

DDPR_feedback_0292s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 03 22 10:11:00 am
Notes	shanejfm
Q 1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Subdivision
Q 2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q 3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	"to increase the subdivision threshold from 4 hectares to 20 hectares" is the most stupidist idea. Is Council living under a rock... there is a housing crisis you know!
Q 4	Feedback/Comments
	"to increase the subdivision threshold from 4 hectares to 20 hectares" is the most stupidist idea. Is Council living under a rock... there is a housing crisis you know! Also - this prevents lifestyle block ownership for most people because of the amount of grounds to maintain. Ask any real estate agent - less than 2 hectares is most desired - but 4 hectares is manageable for some. Significant investment in mowers and tractors is required for bigger blocks. And a high level of fitness required, PRECLUDING many retired people. This is the most stupidist idea ever - Council should instead be considering 1 hectare, especially within 5km of the coastline.
Q 5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q 6	Feedback/Comments
Q 7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q 8	Feedback/Comments
Q 9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q 10	Feedback/Comments
Q 11	supporting documents?
	0

Q 12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

ALL DAY BAY LAGOON

v2.0

It's high time all duck shooting was banned from our lagoon and we'd like to petition this to make it happen. A ban from the 2023 season onwards into perpetuity.

- The 8.4 hectare footprint of the All Day Bay Lagoon waters, it's banks and its close proximity adjacent lands
- For 500 metres upstream of the Orore Creek - the northern incoming creek from Mckenzie's Road; the southern incoming creek from Maclean Road
- The natural discharge channel into the sea
- The discharge of a shotgun within 500 metres of the lagoon's banks (e.g. private ponds etc.) and its creek's banks.

As petitioners, we are immediate adjacent neighbouring residences and property owners - we are not out of town complainers. We are those affected. Equally we are those folk who every day conserve and protect the area.

Three Australian states have already banned recreational duck hunting – Western Australia in 1990, NSW in 1995, and Queensland in 2005. When Queensland's then-Premier, Peter Beatty, announced the ban on duck hunting more than a decade ago, he said it was “not an appropriate activity in contemporary life”. But our petition does not go that far - instead it's the preservation of All Day Bay Lagoon for our community.

Whilst duck shooting might still be deemed an acceptable recreational activity across New Zealand on private lands and tucked away waterways, we find it unacceptable to continue to allow this activity on the All Day Bay Lagoon. It is nowadays a peaceful and

pristine nature environment enjoyed by the community, all year round.

Time has moved on. This lagoon is now home and habitat to numerous native birds and numerous non-target species of bird wildlife. Not to mention our occasional visitors - seals and penguins.

These days this lagoon is a nature area enjoyed by all, contains the beginnings of regenerative native plantings, a bird sanctuary.

Each year, a tiny group of folk - many from outside the Kakanui area, many from outside the Waitaki area - come to the lagoon for a one-weekend shoot and then are never to be seen again, until the next shooting year. These people don't visit the lagoon, conserve the lagoon, have no care for this lagoon for the other months of the year.

The lagoon is nowadays adjacent a designated Free Camping zone. This strip of nature area is frequented by families every day of the year - and slept over by visitors in the night time. In addition there are residences close at hand - many more today compared to past decades. The Waianakarua Road is frequented more often by visitors - local commute, tourists, day-trippers, cyclists, surfers, motorcycle rallies, classic car rallies. It is totally absurd that duck shooting can take place opposite a public Free Camping strip and a public Beach Reserve with amenities!

Times have changed. Values have changed. The need for hunting as an imperative to prevent hunger is happily behind us. This is a recreational area. The number of shooters in all of New Zealand is reported to be 30,000 per year (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/duck-hunting>). This represents 0.6% of the population of the country. This area does indeed have recreational value but it should be available to a wider section of the community. There are many other places that shooters could pursue their activity that are not within ballistics range of families and tourists.

Shooting wildlife also sends a strong message to tourists - but it is not the message that we want tourists to take home.

