,498	\$95,764	
Administration & Annual Report		\$2,464	\$15,054	\$11,842	\$15,980	\$12,789	\$10,203	\$13,418	\$7,669	\$9,510	\$11,534	\$8,165	\$11,922	\$10,547	\$14,269	\$12,065	\$13,115	\$13,463	\$12,785	\$13,871	\$14,132	\$13,761	\$13,541	\$14,241	\$274,016	
Insurance																										\$69,304
Legal Expenses																										\$0
Tax opinions																										\$0
Trust Board Exps																										\$0
Financial Planning																										\$0
Road Counter																										\$0
Office Equipment (Computer & software)																										\$0
Investment Reviews																										\$0
Locking System																										\$0
Total expenditure		\$5,157	\$92,740	\$140,832	\$225,595	\$639,667	\$201,328	\$220,879	\$294,536	\$206,808	\$221,252	\$368,881	\$327,588	\$307,840	\$284,313	\$378,676	\$368,703	\$368,703	\$368,703	\$368,703	\$334,789	\$334,638	\$454,157	\$364,245	\$7,140,547	
Less Revenue & Revaluations of investment:		\$100,804	\$435,568	\$489,992	\$682,945	\$2,933	\$173,970	\$774,570	\$636,819	\$568,726	\$850,910	\$602,999	\$195,006	\$229,110	\$654,208	\$625,560	\$692,280	\$692,280	\$692,280	\$692,280	\$630,569	\$553,938	\$490,480	\$763,017	\$101,808	\$9,846,120
Difference		\$95,647	\$47,172	\$359,360	\$267,350	\$644,600	\$85,357	\$64,631	\$133,626	\$130,878	\$120,898	\$173,884	\$173,583	\$143,632	\$129,102	\$152,747	\$176,426	\$176,426	\$176,426	\$176,426	\$144,220	\$180,841	\$193,668	\$261,131	\$261,131	\$2,705,427

NB* Expenditure total includes purchase cost of assets and any sale of assets. Any gains/ losses of the asset sales are included in revenue

The annual pest plant spray programme (the main maintenance expenditure item) continues and includes spraying the emergent broom seedlings throughout the area and the walking track.

Over the last 2-3 years more people have been using the area – locals and tourists. A track counter (people) was installed in November 2018 to enable quantification of visitor numbers and to inform future management decisions. Ensuring it is set properly and recording the number of people accurately has required additional work. Nesting spiders and mud bees have caused some problems with data reliability, namely under- recording. We now have the basis of a dataset of visitor usage at Home Creek, as set out in the following table.

Table 1: People using the Home Creek Track over the Summer of 2018/19 and 2019/20.

Date	No. of days	No. of people	Average No. of people per day
23/11/2018 – 6/12/2018	14	74	5.3
7/12/2018-7 /1/2019	32	210	6.6
8/1/2019-28/1/2019	21	144	6.9
29/1/2019- 3/3/2019	34	82*	2.4 (data affected by mud bees)
4/3/2019-23/5/2019	81	420	5.2
Totals (18/19)	182	930*	5.7 (excluding the 28/1-3/3 2019 data)
23/5/2019–31 July 2019	69	168	2.4
31/7/2019- 18/11/2019	110	372	3.3
18/11/2019-19/12/2019	31	160	5.1
19/12/2019-19/2/2020	62	376	6.6
Totals (19/20)	272	1,076	4.0

* the numbers for 28/1-3/3 2019 are a minimum.

A4 Lower Waiiau Whitebait Habitat.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$53,500, Actual - \$36,028

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Administration: Compliance reporting to Environment Southland

Maintenance: Pest plant spray, wetland infrastructure, diversion channel inflows,

*Monitoring: Spring bird counts
Pest trap monitoring*

Achievements and Progress:

General:

This project is located on Meridian Energy Ltd (MEL) land and DOC administered land, adjacent to the Waiiau Lagoon, at the mouth of the Waiiau River. Between 1999 and 2004 the Trust carried out whitebait habitat enhancement in the area on a small, experimental scale, creating 6 ha of open water whitebait (*inanga*) rearing habitat. Monitoring of the ecological outcomes of that work and expert advice received gave the Trust confidence to expand the scale of this project. This expansion involved the creation of large open water wetlands (30 ha in total), hydrologically linked to the Waiiau River and Waiiau Lagoon, on the low lying flat paddocks adjacent to the Lagoon.

The Trust vision for the project is to:

Enhance whitebait (predominantly inanga) habitat in the vicinity of the Waiiau Lagoon and maximise opportunity for successful spawning and rearing of inanga, to benefit the whitebait fishery in the Waiiau catchment.

In addition, maximise habitat benefits for other fish and wildlife species, as far as possible without detracting from the primary purpose. To also provide visitor facilities to enhance

public use of the area and increase public understanding and appreciation of the habitat enhancement work at the site.

Wetland Progress:

The first large set of wetlands (10 ha), east of the Holly Burn and known as the “Whitehead Suite”, was constructed in March 2009. These were supplied with pumped water from the Holly Burn from October 2009 to March 2016. Wetland water levels fluctuated with the seasons and the volume of water pumped, but they provided valuable fish and bird habitat.

Construction of the second set of wetlands (10 ha) known as the “McCulloch Suite” and an associated diversion channel supplying water from a side-braid of the Waiau River, was completed in autumn 2012. The diversion pipe and channel, which gravity feeds water to the wetlands, became operative on 15 April 2012. The spring of 2013 saw the construction of the outlet channel from these wetlands to the Waiau Lagoon, thus completing the hydrological connections and fish passage between the wetlands and other natural waterbodies. This set of wetlands has been successful from a fisheries and wildlife perspective.

Construction of the third 10 ha wetland (known as the “Inder” Wetland) was completed in early 2015. It is supplied with water from a second diversion channel from the Waiau River side-braid. The diversion intake is 300m upstream from the McCulloch diversion. The diversion became operative in February 2015. When full it discharges into the McCulloch wetlands.

The consented volume of water for supplying the Inder wetland provided the option to take the water across the Holly Burn to supply the “Whitehead Suite”, originally supplied via the pumping system from the Holly Burn. In December 2015 the pipe, to take water under the bed of the Holly Burn to supply the Whitehead wetlands, was installed. The “siphon” and pipe system became operative on 16 January 2016. The pump was switched off on 1 March 2016. It will now only be used as a back-up supply.

The siphon acts as a pulsed system. It is dependent on water levels in the Inder Wetland, which in turn are dependent on flows in the Waiau River. Since January 2016 a number of pulsed flows into the Whitehead Suite have occurred. The summer and autumn of 2016/17 saw extended periods of low flows (<50m³/s) in the Waiau River, thus low inflows to the wetlands. Adjustments to the siphon intake level (lowered in September 2016) and the Inder wetland outlet channel sill (built up), occurred during that year to ensure all the pulsed inflows provide maximum benefit for the Whitehead wetlands.

2017/18 was an extremely dry year, with few lake supplied freshes and floods down the Lower Waiau from mid-February to September 2017 and again from October 2017 to March 2018. The spring/summer low river flows had a significant effect on the wetlands, with the seasonal and annual inflows to the wetlands being the lowest recorded to date. During the summer dry spell only the deep runners in the Inder wetland retained water. This very dry period had a significant effect on the sustainability of the wetlands. In February 2018 the Trust increased the number and extent of the deep refuge pockets and enhanced the interconnections between these refugia in the Inder wetland, making for more sustainable habitats. In the 2019/20 budget provision was made to investigate the feasibility of installing an additional diversion pipe at the two diversion sites. This work has not occurred at this stage, as 2019/20 was a year of good flows, plus we are mindful that the Resource Consents for both diversions are due for renewal in 2021 and that would be the appropriate time for changing the diversion arrangements.

Our ongoing experience with this project reinforces the need to be flexible. Minor adjustments to wetland design (outfall locations and their levels, wetland water levels and rate of water flow through wetlands and their connecting channels) ensure the best use of the available water, the maximisation of fisheries and wildlife values and ultimately sustainable wetlands.

Resource Consents:

a). Water Permit Compliance:

The Trust holds Water Permits, to divert water into various wetlands. The two main consents relate to the McCulloch and Inder diversions and have conditions requiring annual reporting, to Environment Southland, of the volumes of water diverted. These requirements were met.

Tables 2 & 3, from the Annual Compliance Report, summarise the annual and seasonal volumes the water diverted by the McCulloch diversion (operative from 15 April 2012) and by the Inder diversion (operative from 10 February 2015). The McCulloch and Inder pipes diverted 168 l/s and 427 l/s respectively, during 2019. Figure 1 and 2 graph the annual and seasonal diversion volumes for both diversion pipes since they became operative. A distinct seasonal pattern exists. The Inder pipe diverts more consistent volumes of water, across the seasons.

Table 2: McCulloch Diversion – Volumes Diverted – litres/s.

Year	Annual	Summer ●	Autumn	Winter	Spring
2012	130.9*			86.7	197.2
2013	155	127.7	103.3	198.8	181
2014	152	129.5	124.8	198.1	154
2015	151	110.6	135.4	213.4	157.5
2016	169.6	88.7	154.9	160.7	150.3
2017	109.1	127.2	67.7	148.6	109.4
2018	159.5	65.1	166.8	138.9	180.3
2019	168.2	130.5	145.5	180.7	188.7
Ave to date		111.33	128.34	165.74	164.8

* Part year only 15 April to 31 December 2012
Average to date – based on complete years and seasons

Table 3: Inder Diversion – Volumes Diverted – litres/s.

Year	Annual	Summer^	Autumn	Winter	Spring
2015	*449	420*	429	467	468
2016	392.8	365.2	409.6	422.8	405.9
2017	362	376	316	414	368
2018	418.6	303.3	430	451	443.3
2019	427.1	396.5	411	453	441.1
Ave to date	400.1	360.3	399.1	441.6	425.3

● 10 – 28th February only
* Part year only 10 February to 31 December 2015, ^ Includes December of the previous year.
Average to date – based on complete years and seasons.

The diversion volumes for 2019 are some of the higher volumes experienced to date, particularly during winter and spring. The tables and graphs also highlight the very low wetland inflows during summer 2018, which followed the similarly low spring 2017 inflows.

That situation had a significant effect on the sustainability of the wetlands during summer, with the wetlands being dry for several weeks, except for the deep runners which are refugia under such circumstances. Habitat was severely reduced.

Figure 1:

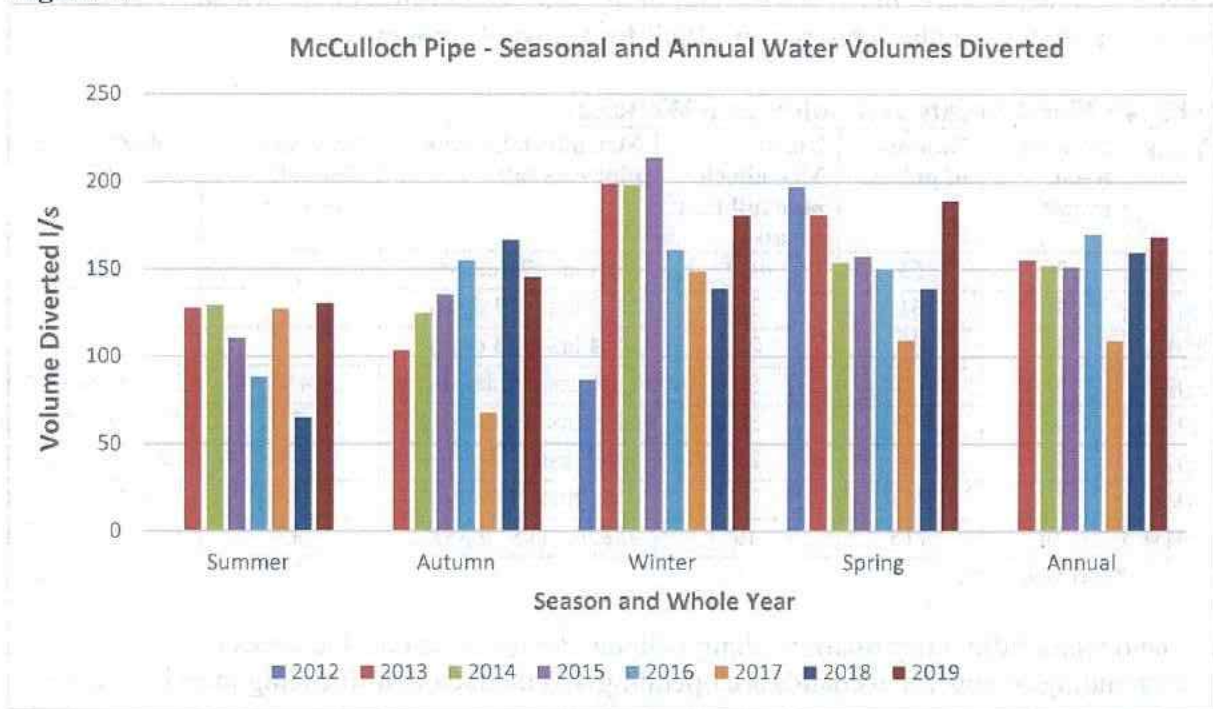
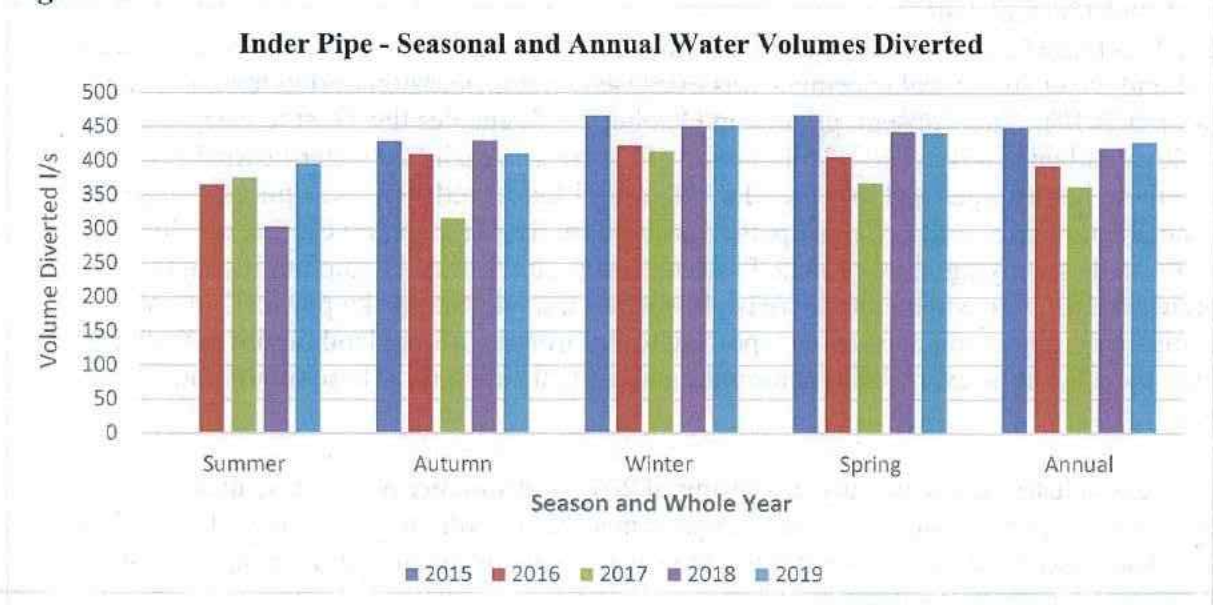


Figure 2:



The annual compliance report also includes a flood/fresh event analysis. The inflows into the wetlands occur as pulses, depending on river flows. Each fresh/flood event can have more than 1 peak or pulse. These pulses are very important to the sustainability of the wetlands and result in variable wetland water levels. Table 4 shows the annual number of flood events and pulses for each year for the McCulloch wetlands and for the Inder wetland.

As can be seen the number of flood events and pulses for each year varies considerably, as does the number of hours and days of pipe full flows. 2019 had a large number of events and pulses with the highest number of pipe full events recorded to date, for both wetlands. The number and duration (hours and days) of pipe full events resulted in sustainable wetland water levels, particularly in the second half of the year. High flows in the Waiau River in December 2019 meant both pipes flowed full for the whole month.

Table 4: Flood Events and Pulses into Wetlands

Year	Number flood events	Number of pulses.	No. of McCulloch pipe full flow events	McCulloch hrs/days pipe was full	No. Inder pipe full flow events	Inder hrs/days pipe was full
2012	30	55	44 *	1904 hrs (79 days*)		
2013	40	61	25	2803 hrs (117 days)		
2014	39	87	27	3484 hrs (145 days)		
2015	60	119	38	2366 hrs (99 days)	41*	2822 hrs(118 days*)
2016	58	125	33	2159 hrs (90 days)	35	2591 hrs(108 days)
2017	46	84	23	1650 hrs(69 days)	23	1927 hrs(80 days)
2018	62	117	34	2362 hrs(98.4 days)	38	2932 hrs (122 days)
2019	76	113	46	3285hrs (137 days)	49	3558 hrs(148 days)

*Part year only.

Wetland water inflow information, along with on-site observations, increases the understanding of how the wetlands are operating and the factors influencing their long-term sustainability.

b). Land Use Consent.

The Land Use Consent held by the Trust, to disturb the bed of the Waiau River side-braid, for wetland water supply enhancement was exercised on one occasion during the reporting year (March 2019). The Consent, granted in October 2015, enables the Trust to carry out small scale disturbance of the bed of side-braids of the river to maintain water flows down the two diversion intake pipes and into the McCulloch and Inder wetlands, as required. Large floods change the river bed and channel pattern, while low flows (<50m³/s) can cut off flows down side-braids supplying the wetlands. Prolonged high flows in early summer meant the side-braid needed to be widened to increase flows into the wetland intake pipes. Consent compliance requirements involve reporting to Environment Southland before and after each time the consent is exercised and providing an annual summary. These requirements were met in full.

The lesson learnt from the very dry spring of 2017 and summer of 17/18, is that it is important to exercise this consent as early as possible in order to maintain wetland inflows and water levels. Delaying the drying out process of the wetlands, for as long as possible, is important for wetland sustainability.

Maintenance:

The nature of this project and its location, in a highly dynamic environment, means maintenance is an ongoing task.

In addition to the above work, ensuring flows into the diversion pipes, the McCulloch diversion channel was "cleaned" in March 2020. About 40cm of built up fine sediment was removed

along the length of the channel. This had an immediate effect on the hydraulic capacity of the channel and thus inflows to the McCulloch wetlands.

During the year there was a considerable number of floods of over 600m³/s – above this flow the gravel bed of river tends to move). The largest flood in December 2019 was 1480m³/s and a further flood of 790m³/s occurred in February 2020. These large events inundate the wetlands requiring a general tidy up of flood debris and repairs. This work was completed in March.

Ground spraying of gorse/broom occurred in February 2020 - along the wetland dams, around the shorelines of the wetlands, the Inder diversion channel banks and regrowth at previous spray sites. This is an annual programme.

Monitoring

a). Bird Surveys.

Two bird counts were completed this year. All wetlands were counted, which can be difficult, so numbers should be treated as a minimum. Wetland water levels were at design (full) on the days of both counts. It is pleasing to note the presence of Shoveler broods. The type of habitat and location with plentiful rank grass for nesting suits this species. Hopefully our pest trapping work is contributing to their success.

Table 5: Results of Bird Surveys 2019/20.

Date	Wetland water level	Water Associated species	International migrants	Other species
23/1/2020	Full	NZ Scaup- 18 Mallard Duck – 110 + 2 broods (10c6, 6c3) Paradise Duck -18 Grey Teal - 72 Pukeko – 10 Pied Stilt – 40+ White-faced Tern- 10+ White-faced Heron- 3 Spur-winger Plover-4 Little Shag -1		Harrier Hawk -3
3/2/2020	Full	NZ Scaup -15 Mallard Duck -133 Grey Teal – 51 Shovler Duck -21+ 2 broods (7c5, 5c5) Paradise Duck- 4 Canada Geese - 41 Pukeko -6 Pied Stilt – 17 Spur-winged Plover -4 Black Shag -1 Little Shag -1 SI Pied Oystercatcher -7 White-faced Heron -1 Royal Spoonbill - 1	Banded Dotterel – 2	Harrier Hawk - 5

Table 6 below is a list of all the bird species recorded during the spring surveys of the past 10 years, plus any additional species recorded outside survey times.

A good diversity of wildlife species use the wetlands. Some of the species present are international migrants – the Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit and the Banded Dotterel. White Heron often visit for a few weeks each year and an Australasian Bittern is resident from time to time. Sightings of an Asiatic Tern and a White-winged Black Tern have been made; the occurrence of these migrants in southern New Zealand is rare.

Table 6: Species Recorded over 10 years of Spring Surveys and General Observations:

Waterfowl	Water Associated Species	International Migrants	Other Species	Total
Mallard Duck Shoveler Duck Paradise Duck NZ Scaup Grey Teal Black Swan	Pied Stilt White-faced Heron Black-fronted Tern White-fronted Tern Caspian Tern Black Shag Little Shag Royal Spoonbill Pukeko White Heron Australasian Bittern Black-fronted Dotterel NZ Dotterel SW Plover SI Pied Oystercatcher Marsh Crake Black-billed Gull Southern Skua Wrybill Plover (juvenile)	Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit Banded Dotterel Asiatic Tern White-winged Black Tern Sanderling Glossy Ibis	Welcome Swallow Harrier Hawk NZ Falcon	
6	19	6	3	34

b). Niwa Analysis of Wetland Response.

In August 2019 all bird survey data, collected to date at this project site, was supplied to NIWA. They had been contracted by MEL to undertake a “stock take” of the information on birds in the Waiau River catchment. The report (Whitehead, October 2019) undertook a trend analysis of each species numbers recorded, between 2009 – 2019. This analysis showed an increase in Paradise Shelduck numbers (significant at the 5% level), while increases of Black Shag and Pied Stilt numbers were significant at the 10% level. The trend in numbers of another 21 species was indeterminate. This is a good ecological outcome for these wetlands.

c). Research project – Fish Survey.

Fish surveys are part of our ecological response monitoring at this project site. Fish surveys of the Whitehead and McCulloch wetlands were completed in 2013 and 2014. In 2015 a preliminary survey of the new Inder wetland was completed.

Research student Rose Stuart has now completed year 3 of her PhD study on fisheries of Southland’s coastal wetlands, including the Waiau Lagoon and whitebait project site, with some funding from the Waiau Trust for 3 years. The study is now at the writing up phase. Expenditure is accounted for under the Trust Research project Output in the Section 5 Performance Report.

Land Management:

Fowle Contracting of Orawia continue to harvest the standing grass at the project site, on areas of the project site not required for wetland creation. Baleage is cut, usually twice per year, on the 12 ha of higher terrace. Hay is made on the lower area surrounding the wetlands. The Trust remains responsible for soil testing and fertiliser application on the higher terrace. Two applications of fertiliser occurred during the year – late autumn and then again in February 2020.

