SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES THAT KMR CAN CO-FUND

KAIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION

Project Criteria

1. Project must target **riparian areas** or **erosion prone land** within the Kaipara Moana catchment.
2. Project must adhere to all relevant regulations and standards.
3. Projects can not be used to meet resource consent requirements or facilitate sub-division for five (5) years from date of grant.

Riparian areas include:

- Intermittent or permanent rivers or streams (including modified rivers and streams), artificial watercourses (drains), ephemeral flow paths & wetlands. Excludes dams, lakes, ponds and reservoirs.
- Coastal margins

Erosion-prone land includes areas identified through:

- KMR's indicative sediment risk layer and/or KMR's slope layer (as being > 15-degree slope) and/or in-field observations of active erosion AND
- These areas should have connectivity to waterways or the coast (i.e. there is a risk of delivering sediment via an overland flow path).

Good Practice Guidelines – projects should:

1. Demonstrate clear potential to improve water quality by reducing the risk of sedimentation
2. Be realistic and able to be achieved within timeframe and available resources.
3. Make effective use of existing infrastructure, such as fences, to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.
4. Avoid supporting the intensification of land use
5. Take into account, as relevant, methods for integrating tikanga tiaki and mātauranga Māori into sediment reduction activities.
6. Represent a cost-effective use of funds, ensuring that benefits justify the effort and expenses. For example, the type and placement of fence installations should be justified in terms of sediment reduction benefits.

Note: *Straightened or modified waterways are often incorrectly referred to as drains. For KMR funding, any straightened or modified waterway (or drain dug along the path of a historical wetland) still requires a 3m setback.*

Activities that KMR can co-fund	Indicative total cost	What can KMR contribute towards	Activity Criteria	Good Practice Guidelines	Specifications
Fencing *To exclude livestock from waterways and erosion-prone land to reduce sediment and protect water quality.*	• Dairy Cattle – 1-3 wire @ 8-7m post spacing ($10.50-$26.50/m) • Beef Cattle – 3-4 wire @ 6-7m post spacing ($13.50-$29.50/m) • Sheep/mixed age stock 5-7 wire @ 5m post spacing ($18.50-46.00) *(**Note:** Post and batten fencing rate is limited to use on properties with sheep as part of an economic farming operation).*	**New fencing can be funded where it supports:** • exclusion of livestock from waterways, wetlands and coastal marine area. • afforestation or regeneration on erodible hill country. • stock exclusion from erodible hill country with mature or regenerating native forest or shrubland. **Replacing, repairing or realignment of existing fences can be funded where it supports:** • planting or natural regeneration. • livestock exclusion from waterways, wetlands and coastal marine area. • extension of planting and there are environmental benefits. • replacing or repairing existing non-stock-proof fences. Note: boundary fences can only be funded if directly linked to water quality improvements in riparian/wetland zones.	• **Minimum 3m setback from waterways, wetlands.** • **Minimum 1m setback from artificial* watercourses (i.e. drains).** • **10m setback from coastal marine area.** • **3 x outermost dripline from mature kauri.** • No livestock permitted in fenced areas. • **Gates:** One gate per 300m of fencing funded (if required). • **Troughs:** Up to 5 per project/year, concrete only. • **Archaeological Sites:** No funding for fencing where there is cause to suspect a recorded or unrecorded archaeological site may be affected.	• Prioritise livestock exclusion to reduce sedimentation of waterways/wetlands/coast. • Use existing infrastructure where possible to lower costs. • Ensure fence design facilitates ease of stock management. • Position fences beyond native vegetation driplines. • Account for flood zones, sediment buffers, and bank erosion risks in fence design and placement.	• Robust fences lasting 15+ years (e.g., high-tensile galvanized wire, treated timber posts). • Fence and gate design to match stock type and terrain.

Note: Indicative total cost is only an estimate to help guide conversation with landowners and groups. Total cost is estimated using KMR's Price Schedule and varies based on numerous factors. KMR typically contributes 50% of total estimated project cost. The exception is for non-pine exotic and assisted native regeneration projects, for which KMR contributes a set rate per hectare.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES THAT KMR CAN CO-FUND

KAIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION

Activities KMR can co-fund	Indicative total cost	What KMR can contribute towards	Activity Criteria	Good Practice Guidelines	Specifications
Native planting *To reduce erosion and sediment loss; stabilise river and stream banks and create buffers around waterways (including wetlands).*	**$11,225 - $13,044/ha** (hill country) **$22,151 - $33,422/ha** (riparian) *Costs vary widely depending on stocking rates, terrain difficulty, site prep & maintenance needs.*	• **Site preparation** – variable rate depending upon application method (spot/blanket/helicopter spray) and difficulty • **Plant cost** – variable rate depending on size of project • **Planting labour** – variable rate depending on difficulty of planting site. Informed by terrain, planting condition and access to site • **Freight/delivery** - flat rate per stem • **Maintenance** - up to 2 release sprays. Variable rate depending upon method of application and difficulty of terrain. ***Native planting projects over 4 hectares should include project management costs to cover additional Field Advisor support, such as extra site visits, due to increasing project complexity .*** ***Note: KMR does not fund planting within wetlands but supports planting margins ("halos") around them***	• **Minimum project size 0.25ha** (can be made of multiple smaller areas) • **Planting areas** must be protected by permanent barriers to exclude grazing livestock, <u>including sheep</u> • **Minimum 3m** fenced setback required for grass/sedge plantings • **Minimum 5m** fenced setback required for shrubs/tees • Minimum **1m** planting setback from fence lines for shrubs/small trees and **5m** for large trees. • Use plants with low maturity height near powerlines. • **Maintain setbacks around kauri** – at least 3x the dripline radius when planting near kauri to avoid root zone interference.	• Larger plantings (>1 ha) are preferred • Wider plantings (>5m) recommended on eroding river bends • Prioritise planting on northern and western banks for maximum shading	**Planting density;** - **Riparian areas**: 4,500–9,000 stems/ha, depending on planting zone - **Erosion-prone land**: 1,600–2,500 stems/ha. *Species and density will be matched to site characteristics using KMR planting guide (zones A-D)*
Assisted native regeneration (ANR) *To accelerate natural forest succession process to reduce erosion and sediment loss*	**Year 1 - $1000/ha** **Year 2 and/or Year 3 - $800/ha**	• **Weed control -** Grass sward and weed control • Native planting may be needed to complement natural regeneration (see native planting above). • KMR will only fund projects deemed **low-risk** and with a high likelihood of success.	• **Minimum project size 0.25 hectares** (can include multiple smaller areas). The site must be assessed as being suitable for ANR. Key factors to be evaluated include: • **Proximity to Seed Source** • **Native Regeneration Evidence** • **Pest & Weed Presence** • **Landowner Commitment**	• Larger project areas (>1 ha) are preferred	Annual contract renewed for max period of 3 years Requires 10-year commitment from landowner to manage area
Exotic silvopasture *To improve stability of erosion-prone land within grazing systems*	**Prices and supply confirmed each year in February**	• **Permanent fencing** (as per fencing criteria) for small groups of spaced wands (not intended to be grazed) • **Plant material** – poles and wands • **Planting** - $/pole or wand • **Protectors** - sleeves (only for wide spaced poles in areas grazed by sheep) • **Maintenance** (sward and/weed control around wands) (Note: Plantings over 1ha with density over 1100 stems/ha are considered afforestation non-pine exotic afforestation)	• **<u>Do not</u> recommend poplars in areas adjacent to high energy stream or river systems.** • No planting within **<u>10 metres</u>** of a road or of an adjoining property boundary • No planting within **<u>20 metres</u>** of overhead power lines. • **<u>Minimum order</u>** 20 poles or 100 wands • Stock must be excluded for **2 years** for poles and **4 years** for wands	• Avoid planting in areas with recent alluvial soils and poorly drained soils • Planting should be a minimum of **<u>10 metres</u>** from wetlands and wet gully bottoms	• Small <1ha stands of wands at 250 –1,100 stems per hectare • Individual wands/poles at 60 – 120 stems per hectare

Non-pine, non-weedy exotic afforestation
To enhance the stability of erosion-prone land by promoting sustainable and economically viable land use alternatives
	$4,000 - $6,000/ha for non-pine, non-weedy exotic species listed in KMR's Planting Guide	• **Permanent fencing** (as per fencing criteria)
		• Afforestation costs supported through f**ixed rate contribution of <u>$1500/ha</u>** designed to assist with;
		  • Site preparation
		  • Purchase and delivery of plants
		  • Planting
		  • Maintenance
		• **No more than 25% of total property area** can be converted to exotic afforestation
			• **Minimum project size is <u>1 hectare</u>**
			• Non-weedy species (as per the KMR Planting Guide)
			• **<u>Afforestation Plan</u>** must be provided prepared by a **suitably qualified forestry advisor**
			• KMR does not support the conversion of regenerating scrub or bush into exotic forestry
				• Setbacks and native retirement areas greater than regulatory minima are **<u>encouraged</u>**
				• Setbacks **<u>should</u>** be planted with permanent native species or managed to encourage natural regeneration
					Planting density:
					<u>Minimum</u> 1,100 stems/hectare, although higher stocking rates (i.e. 1,600 sph) may benefit erosion control