The trial of direct seeding of native plant seed (sown in October 2018) continues to be monitored. About 1ha was completed and seeded with Cabbage tree, Flax, Pittosporum, Broad Leaf and Manuka seed. This trial is being run in conjunction with DOC who have purchased a direct seed drill from Australia. It is specifically designed for direct sowing of native plant seeds. Seed strike was mixed and successful establishment occurred on a small area only, where a very specific mix of sprays was applied a few weeks after sowing. Follow up release spraying

along the furrows is crucial to successful establishment of native seedlings in exotic pasture environments. Trials at other sites in Southland and the lower South Island are ongoing.

Pest Control:

Results from the permanent trapping programme are shown in Table 7. This is an ongoing commitment for the Trust, involving 24 DOC 200 traps, a small number of Timms traps and 5 DOC 250 traps (designed for ferrets and feral cats). During the year, 1 April 2019 to 9 March 2020, the traps were checked on 12 occasions, while visiting the area for other purposes. Not all traps were checked on each occasion. Stoats, rats and cats are the main predators. Their numbers are of concern. The pest control is an important aspect of this project.

Table 7: Pests Caught at Whitebait Project Site.

Pests	2015/16#	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total caught since trapping began - 2015
Stoats	9	31	28	44	35	147
Weasels	1	6	7	13	4	31
Ferrets	0	0	1	0	2	3#
Rats	8	14	7	10	13	52
Cats	1	2	6*	3*	2	14#
Hedgehogs	0	9	18	14	17	88
Rabbits	2	2	1	0	2	7

* All cats caught in DOC 250 traps

Not a complete year, Timms traps used over 2 months

The Future:

a). Fine Tuning:

Major wetland construction is now completed at the site, except for the Nohoanga site, where there is potential for an additional wetland connected to the Whitehead wetlands and the Lagoon. Discussions with the Ngai Tahu and the local Runanga are ongoing.

The Trust is still considering future expansion and deepening of the refuge areas in the McCulloch wetlands and the Whitehead wetlands, to enhance their sustainability during low inflow periods. This has worked well in the Inder wetland. Other options exist, such as second diversion pipes at both sites to provide additional inflows particularly during low flows. The feasibility of this is being worked on.

The Resource Consents for the diversion of water into the wetlands are due for renewal in 2021.

b). Protection.

The success of these wetlands as Shortfin and Longfin eel habitat has heightened Trust concern about permanent protection of the habitats and the eel fishery the habitats now support; the key risk being commercial eeling. This became a reality in March 2016, when a commercial eeler was found fishing these created wetlands. This was extremely disappointing and frustrating for the Trust. This activity is counter-productive in terms of the purpose for which the wetlands were built. The wetlands are a conservation project.” No go” zones are now clearly mapped and agreed to with the commercial eelers. After extensive investigations it is clear additional legal protection of the area is likely to be a drawn out process. From the Stuart PhD research it

is clear Short-fin and Long-fin eel numbers in the wetlands have not recovered from the 2016 commercial harvest.

c). Meridian Energy – Forever Forest Project.

At the June meeting, Mark Harris (Renewable Development Programme Manager) of MEL presented information on their Forever Forest (carbon neutral by 2050) project. It involves planting permanent forests on MEL owned land, including land at the Waiau Mouth leased by the Waiau Trust for the wetland project. One area identified is the grassed terrace, which the Trust uses for cut and carry of baleage/hay to provide income for the maintenance of the wetland project. The Trust is supportive of the concept of restoration of a Kahikatea forest at the site but is concerned about the loss of project income. An onsite meeting was held in May and discussions are ongoing.

Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat – Papatotara.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$ 22,500 Actual - \$13,506

Key Output Measures This Year:

Administration and Planning: Complete compliance reporting to ES

Monitoring: Monitor performance of new dams and wetlands,

Carry out fish and bird surveys on new wetlands.

Achievements and Progress:

This project is located 1.5km upstream of the Waiau River mouth on the Papatotara (west) side of the Waiau River. The habitat enhancement project has a number of elements including:

- damming of 2 spring-fed streams to create 4ha of open water habitat.
- maintaining permanent fish passage between the wetlands, the “Blue Hole” (a known whitebait spawning site) and the Waiau River.
- permanent fencing of the new wetlands and their riparian margins
- permanent fencing of the streams and their riparian margins supplying the wetlands.
- restoration of a remnant stand of Kahikatea.

The project site is Stewardship land, under Section 62 of the Conservation Act 1987. It is administered and managed by DOC. Currently this parcel of Stewardship land (149ha) is under a Grazing Concession to the Erskine family who have grazed the area for many years. The Trust has worked very closely with the Erskines and DOC. The project is located on about 9 ha of the parcel of Stewardship land.

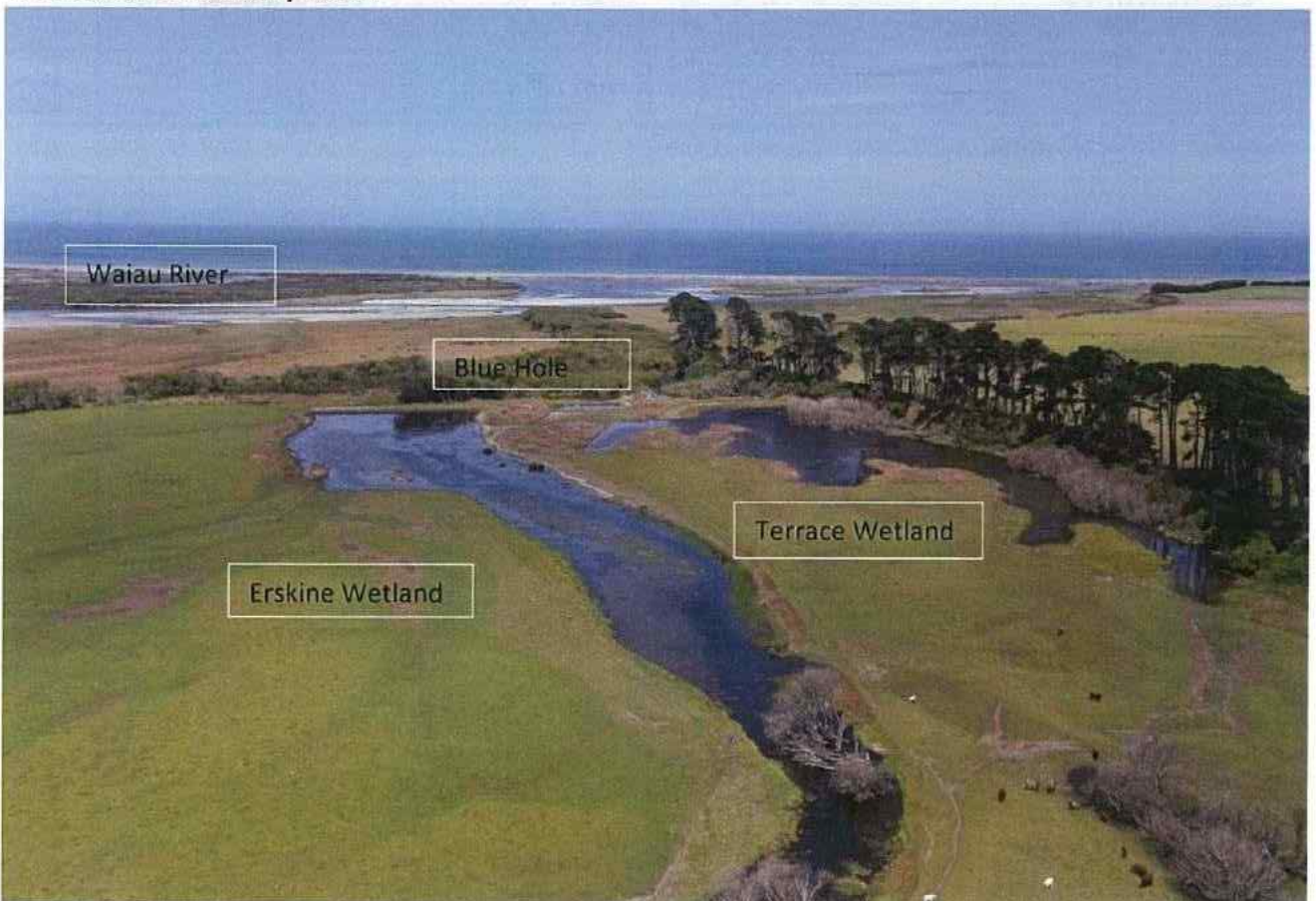
The Resource Consent (Water Permit) “to dam and use surface water for the purpose of creating two open water wetlands” was granted in November 2018 for a term of 35 years, expiring in 2053. A Variation of Management Agreement with DOC, which enables to Trust to create the wetlands, was signed by both parties in February 2019.

Work to build the dams began in late January 2019 and was completed in late March 2019. All fencing was also completed at this time. Both wetlands began filling as soon as the dams were completed and the streams blocked off. At 1 April 2019 the Erskine dam was 50mm from full and by 15th April it was full and flowing down the permanent outlet channel, thus reconnecting with the Blue Hole and Lower Waiau River and fish passage between waterbodies. The Terrace Wetland took slightly longer to reach design capacity.

Papatotara Wetlands



Wetland site February 2009.



Papatotara Wetlands January 2020. Two wetlands constructed in Feb/ March 2019 - 4 ha of open water habitat, linked to the Blue Hole and Waiau River. Already excellent habitat for a variety of wildlife, Long and Short-finned eel and Inanga.

Papatotara Wetlands – December 2019 flood.



The December 2019 flood ($1434\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ at Tuatapere) presented a challenge to the wetlands and related infrastructure, as Waiau River flood waters inundated the wider flood plain. Both dams were overtopped. The dams and flood spillways performed as designed, with little damage. Fences were also inundated in places, with little damage. The after flood clean-up of debris off fences was minor.

It is not possible to access these wetlands from the Papatotara Road. Public access to the wetlands is possible by walking up the floodplain of the Waiau River from the Lagoon, via public land.

Monitoring:

a). Dams and infrastructure.

The Water Permit conditions require checking of dam structures after major floods. As indicated under the Whitebait project the Lower Waiau River had a number of major floods during the year – 9 with peaks over 700m³/s. The first was in late May 2019, peaking at 934 m³/s, just 2 months after the completion of dam construction. Post flood checks showed both dams had been overtopped, but had performed well. The permanent outlet channels experienced some scour, but operated as designed. They now have a more natural pool/riffle type channel profile. The flood spillway performed as designed. Early December saw the largest flood of the year (1484m³/s). Again both dams were overtopped. Both performed well with some very minor scour at the true left side of the Erskine dam. Observations in December showed that inflows from the Waiau River into the Erskine Stream and wetland occur when the river reaches 700m³/s. At these high river flows, the volume of water and inundation of the floodplain mean the two wetlands merge into one.

The Water Permit conditions required pre-build fish and bird surveys. These surveys were both completed. This data formed part of the Annual Report to Environment Southland in July 2019. The Water Permit also requires bird and fish surveys for the first 3 years after completion of the wetlands.

b). Bird surveys.

Surveys were carried out on three occasions. Table 8 documents the results, including the pre-build survey of 19 July 2018.

Eight species of birds were recorded in the pre-build survey, in July 2018. Good numbers of water fowl were counted. At the time, this area and associated small streams, was being used as feeding, loafing and roosting habitat. Post wetland build, the number of species present has increased to 17. This is an outstanding “year 1” result for a new set of wetlands. Particularly significant is that NZ Scaup and Shoveler Duck bred and raised their broods on the new wetlands. Also of note is the use of the wetlands by moulting Paradise Shelduck in January 2020. The Fish and Game Annual Survey counted 486 Paradise Shelduck on the two wetlands (E. Garrick, pers comm). The new wetlands which are located at the base of the high terrace, are sheltered from the prevailing SW wind. This fact may contribute to the high use by many bird species.

Further observations of note, since the area has been flooded, is the change of pattern of the Shag roosting. They have shifted from the pine trees at the top of the high terrace above the Blue Hole to the sprayed willows within the new Terrace Creek wetland. Royal Spoonbills have also taken to using these willows for roosting. Thirty four (34) Royal Spoonbills were counted on one occasion, outside the official count dates.

Table 9 is a running tally of species observed over time. It is intended to include “other species” in future counts, namely bush and passerine species.

Table 8: Results of 2019/20 Bird Counts at Papatotara – Species Present and Numbers.

Date	Water Associated species	International migrants	Other species
19/July 2018 (Pre-build)	Mallard Duck -68 Grey Teal - 4 Shoveler Duck -70 Paradise Shelduck- 30 Grey Duck- 2 Pukeko - 30 SIPO - 2 Black Shag - 8		Not counted
7/June 2019 (Post-Build)	NZ Scaup -34 Mallard Duck -14 Grey Teal -80+ Shoveler Duck -30+ Pukeko - 16 Black-fronted dotterel - 5 White-faced Heron		Not counted
28/Nov 2019 (Post-Build)	NZ Scaup -4 Mallard Duck -50+ Grey Teal -140+ Shoveler Duck -18, 1 brood (6c2) Canada goose - 2 Pukeko - 3 Pied Stilt - 4 Royal Spoonbill - 7 Black Shag - 5		Not counted
13 Jan 2020 (Post-Build)	NZ Scaup -2, +1 brood (5c5) Mallard Duck -60+ Grey Teal -12 Shoveler Duck -15 Paradise Shelduck -486 (moulting) Pukeko - 2 Pied Stilt - 9 (some juveniles) Royal Spoonbill - 8 Little Shag - 3 White-faced Heron - 3 Black-fronted Dotterel - 2 Black-fronted Tern - 1 SWP - 12		Not counted

Table 9: Species Recorded in Year 1 of Bird Surveys and General Observations:

Waterfowl	Water Associated Species	International Migrants	Other Species	Total
Mallard Duck Shoveler Duck Paradise Shelduck NZ Scaup Grey Teal Grey Duck Canada Goose	Pied Stilt White- faced Heron Black- fronted Tern Black Shag Little Shag Royal Spoonbill Pukeko Black-fronted Dotterel SW Plover SI Pied Oystercatcher		Not counted	
7	10	0		17

c). Fish Surveys.

A fish survey was carried out during the week of 9 March 2020. It is a compliance requirement of our Resource Consent for these wetland. Reporting to ES is required by 31 July.

The first part of the survey focused on the eel population of both wetlands. Cohen Stewart of Fish & Game lead this survey and Papatotara Wetlands is now part of a Southland wide survey of created wetlands. A standard methodology developed by NIWA was adopted for this work, enabling the estimation of populations. The methodology involves net sets (coarse mesh) over 3 nights, with each night's catch being held until the end of the survey. Each



Papatotara Wetlands: A flock of Royal Spoonbill roosting in willows, Terrace Creek Wetland. These birds are now regular visitors to the new wetlands, from mid summer through to winter.



Papatotara Wetlands Eel Survey: Cohen Stewart (Southland Fish and Game) setting 1 of 13 nets in the wetlands. This is part of a Southland wide survey (over 3 years) of constructed wetlands, designed to establish the value of such wetlands as Short and Long-fin Eel habitat and establish eel biomass.



Papatotara Wetlands

Above: A sample of the eel catch. The population is currently dominated by Short-fin Eel. The ratio of Short-fin to Long-fin may change as the wetlands evolve.

Left: Protected riparian margins and wetland edge vegetation provide nesting habitat for Pukeko. Other water fowl species also bred at the wetlands in the first spring, post construction.

night's catch is identified (short-fin or long-fin) and weighed. 13 nets were set (6 & 7) in the two wetlands.

Table 10: Preliminary Catch Results- Eel Survey, March 2020.

Survey: 9-12 March 2020	Terrace Wetland (7 nets)		Erskine Wetland (6 nets)	
	Short -fin eel	Long-fin eel	Short-fin eel	Long-fin eel
	8	3	40	1
	7	2	35	0
	8	0	21	0
Total catch	23	5	96	1
Population Est	90	5	153	?
Range(95% ci)		4-6	80-226	
Total catch weight	14.62 kg	7.14 kg	49.97 kg	0.49 kg
Average weight	0.63 kg	1.43 kg	0.52 kg	0.49 kg

These results, compared with the wider Southland survey they are very promising, given the wetlands have only been in place for 1 year (C. Stewart, pers. comm). Short -fin eel dominate at present and it will be interesting to see the ratio of Short-fin eel to Long-fin eel in subsequent years.

On the 9th March when the eel nets were being set, large shoals of adult inanga were observed exiting the Erskine wetland. It is interesting to note this was the time of full moon and king tides, so the outward migration of adult inanga for spawning was being observed.

Once the eel survey was completed, all nets removed and the eels released back into the wetlands, 3 fine-meshed nets were set (2 in Erskine wetland and 1 in Terrace wetland in the vicinity of the outlet channels) over night. These were lifted on the 13th March. The results are set out in the table 11.

Table 11: Results of fine-mesh net set – 12/13 March 2020

Details	Species and number caught
Terrace Wetland Catch 12/13 March 2020, overnight set 1 net, near permanent outlet channel	Galaxiid maculatus (inanga) – 4 adults Common bully -1
Erskine Wetland Catch 12/13 March 2020, overnight set 2 nets, near permanent outlet channel	Galaxiid maculatus (inanga) – 40 Short-fin eel – 2 (small)

The survey results and observations of the inanga migration show the wetlands are meeting our original objectives for this project – creation of habitat for eel and inanga.

Future Work:

Phase 2 and 3 of this project include:

- completing the fencing of the upper reaches of Erskine Stream.
- restoration work around the riparian margins of the 'Blue Hole' downstream of the new dams.
- restoration planting within the kahikatea stand (part of the Terrace Creek wetland) and the margins of both new wetlands.

A10 Rakatu Wetlands.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$ 28,100 Actual - \$22,619.

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Maintenance: Access road grading
 Pest plant programme
 Pest animal trap network
 Walking track maintenance
 Direct seeding trial

Monitoring: Spring bird counts.

Opening Comment:

It is with sadness we acknowledge the untimely death of Shane Gibbons of Whare Creek Station. Since 2000 the Trust has had a close working relationship with the Speight/Gibbons family at Rakatu wetlands and this will continue long into the future.

Achievements and Progress:

Rakatu Wetlands, purchased in 2000, has been open to the public since March 2006. The property is located adjacent to the Lower Waiau River along the Clifden - Blackmount Road, 17 km from Manapouri township and 7 km downstream of the Manapouri Lake Control Structure (Mararoa Weir).

The Trust's vision for the 278ha Rakatu property is:

To create an ecologically sustainable wetland/small stream ecosystem complex, for the benefit of fisheries and wildlife in the Rakatu/Redcliff area of the Lower Waiau River catchment. The complex will incorporate and link with the existing Redcliff Wildlife Reserve.

To provide public access to facilitate the public's enjoyment, recreational use and aesthetic appreciation of the resources, and to educate and enhance the public understanding of the fisheries and wildlife habitat and the Waiau Trust's objectives.

Key elements of the project are set out in the table below.

Table 12: The Rakatu Project

Actions	Details
Natural wetland protection	4 wetlands, totaling 65.5 ha de-stocked and protected allowing natural regeneration processes to re-establish. These natural areas link with, and incorporate, created wetlands.
Wetland creation	20 interconnected open water habitats created, totaling 49 ha, with 18km of shoreline. All fenced.
Stream protection	13.3 km of small stream habitat protected or incorporated into new wetlands.
Forestry	15.5 ha of forestry managed to provide ongoing income for the project.
Native vegetation restoration	Small areas to be trialed using natural regeneration processes, seed scattering techniques, native plantings and exotic plantings under planted by natives. Some amenity planting completed. Manuka trial. Direct seeding trial of native species.
Visitor facilities	1.4km road and car park. 9.8 km of walking tracks, offering 4 different walking options, with stiles, bridges, toilet, lunch shelter, lookouts, signage and interpretative panels built.
Pest Plant Control	Annual spray programme to prevent spread on dry lands, wetland margins, access tracks and dams. Wetland water level design incorporates gorse/broom patches. Public walking tracks to be sprayed 2-3 times per year.
Pest Animal Control	Network of 35 DOC 200 traps set around Rakatu and the neighbouring Redcliff wetlands – installed 2011. In 2014 an additional 22 DOC 200 traps, plus 8 cat

	traps (Timms traps) were installed. 5 DOC 250 traps added to network in 2017. All are checked on a regular basis. Animal captures recorded.
Ecosystem Monitoring	Fish surveys – 5 yearly intervals Spring bird counts - annual

Ongoing Maintenance:

Maintenance expenditure this year included grading of the access road to the car park, pest plant control (walking tracks, fences lines, gorse and broom) and the cleaning contract (for toilets and Look Out), Low Creek outfall maintenance and repairs to the long walking track at Low Creek.

The 1ha trial site for direct drilling of native seed species was closely monitored during the year. The trial site is located in the riparian margin of Low Creek and was sown in March 2019. This was an autumn sown trial as opposed to a spring sowing at the Whitebait project. The same seed mix was used. Germination at this site was minimal. This is a disappointing result, but a valuable insight in terms of what works and what doesn't.

Monitoring:

a). Spring Bird Counts.

The Trust has now been undertaking spring bird counts at Rakatu for 11 years. Table 13 is the summary of data from spring bird counts conducted during 2019. Two separate wetland habitats were sampled. Three counts were completed. A total of 8 waterfowl species and 9 water associated species were recorded, including broods of NZ Scaup, Paradise Shelduck, and Black Swan. It was a difficult year to obtain meaningful bird counts, due to high river flows and a very cold wet spring. Waterfowl numbers were down, as such weather conditions mean waterfowl tend to disperse far and wide across pastoral Southland. Testament to this is the much lower than normal number of mallards counted.

Table 14 summarises all species recorded at Rakatu over the last 11 years. Included are the species recorded by local ornithologist Shawn Herron in 2012 and 2013. His observations include bush and passerine species and this data adds to the understanding of habitat available at Rakatu.

The data shows a good diversity of species is resident, resident and breeding or visiting the wetlands. Waterfowl tend to dominate the wildlife population in terms of numbers of birds recorded, but numbers of individual species do vary from year to year. All waterfowl species have been recorded as breeding on site (except Canada Geese), over the 11 year sampling period.

The diversity of water associated species at Rakatu reflects the scale and types of habitat available. Shallow shorelines and pasture margins suit the waders. Regenerating native wetland vegetation suit S.Is Fernbird, plus the secretive Australasian Bittern and Marsh Crake (and chicks) both of which have been observed outside the official survey times. It is worth noting that S.Is Fernbird are being heard, seen and counted in greater numbers at Rakatu. This is likely to be as a result of the pest trapping programme and the recovery of vegetation within and around the margins of the wetlands. The shag species and White-faced Herons are clearly finding a food source within the open water habitats.

We noted an increase in Little Shags, about 2009. Prior to 2009 the numbers recorded were very low (1 bird over 3 surveys). In 2013 a total of 27 Little Shags (over 3 surveys), averaging

Table 13: Results of 2018 Bird Counts at Rakatu – Species Present and Numbers.

Dates	Waterfowl Species and numbers	Water Associated Species	Other
25/11/2019	NZ Scaup: 76 Shoveler: 8 Mallard: 16 Grey Teal: 1 Paradise Duck: 44 + 7 broods (6e5,2e3,5e2,9e1,3e2,4e2,4e2) Black Swan: 6 + 3 broods (3e4,2e5,1e4) Canada Geese: 22 Grey Duck: 2	Spur-winged Plover: 8 Little Shag: 4 Pied Stilt: 2 SI Pied Oystercatcher: 4 Pukeko: 0 SI Fernbird: 2 Black-billed Gull: 20+ Black-fronted Tern: 2	Harrier Hawk: 5
9/12/2019	NZ Scaup: 47 + 3 brood (7e2,3e1,3e2) Shoveler: 1 Mallard: 0 Grey Teal: 0 Paradise Duck: 12 + 4 broods (4e4,3e4,8e5, 5e4) Black Swan: 0 + 3 broods (4e5,2e4,5e4) Canada Geese: 2 Grey Duck: 0	Spur-winged Plover: 11 Little Shag: 4 Black Shag: 3 Pied Stilt: 0 SI Pied Oystercatcher: 2 Pukeko: 0 SI Fernbird: 5 White-faced Heron: 0 B-Billed Gull: 48 Black-backed Gull: 1 Black-fronted Tern: 0	Harrier Hawk: 2 Grey Warbler: 2 Bellbird: 2
13/12/2019	NZ Scaup: 77 + 3 broods (3e2,1e3,1e4) Shoveler: 0 Mallard: 2 Grey Teal: 0 Paradise Duck: 31 + 3 broods (3e4, 7e5,3e4) Black Swan: 9 + 2 broods (2e5,3e5) Canada Geese: 27 Grey Duck: 3	Spur-winged Plover: 0 Little Shag: 3 Pied Stilt: 0 SI Pied Oystercatcher: 2 Pukeko: 0 SI Fernbird: 0 Black Shag: 2 Black-billed Gull: 20+ White-faced Heron: 0 Black-fronted Tern: 0 Coot: 0	Harrier Hawk: 5 Grey Warbler: 2

Table 14: Species Recorded over 11 years of Spring Surveys, General Observations and the Herron Surveys:

Waterfowl	Water Associated Species	Other Species	Total
Mallard Duck	Pied Stilt	Welcome Swallow	
Shoveler Duck	White Faced Heron	Bellbird	
Paradise Duck	Black Fronted Tern	Grey Warbler	
NZ Scaup	Black Shag	Silvereye	
Grey Duck	Little Shag	NZ Pipit	
Grey Teal	Pukeko	Pantail	
Black Swan	SW Plover	Tui	
Canada Goose	SI Pied Oystercatcher	NZ Wood Pidgeon	
Feral Goose	Australasian Bittern	Harrier Hawk	
	SI Fernbird	NZ Falcon	
	Marsh Crake	Blackbird	
	Black-billed Gull	Song Thrush	
	Black-backed Gull	Dunnock	
	Coot	Skylark	
		House Sparrow	
		Chaffinch	
		Redpoll	
		Goldfinch	
		Starling	
		Yellowhammer	
		Greenfinch	
		Magpie	
9	14	22	45

9 birds, were recorded. This increase may correspond with the invasion and establishment of Perch in the wetlands.

Little Shag numbers have now dropped back from those highs. The current status of the Perch population in the Rakatu Wetlands is unclear, noting none were caught during the March 2016 and 2018 Iwi hikoi. This needs further investigation.

The wetlands and their margins provide additional habitat and food source for the bush birds living in the wider area, including Fiordland National Park. The regeneration of wetland vegetation, particularly the flaxes and shrublands, are now visually noticeable and add to the biodiversity values of the wetland complex.

b). Niwa Analysis of Wetland Response.

As for the Whitebait project, in August 2019, all Rakatu bird survey data collected to date at this project site, was supplied to NIWA. The report (Whitehead, October 2019) undertook a trend analysis of changes in each species numbers recorded, between 2009 – 2019. This analysis showed an increase in numbers of Paradise Shelduck, Black Shag, Little Shag, NZ Scaup, SI Fernbird, Pukeko and Swamp Harrier. These increasing trends were significant at the 5% level. Increases in White-faced Heron and Mallard Duck numbers were significant at the 10% level. Trends in the other 14 species analysed were indeterminate. This statistical analysis of bird numbers confirm our observations. This ecological outcome at Rakatu wetlands highlights the value of created and restored wetlands.

b). Trap Network.

The predator trap network around Rakatu and the neighbouring Redcliff Wetlands consists of 57 DOC 200 traps. Five (5) DOC 250 traps (designed for ferrets and cats) were added to the network on 16 January 2018. The traps were checked and rebaited on 4 occasions during the year, as set out in Table 15 below. Of note are the high rat and stoat numbers. In March 2019 it was discovered that 8 DOC 200 traps had been removed, by unknown person(s). After extensive searching 3 were found in adjacent shrubland/wetlands and were reinstalled. This is extremely disappointing behavior and frustrating for the Trust.

Table 15: 2019/20 Pest Kills.

Date	Stoats	Ferrets	Weasels	Hedgehogs	Rats	Cats
13/June 2019	3	0	1	4	5	0
15/Nov 2019	2	0	1	3	22	1
27/Jan 2020	10	3	0	2	14	0
16 March 2020	11	1	1	7	1	0
Total for 4 sets	26	4	3	16	42	1

* Ferrets caught in new DOC 250 traps

Table 16 shows annual pest numbers trapped since the programme started in 2011. The results for the first three (3) years of the original 35 trap network are shown. The remaining rows (yellow) are the total for the extended network of 57 traps (the new baseline). Total pest captures are shown in the bottom row.

Stoats, rats and hedgehogs are the most numerous and problematic pests at the site. Numbers of stoats and rats fluctuate from year to year and are linked to the beech mast years. Beech masts occurred in 2016/17 and again in 2018/19. High numbers of stoats and rats typically occur in the following year.

An integrated approach to pest management (all animal pests), is required. It must include feral cats and ferrets. In the past the 7 Timms traps, for the purpose of controlling feral cats and ferrets, were set during the winter months. The larger DOC 250 traps, have replaced the Timms traps (since January 2018), but have only killed 1 cat since they were installed. As noted above, the DOC 250 traps have been successful at catching cats at the Whitebait project site.

Table 16: Trapping Results.

Year	Stoats	Ferrets	Weasels	Hedgehogs	Rats	Cats
1/4/2011- 31/3/2012	29	0	1	13	3	1
1/4/2012 – 31/3/2013	28	0	1	12	3	0
31/3/2013 – 13/02/14	29	0	1	10	8	0
14/2/2014- 9/03/2015	37	0	0	12	10	0
10/3/2015 – 9/2/2016	21	1	3	15	7	Not set
10/2/2016 – 1/2/2017	14	2	0	14	48	4
2/2/2017 – 24/4/2018	54	3	4	19	17	0
25/4/2018– 25/2/2019	12	4	0	8	8	1
25/2/2019-16/3/2020	26	4	3	16	42	1
Total captures since 1/4/2011	250	14	13	119	146	7

Predictably, predators are a problem at Rakatu and Redcliff. Trapping requires extra resources. Servicing the trap network 5-6 times during the year is a level of servicing the Trust can sustain. Interpretation of the results is difficult, but we are hopeful good outcomes will result from this initiative, in the medium to long-term. Reduction in pest animals should be reflected in an increase in bird numbers, particularly the ground nesting species.

c). Vehicle and Visitor Numbers.

The vehicle counter on the access road operated from 4 March 2019 to 13 December 2019 (284 days), after which it malfunctioned and missed the busiest time of the year. It was read on 5 occasions, and the numbers recorded are summarised in the table 17 below.

The people counter was installed last year and moved to a better site in August. It was read on 8 occasions between 4 March 2019 and 16 March 2020. Nesting insects continue to be a problem affecting the accuracy of the data. This data is also presented in table 17.

Table 17: Vehicles and people visiting Rakatu - April 2019 to December 2019.

Dates	Season	Days	No. vehicles	Vehicles per day	No People	People per day	People per vehicle
4 Mar – 30 April 2019	Autumn	58	254	4.3	293*	5*	1
30 Apr – 13 Jun 2019	Autumn/winter	44	146	3.3	66	1.5	
13 Jun – 6 Oct 2019	Winter/spring	126	186	1.4			
13 Jun – 6 Aug 2019		54			53	1	
6 Aug – 17 Oct 2019		126			263	2.1	
6 Oct – 15 Nov 2019	Spring	29	208	7.1			
17 Oct – 15 Nov 2019		29			207	7.1	
15 Nov – 13 Dec 2019	Spring/Summer	27	282	10.4	196	7.2	
13 Dec- 27 Jan 2020	Summer	45			293*	6.5*	
27 Jan – 16 Mar 2020	Summer	50			264	5.3	
Totals			1076		1635		
Averages							

* numbers affected by insects, so are minimum.

The seasonal (winter lows and tourist season highs) pattern of vehicles and people is still obvious, in spite of the data accuracy issues. The number of people in the later part of the tourist season was considerably lower than the previous year, which is not surprising given the disruption of Covid 19.

A5 Stony Creek/Whitestone Habitat Enhancement.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$1,250, Actual - \$437

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Maintenance: Spraying if required.

Achievements and Progress:

This Trust owned project is located in the mid-reaches of the Whitestone Catchment. Our objectives for this property include restoration of the natural river meander processes of the Whitestone River, wetland creation, protection of a small stream (Stony Creek) and protection of the native vegetation on the terrace escarpment. Two shallow water wetlands were constructed in Dec 2006. As expected these wetlands are largely seasonal, filling over the winter months or during large floods and drying out over summer and autumn. They are built on free draining soils and underlying alluvial sediments. Seasonal wetlands provide valuable habitat for specific wildlife species (waterfowl and waders) and provide diversity of habitat type. Seasonal wetlands are of lesser fishery value. When full, these wetlands have a combined open water area of 2.6 ha and shoreline length of 1160m. At some stage in the future we intend to carry out further field work to assess the potential of supplementing the water supply into the wetlands, thus enhancing their fisheries values.

.No spraying was required at the site this year.

The Trust is of the view that the purchase of this 17.6 ha property has met its original objectives, in that the floodplain section of the property is again part of the Whitestone River berm, negating the need for ongoing expenditure on the maintenance of the adjacent stop banks.

A7 Dean Burn Kowhai Riparian Habitat.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$700, Actual - \$0

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Maintenance: Willow control if necessary.

Achievements and Progress:

The Dean Burn is a tributary of the Waiau River. It arises in Fiordland National Park and the Dean Forest and flows in a southeasterly direction before joining the Waiau River on the true right bank, 1.5km downstream of the Wairaki River.

This reach of the Dean Burn (1.5km) and the adjacent riparian habitat (5.9 ha) is protected, in perpetuity, by a QE II National Trust Covenant.

Under the QE II National Trust's Management Statement for the covenanted area, the Waiau Trust has an ongoing obligation to "progressively control or eradicate" the crack willow within the area, after consultation with the landowner. The 2008 willow removal work plus the 2009 follow up spray work was been successful. Further follow up spray of willow regrowth occurred in the spring of 2014. No work was required in 2019.

A15 Ramparts Road Wetland and Riparian Habitat.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$2,800, Actual - \$3,897

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Maintenance: Pest plant spray programme.

Monitoring: Spring bird counts

Achievements and Progress:

This wetland property is located 9km northeast of Manapouri, along the Hillside-Manapouri Road. It is accessible to the public from Ramparts Road, via two easements and one main access road has been created on the easement at the lower end of the property.

The Trust has owned this 44 ha property of wetland habitat and associated riparian margins, including 0.4km of outlet stream, since September 2000. This wetland complex is located immediately downstream, and connected to, the 16 ha DOC administered Stevens tributary wetland. A second wetland, of 8 ha, on Landcorp's Stuart Farm also lies upstream of the Ramparts Road wetland. This Trust project contributes significantly to habitat protection within this sub-catchment. The wetland complexes, lying in the valley floor of this small catchment, are significant habitats and play an important role in sustaining stream flows.

Since the purchase of this property a number areas in the same catchment, upstream of this wetland, have been fenced and protected by QEII Covenant or part of the Trust's Habitat Enhancement Agreement project.

The wetland had been subject to fire, grazing and drainage over the years, resulting in considerable disruption to the ecosystem. Under Trust ownership, these activities no longer take place, so the natural restoration processes occur undisrupted. The native vegetation continues to flourish in the absence of grazing animals.

In 2011 a 1 ha open water wetland at the lower end of the property was constructed. Baseline spring bird counts were carried out in 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019. Data from the 1 survey in 2019 is presented in the Table 18.

Table 18: Ramparts Wetland Bird Survey 2019

Survey Date	Water Dependent Species	Water Associated Species	Other Species
4 August 2019	NZ Scaup- 12 Paradise Shelduck- 3 Mallard Duck- 22 NZ Shoveler- 28 Grey Teal -156 Pukeko - 2		

Later in the year a brood (8c5s) of, almost fledged, Grey Duck was recorded.

Table 19 summarises the bird species recorded at the Ramparts open water wetland to date. Water dependent species known to breed (B) at the site are noted.

Table 19: Summary of Ramparts Wetland Bird Species Recorded to Date.

Water Dependent Species	Water Associated Species	Other Species
NZ Scaup (B) Mallard Duck (B) NZ Shoveler (B) Grey Teal (B) Paradise Duck (B) Grey Duck (B)	Pied Stilt Spur-winged Plover Black-billed Gull Black-fronted Tern White-faced Heron Kingfisher	Harrier Hawk Welcome Swallow

Although the open water wetland is relatively small, it has been colonised by 6 species of waterfowl and 6 water associated species. Colonisation has been rapid. Mallard Duck and Grey Teal bred at the site in the first spring and now 6 species of water dependent birds have been recorded as breeding at this wetland. This is a good result given the size, the marginal

vegetation and the geographic location of the wetland. The location within an intensively farmed landscape, disconnection from major rivers, lakes and native bush areas, means the diversity of species it will support is limited, but it is expanding.

The Whitehead (2019) trend analysis for Ramparts wetland did not show any significant increase in the numbers of each species present between 2011 and 2019. Numbers have remained static over that time, noting that numbers of waterfowl were very low prior to the wetland being built.

The pest plant control programme, designed to maintain the integrity of the wetland and the indigenous vegetation cover, continued this year. The access track was also sprayed.

Last year the Trust was an “affected party” (under the RMA) to a planned subdivision on land surrounding the wetland. The Trust signed off on the Subdivision Consent proposal in December 2018. A key outcome of this subdivision is that the WT now have legal title of the public access way to the wetlands from Ramparts Road. Previously this had been an easement in favour of the Trust.

In terms of the Forestry Right, half the area was milled in September 2018, thus extinguishing the Right over 3.1 ha. The Trust replanted this area in *Pinus radiata* in late 2018 using tubed saplings. PF Olsen sourced the plants and undertook the planting. The spring/summer of 2018/19 had good rainfall soil moisture conditions, resulting in an excellent strike rate, with few losses. These trees were released sprayed in February 2019. These trees will provide future income for the Trust.

The other 3.1ha of the Forestry Right trees will likely be harvested in 4-5 years, when that Right will also be extinguished. Access for harvesting will be through the neighbouring Landcorp property. During the year the Trust and Landcorp Farming Ltd reached agreement about access for the harvesting of any future, Trust planted trees, at this site.

A100 Habitat Enhancement Agreements and Joint Waiau Trust/QEII National Trust Projects.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$ 160,000 Actual - \$108,562

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Capital: HEA projects completed (8)

Joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust projects completed (6).

Monitoring: On going photographic record of project site restoration

Year 3 of the ecosystem response monitoring programme -Macroinvertebrate and fine sediment.

Background:

The philosophy behind this aspect of the Trust’s work is to progressively achieve sub-catchment by sub-catchment wetland, gully and stream enhancement from the headwaters to the confluence with main stem waterways. This results in restoring longitudinal (upstream to downstream) and lateral (riparian) ecological linkages and enhancing habitat for the benefit of fisheries and wildlife.

This project work is split into two parts.

a). The first relates to the Trust’s **Habitat Enhancement Agreements (HEA)**. This Agreement is designed to provide grant monies to landowners for the fencing of stream and wetland habitats and their riparian margins. The signing of the Agreement by the landowner provides a

degree of long-term security for the Trust's investment and security and protection for the enhanced habitat.

The Habitat Enhancement Agreement provides grant money as an interest free loan for a term of 20 years. At the 20 year point the grant money will be written off, if the Agreement has been complied with. The penalty for non-compliance during the 20 year period requires the repayment of the capital sum, plus interest. If the land changes hands within the 20-year time frame, then the existing landowner must arrange for the new landowner to enter into a replacement agreement with the Waiau Trust. The 20-year term applies from the date of signing by the original landowner. The Trust has adopted the 20-year term, taking the view that riparian fencing will be standard practice within that time frame. Grants vary between 25 and 50% of the total cost of the fence, depending on the assessed ecological value of the habitat.

b). The second part of this work is the **Joint Projects** we undertake with the QEII National Trust and landowners. Trust Field Officer, Mark Sutton is also the QEII National Trust representative for the Waiau Catchment. The joint approach of the Waiau Trust and QE II National Trust is an efficient use of resources, resulting in covenants over parcels of land with high conservation values and opportunities for fisheries and wildlife habitat enhancement.

In practice the joint approach means parcels of land that meet QE II criteria are covenanted, while those wetlands/streams/riparian margins with specific fisheries and wildlife values continue to be protected by the Waiau Trust's Habitat Enhancement Agreement. From a financial perspective, the Waiau Trust has contributed to the fencing of a number of QE II Covenants, at a grant rate of 25% of the value of the fence. In these cases the Trust does not require the landowner to sign a Habitat Enhancement Agreement, as we are of the view that the QE II Covenant also secures the Trust's interests in protecting the habitat in perpetuity. This arrangement works well.

Achievements and Progress:

This area of work remains a key focus for the Trust. Progress continued to be made during the year. It was a very busy year for this project.

Seven (7) Habitat Enhancement Agreement projects and eight (8) Joint Waiau Trust/QE II Trust projects were completed. A further 12 potential new projects were investigated, under Output J. These are at various stages of planning by land owners. Time to completion of these projects can take from a few months to 2 years, which complicates our annual budgeting. Those not completed in a current financial year are often carried over to the following year.

HEA Projects:

Table 20 documents the 7 projects completed under the **HEA** category during the year. Protection of **4.4 km** of stream and **17.33** ha of wetland and riparian habitat was achieved. The Trust now has **95** such agreements on its books. It should be noted, riparian fencing projects are often completed section by section, over a number of years. HEAs are signed at the completion of each section and once the whole project is complete, the HEAs already signed are amalgamated into one new agreement. One (1) of the 7 projects came under this scenario.

Joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust Projects:

Table 21 details the 8 Joint Waiau Trust/QEII National Trust projects completed this year, protecting **100.7 ha** of habitat (subject to final survey). These are mainly headwater wetlands,

gullies and stream systems with significant native vegetation cover, hence they met the QEII National Trust criteria. The Trust now has **116** Joint projects on the books.

Table 20: Habitat Enhancement Agreements (HEAs) Signed This Year.

Landowner	Catchment/ Stream	Fence Length (m)	Stream Length (m)	Riparian Area (ha)	Capital Cost To Trust (\$)
G Hopcroft	Oraurea River	570	570	1	998
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Duncraigen	Lower Waiau River, D37 wetland	1525	0	5.7	5337
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Dale Farm	Upper Fredburn	1942	1254	1.7	4445
D & S MacGilivray	Fenham Stream, Oraurea River	345	230	0.5	1624
M & T Willans	Reidsdale Stream	2139	1178	1.8	6325
DS MacGibbon	Tributary, Upper Waiau	1060	645	0.8	6095
Kakapo Farms (Porteous and Buckingham)	Tributary, Whitestone River	1873	510	5.8	5600
TOTAL		9,454	4387	17.3	30,424

NB: The measurements of fence length, stream length and area are not based on formal surveys, and are measured off aerial photos. They are therefore less accurate.

Table 21: Joint Waiau Trust/QEII National Trust Projects Funded this Year.

Landowner and General Location	Description and Catchment	Fence Length (m) Area Protected (ha)*		Capital Cost To Trust (\$)
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Dale Farm	Gordon's Gully Ext Fredburn	188	4.57	2006
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Dale Farm	Fredburn Wetlands Fredburn	2310	45.25	4445
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Lynmore	Webb's Ext Reidsdale	814	3.44	2400
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Lynmore	Karen's Gully Reidsdale	830	2.85	2905
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Lynmore	4 Tarns Ext, Lagoon Creek	500	3.15	1750
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Duncraigen	Paul's Wetland Waiau Arm	1400	3.71	4875
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Eweburn	Wellsford Wetland Eweburn Stream	600	7.5	3600
Glen Echo Station	Twin Creeks Ext Whitestone River	5475	30	31,527
TOTALS		12,117	100.47	53,508

* The areas and fence lengths are subject to final survey and may change.

Waiau River Liaison Committee:

The Waiau River Liaison Committee, administered by Environment Southland, also runs a stream riparian fencing programme. This programme and the Trust stream protection work are complementary. Consultation from time to time ensures best use is made of limited resources and good environmental outcomes are achieved.

Ballance Farm Awards. Landcorp's Kepler Farm was the winner of the Southland Ballance Farm Awards for 2019. The Waiau Trust has helped fund the fencing costs of 7 Joint and 5 HEA projects (18 km), protecting 72 ha of wetlands and streams, at a cost of \$43,000. We were pleased to acknowledge their success and to participate in the onsite field day in May 2019.



MacGibbon HEA: **Above.** A small unnamed tributary of the upper Waiau River, prior to fencing September 2019. A highly modified small stream system which runs through an intensive deer unit. **Below.** Now that fencing has taken place some riparian plantings can proceed, March 2020.





Kakapo Farms -HEA, Lower Whitestone River: This modified 3.7ha wetland is one of three projects the Trust assisted the owners with this year. Vegetation will re-generate over time at this location.



Kakapo Farms – HEA, unnamed tributary of Whitestone River: A section of this stream near Pumphouse Road was completed this year. This stream has high fisheries values and these will be enhanced by protecting the riparian margins.



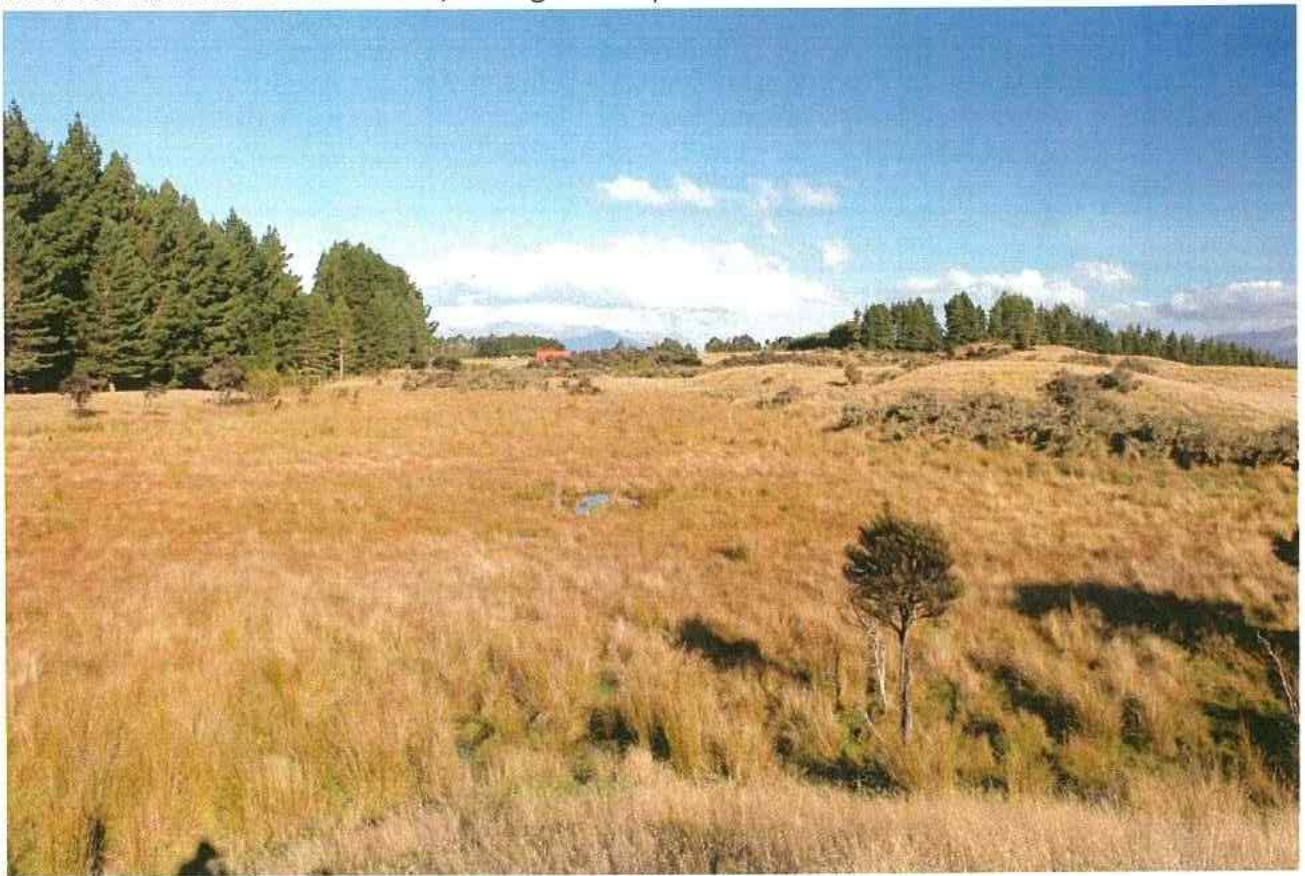
Willans – HEA, Reidsdale Stream: Another 1.1km section of the Reidsdale stream was fenced this year on the Willans property. This section is within the farms deer unit.



Landcorp Farming Ltd, Duncraigen Farm – Smiths Covenant: This 6ha block is a Beech forest escarpment, leading to an ephemeral wetland at the terrace toe. It adjoins the DOC estate at the western end. The Trust facilitated the Covenanting of this area, at no capital cost.



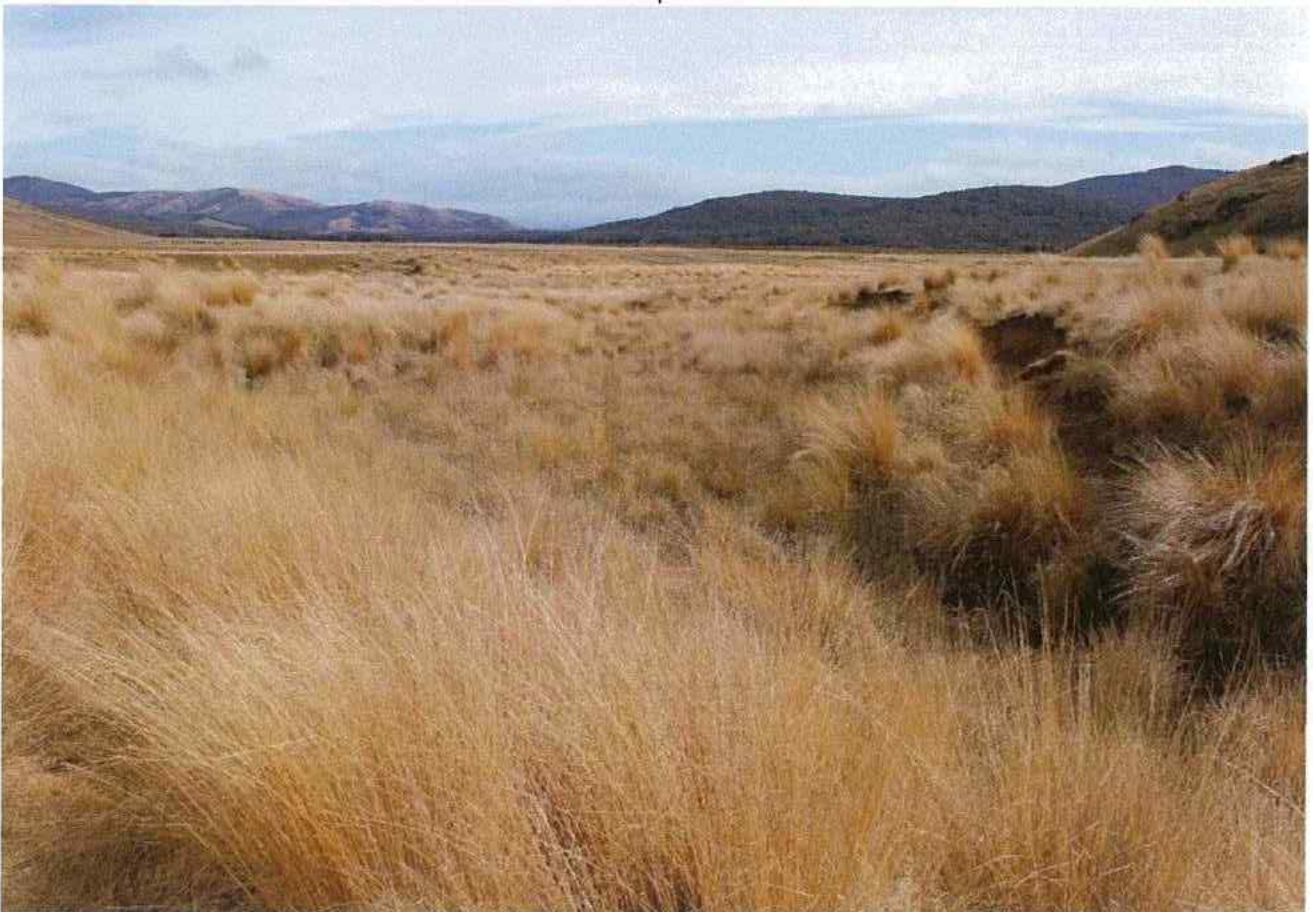
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Duncraigen Farm- Paul's Wetland Covenant, Waiau Arm. This 4ha area is a modified wetland / shrubland perched high above the Waiau River. A small open water component has been built within the wetland, adding diversity to the habitat.



Landcorp Farming Ltd, Eweburn - Wellford's Covenant, Eweburn Stream: This 8ha area contains several small wetland systems, situated in glacial moraine. Dryland shrublands are still present on the wetland fringes.



Glen Echo Station, Twin Creeks Covenant Extension, Whitestone Catchment, above and below. This Covenant encompasses several small streams, wetlands and seeps, and connects directly to last year's project on Glen Echo. The stream fencing was a complex job running through the stations deer unit. It now connects to the DOC estate in several places.





Landcorp Farming Ltd, Lynmore - Webbs Extension Covenant, Reidsdale Stream: Another 3.5ha wetland was added to the existing 10ha wetland peat dome this year. It is expected the addition will take at least 10 years to show dramatic change in vegetation variety.



Landcorp Farming Ltd, Lynmore - Three Tarns Extension Covenant, Reidsdale Catchment: This adds another 3ha to the existing 9 ha of wetland already protected. This area has never been drained and will regenerate over time. It supplies a spring water source to the existing Covenant area.



Landcorp Farming Ltd, Dale Farm - Gordon's Extension Covenant: This is a 5ha addition to the existing 12 ha Covenant. It is bordered on three sides by DOC estate and completes the protection of this small sub catchment system.



Landcorp Farming Ltd, Dale Farm – Fredburn Wetland Covenant: Fredburn Wetlands is a 45ha modified wetland in the mid-reaches of the Fredburn catchment. Re – wetting of the most modified parts of the area is planned, by blocking the artificial drains at a number of locations.

Ecological Monitoring:

The monitoring programme of HEA projects was established in 2017. This 10 year programme is designed to document the ecological outcomes associated with stream and wetland riparian enhancement and protection work. It is based around annual macroinvertebrate sampling and rapid habitat quality assessment (RHA – a 10 parameter assessment system). Electric fishing (every 3-5 years) to record and monitor fish species present and their densities is also part of the programme. The programme is run in conjunction with Environment Southland and Fish and Game, Southland. The sampling occurs in autumn when stream flows are relatively stable. It involves 6 sites in 4 separate catchments (Lagoon Creek, Wilderness Creek, Thomas Burn and Wash Creek) - all tributaries of the Mararoa River, Te Anau Basin. Five (5) of the sites involve 2 Landcorp Farming Ltd properties. The sites are generally downstream of the HEA projects which have protected streams, wetlands and gullies, although not all the stream systems are completely fenced.

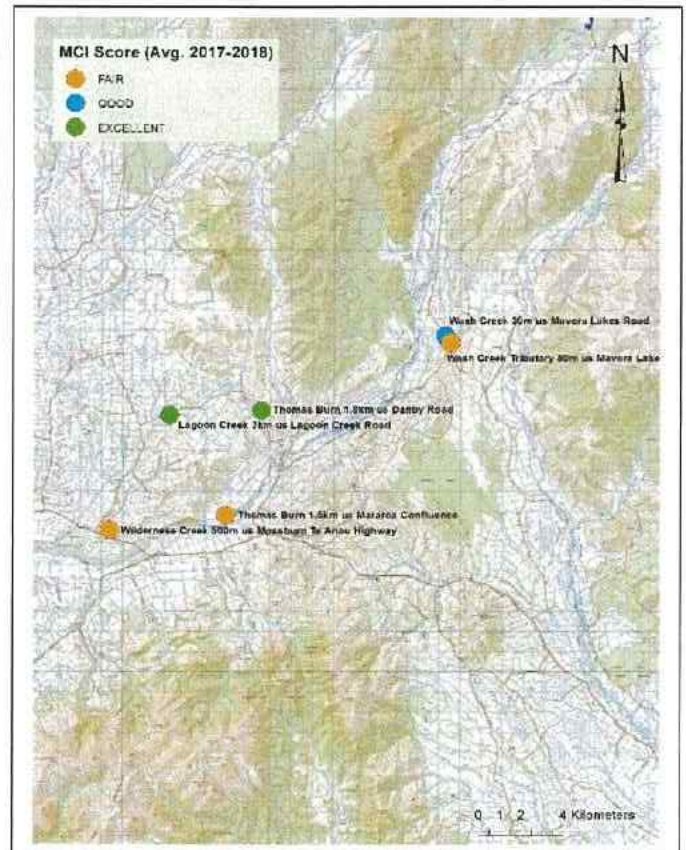
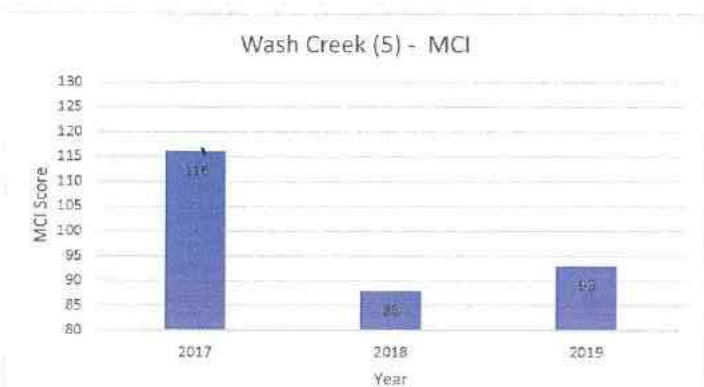
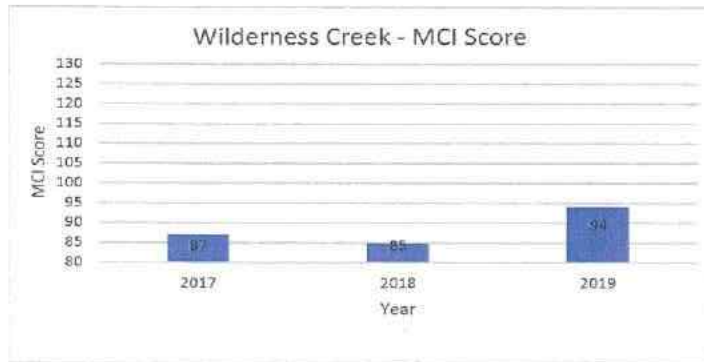
The graphs on the following page show the MCI results from the 2017, 2018 and 2019 macroinvertebrate surveys for 5 sites. The maps (courtesy of Roger Hodson of Environment Southland) show all sites and results for 2017 and 2018. Table 22 provides context in terms of what the macroinvertebrate indices mean in relation to documented National Standards. As each year's data becomes available, trends of ecosystem health will be able to be assessed. The year 1 electric fishing results were reported in 2017.

In 2018 an assessment of fine (re-suspendable) sediment at each site was added to the sampling programme. A test known as the " Shuffle Test" assigns values for each sampling site ranging from 1-5; 1 being "very good" and 5 being "poor" in term of water clarity and visibility. This data will be reported in due course.

Results will be reviewed on an annual basis and the programme modified if necessary. The Trust provides Landcorp with the results of the macroinvertebrate and fish sampling programme as they became available. Additional sites may be added in the future.

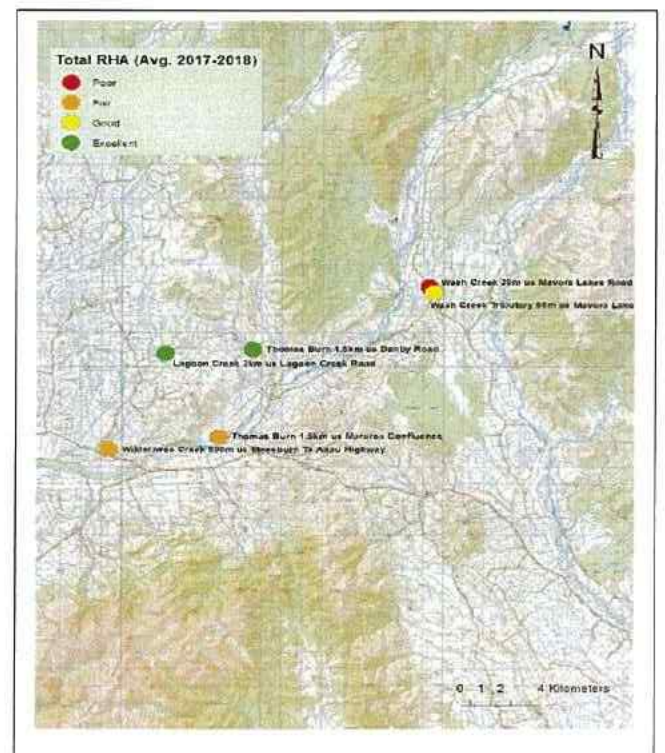
Table 22: Interpretation of macroinvertebrate community index values from Boothroyd and Stark (2000) (Quality class A) and Stark and Maxted (2007) (Quality class B).

Quality Class A	Quality Class B	MCI	SQMCI
Clean water	Excellent	≥120	≥6.0
Doubtful quality	Good	100 - 119	5.0-5.99
Probable moderate pollution	Fair	80 - 99	4.0-4.99
Probable severe pollution	Poor	<80	<4.0



Interpretation of macroinvertebrate community Index Values.

Quality Class A	Quality Class B	MCI
Clean water	Excellent	≥120
Doubtful quality	Good	100 - 119
Probable moderate pollution	Fair	80 - 99
Probable severe pollution	Poor	<80



3.2 Output B – Access Projects.

The access projects fulfill Purposes (b), (c), (g) and (l) of the Supplementary Deed.

Expenditure: Total for all Accesses: Budgeted - \$5,050, Actual - \$3,016

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Maintenance: Annual maintenance programme

Achievements and Progress:

The Trust's efforts to provide public access to the Waiau River and its tributaries continues to be a priority and all accesses are fully operational. Public access to the resources is a broad concept and includes access for specific water based activities such as angling and harvesting the game bird resource, where appropriate. Important also is access for passive recreational pursuits, and in the case of our wetland properties, for education purposes.

The total number of Access Projects, open for public use, remains at 12; the budgets for 3 of these (Rakatu, Ramparts and Home Creek) are associated with and therefore accounted for under Habitat Projects. Key expenditure relates to the maintenance of the other 9 accesses, which involves grading, maintenance graveling and spraying of the carriage-way, road side verges and walking tracks from the car parks to the river, as required.

This year maintenance expenditure (in the form of road spraying and grading) occurred at the Whare Creek, Jericho and Sunnyside/Monowai (spray only) accesses. Maintenance costs for the other accesses were slightly less than expected, as spraying and grading is not always needed at every access, every year.

For a number of years the Trust has been investigating the possibility of a walking access from the Te Anau – Manapouri Road to the Kepler Mire. This initiative has been strongly supported and encouraged by Emeritus Professor Sir Alan Mark, as the unique Kepler Mire is one of New Zealand's ecological and geomorphological treasures, with no easy public access. It is an ideal educational and ecotourism site for visitors and tourists. The best access location is at the northern boundary of the land owned by the SDC, where the Airport and new sewage land disposal site are located. A new road has been built along this boundary to assist with the sewage scheme construction, which would be an ideal walking access, post sewage scheme construction. The Waiau Trust has enquired with the SDC about future walking access. The most recent response was no, which is disappointing.

In recent years there have been issues with freedom campers at the Whare Creek access. The NO CAMPING signs and new barriers seems to have deterred this undesirable activity. This is closely monitored. Freedom camping is a nationwide issue. Provision of facilities for freedom campers does not fall under the Trust mandate. Consistent policy and regulation for the whole of New Zealand is required. This may now occur as Covid 19 has led to a nationwide call to reset the tourism industry to better address environmental issues.

No new access projects were planned this year. The Trust has a number of potential access projects on the books, which will be investigated when funds allow.

Table 23 provides location details for the 12 accesses.

Table 23: Waiau Trust Access Projects

Access	Location	To Where	Type	Purpose
Whare Creek	Lower Waiau, Blackmount-Redcliff Road, 4.2km d/s Mararoa Weir	Waiau River	1.5km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation
Dean Burn	Lower Waiau, west side, 25km upstream of Tuatapere	Dean Burn & Waiau River	0.5 km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation
Wairaki	Lower Waiau, east side, 25km upstream of Tuatapere	Waiau & Wairaki River	1km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation
Redcliff/Jericho	Waiau, Blackmount Redcliff Road, 12.6 km downstream of Mararoa Weir	Waiau River	1.62km gravel road to car park.	Anglers, general recreation
Princhester Creek	SH 94, 28 km east of Te Anau	Princhester Creek & Mararoa River	0.5km gravel road, then grassed walkway to river	Anglers, general recreation
Rakatu	Lower Waiau Blackmount - Redcliff Road, 8.8km downstream of Mararoa Weir	Waiau River and Rakatu wetlands	1.4km gravel road to car park, 9 km walking tracks round wetlands and to the Waiau River	Anglers, general recreation, walking, bird spotting, education
Home Creek	Manapouri- Hillside Road, 1.5km from Manapouri	Home Creek	0.8km gravel road, 1.6km circular walking track.	Anglers, general recreation, walking, education
Johnston Access	Dale Road Off Kakapo Road, 16 km from Te Anau	Upukerora River	1.2 km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation.
Pump House Road	Pump House road, off Lynwood Road, 14 km from Te Anau	Whitestone River	0.4 km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation.
Ramparts Wetland	Ramparts Road, off Hillside -Manapouri Road, 11.5 km from Manapouri	Wetland	0.2km gravel road to car park, freedom walking around wetland	General recreation, botanical interest.
Mararoa-Whitestone	Off Hillside-Manapouri Road, 13km from Manapouri and 17.8 km from Te Anau	Whitestone River, Mararoa River and Flaxy Creek	0.75km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation
Sunnyside-Monowai	Off Sunnyside Road, 5km from Monowai Village	Lower Waiau River	0.32km gravel road to car park	Anglers, general recreation.

3.3 Output C – Research Projects.

The research projects fulfill Purposes (f) and (i) of the Supplementary Deed.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$4,848, Actual - \$4,348

In April 2017 Rose Stuart began her PhD study on the distribution, life history and re-establishment of fishes in Southland coastal wetlands. The study area includes the created habitats of the whitebait habitat project near the Waiiau Mouth and Lagoon. Final payment for this three-year study has now been made. The final thesis write up is underway.

3.4 Output D – Consultation, Partnerships, Communication, Community Relationships and Advocacy.

This Output fulfills Purposes (g), (j), (k) and (l) of the Supplementary Deed.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$2,600, Actual - \$1,529

Key Outputs Measures This year:

*Administration: Attend relevant field days/educational initiatives in the catchment.
Maintain and enhance good working relationships with all partners and stakeholders.
Implement aspects of the Communications Plan*

Achievements and Progress:

Relationships within the community remain a high priority for the Trust. As part of the Strategic Plan review, this Output section was revamped. It is now separated into 4 categories:

Consultation – a formal process and required as part of the Deed documents or as part of a legislative requirement as an “affected party” under the RMA, for instance. The Te Waiiau Mahinga Kai Trust and Tuatapere Amenities Trust received copies of the Annual Report, a good way of keeping these Trusts up to date and a requirement of Trust Deed.

Partnerships- these include formal partnerships with organisations/people with whom we have legally binding documents. The key partnership is with MEL, through the Trust Deed. Our relationship with Meridian Energy Ltd is of particular significance to the Trust, given the role the Trust has in terms of mitigating and remedying the adverse effects of the Manapouri Power Scheme on fisheries and wildlife habitat. It is important to keep Meridian up-to-date with Trust projects and progress. The Trust is mindful of the fact the Resource Consents for the Manapouri Power Scheme will need to be renewed in 2031.

Partnerships can also be informal and are more appropriately defined as “working relationships”. There is no doubt that the most important of all the people the Trust works with are landowners and farm managers. These are the people with whom we work to protect streams and wetlands and provide public accesses to the resources. The Trust highly values the working relationships established between Landcorp Farming Ltd, QE II National Trust, DOC, Environment Southland (Land Sustainability Team) and Fish and Game Southland – all of whom have helped us achieve enhancement and protection of wetlands and streams during the year. We continue to work with the Waiiau River Liaison Committee, the Waiiau Rivercare Group, Te Waiiau Mahika Kai Trust, Te A o Marama, the Waiiau Working Party and others as required.

This year we also worked with the Lower Upukerora Restoration Group (LURG) who run a predator trapping programme designed to protect Black-billed Gull, Black-fronted Tern and

Banded Dotterel on the Upukerora River delta. We supplied them with a small number of Timms traps to complement their DOC 200 trap network. Cats, weasels and stoats are being caught and the catch data is recorded on the "Walk the Line" App.

Communication, Public Awareness and Information Dissemination – This involves a multifaceted approach including, implementing the Communication Plan, identifying targeted audiences, key messaging, media items, project site public events, circulation of monitoring data and reports and the website (www.waiatrust.org.nz, designed and maintained by Tim Mann of Te Anau). Specific achievements included the Kepler Farm Field day (associated with the Balance Farm Environment Awards), participation in 3 field trips to Rakatu wetlands and the Whitebait project in conjunction with ES, a print media item on the Trust and circulation of 120 copies of the Annual Report. The Trust education policy initiative, of using contract students to carry out project monitoring/research work is viewed as an important aspect of Trust work under this Output. The Trust has a number of ecological monitoring reports available on request.

Advocacy – this is about supporting the cause. The national interest in freshwater issues and biodiversity has gained momentum in the last few years with a number of statutory documents under-development. This has been helpful to the Trust, in that habitat enhancement work is now "main-stream" and mandatory, under certain conditions. This has assisted the Trust's work, with increasing numbers of landowners keen to fence streams and wetlands in order to meet the mandatory requirements.

3.5 Output E – Databases.

This Output fulfills Purposes (h) and (i) of the Supplementary Deed.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$4,500, Actual - \$3,676

Key Outputs Measures This year:

*Administration and Planning: Update Photographic library
Maintain Databases
Develop catchment protection maps
Update HEA maps*

Achievements and Progress:

The Habitat Enhancement Agreement and Joint Waiatrust/QEII Trust Project databases have been maintained during the year. The integrity of our databases is important, as they provide a detailed record of all projects - GPS points, fence lengths, areas protected and expenditure.

The extensive photographic record the Trust now has for all projects continues to be added to in both digital and hard copy form, as required. During the year further effort went into ensuring our project photographic reference library was fit for purpose, for the Trust's HEA projects. It is modelled on the QEII approach of reference photo points for each project.

Work continues on sub-catchment protection maps. These detail all the streams and wetlands the Trust has been involved in protecting.

The HEA project system has been running for some 20 years now. Each agreement has an attached map showing streams and wetlands protected and fences funded. Hard copies of all HEA agreements are filed. A file (maps) of all the Joint projects completed with QEII National Trust is also maintained. A digital database of both types of HEA projects is also maintained.

The habitat enhancement ecological response monitoring reports commissioned or prepared by the Trust are also an important part of our information base.

3.6 Output G – Duncraigen Weir.

This Output fulfills Purpose (e) of the Supplementary Deed.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$0, Actual - \$0

Achievements and Progress:

No work was required at the Duncraigen Weir this year.

3.7 Output J – Project Investigation and Advice.

This Output fulfills Purposes (a), (b), (c) of the Supplementary Deed.

Expenditure: Budgeted-\$12,000, Actual- \$9,179

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Administration: Respond to landowner requests to investigate potential new projects.

Achievements and Progress:

This output category covers expenditure on investigating new habitat and access projects and providing advice on habitat enhancement and protection. Twelve (12) potential new projects were investigated during the year, involving a site visit. Numerous phone call enquiries from landowners thinking about stream and wetland protection were responded to.

The Trust Field Officer and the Waiau Catchment QEII National Trust Field Rep are currently undertaken by the same Contractor. Clear delineation between the Waiau Trust and QEII National Trust roles and interests is required. Initial project investigation involves a site visit, discussion with, and advice to, the landowner and assessment of the fisheries and wildlife habitat and conservation values. This then leads to a decision about proceeding with the project and if it is solely a Waiau Trust project, a QEII National Trust project or a joint project. The time involved in this process is accounted for in a transparent manner and costs assigned to the appropriate organisation.

This work is very preliminary in nature and does not always result in a project coming to fruition. Such preliminary investigations are often confidential in nature and involve discussions with individual landowners, so it is considered appropriate that recording and reporting expenditure should be under this general category. The Trust is of the view that reporting this expenditure in this manner is a good balance between transparency and the privacy of the Trust and individual landowners.

When potential projects progress to the stage of becoming a certainty, they are assigned separate project numbers.

For a number of years now the Waiau Trust has been investigating opportunities to enhance habitat for the declining Black-billed Gull, above the MLC

3.8 Output H – General Project Management.

H3 General Planning.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$27,000, Actual - \$24,983

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Administration: Strategic Plan review

Submissions on relevant documents

Appointment process and transitioning of a new Planner.

Achievements and Progress:

This output covers all general planning work, by Contract Planner Jan Riddell, which cannot be readily attributable to a specific project. A number of projects have been worked on this year, in addition to the project planning work. The Annual Plan and Budget come under this output category, as does preparation of meeting agendas, meeting attendance, other day-to-day planning/management issues and enquires, and keeping abreast with restoration research etc. In March the Companies Office approved the Supplementary Deed of Variation of the Trust. Charities Services also approved the new document in May 2019. The approval of the Supplementary Deed of Variation meant the review of the Strategic Plan could be advanced.

During the year two additional general policies were developed. The first was a Reserves Policy and was initiated in response to a Charities Services public discussion document on Accumulated Funds. It was adopted as a draft pending Charities Services decisions. The second was a Conflict of Interest Policy, involving a register of Trustee interests and declarations at each meeting.

Two major national documents were released for public consultation during the year – the RMA National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity and a discussion document about the future management of NZ's Whitebait fishery. Both have direct relevance to the Trust's work and submissions were made.

In June 2019 MBIE released a public discussion document on a proposed regulatory framework for dam safety. The relevance to the Trust was analysed. No submission was made, but a Register of Dams built by the Trust is being prepared.

Claire Jordon was appointed as the new Planner, in November 2019, with a start date of June 2020. Transitioning into the role is important and time was spent providing information and advice about the role.

In August the Trust received a request from MEL for all the Trust's wetland bird count data in the Waiau Catchment and for some on-site assistance with a Waiau River mainstem wetland survey. This was part of a "catchment stock take" exercise by MEL. This data was supplied to their contracted Consultants and the draft reports provided to the Waiau Trust for review.

H4 General Field.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$19,000, Actual - \$21,194

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Administration: Management oversight of all projects.

Achievements and Progress.

This output covers all project related work, by Field Officer Mark Sutton, which cannot be readily attributable to a specific project, for example meeting agenda preparation, meeting attendances, general enquires and other day to day matters that arise.

3.9 Output H – Trust Servicing.

H1 General Administration

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$30,265, Actual - \$28,015

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Administration: Annual Report completed by 30 June.

Achievements and Progress:

All targets, including maintaining the Trust's financial accounts and records, securing a set of audited accounts for the Annual Report, coordinating Fund Manager reports, production and distribution of the Annual Report, negotiating contracts on behalf of the Trust, general office running and performing other administration/secretarial duties as required have been met. Insurance costs relating to public liability, statutory liability and professional indemnity insurance are accounted for under this Output.

During the year the Trust decided to move to internet banking. A process was designed to ensure the integrity and accountability of the system. This was reviewed by the Trust Auditor and adjustments made. Internet banking has yet to be fully implemented.

H2 Trust Board.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$5,900, Actual - \$5,884

Key Outputs Measures This year:

Administration: Hold 5 meetings of the Trust Board.

Achievements and Progress:

The Trust met on five (5) occasions during the year, incorporating a field trip to the new Papatotara wetlands project site near the Waiau River Mouth in February.

Trustees are of the view that this frequency of meetings enables them to keep abreast of project developments and maintain an appropriate level of continuity. The capped reimbursement scheme continued this year.

H7 Financial Planning.

Expenditure: Budgeted - \$53,000, Actual - \$75,046

The fund management system, involving 3 Fund Managers, continued. Trustees undertook further work on the SIPO (Statement of Investment Policies and Objectives), the key document for guiding the Fund Managers. The change from a "Conservative" to a "Balanced" portfolio, set out in the SIPO, incurred greater brokerage fees in the later part of the year.

3 B). Compliance, Outcomes and Long-term Performance.

The Annual Reporting process provides an opportunity for the Trust to critically review, assess and evaluate its performance, for the financial year. Section 3 (A) of the report does this in terms of Outputs. Over the longer time frame it is an opportunity to assess our performance in terms of whether Outcomes are being achieved. The ecological monitoring programme the Trust has in place for major projects is a key component for determining if Outcomes are being achieved.

The requirement to report non-financial information, under the financial reporting requirements for Registered Charities/PBE's (effective from 1 April 2015), formalises and complements the practice, the Trust has adopted for some years.

Other aspects of the Trust's internal audit of activities, relate to compliance with the Charitable Trusts Act 1957, the Trustees Act 1956, the Trustee Amendment Act 1988 and the Charities Act 2005. An Outcome audit also needs to look at compliance and performance with the Trust Deed, Variation of Deed and the Strategic Plan.

The annual financial position of the Trust is subject to independent audit and the results of this are included in Section 5 of this report.

3.10 Compliance with Governing Legislation - Charitable Trusts Act (1957), Trustees Act (1956), Trustees Amendment Act (1988), Charities Act 2005 and Health and Safety at Work Act (2015):

The legislation governing the operation of Trusts provides the basis for measuring the compliance of Trust activities and business practices.

a). Charitable Purposes:

The first matter of compliance is around the activities of the Trust being charitable. "Charitable purposes" is defined in Section 38 of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and the activities of the Trust comply with (g) and (k) of that section. The Trust is registered with Charities Services (Charities Act 2005) to ensure the continuance of the Trust "charitable-purpose tax exempt status". A requirement of the registration and the retention of the "charitable status" is to report to Charities Services on an annual basis. This requirement has been met.

Under the Financial Reporting Requirements for Charities, the Trust reports under Tier 3, which requires accrual accounting, but no independent audit. The Trust continues with an independent audit, as required by the Trust Deed and in line with the high standard of transparency and accountability adopted in the past. The more complex fund management arrangements now in place also influenced the decision to continue with a full independent audit.

b). Prudent Financial Management:

The second matter relates to Part II, Investment, of the Trustee Amendment Act 1988, which provides key business and investment management compliance measures. Section 13 of the Act is of particular relevance, and places emphasis on prudent management.

The primary source of income for the Trust is from the returns on investment of the Trust Fund. Currently three Fund Managers manage the fund. Table 24 details each Managers opening balance, the balance at 31 March 2020 and the investment return for the year (based on interest, dividends and revaluations, less withdrawals, fees and brokerage). The balance as at 31 March 2020 average for the 3 Fund Managers represents - **0.16%** investment return for the 2019/20 year. The last quarter of the financial year dragged down the annual investment return, reflecting the influence of Covid 19.

The Trust's **Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO)** provides direction to the 3 Fund Managers. An independent review of the Investments and SIPO, commenced in 2019. It was debated in detail over subsequent months. In April 2020 a revised SIPO was adopted by the Trust.

The revised SIPO has moved the Trust from a Conservative portfolio (60/40 fixed interest to equities ratio) to a Balanced portfolio (40/60 fixed interest to equities ratio). This was driven by the need to create adequate annual income to fund Trust activities. Fixed interest rates are declining. The Balanced approach provides opportunity for greater income and growth from equities, including international equities. A Balanced portfolio carries a greater degree of risk. To date the Balanced portfolio has not been implemented and will be further delayed by the current Covid 19 situation.

The SIPO has **objectives** for protecting the real value of the fund and generating enough income to fund Trust activities. It has a number of guiding principles including asset allocation, authorized investments, excluded investments and prohibited transactions, minimizing risk, socially responsible investment practices, foreign currency management and benchmarks for reporting against.

Table 25 is the breakdown of investment types for each Fund Manager and the percentage (asset allocations) of the fund in each investment type. It also shows how the asset allocations relate to the agreed asset allocation limits (targets) for each Fund Manager, as at 31 March 2020. It is important to emphasise that because each Fund Manager has different asset allocation targets, each Manager's investment returns are not directly comparable. On occasions Fund Managers seek the approval of the Trust to deviate from the SIPO and in particular the asset allocation limits.

Reporting, by Fund Managers, to the Trust is very specific in terms of time, content and performance. Detailed quarterly reports were produced, plus the end of year report. Each Fund Manager came to at least one Board meeting during the year, on a rotational basis. Issues that arose between meetings or quarterly reporting dates, were discussed with the Trust Chairman.

The SIPO, and adherence to it, ensures the Trust continues to meet the key business and investment management compliance obligations set out in Section 13E of the Trustees Amendment Act 1988.

All the above processes enable informed decision- making.

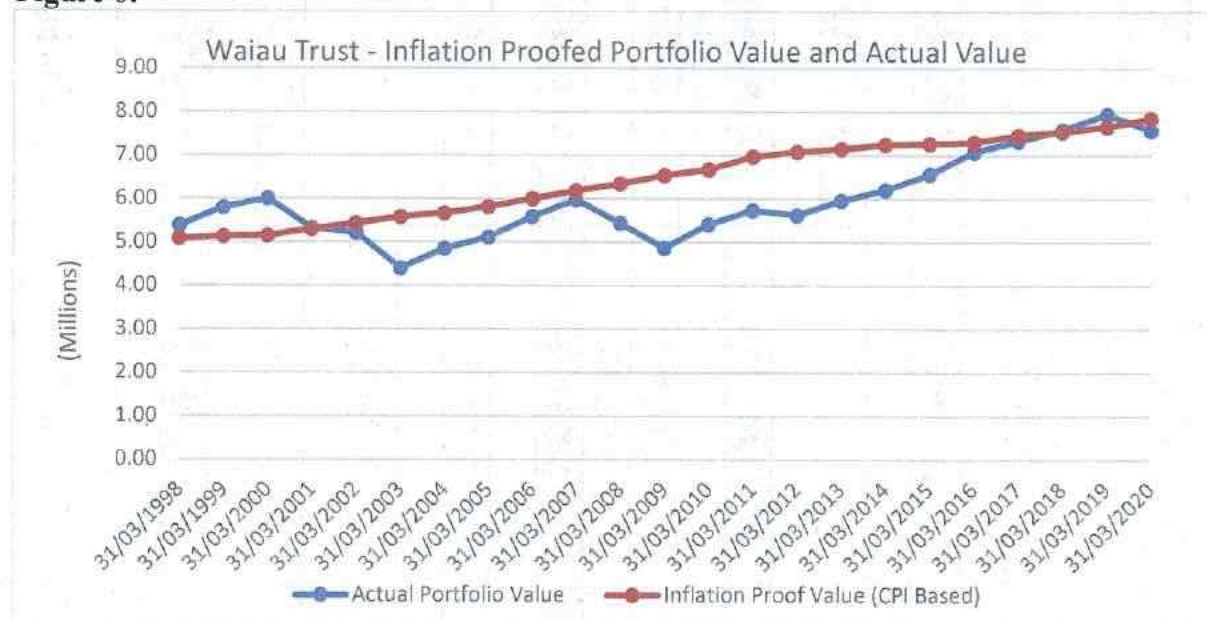
Table 24: Fund Managers and Investment Fund Values.

	Craigs Investment Partners	Milford Income Fund	Jarden (FNZC)	Total/ Ave % return
Investment value 31 March 2019	3,655,649	2,802,847	1,223,000	7,948,150
Balance at 31 March 2020	3,461,000	2,676,055	1,439,329	7,576,384
Annual Net Investment return after withdrawals, fees & brokerage - 31 March 2020	0.62%	-1.14%	-0.16%	-0.16%

Maintaining the value of the Fund, with respect to inflation, has been underlying driver for the Trust and is monitored on a yearly basis. Figure 6 shows the value of the fund at the end of each financial year (since inception and after withdrawals, fees and brokerage) and the value of the fund, had it been successfully inflation proofed, based on the CPI. It can be seen the actual value has fluctuated around the potential value, with major influences being the global financial issues post-9/11 in 2001, the 2008 global credit situation and the current Covid 19 pandemic. The fund value is now \$285,032 less than the level it should theoretically be at, given the investment returns this year.

The Trust is mindful that our mandate is to produce ecological outcomes and though it is difficult to put a dollar value on ecological assets, the Trust is of the view that these enhanced ecological assets also go some way toward inflation proofing the Fund.

Figure 6:



The long-term horizon drives Trust thinking. Enhanced habitats need to operate in perpetuity to ensure permanent environmental outcomes and ongoing resources are required for the Trust to continue with its valuable habitat enhancement and other project work.

c). Other Income Sources:

The Trust received 11.3% of total income from sources other than the investment of the Trust Fund. The Trust owns or leases a number of properties that have the ability to produce income from grazing, production forestry (plus the Emissions Trading Scheme) and harvesting grass

Waiau Trust Investments as at 31st March 2020

Table 25:

	Craigs Investment Partners	Milford Income Fund	Jarden	Total	% of fund	Target %
Cash	\$39,296	\$1,331,872	\$64,930	\$1,436,098	19%	5%
Total Cash (I)	\$39,296	\$1,331,872	\$64,930	\$1,436,098	19%	5%
NZ Fixed Interest	\$1,886,219	\$361,802	\$665,132	\$2,913,153	38%	55%
Australia & Global Fixed Interest		\$662,859	\$0	\$662,859	9%	
Total Fixed Interest (I)	\$1,886,219	\$1,024,661 (Australasian)	\$665,132	\$3,576,012	47%	55%
Nz Properties	\$160,718	\$138,887	\$108,307	\$407,912	5%	10%
Aust Properties	\$73,335			\$73,335	1%	
Total Properties (G)	\$234,053	\$138,887	\$108,307	\$481,247	6%	10%
NZ Equities	\$662,933	\$162,705	\$267,190	\$1,092,828	14%	15%
Australia Equities	\$493,336	\$0	\$56,191	\$549,527	7%	13%
International Equities	\$145,163	\$17,930	\$277,579	\$440,672	7%	2%
Total Equities (G)	\$1,301,432	\$180,635	\$600,960	\$2,083,027	28%	30%
Total portfolio	\$3,461,000	\$2,676,055	\$1,439,329	\$7,576,384	100%	100%

for silage/baleage/hay, without jeopardizing the primary purpose of habitat enhancement. Past income generating sources have included external sponsorship of aspects of projects and disposal of Trust property assets for reinvestment in future projects.

d). General Financial Management:

The Trust sees itself operating in perpetuity and is now thinking strategically out to 2031 when the Meridian Energy Ltd Resource Consents for the Manapouri Power Scheme expire and will need to be renewed. The Trust will continue to work with Meridian Energy to promote a shared vision of the catchment from a natural ecosystem perspective and how it might look beyond 2031. This will include continuing with the current habitat enhancement work including habitat enhancement agreements. In addition the Trust intends to identify a series of new flagship projects as part of its strategic programme of works which will require new levels of funding into the future.

The Trust continues to look for efficiencies and effectiveness in the expenditure of the Trust Fund, in terms of project management, implementation and administrative structures. Reviews of expenditure and reassessment of project priorities throughout the year, depending on investment performance, are considered to be a prudent management approach. Contracts for the provision of secretarial/administration, field and planning services remain cost effective. Records of hours each contractor spends on Waiau Trust work are kept. Based on 1832 hours being the equivalent of one full-time person, this year contract hours totaled 1475 (including 62 hours for general administration). This is 81% of one full-time person, which is similar to last year.

Trust costs continue to increase and management of resources will be an ongoing challenge. Habitat and access projects have been established in perpetuity. This will require the permanent provision of resources to manage and maintain such projects. As time moves on, the number of operative projects will increase as will the resources required to maintain the larger number of projects. Operationally this means providing for pest plant and animal control, road maintenance, fence maintenance and other habitat maintenance in the Annual Plan, as required. Financially this means ensuring the returns from investment of the capital fund are sufficient to provide income necessary to meet the ongoing costs of projects created by the Trust, long term. This is an issue of sustainability for the Trust and will require further thought in the future. In 2019/20 project maintenance costs were 9.2% of expenditure and 10.5% of income. In 2017 the Trust decided to put more resource into ecological monitoring. Monitoring is now a separate line of expenditure for major projects, where monitoring is carried out. Monitoring costs in 2019/20 were \$19,445 (5.3% of expenditure and 6.1% of revenue).

The provision of additional services, such as legal, surveying, valuation, audit, construction, fencing and pest plant control, some infrastructure design and installation are contracted as required. The Trust has a portfolio of such service providers, who provide efficient and effective service to the Trust. From time to time a selective tendering process is used to test the market or enable a number of contractors to compete for work. Local contractors are used if possible, so that Trust money stays within the local community.

e) Health and Safety:

The Waiau Trust's current health and safety policy states:

"The Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy working environment for our contractors in the workplace. Some of our

projects enable public access for recreational purposes, so the Health and Safety Plan also applies to visitors to project sites.”

The Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) came in to affect in April 2016. Governance responsibilities for health and safety require rigorous process and reporting on health and safety and implementation of Plans. The revised Health and Safety Plan was approved by the Board in September 2016.

Currently, at each Trust meeting, Trustees receive a health and safety report, documenting the change in status of known hazards, any new hazards that have arisen at project sites and any incidents. Focus is particularly on the project sites where the public have access.

3.11 Compliance with the Trust Deed and Supplementary Deed of Variation:

a). Objects and Purposes of the Trust:

The major compliance elements in the Trust Deed “*Objects of Trust*” and the Supplementary Deed of Variation “*Objects and Purposes*”, provide the reporting framework. For simplicity the level of compliance focusses on the Supplementary Deed of Variation *Objects and Purposes* as they encompass all the original Deed *Objects*. The emphasis is on enhancement of fisheries and wildlife habitat, facilitation of public access to the enhanced Waiau River, fisheries research, databases, consultation, partnerships, communication and advocacy. Meeting the *Objects and Purposes* of the Trust is reported in terms of Outputs, on an annual basis, and project by project, as per section 3 of this report. All habitat enhancement, access and research projects comply. Each new project is assessed to ensure compliance.

There has been activity on 10 of the 12 *Objects and Purposes* this year. The Trust has actively investigated new projects, particularly those suitable for Habitat Enhancement Agreements (Purposes a, b & d). The ongoing maintenance and monitoring at the two whitebait projects meet Purpose d.

The number of public access roads to the Waiau River and tributaries and wetlands remains at 12, with their maintenance being the primary focus (Purpose c). The 9 km of walking tracks at Rakatu Wetlands and the 1.6 km circular track at Home Creek add significantly to the public access facilities provided by the Trust. These projects continue to meet Purpose c. Trust habitat enhancement work on private land always presents a dilemma for the Trust in terms of our purpose of providing public access to resources. The reality is that it is not always possible or desirable to provide such access.

The Trust has 16 major habitat enhancement projects on the books, 4 of which are also accounted for as joint Waiau Trust/QEII National Trust projects. There are 95 completed Habitat Enhancement Agreement projects (A100) for stream riparian and wetland habitat, plus 116 completed joint Waiau Trust/QEII National Trust projects. These 223 habitat projects come under Purposes a, b and d.

The PhD study into the distribution, life history and re-establishment of fishes in Southland coastal wetlands, aligns with Purpose f. The maintenance of the Duncraigen Weir, (Purpose e) did not incur any costs this year and no further expenditure is anticipated in the medium term.

Provision of public access and interpretative signage at Trust project sites promotes public understanding of the values for which the Trust was established (Purpose g). The Rakatu project contributes substantially to the meeting of Purpose g. Visitor numbers to Rakatu

Wetlands continue at a reasonable level and we constantly receive positive feedback from visitors. Public access and interpretative panels about whitebait, their lifecycle and habitat requirements are an integral part of the whitebait project at the Waiau Mouth.

Purposes h (Databases) and i (Monitoring) have long been part of the Trust's "business as usual". Consultation, partnerships and communication (Purposes g, j, and k) are similarly ongoing, but now more clearly defined in the Strategic Plan. The Trust continues to advocate (Purpose i) for ecosystem health, conservation, wetland and stream protection and sustainable riparian management in the national, regional and local fora.

b) Other Trust Deed and Supplementary Deed of Variation Compliance Matters:

The Trust Deed directs Trustees to "consult at least annually" with the Trustees of the Te Waiau Mahika Kai Trust and the Tuatapere Amenities Trust and to provide them with a copy of the minutes of Board meetings within one month of the date of each meeting. Supply of our Annual Report has been found to be the most efficient and practical way to communicate. Any day-to-day issues are dealt with on an as required basis. The Trust is particularly supportive of the Te Waiau Mahika Kai Trust's protection initiatives at their Jericho property, which is in close proximity to Rakatu Wetlands and the Redcliff Reserve. Consultation with the Tuatapere Amenities Trust has occurred between individual Trustees and Contractors, usually at Waiau Working Party meetings.

The Trust is required to recognise and have regard to the traditional relationship of the tangata whenua with the resources of the Waiau River and in particular their interest in the native fishery. The enhancement of habitat for native species continues to be a significant part of all our habitat enhancement projects. We are particularly concerned about the state of New Zealand's eel fishery and view our habitat enhancement work as a significant contribution to sustaining populations of this and other native fish species, particularly in the Lower Waiau catchment. We have a good relationship with Te A o Marama Inc, and Te Runanga o Oraka Aparima who are very supportive of our habitat enhancement work.

The Trust Deed has specific requirements with respect to the Annual Report and Accounts. The first is the keeping of true and fair accounts of all money received and expended. This is covered elsewhere in this report. The second is the publication and circulation of the Annual Report and Financial Statement to the nominating organisations and Meridian Energy Ltd and any other person or organisation requesting a copy. These obligations have been met.

3.12 Outcomes - Performance in Relation to the Deed Objects and Purposes and Strategic Plan:

This section provides an assessment and evaluation of the annually reported Outputs in relation to the Trust Deed and Supplementary Deed of Variation Objects and Purposes and the Strategic Plan and expresses the Trust performance over time in terms of Outcomes.

The Strategic Plan covers a large number of topics, including legislative framework, land matters, conservation ethics, project security, community relationships, habitat enhancement principles, access principles, visitor facilities, etc. All strategies are designed to aid the smooth running of the Trust. All strategies have specific associated outcomes.

Outcomes, for the purpose of performance reporting, are the long term cumulative expression of project outputs. They are broad in nature, and measure the positive impacts of the Trust's

work. Outcomes have quantity and quality elements over time and place. They need to be measured in order to assess performance.

Key Trust Outcomes are:

- a). Increasing the number and areas of **enhanced habitats** for a wide variety of fishery and wildlife species, in the modified areas of the Waiau catchment.
- b). **Improving ecosystem health** in the Waiau catchment by enhancing networks of connected habitats.
- c). Creating **awareness** and building strong **relationships with the community** to advance the Trust's work.
- d). Provision of facilities so the community can **access the river resources** in the Waiau Catchment for recreational and educational purposes.

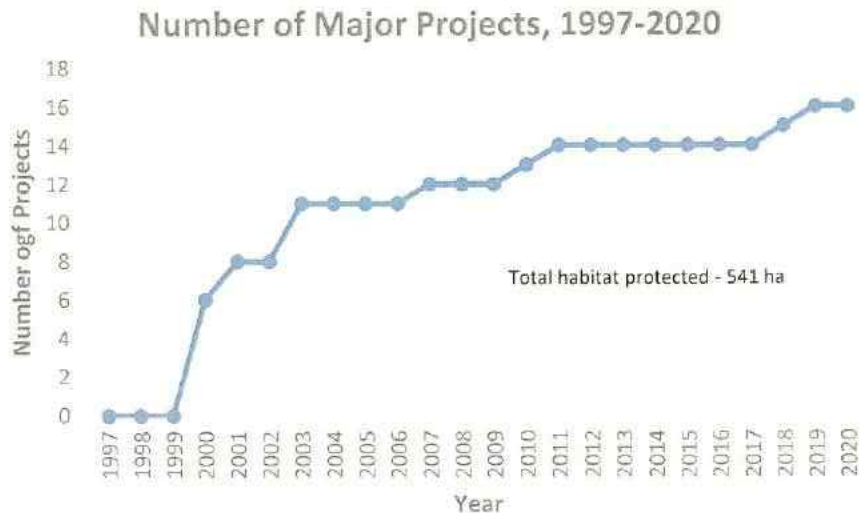
Outcome Performance Measures:

a). Enhanced Habitats.

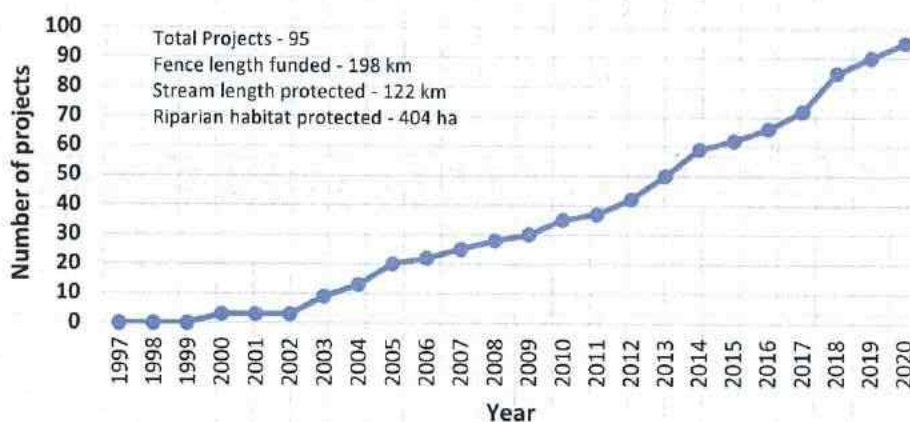
The following figures (7,8 & 9) and Tables (26 & 27) summarise the quantity and types of habitat created and enhanced and shows progress over time. The Trust has 223 habitat projects, enhancing a total of **3356** ha of habitat. Good progress has been made.

The quality of the enhanced habitats is measured through the monitoring programmes the Trust has developed for projects, based on the Trust Monitoring Strategy (2011).

Figures 7, 8 & 9: Numbers of Projects at 31 March 2020



HEA Riparian Projects, 1997-2020



Joint QE/WT Projects, 1997-2020

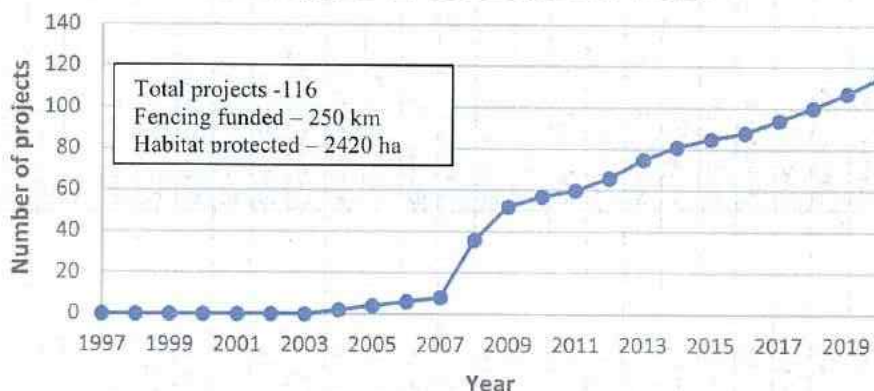


Table 28 summarises the types of data available for the habitat enhancement projects.

The Monitoring Strategy is very focused, with emphasis on the ecological response and benefits to fisheries and wildlife at major projects. It is not possible, or necessary, to monitor every aspect of every project. The cost would be prohibitive. The ecological benefits of riparian fencing of streams and wetlands are well established and reported widely in the national and international literature. Preventing animal access to streams has benefits for stream bed and bank stability as well reducing direct sediment, faecal and nutrient inputs to streams. Protected riparian margins allow vegetation recovery and often regeneration of native species. Healthy swards of riparian vegetation improve the uptake of nutrients and sediment and improve the filtering ability of these margins, thus reducing all contaminant inputs to streams. These are all positive benefits for stream ecosystem health. Our monitoring programmes therefore reflect the type and scale of each project and provide information to indicate progress with the enhancement of the habitat and assist management of the enhanced habitat.

As reported earlier a macroinvertebrate, fine sediment and electric fishing monitoring programme is in place at 6 sites in the Te Anau basin, where the Trust has completed on-farm stream and wetland protection. This long-term programme is run in conjunction with Environment Southland. All results will be provided to the relevant landowners.

Table 26: Waiau Trust & QE II National Trust Joint Projects - March 2020						
Sub Catchment	Waterbody Name	Landowner	Physical Address	Fence (m)	Area protected (ha)	
Mararoa	Stevens Farm Kettles	Landcorp Farming	Stevens Farm	1,625	6.4	
Reidsdale+ Whitestone	Webbs Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	110	9.4	
Orauea	Kowhai Reach'	B Collie & F Hopkins	1313 Ohai-Clifden Hwy	2,370	3.1	
Mararoa	Lynmore Tams	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	2,220	8.9	
Mararoa	Hikuraki Gap Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Hikuraki Farm	650	23.1	
Eweburn Stream	Pyramid Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	1,940	20.0	
Eweburn Stream	Morgans Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	810	6.2	
Wash Creek	McKenzie Swamp	Landcorp Farming	Hikuraki Farm	1,492	27.0	
Home Creek	Deans Wetland - Kepler	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	800	4.1	
Home Creek	Kepler Airstrip Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	680	9.4	
Thomas Burn	Rough Gully	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	1,900	61.6	
Flaxy Creek	Lynmore Canyon	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	1,009	15.1	
Upukerora	Tibbles Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	2,400	51.6	
Upukerora	Round Barn Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	900	7.4	
Ramparts Stream	AW/S Wetland Ramparts Stream	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	6,749	86.6	
Waiau Mainstem	Thomas Covenant	R & A Thomas	879 Clifden Highway	170	3.6	
Upukerora	Eweburn Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	3,000	31.5	
Thomas Burn	Thomas Burn	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	12,011	148.9	
Whitestone	Lake Echo	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	2,760	61.6	
Eweburn Stream	Lees Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	470	5.0	
Lake Te Anau	Sues Garden	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	4,400	155.5	
Upukerora	Hankinson Bush	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	690	4.1	
Linton Stream/ Orauea	Wildings / Wilanda Downs	Landcorp Farming	Wilanda Downs	940	29.9	
Linton Stream/ Orauea	Broadleaf Bush/Wilanda Downs	Landcorp Farming	Wilanda Downs	1,175	8.6	
Upper Waiau	Schaumanns Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	960	1.4	
Home Creek	Allan's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	850	8.4	
Lake Te Anau	Ten Mile Swamp	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	1,715	13.7	
Lake Te Anau	Seven Mile Swamp	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	600	3.7	
Whitestone /Stony Creek	Lynmore - Extension	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	1,235	21.8	
Upukerora	Te Anau Hill	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	2,485	103.7	
Redcliff Creek/Jericho Creek	Matt's Shrubland + extension	Landcorp Farming	Jericho Farm	1,690	20.4	
			Sub total	60,806	962	

Table 26: Waiau Trust & QE II National Trust Joint Projects March 2020 Continued

Sub Catchment	Waterbody Name	Landowner	Physical Address	Fence (m)	Area protected (ha)
Mararoa	Inkersells Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	1,400	6.4
Mararoa	Geoff's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	700	3.0
Mararoa	Bottom Knobby Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	400	3.1
Whitestone	Simon's Gully	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	530	5.3
Ramparts Stream- Upper Waiau	Ramparts Airstrip Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	920	4.6
Mararoa	Liko's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	650	3.1
Grassy Creek	Wairaki Station Bushland	Richard & Trudy Slee	Blackmount RD 2 Otautau	2,700	19.7
Whitestone	Andy's Wetland	Andrew Gillespie	55 Ramparts Rd, Te Anau	700	3.3
Whitestone Fred Burn	Gordon's Gully	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	800	11.9
Whitestone	Cricknet Ground	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	3,400	40.3
Whitestone	Kils Bog Pine	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	890	3.9
Wash Creek	Ramhill 1 & 2	Landcorp Farming	Hikuraki Station	6,280	35.2
Mararoa/Lagoon Cr	Waynes Gully	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	500	3.2
Te Anau tributary	Toni's Wetland + extension	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	7,800	38.4
Mararoa	Rough Wetlands + extension	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	1,900	6.6
Mararoa	Tim's Gully	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	5,120	24.7
Sharpridge Creek	Chamberlains Wetland	J Newson & M Chamberlain	538 Olahu-Eastern Bush Road, Birchwood	2,240	28.1
Upukerora	Carole's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	11,065	22.5
Upper Waiau	Kepler Five Bush	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	2,030	3.9
Orauea	Olivers Bush	G & J Broughton	Feldwick	2,610	5.1
Fred Burn	Fred Burn	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	7,390	14.3
Marshburn -Orauea	Cassells & Church	David Church	Feldwick	4,127	9.1
Wash Creek - Mararoa	One Tree Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Centre Hill Station	3,645	16.7
Mararoa	Lagoon Creek Wetlands	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	1,890	8.9
Lower Waiau	Mannings Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Duncraigen Farm	2,645	11.0
Lower Waiau	Big Bend Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Duncraigen Farm	1,255	8.0
Wash Creek - Mararoa	Kerry's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Haycocks Station	1,685	12.1
Lagoon Cr, Thomas Burn	Templetons	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	3,500	19.1
Waiau River	Roses	Landcorp Farming	Duncraigen Farm	1,750	7.0
Lagoon Creek	Bartletts	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	4,710	63.1
Lake Te Anau	Four Mile	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Farm	1,055	10.1
			Sub total	147,093	1413.4

Table 26: Waiau Trust & QE II National Trust Joint Projects March 2020 Continued					
Sub Catchment	Waterbody Name	Landowner	Physical Address	Fence (m)	Area protected (ha)
Lower Waiau	Addenbrooke & Harris	Addenbrooke & Harris	2804 Ohai - Clifden Highway	480	9.8
Lower Waiau	Office	Landcorp Farming	Duncairgen Farm	570	1.6
Lower Waiau	Collar	Landcorp Farming	Duncairgen Farm	995	6.3
Mararoa	Dale Burn trib.	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	2,920	17.2
Whitestone	Dawson City - Mt Prospect	GR, G&R Cockburn	3348 Kakapo Road, Te Anau	4,800	28.1
Waiau Arm	Ibbotson's Riverslea	Landcorp Farming	Riverslea Farm	1,450	6.5
Orauea	Pearce & Spencer	R & K Pearce, N Spencer	172 Mulvey Road, Otautau	2,075	32.7
Orauea	Stirling Wether Hill	PM, HM & WA Stirling	277 Wether Hill Road, Otautau	800	17.5
Whitestone	Gerry's	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	2,050	11.8
Mararoa	Anitas	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	2,280	20.9
Lower Waiau	Ben's	Landcorp Farming	Duncairgen Farm	1,183	4.5
Lower Waiau	Tim's	Landcorp Farming	Duncairgen Farm	948	4.5
Orauea	Wilson's Moffat Bush	G A Wilson	344 Clifden Gorge Road, Otautau	2,200	12.1
Lake Te Anau	Podocarp	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	720	2.4
Waiau River	Richard's Bush	J & E Richards	Ohai Clifden Hwy, RD 2, Otautau	1,032	4.4
Whitestone	Jack's Gully	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	3,053	8.3
Lake Manapouri	Leslie's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	960	4.1
Orauea	Broughton Sturgess Block	G & J Broughton	640 Scotts Gap Feldwick Rd, RD 2, Otautau	500	0.8
Wilderness Stream	Groundwater - Atanga	AP&BJ.&MD Groundwater	450 Glassford Road, RD1, Omakau	10,700	47.0
Whitestone	Stony Creek Wetland	GR, GW & RJ Cockburn	1338 Kakapo Rd, RD 2, Te Anau.	2,300	14.6
Reidsdale	Willans Wetland	MJ & TM Willans	1945 Te Anau Mossburn Highway	1,200	9.3
Upukerora Trib	Aubrey's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	1,500	9.2
Lagoon Creek	Bartlett's Extension	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	3,900	6.7
Whitestone	Mt Prospect-Road Block 1	GR, GW & RJ Cockburn	1338 Kakapo Rd, RD 2, Te Anau.	2,508	8.7
Lake Te Anau	Tapsell's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	1,200	13.8
Wash Creek	Kennedy's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Centre Hill Station	1,200	3.7
Mararoa	One Tree Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Haycocks Station	1,850	14.9
Whitestone	Mt Prospect -Road Block 2	GR, GW & RJ Cockburn	1338 Kakapo Rd, RD 2, Te Anau	8,040	50.9
Eweburn Stream	Safari Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	200	14.9
Lake Te Anau	Four Mile Extension	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	1,560	8.8
Waiau Arm	John's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Freestone Farm	1,700	31.2
			Sub total	213,967	1840.6

Sub Catchment	Waterbody Name	Landowner	Physical Address	Fence (m)	Area protected (ha)
Mararoa	DoC Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	471	6.8
Home Creek	Allans Wetland Extension	Landcorp Farming	Kepler Farm	520	8.1
Marshburn	Edwards	GA & TA McMeeken	117 Hamilton Road, RD 2, Olautau	0	1.2
Lagoon Creek	Bartlett's Extension 3	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	1,100	12.6
Upukerora	Matthews Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	872	24.4
Whitestone	Duck Hut Bush	Glen Echo Station	Kakapo Road, RD 2, Te Anau	750	8.2
Whitestone	Jacks Extension	Landcorp Farming	Stuart Farm	350	3.3
Lagoon Creek	Tally Gully	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	1,100	5.3
Mt Prospect Stream	Geordies	GR, GW & RJ Cockburn	1338 Kakapo Rd, RD 2, Te Anau.	7,150	28.6
Waimotu Stream	Pahl Groveburn Bush	John I Pahl - JNR Farm	Groveburn	2,250	22.4
Lake Te Anau	Sue's Garden Extension (1)	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	1,030	2.6
Whitestone	Twin Creeks	Glen Echo Station	Kakapo Road, RD 2, Te Anau	4,619	64.0
Lagoon Creek	Beehive Gully	Landcorp Farming	Mararoa Station	1,192	4.0
Lake Te Anau	Sue's Garden Extension (2)	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	900	22.0
Upukerora	The Hobbit	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	2,000	265.4
Fredburn	Gordon's Gully Extension	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	188	4.6
Fredburn	Fredburn Wetlands	Landcorp Farming	Dale Farm	2,310	45.2
Reidsdale	Webbs Extension	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	814	3.4
Reidsdale	Karen's Gully	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	830	2.8
Lagoon Creek	Four Tarns Extension	Landcorp Farming	Lynmore Farm	500	3.1
Waiau Arm	Paul's Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Dunclraig Farm	1,400	3.7
Eweburn Stream	Welsfords Wetland	Landcorp Farming	Eweburn Station	600	7.5
Whitestone	Twin Creeks Extension	Glen Echo Station	Kakapo Road, RD 2, Te Anau	5,475	30.0
			Grand total	250,388	2,420

NB* Projects in red are approved by QEII National Trust, but Covenants not yet registered.

Table 27: Habitat Enhancement Agreements (HEA) March 2020						
HEA	Sub catchment	Waterbody Name	Landowner	Fence	Stream	Area
#				length(m)	length(m)	(ha)
101	Little Creek	Little Creek	Whare Creek Partnership	860	430	0.4
102	Humbug Creek	Humbug Creek	P & K Gow	1050	1050	1.1
103	Mclvor Creek	Mclvor Creek	P & K Gow	1050	1050	1.1
106	Dean Burn	Dean Burn	NZ Deer Farms	2470	1770	7.1
110	Whitestone	Kakapo Swamp Outlet Stream	Owen Buckingham	1400	1400	4.2
112	Mararoa	Thomas Burn	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Stn	3100	5500	13.8
113	Mararoa	Wash Creek	Landcorp Farming Haycocks	6220	3685	12.7
114	Upper Waiau Mainstem	Ramparts Stream	Landcorp Farming Stuart Farm	810	405	0.5
115	Whitestone	Unnamed Streams	Kevin Woolhouse	2270	1135	1.4
116	Lake Manapouri	McLeods Drain Home Creek	Landcorp Farming Freestone	4650	2715	5.4
118	Lillburn	Unnamed Streams	Neil & Gray Robertson	4200	3450	3.3
119	Flaxy Creek	Flaxy Creek	Montana Farming P & M Tippett	3000	1500	3.6
120	Whitestone	Dawson City Wetlands	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Stn	3720	0	16.0
122	Waimotu Stream	Waimotu Creek	Seaview Trust	2200	1100	1.1
123	Makarewa Stream	Makarewa Stream	Peter Baker	520	520	5.2
124	Makarewa Stream	Makarewa Stream	S.Stee	828	1450	14.5
125	Kowhai Creek	Kowhai Stream	Graeme Dodd	870	2510	2.5
126	Dean Burn	Trib Dean Burn	Mount Spence Holdings P Marshall	1800	900	1.4
127	Whitestone	Unnamed streams	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	9980	4990	6.7
128	Waimotu & Kowhai Stream	Waimotu & Kowhai Stream	M & K Erskine	1175	1175	2.8
129	Waimotu Stream	Waimotu Stream	Graeme Dodd	480	240	0.6
130	Kowhai Creek	Kowhai Creek	Bruce Howden	1280	640	1.7
131	Orauea	Unnamed Tributary	Glenbrae Ltd E & A Cade	600	300	0.6
132	Lower Waiau Mainstem	Humbug, Grassy, Mclvor Creek	P & K Gow	3130	1565	1.6
133	Orauea	Morley Stream	Landcorp Farming Wilands Downs	1400	1400	2.8
134	Lillburn	Fenham Creek Trib	D & S MacGillivray	670	335	1.3
135	Home Creek/Kepler Mire	Stuart Farm - Radio Mast	Landcorp Farming Stuart Farm	460	250	1.0
136	Mararoa	Grassy Creek	Richard & Trudy Stee	900	780	1.6
137	Camp Creek	Camp Creek	Bevan Collie & Fiona Hopkins	9600	6180	6.2
138	Lower Waiau Mainstem	Merton Creek	David Church	3330	3712	5.9
139	Orauea	Orauea River	Gary Hopcroft	1440	1190	1.0
140	Mararoa	Unnamed trib - Mararoa	Roderick McCall & Anne Roska	265	130	0.3
141	Flaxy Creek	Flaxy Creek	Paul Preston	2125	1990	6.0
142	Orauea	Marshburn Stream	Christopher Lindsay	1638	1638	1.2
143	Hollyburn	Hollyburn	Thomas O'Brien	1400	710	1.5
144	Mararoa	Spring Trib	Graeme & Joy Gunn	1120	700	1.4
145	Mararoa	Thomas Burn Trib	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Stn	1450	725	1.1
146	Wairaki	Grassy Creek Trib	Russell & Elizabeth Gray	600	600	0.8
147	Mararoa	Wilderness Creek	Elya Holdings David Dodunski	6676	5592	7.6
148	Orauea	Morley Tribs	Landcorp Farming Wilands Downs	6410	4340	11.8
150	Orauea	Marshburn Stream	HC & LMJ Gill	1960	1860	2.3
151	Lower Waiau	Excelsior Creek	Landcorp Farming Duncairgen	1178	750	3.9
152	Lower Waiau	Clifden Caves Stream	Phillip & Rebecca Mercer	4410	2126	5.3
153	Waiau Arm Lake Manapouri	John's Oufall Tributaries	Landcorp Farming Riverslea Farm	2235	2090	3.5
154	Mararoa River	Lagoon Creek	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Stn	1350	940	1.5
155	Mararoa River	Lagoon Creek	Landcorp Farming Lynmore Farm	3608	1850	5.7
156	Whitestone	Fred Burn Stream	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	4600	2364	8.7
157	Dean Burn	Dean Burn tributary	Lindsay & Glenda Wilson	1000	500	0.7
158	Mararoa	Unnamed trib - Mararoa	Bunwood Station Hamish McLean	4475	2022	4.3
159	Kowhai Creek	Kowhai Creek trib	Homestead Trust	1000	600	0.7
159	Waimotu Stream	Waimotu Stream	Homestead Trust	3400	1700	3.4
160	Whitestone	Unnamed trib - Whitestone	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	1480	700	2.7
161	Orauea	Fenham Stream tribs	David MacGillivray	1410	710	5.2
162	Dean Burn	Unnamed trib Dean Burn	G & V Dyson	6730	4170	6.4
163	Whitestone	Unnamed trib - Whitestone	Landcorp Farming Stuart Farm	2680	1650	35.8
164	Upukerora	Ray's Stream	Landcorp Farming Eweburn	2700	1380	1.7
165	Whitestone	Unnamed trib - Whitestone	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	1380	690	2.5
166	Whitestone	Stony Creek	G & R Cockburn Mt Prospect	1700	1740	2.8
167	Lillburn	Unnamed tribs	Fraser & Sharon Hampton	490	490	0.6
			Sub Total	145,327	98,084	261.3

Table 27: Habitat Enhancement Agreements (HEA) March 2020						
HEA #	Sub catchment	Waterbody Name	Landowner	Fence length(m)	Stream length(m)	Area (ha)
168	Reidsdale	Reidsdale & unnamed tribs	Murray & Tania Willans	2350	1250	11.6
169	Orauea	Unnamed tribs Grass Burn	George & Justine Broughton	500	250	0.4
170	Camp Creek	Arthur Creek	Southwest Properties	900	850	9.9
171	Whitestone	Mt Prospect Flats Streams	G & R Cockburn Mt Prospect	3367	1500	2.5
172	Kakapo Swamp	Clow's Wetland	David & Sally Clow	440	0	2.6
173	Upper Waiau	Travis Wetland & Etn 2	Landcorp Farming Kepler Farm	2203	500	10.3
174	Home Creek	Kepler Mire Outfall	Landcorp Farming Kepler Farm	5112	2556	6.8
175	Wash Creek	Kennedy's Wetland	Landcorp Farming Centre Hill Station	950	0	2.0
176	Mararoa	Weir Flats	Landcorp Farming Duncraigen	2000	1100	0.9
177	Upper Waiau	Robbies Wetland	Landcorp Farming Kepler Farm	1300	0	7.7
178	Whitestone	Unnamed Trib	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	1615	1100	1.7
179	Fredburn trib, Whitestone	Unnamed trib	Glen Echo Ltd	2120	1050	1.2
180	Orauea	Moriey Stream	PM & HM Stirling	2441	1100	5.4
181	Upper Waiau	Eliens Wetland	Landcorp Farming Kepler Farm	1350	0	6.0
182	Upukerora	F27 & F28 tribs of Upukerora	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	1800	900	0.9
183	Lagoon Creek	West Reynolds Wetland	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Station	600	0	3.1
184	Whitestone	House Paddock Stream	Glen Echo Station	700	400	0.4
185	Mararoa	Airstrip Wetland	Landcorp Farming Stuart Farm	675	0	6.4
186	Home Creek	Steven's Haybarn wetland	Landcorp Farming Stuart Farm	257	0	0.4
187	Upper Waiau	Travis Wetland Extension 2	Landcorp Farming Kepler Farm	1250	0	5.9
188	Lower Waiau	M18 Wetland & Riparian	Landcorp Farming Duncraigen Farm	1300	0	4.0
189	Reidsdale	Lynmore Gully C25	Landcorp Farming Lynmore Farm	1205	580	1.7
190	Whitestone	F2 & D18 Paddock	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	1500	1788	4.9
191	Orauea	Linton Stream	Landcorp Farming Wilanda Downs	1500	1450	5.0
192	Orauea	Coal Creek	Landcorp Farming Wilanda Downs	500	700	4.2
193	Thomas Burn	Banks 4 Wetland	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Station	950	0	4.4
194	Wilderness Creek	Long Gully & Danys Paddock	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Station	1593	775	1.9
195	Lagoon Creek	Dicks B & Dan 2 Paddock	Landcorp Farming Mararoa Station	451	425	2.5
196	Wairaki	Unnamed trib Wairaki	DJ & BJ Chamberlain	872	872	3.4
197	Wairaki	Grassy Creek trib	Wairaki Station (RJ Slee)	2005	1260	8.5
198	Mararoa	Reidsdale Stream	M & T Willans	2139	1178	1.8
199	Orauea	Fenham Stream	D & S MacGillivray	345	230	0.5
200	Lower Waiau mainstem	D37 Wetland	Landcorp Farming Duncraigen	1525	0	5.7
201	Whitestone	Upper Fredburn	Landcorp Farming Dale Farm	1942	1254	1.7
202	Upper Waiau mainstem	Unnamed Trib	D S MacGibbon	1060	645	0.8
203	Whitestone	Unnamed trib & wetlands	KJ & LR Porteous	1873	510	5.8
			Grand Total	198,017	122,317	404.2

With each passing year more data becomes available for the monitored projects. Ecological outcomes of particular note are the fishery and bird monitoring results at the Whitebait habitats. This project site started with grass paddocks. The creation of wetlands has produced productive fishery and wildlife habitats, linked to the Waiau Lagoon and the Waiau River. This response occurred within a very short time frame.

The Trust has extensive photographic library of all projects. Comparisons of sites over time is a good visual measure of ecosystem restoration and health.

Table 28: Habitat Enhancement Project Data Bases and Monitoring Information

Habitat Enhancement Project	Types of Data Available.
Home Creek Riparian Habitat	Baseline fisheries data. Baseline vegetation survey. Permanent photograph points and monitoring of re-vegetation sites.
Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat, Waiau Mouth	Pond physical properties. Colonization – macrophytes and fish, fish biomass. (4 reports, 1999-2003). Photograph records Spring bird counts and preliminary fish surveys on new habitat -2011-2019. Analysis of water flow volumes into wetlands Baseline fisheries surveys of Whitehead and McCulloch Wetlands – 2013 and 2014. Pest animal trap lines installed and maintained. Pest tallies Fish distribution, life history and re-establishment PhD study 2017 - 2020
Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat, Papatotara.	Pre- dam construction- bird surveys. Pre- dam construction – fish surveys. Terrace Creek and Erskine Stream Post wetland construction - annual fish and bird surveys from 2020. Pest animal trap lines data– from 2020
Dean Burn Kowhai Riparian Habitat	Occasional spring native bird counts. Monitoring of kowhai vegetation and willow control. Permanent photograph points.
Rakatu	Baseline reconnaissance survey of natural wetland vegetation. Baseline stream hydrology. Fisheries and wildlife surveys and comparisons with other habitats. Photographic records. M.Sc. project funded, includes baseline fish community surveys Fish Survey. (J Futter 2008) Fish Survey. 2014 Spring Bird counts completed 2010 – 2019. Predator trap network installed 2011 and expanded and maintained. Pests tallies. Vehicle and visitor numbers (2006-2019).
Upukerora Wetland	Baseline vegetation survey. Permanent photograph points. Baseline fisheries survey, wildlife counts – pre and post wetland construction
Ramparts Wetland	Baseline vegetation survey. Permanent photograph points. Anecdotal monitoring of wetland water levels for forward planning Spring bird counts 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
Flaxy Creek	Water quality data above and below fenced stream. Photographic records
A100 Projects	Photographic records of all projects. Water Quality data - Dale Farm. Baseline fishery surveys of a number of streams 2010. Annual inspections as per QEII Trust requirements Macroinvertebrate/electric fishing programme. – 6 sites

b). Improved Ecosystem Health:

The Waiau community, as expressed through the Waiau Working Party, is focused on improving ecosystem health of the Waiau River and catchment. The Trust's habitat enhancement strategies and their implementation will produce long-term positive outcomes for ecosystem health. An ecosystems approach to habitat enhancement has been adopted. This means understanding past disruption to stream and wetland ecosystem processes. We take a sub-catchment by sub-catchment approach and restore longitudinal (headwaters to confluence) and latitudinal (riparian) linkages. In practice it results in enhanced habitats and enhanced

ECOLOGICAL RESPONSE MONITORING



Wilson, Clifden – Moffats Bush Covenant, Oraeau Catchment. Above: 2013. Below: 2020. Protection of this 15ha Bush area from the adjacent deer unit, has resulted in excellent recovery of the bush understorey over the last seven years. The bush block is located on the limestone hill country in the Eastern Bush / Clifden district.





Landcorp Farming Ltd, Eweburn Station – Roundbarn Covenant, Eweburn Catchment. Above: 2011. Below: 2019. This 7ha area is dominated by wetland, with some regenerating shrublands and red tussock pockets. Originally part of the deer and beef unit the area was retired from grazing in 2010. The wetland portion of the Covenant in particular has showed a remarkable natural restoration process after just nine years.





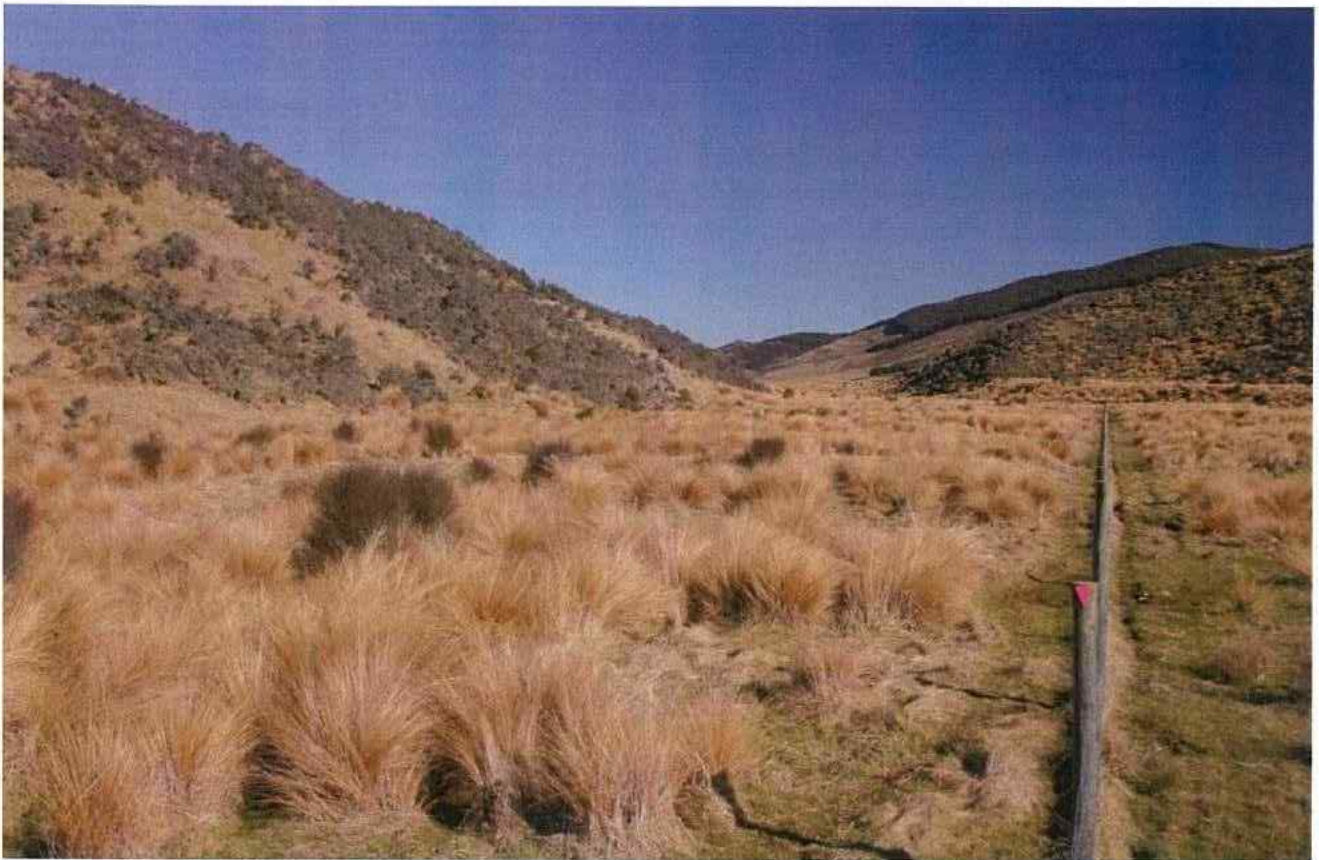
Landcorp Farming Ltd, Freestone Farm – Johns Wetland, tributary of Waiau Arm. Above: 2011. Below: 2020. This is a 25ha naturally occurring wetland and shrubland which was retired from being a “rough grazing / wintering block” in 2010. The protected area was once part of a much larger peat swamp. The improvements in vegetation can clearly be seen over the past nine years.





Landcorp Farming Ltd – Stuart Farm – Ramparts Airstrip Covenant. Above: 2013. Below: 2018. Ramparts Airstrip Covenant is a 5ha peat dome wetland which was part of the deer unit, prior to protection. The images, approximately five years apart, show the reversion from a wire rush dominated peatland back to *Dracophyllum*. Other native species such as Bog Pine are also emerging.





Glen Echo Station – Ladyburn Stream Covenant. Above: 2011. Below: 2018. Another example of the vegetation changes that can naturally occur with time. The Ladyburn Catchment Covenant covers 70ha, and joins the Whitestone River downstream of this photo point. Note the increase in “woody species” (mainly *Coprosma*) at this location.





Landcorp Farming Ltd, Duncraigen Farm – Ben’s Covenant, Lower Waiau River. Above: 2013. Below: 2019. This 8.5ha block is made up of two wetlands and associated dryland margins. The comparison images are of the dryland edge vegetation after seven years of retirement from grazing.



ecosystem connectedness and networks. The Trust has now achieved the complete protection of wetlands and streams in a number of sub-catchments, particularly in the Te Anau basin. The new macroinvertebrate/electric fishing programme will quantify ecosystem health within the catchments sampled.

Ecosystem restoration, through habitat enhancement is a complex process, but often there are immediate, measurable results. The regeneration and re-establishment of native vegetation takes decades, but is faster where seed sources exist. The colonisation of created wetland habitats by wildlife can occur within a matter of months; establishment of sustainable fisheries takes longer. We have seen the beginnings of a recovery of remnant native vegetation at Home Creek (in wet areas and along stream banks), aided by restoration plantings. The colonisation by macrophytes, inanga, eels and bullies in some of the original whitebait habitat enhancement ponds was rapid, as was the colonization of the "Whitehead", "McCulloch" and "Inder" wetlands at the same locality. The expansion of bird life into new habitats at Rakatu (early 2000's) was rapid and permanent. The new Papatotara wetlands are already providing valuable habitat for many bird species and Short and Long Fin Eel.

The Trust is confident that over time the cumulative effect of all Trust projects will be very positive for the Waiau catchment ecosystem and its fisheries and wildlife values.

c). Community Relationships and Awareness:

Community relationships and the Trust's identity within the Waiau Catchment and wider community are important aspects of our Strategic Plan. The Trust is well aware that habitat enhancement and access projects would not be possible without the co-operation of individual landowners and the wider community. In achieving the 223 habitat enhancement and 12 access projects, the Trust has worked with a large number of individual landowners and managers. All this work is carried out within a context of also considering the practicalities of every-day farming and other land use activities. This approach is working well, with mutual benefits for both landowners and fisheries and wildlife habitat being achieved.

The Trust has become established as an independent entity contributing to fisheries and wildlife habitat enhancement and management in the Waiau River catchment. Building and maintaining working relationships with individual landowners, Landcorp Farming Ltd, Department of Conservation, LINZ, Southland District Council, Environment Southland, QEII National Trust, Meridian Energy Ltd, Te Waiau Mahika Kai Trust, and Te A o Marama Inc. remains a top priority. The outcome of this effort over time has resulted in some very good habitat enhancement and access projects. The co-operation of these people and their understanding and acceptance of the Trust's work is very important to the Trust.

The number of ongoing enquires the Trust receives from landowners and the number of new projects completed each year is testament to the high level of public awareness of the Trust and the good community relationships that have been established.

d). Access to Resources:

Public access to habitat enhancement projects to encourage passive recreation, educate the public about fisheries and wildlife and promote the Trust's work is an important part of the Strategic Plan. The Trust has placed great emphasis on providing quality roads (**12 in total**) and other visitor facilities at project sites; the Rakatu Wetlands and the Whitebait Project, being good examples.

Vehicle and/or walking access is available on land owned by the Trust, via easement (Right of Way) or across Crown land at 6 of the major projects. The other access projects provide access to various rivers in the catchment. Use of these facilities occurs at a steady, consistent level, where measured. Access, where provided is free to all.

The Habitat Enhancement Agreement places lesser importance on public access as many of these projects are on private land, often well away from public roads. Access is available at some of these project sites or upon request from the landowner.

4. Summary of the Year and Future Operation of the Trust.

a). Summary

The twenty-third year of operation of the Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust has resulted in further advancement of the Trust's Objects. Project and administration expenditure for the year totaled **\$364,245**. Total revenue for the year was **\$316,614**, leaving a trading deficit of **\$47,632**. After the revaluation of the investment portfolio the deficit was negative **\$262,438**.

The Trust's Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO) continues to focus on investment types designed to provide certainty of cash flow, as well as providing for long-term growth of the Fund. The return on the investment portfolio was **-0.16%**. Investment returns are estimated based on Investment Income received (including both realised and unrealised gains less fees and brokerage) divided by the opening portfolio balance less withdrawals for the year. The following is a list of achievements the Trust considers to be the highlights for the year:

- Monitoring and Compliance reporting on the new Papatotara whitebait habitat Project (completed March 2019).
- Ongoing monitoring of the whitebait habitats - Whitehead Suite (built in March 2009), McCulloch Suite (constructed March 2012) and Inder Wetland (built February 2015), at the mouth of the Waiau River.
- Completion of Year 3 of a PhD Study on Southland coastal fisheries which includes the whitebait habitat fisheries monitoring.
- Completion of 7 HEA projects protecting 4.4 km (17.3 ha) of streams, wetlands and their riparian margins, involving 9.5 km of fencing
- Completion of 8 joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust projects protecting 100.47 ha of wetlands, streams and bush habitat, involving 12.1 km of fencing.
- Investigation of 12 potential new wetland and stream riparian protection projects.
- Maintaining the predator trap network at Rakatu/Redcliff wetlands.
- Maintaining the predator trap network at the Whitebait project.
- The ongoing relationships between the Waiau Trust and the QEII National Trust, Landcorp Farming Ltd and Meridian Energy Ltd.
- The ongoing implementation of macroinvertebrate/electric fishing long-term monitoring programme in Te Anau basin sub-catchments in conjunction with Environment Southland.

b). Looking to the Future:

- Phase 2 and 3 of the Papatotara whitebait habitat project on the west side of the Lower Waiau River, Waiau Mouth.
- There are a number of potential wetland habitat enhancement opportunities along the main stem of the Lower Waiau River, yet to be fully investigated.
- There remains huge ongoing opportunity for Habitat Enhancement Agreement and Joint Waiau Trust/QEII Trust projects.

- There are a number of potential new public access opportunities to be followed up.
- Finally working closely with Meridian Energy Ltd, leading up to the renewal of the Resource Consents for the Manapouri Power Scheme, is now a priority, as is telling the story of habitat enhancement in the Waiiau catchment.

Performance Report

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust
For the year ended 31 March 2020

Prepared by BDO Invercargill

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Entity Information

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

Nature of Business

As a charitable organisation. The objectives of the Trust are to enhance and develop fisheries and wildlife habitat in the Waiau River Catchment.

Sources of Cash & Resources

The Trust's main source of revenue is derived from investment income.

Trustees

- Cam McCulloch - Chairman
- Glenys Dickson - Dept of Conservation
- John Whitehead - Dept of Conservation
- Mike O'Brien - Rural Community Representative
- Peter Sutton - Southland Fish & Game Council
- Andrew Feierabend - Meridian Energy Ltd
- Graeme L Watson - Southland Fish & Game Council

Secretary

Southland Fish & Game Council
INVERCARGILL

Solicitors

Preston Russell Law
INVERCARGILL

Investment Advisors

Craigs Investment Partners
INVERCARGILL

Jarden (FNZC)
CHRISTCHURCH

Milford Asset Management
AUCKLAND

Auditors

Crowe New Zealand Audit Partnership
INVERCARGILL

Charities Commission

Registration Number: CC20449

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

The objectives of the Trust are to enhance and develop fisheries and wildlife habitat in the Waiau River Catchment these objectives are achieved via an annual plan focusing on the following.

Description of the Entity's Outcome

1. Protection, restoration, creation and enhancement of fisheries and wildlife habitat in the Waiau Catchment, including whitebait habitat in the vicinity of the Waiau River mouth.
2. Provision and maintenance of public access to the resources of the Waiau River.
3. Provision of facilities and information to enhance the understanding of the public of the values for which the Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust was established.
4. Fund research and monitoring to measure habitat enhancement ecological outcomes.

Description and Quantification of Entity's Outputs	Actual \$ 2020	Budget \$ 2020	Actual \$ 2019
Whitebait Project, Waiau Mouth			
M: Pest plant control, diversion manipulation, fertiliser application, native seeding trial	17,831	15,500	12,791
MON: Bird counts, pest control	6,452	3,000	4,885
Whitebait Project, Papatotora			
M: Wetland adjustments, spraying,	1,803	1,000	-
MON: Bird & Fish Survey	4,646	1,000	-
Rakatu Wetland			
M: Cleaning and pest plant control	8,775	6,700	-
MON: Bird counts, pest animal control	5,750	6,500	3,997
HEA Projects:			
C: Joint QEII projects + HEA projects (budgeted 16, completed 15)	88,012	80,000	89,781
MON: Macroinvertebrate programme implemented for 4 catchments.	2,511	2,500	2,357
Access Projects:			
M: Spraying, grading.	2,141	2,600	2,307
Ramparts Wetland:			
C: Forestry release spray	1,141	1,000	7,328
M: Pest plant control	1,939	500	394
Project Investigation and advice:			
A: Potential new projects	9,179	12,000	11,750

Additional Output Measures:

Total number of habitat projects completed (1997-2020): 227, protecting 3326.8 ha of habitat.

Over time, the cumulative number of habitat enhancement projects completed (and area protected) contributes to the ecosystem health of the Waiau catchment.

Total number of Access projects completed (1997-2020): 12 created and open to the public. 4 habitat project sites have walking access and other facilities.

The cumulative number of public access projects contributes to recreational use of resources and understanding of the natural values of the resources.

Additional Information

The Trust intends to operate in perpetuity. Habitat and access projects will require ongoing maintenance and management to ensure their long term sustainability.

AP = Administration & Planning, C = Capital, M = Maintenance, MON = Monitoring

Approval of Financial Report

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

The Trustees are pleased to present the approved financial report including the historical financial statements of Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust for year ended 31 March 2020.

APPROVED



Cam McCulloch - Chairman
Trustee

Date 23/6/2020



Peter Sutton
Trustee

Date 23/6/2020

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

	NOTES	2020	2019
Revenue			
Donations and Grants			
Rakatu Wetland - Donation Box		216	349
Other Donations		-	200
Total Donations and Grants		216	549
Sales of Goods and Services			
Rakatu Wetland - Grazing Lease		17,704	17,704
Whitebait Habitat - Sale of Baleage		17,770	26,730
Rebate - Fertiliser		154	158
Total Sales of Goods and Services		35,628	44,592
Interest and Dividends			
BNZ Interest		55	36
Investment Interest & Dividends		280,715	297,471
Total Interest and Dividends		280,770	297,506
Total Revenue		316,614	342,647
Expenses			
Project Costs			
Home Creek Riparian Habitat			
Admin & Planning		1,420	3,115
Capital Expenses		-	11
Ongoing Maintenance		894	4,837
Total Home Creek Riparian Habitat		2,314	7,963
Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat, Waiau Mouth			
Admin & Planning		11,755	13,342
Capital Expenses		-	1,162
Monitoring		6,452	4,885
Ongoing Maintenance		17,821	12,791
Total Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat, Waiau Mouth		36,028	32,180
Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat, Papatotora			
Admin & Planning		6,185	28,831
Capital Expenses		871	73,514
Monitoring		4,646	-
Ongoing Maintenance		1,804	-
Total Lower Waiau Whitebait Habitat, Papatotora		13,506	102,346
Stony Creek / Whitestone Habitat			
Admin & Planning		437	645
Total Stony Creek / Whitestone Habitat		437	645



This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Auditor's Report and notes to the Financial Statement.

	NOTES	2020	2019
Rakatu Wetland			
Admin & Planning		7,929	10,642
Capital Expenses		165	717
Monitoring		5,750	3,997
Ongoing Maintenance		8,775	6,722
Total Rakatu Wetland		22,619	22,079
Ramparts Road Wetland			
Admin & Planning		732	2,587
Capital Expenses		1,141	7,328
Monitoring		86	80
Ongoing Maintenance		1,939	394
Total Ramparts Road Wetland		3,897	10,389
Habitat Enhancement Agreements			
Admin & Planning		18,039	7,754
Capital Expenses		88,012	89,781
Monitoring		2,511	2,357
Ongoing Maintenance		-	7,156
Total Habitat Enhancement Agreements		108,562	107,048
Whare Creek Access			
Admin & Planning		-	260
Ongoing Maintenance		851	1,202
Total Whare Creek Access		851	1,462
Motu / Lower Dean Burn			
Admin & Planning		-	145
Total Motu / Lower Dean Burn		-	145
Princhester Creek Access			
Admin & Planning		402	399
Total Princhester Creek Access		402	399
Redcliff / Jericho Access			
Admin & Planning		72	228
Ongoing Maintenance		802	711
Total Redcliff / Jericho Access		873	939
Mararoa Whitestone Access			
Admin & Planning		402	399
Total Mararoa Whitestone Access		402	399
Sunny Side / Monowai Access			
Ongoing Maintenance		488	394
Total Sunny Side / Monowai Access		488	394
Fisheries Research			
Southland Coastal Wetland		4,348	4,348
Total Fisheries Research		4,348	4,348
Education and Public Awareness			
Admin & Planning		1,144	760
Capital Expenses		-	309
Website Design		385	145
Total Education and Public Awareness		1,529	1,213

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Auditor's Report and notes to the Financial Statement.

	NOTES	2020	2019
Databases			
Admin & Planning		3,676	2,657
Total Databases		3,676	2,657
Project Investigation and Facilitation			
Possible Projects and Facilitation		9,179	11,750
Total Project Investigation and Facilitation		9,179	11,750
General Field			
General Field Admin (M Sutton)		21,194	19,659
Total General Field		21,194	19,659
General Planning			
General Planning (C Jordan)		1,890	-
General Planning (Riddell Associates)		21,915	17,608
Travel Expenses (C Jordan)		501	-
Travel Expenses (Riddell Associates)		678	890
Total General Planning		24,983	18,499
Total Project Costs		255,300	344,512
Administration Expenses			
Accounting Fees		5,693	4,988
Administration General		5,102	4,027
Annual Report / Printing		6,727	7,133
Audit Fees		3,805	3,595
Depreciation		1,855	1,916
Insurance		3,859	3,848
General Equipment		140	-
Legal Fees		417	4,220
Repairs & Maintenance		-	48
Telephone & Tolls		417	417
Trust Board Expenses			
Board Meeting Expenses		1,434	1,340
Board Mileage		4,450	4,300
Total Trust Board Expenses		5,884	5,640
Financial Planning			
Brokerage	4	8,063	5,364
Investment Management Fees	4	66,983	60,625
Investment Reviews		-	7,823
Total Financial Planning		75,046	73,812
Total Administration Expenses		108,945	109,644
Total Expenses		364,245	454,157
Trading Surplus / (Deficit)		(47,632)	(111,510)
Revaluation of Investments			
Revaluation of Investments		(214,806)	440,370
Total Revaluation of Investments		(214,806)	440,370
Operating Surplus		(262,438)	328,860



This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Auditor's Report and notes to the Financial Statement.

Statement of Financial Position

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust

As at 31 March 2020

	NOTES	31 MAR 2020	31 MAR 2019
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	1,520,881	402,120
Accounts Receivable		-	10,905
Goods & Services Tax		10,790	14,174
Total Current Assets		1,531,671	427,199
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	467,768	469,623
Investments	3	6,109,667	7,474,582
Total Non-Current Assets		6,577,434	7,944,205
Total Assets		8,109,105	8,371,405
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		1,081	943
Total Current Liabilities		1,081	943
Total Liabilities		1,081	943
Total Assets less Total Liabilities (Net Assets)		8,108,024	8,370,461
Accumulated Funds at the Beginning of the Year			
Opening Balance		8,370,461	8,041,602
Net Surplus / (Deficit) For The Year		(262,438)	328,860
Total Accumulated Funds at the Beginning of the Year		8,108,024	8,370,461



This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Auditor's Report and notes to the Financial Statement.

Statement of Cash Flows

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

	NOTES	2020	2019
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash was received from:			
Receipts from providing goods or services		45,111	36,167
Interest, dividends and other investment receipts		280,768	296,347
Donations or grants paid		216	549
Cash was applied to:			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(362,271)	(452,500)
GST		4,824	(6,626)
Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(31,352)	(126,063)
Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities			
Cash was received from:			
Withdrawals from Investments		1,150,113	74,132
Cash was applied to:			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		-	(1,950)
Total Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities		1,150,113	72,183
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash		1,118,760	(53,880)
Bank Accounts and Cash			
Opening cash		402,120	456,000
Closing cash		1,520,880	402,120
Net change in cash for period		1,118,760	(53,880)



This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Auditor's Report and notes to the Financial Statement.

Statement of Accounting Policies

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

Reporting Entity and Basis of Preparation

Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust is a charitable trust and 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.

The Trustees have also elected to apply PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement of the portfolios held recognising these as fair value through surplus or deficit.

Measurement Base

The accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of earnings and financial position on an historical cost basis are followed, except for Investments that are reported at current market value.

Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar.

Revenue Recognition

Donations and Grants

Donation Revenue is recorded when the cash is received. Grant revenue is recognised when received unless a use or return condition is attached in which can any used portion is recorded as a liability.

Goods

Revenue is recorded when the goods are sold to the purchaser.

Lease Income

Revenue is recorded on a straight line basis over the term of the agreement.

Interest & Dividends

Revenue is recorded as it is earned during the period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances, deposits held at call with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represent fair value.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable are stated at expected realisable value.

Fixed Assets & Depreciation

All assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation has been calculated on a diminishing value basis over the estimated useful life of the asset using depreciation rates published by Inland Revenue.

Buildings	3 - 4%
Land	0%
Land Development	6.3%
Office Equipment	39.6 - 48%
Plant	12 - 100%
Rakatu Forestry Blocks	0%



Investments

Investments have been valued at current market value. All interest due is recorded as owing to the Trust.

Current investments represent funds invested with an original maturity between 3 and 12 months. Term investments represent funds invested with an original maturity exceeding 12 months.

Financial Instruments

The Trust initially recognises financial instruments when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The Trust derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

The Trust classifies financial assets into the following categories: fair value through surplus or deficit, held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, plus for those instruments not subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, directly attributable transactions costs.

Subsequent measurements dependent on the classification of the financial instrument, and is specifically detailed in the accounting policies below:

Fair value through surplus or deficit

A financial instrument is classified as fair value through surplus or deficit if it is:

- Held for trading
- Designated at initial recognition; if the Trust manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Trusts documented risk management or investment strategy

Those fair value through surplus or deficit instruments sub classified as designated at initial recognition comprise the following portfolios:

- Craigs Investment Partners
- Jarden (FNZC)
- Milford Asset Management

Financial Instruments classified as fair value through surplus or deficit are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised in surplus or deficit.

Taxation

As a Charitable Trust all investment and other income is not liable for income tax.

Goods & Services Tax

The Trust is registered for Goods & Services Tax.

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis exclusive of Goods & Services Tax.

Accounts Payable

The total value of Accounts Payable is represented by trade creditors.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash is considered to be cash on hand, in banks and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within 90 days that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no other changes in accounting policies. All other policies have been applied on a basis consistent with those used in previous years.



Notes to the Performance Report

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Nature of Business

The principal business activity of Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat is that of developing fisheries and wildlife habitat in the Waiau River Atachment.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2020	2019
BNZ	54,157	(71,451)
Craigs Investment Partners - Cash on Call	39,296	198,969
Jarden (FNZC) - Cash on Call	64,930	40,934
Milford Fund Cash	1,362,491	233,665
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,520,874	402,117

3. Investments - Fair Value through Surplus or Deficit

	2020	2019
Craigs Investment Partners		
Craigs Investment Portfolio	3,421,704	3,456,680
Craigs Investment Partners - Cash on Call	39,296	198,969
Total Craigs Investment Partners	3,461,000	3,655,649
Withdrawals for the Year	216,000	180,000
Net Investment Return after Withdrawals, Fees & Brokerage %	0.62	8.89
Jarden (FNZC)		
Jarden (FNZC) Portfolio	1,374,399	1,448,720
Jarden (FNZC) - Cash on Call	64,930	40,934
Total Jarden (FNZC)	1,439,329	1,489,654
Withdrawals for the Year	48,000	40,000
Net Investment Return after Withdrawals, Fees & Brokerage %	(0.16)	10.15
Milford Income Fund		
Milford Income Fund Portfolio	1,313,564	2,569,182
Milford Fund Cash	1,362,491	233,665
Total Milford Income Fund	2,676,055	2,802,847
Withdrawals for the Year	96,000	96,000
Net Investment Return after Withdrawals, Fees & Brokerage %	(1.14)	9.10
Total Portfolio Investments and Cash on Call	7,576,384	7,948,150
Net Investment Return after Withdrawals, Fees & Brokerage %	(0.16)	9.20

Investment returns are estimated based on Investment Income received (including both realised and unrealised gains less fees and brokerage) divided by the opening portfolio balance less withdrawals for the year.



Realised and Unrealised Gains

	2020		2019	
	Realised	Unrealised	Realised	Unrealised
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Craigs Investment Partners	28	(81,045)	26,410	156,739
Milford Asset Management		(92,483)	-	160,837
First NZ Capital	1,855	(43,162)	(15,136)	111,520
	1883	(216,690)	11,274	429,096
Total (Realised + Unrealised)	\$214,806		\$440,370	

4. Investment Management Fees and Brokerage

	2020	2019
Craigs Investment Partners Brokerage	8,063	5,364
Craigs Investment Partners - Fees	18,158	17,246
Jarden (FNZC) - Investment Fees	12,763	11,383
Milford Income Fund - Fees	36,063	31,996
Total Investment Management Fees and Brokerage	75,046	65,989

Milford Asset Management Fund is a PIE investment with fees calculated on a management and administration expenses ratio which includes a base administration fee and a performance based fee (if performance exceeds a benchmark).

5. Fixed Assets

2020	Cost	Opening Book Value	Additions / (Disposals)	Depreciation	Closing Book Value
Plant	24,069	5,593		703	4,890
Land	403,369	403,369	-	-	403,369
Office Equipment	9,761	142		56	86
Buildings	43,340	28,897		871	28,026
Forestry Blocks	28,048	28,048		-	28,048
Land Development	9,230	3,575		225	3,350
	\$517,817	\$469,624		\$1,855	\$467,769
2019	Cost	Opening Book Value	Additions / (Disposals)	Depreciation	Closing Book Value
Plant	24,069	4,327	1,950	684	5,593
Land	403,369	403,369	-	-	403,369
Office Equipment	9,761	236		94	142
Buildings	43,340	29,795		898	28,897
Forestry Blocks	28,048	28,048		-	28,048
Land Development	9,230	3,815		240	3,575
	\$517,817	\$469,590	\$1,950	\$1,916	\$469,624

Fixed Assets are recorded at cost.

Depreciation has been charged on assets at rates allowed by the Inland Revenue Department.



Heritage Assets

Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust hold assets of environment significance. These are reflected in the Financial Statements at initial purchase cost and included in Land above. Subsequent work and value is not able to be reliably measured. Heritage assets include:

Home Creek (purchase cost \$1,868)

Meandering stream system and riparian habitat. Re-fencing and pest control work along with re-vegetation with native plants to provide a green belt for the local community.

Rakatu Wetlands (purchase cost \$329,478)

The creation of ecologically sustainable wetlands and small stream ecosystems for the benefit of fisheries and wildlife in the Lower Waiau River catchment. The establishment of a public access and facilities for recreational and educational use to promote the values of the wildlife and fishery habitats.

Public Access Ways

Marora / Whitestone (purchase cost \$14,990)

Princhester Creek (purchase cost \$6,475)

Waghorns / Stony Creek (purchase cost \$26,243)

Restoration of natural Whitestone River meandering process via establishment of 2 wetland areas and protection of small creeks and native vegetation.

Ramparts Road (purchase cost \$30,805)

Significant wetland, protected and created for habitat protection of the sub-catchment of the Mararoa River to ensure sustainability of stream flows.

6. Financial Research Commitments

	2020	2019
Operating Lease Commitments		
Current	2,000	2,000
Non-Current	4,000	6,000

Meridian Lease of 54.3 hectares. Sec 1-3 plan 12225. Registration number 35841 Waiau Mouth was renewed on the 30 September 2017 for a further 5 years until 2022 at an annual lease payment of \$2,000 per year.

Financial Research Commitments

	2020	2019
Fisheries Research Commitments		
Current	-	5,000
Non-Current	-	-

A three year contract has been entered into with Otago University for a study on fisheries in Southland Coastal wetland at \$5,000 per year. The final payment was made in the 2019 financial year.

7. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments as at 31 March 2020 (2019: \$Nil).

8. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities and no contingent assets as at 31 March 2020 (2019: \$Nil).

9. Related Parties

Peter Sutton is a Trustee of the Trust. Peter is related to Mark Sutton, project manager for the Trust. Mark's services for the year totaled \$80,921 (2019: \$85,506).

10. Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events at balance date (2019: \$Nil).



11. Additional Information - Emissions Units

Pre 1990 Forest

Included in Rakatu wetland is pre 1990 forestry land. The land is subject to the provisions of the New Zealand emissions trading scheme ('ETS'). The implication of this on the financial statements is twofold:

1. Should the land be deforested (i.e. The land is changed from forestry to some other purpose), a deforestation penalty will arise;
2. Given the deforestation restriction, compensation units are being provided from the New Zealand Government.

Compensation units are recognised based on the market value on the date received. They have not been recognised as income in the financial statements. As at 31 March 2020 the Trust held 240 NZU with a value of \$5,760 (2019: \$6,144). As a registered charity, any income from the receipt or sale of these units is not taxable.

The deforestation contingency is not recognised as a liability on the balance sheet as there is no current intention of changing the land use subject to the ETS.

Post 1989 Forest

Waiau Fisheries And Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust has voluntarily entered into ETS in respect of further forest land located on the rakatu wetland (the specified area). This entitles the Trust to receive emission units ('The units') for carbon stored in the specified area, from a 2008 baseline.

Units received are recognised at fair value on the date received and subsequently measured at estimated market value. Due to the insignificant value of these units they are not recognised in the financial statements. Whilst there are no specific conditions attached to units received, should carbon stored in the specified area fall below the amount compensated for, a portion of units must be returned. The Trust has no intention of deforestation and accordingly the units when applied for are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

As at 31 March 2020 the Trust held 3,135 NZU with a value of \$75,240 (2019: \$80,256).

12. Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Cash Flow From Operating Activities

	2020	2019
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	(262,438)	328,860
Add Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	1,855	1,916
Total Add Non-Cash Items	1,855	1,916
Add / (Less) Working Capital Movements		
(Decrease) / Increase in Accounts Payable	138	(183)
(Increase) / Decrease in Accounts Receivable	10,905	(9,775)
(Increase) / Decrease in GST	3,384	(5,323)
Total Add / (Less) Working Capital Movements	14,427	(15,281)
Add / (Less) Investment Movements		
Accrual Interest	(3)	(1,186)
Investment Revaluation	214,806	(440,372)
Total Add / (Less) Investment Movements	214,803	(441,558)
Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(31,352)	(126,063)

13. COVID - 19

The Trust is aware that COVID 19 was declared a global health emergency on 31 January 2020 by the World Health Organisation. The Trustees have considered the impact of COVID 19 on the Trust and it's future activities. The Trust has significant reserves and whilst expecting a loss in the Investment funds and further reduced Investment returns, they are long term Investors. The Budget for 2021 focus is on monitoring and maintenance of existing projects with no new projects or capital spending. Accordingly the Trust is able to continue to operate within its means.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Trustees of Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust

Opinion

We have audited the performance report of Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust (the Trust) on pages 6 to 16, which comprises the entity information, the statement of financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2020, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion:

the performance report on pages 6 to 16 presents fairly, in all material respects:

- the entity information for the year ended 31 March 2020; and
- the financial position of the Trust as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance, and cash flows for the year then ended

in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Not-For-Profit).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of accounting policies and notes to the performance report in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)), and of the entity information in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) ISAE (NZ) 3000. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Performance Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.

Other Matter

We are not responsible for expressing an opinion on the statement of service performance.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 13 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the World Health Organisation's declaration of a global health emergency on 31 January 2020 relating to the spread of COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other Than the Performance Report and Auditor's Report

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the performance report on pages 3 to 5 but does not include the performance report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the performance report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the performance report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the performance report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Performance Report

The Trustees are responsible on behalf of the entity for:

- (a) Identifying outcomes and outputs, and quantifying the outputs to the extent practicable, that are relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable, to report in the statement of service performance;
- (b) The preparation and fair presentation of the performance report, which comprises:
 - the entity information;
 - the statement of service performance; and
 - the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of accounting policies and notes to the performance report

in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Not-For-Profit) issued in New Zealand by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board; and

- (c) For such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the performance report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the performance report, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Performance Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the performance report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAE (NZ) 3000 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of this performance report.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAE (NZ) 3000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the performance report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that

are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the performance report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the performance report, including the disclosures, and whether the performance report represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Crowe New Zealand Audit Partnership
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dated at Invercargill this 23rd day of June 2020