Furthermore, exposing children visiting this recreational area near All Day Bay to government sanctioned animal cruelty also sends a very negative message to our children. There is a large body of evidence showing an association between cruelty toward animals and antisocial behaviour (including violence and aggression toward other humans). There is strong research evidence to inform us that it is very bad policy to encourage children to hunt, as is currently legal in New Zealand. Rather, it is strongly recommended that children be vigorously discouraged from even witnessing such behaviour - certainly not hearing it on a nice day out at the beach.

Volant AM, Johnson JA, Gullone E, Coleman GJ. The Relationship Between Domestic Violence and Animal Abuse: An Australian Study. *J Interpers Violence*. 2008 Sep;23(9):1277–95.

Other references ...

- <https://eleonoragullone.wordpress.com/2015/01/09/recreational-hunting-animal-cruelty-aggression-against-humans-whats-the-difference/>

Its high time this lagoon was shutdown for one-time duck shooters for the rest of the community to enjoy ! There are plenty of other small creeks and ponds to shoot.

- Beach goers and families who walk the beach, build sandcastles, picnic the beach, surf and fish ... spoilt by the blasts of gunfire emanating from the adjacent lagoon

- Members of the public who are in fact within range of a standard gauge shot gun
- Vehicle passers-by, Reserve parked cars, campers at risk to scattergun sprayed shot pellets
- Nearby residents and overnight campers woken from 6.30am on cold dark mornings of an early winter, by gunfire. From 5.30am woken by the car lights and vehicle noise of shooters arriving at their maimais (hunting stand)
- Overnight campers - whom are predominantly overseas visitors outside of Covid times - frightened and confused, along with being awakened by gunfire and duck shooting activity they've not previously ever heard about. It wasn't in NZ's 100% brochure
- Native and non-target bird species scared from their homes, sanctuary and habitat upon the first blasts of gunfire - not to be seen again for many many months. And of course no longer can be enjoyed by visitors - devoid of all wildlife
- Pellets sprayed across our lagoon reserve and into the waterways - yes agreed, non-toxic to ducks (the banishment of lead) however toxic to our environment, non-biodegradable, a pollutant to native fauna, our waterways and fish life
- Startled pets and livestock - including horses.

Whilst it is not guaranteed that a shooter visiting our lagoon, will get to take a bird home ... what you can be sure of (guaranteed) ... is that they will have scared off every species in the lagoon such that no one else will ever see one that day, that week or that month. Some species we won't see back for months or even years.

There might be 15-25 bird species (some who are breeding) in our lagoon at season commencement, whereas only a handful of these can be targeted by shooters. All sanctuary is taken away.

6 Refuges and Closed Game Areas	
The following wetland refuges and closed game areas are closed to hunting:	
Refuges	Location
6.1 Lake Hayes highway	Queenstown/Arrowtown
6.2 Hawksbury Lagoon	Waikouaiti – East Otago
6.3 Finegand	Balclutha
Closed Game Areas	Location
6.4 Ashley Downs	Near Clinton, South Otago
6.5 Tomahawk Lagoon	Dunedin
6.6 Kawarau River outlet	From Lake Wakatipu downstream to the Shotover River confluence

Fig 1. Examples of other shooting-ban areas in Otago region - these along with our own town's Gardens, parks and reserves



Fig 2. Shooting ... at odds with current day community use

All Day Bay Lagoon - Brief Overview

This small coastal lagoon, 8.4 hectares in surface area (max.), is located 15 km south of Oamaru on the Kakanui-Waianakarua coastal road. Multiple owners share the banks of the lagoon. A natural sandbar acts as a weir and provides a small lagoon habitat for both waterfowl and wading birds. The sandbar forms and washes away with changing environmental conditions. At times the lagoon may appear drained - channels narrow and shrunken shallow open water. It will refill once the natural sand bar reforms as a consequence of rain along with a higher tide. At which time the whole 8.4 hectares may cover with shallow water.

On a king tide - sea water, white froth, sea weed and drift wood can flow right up into the lagoon for 200 to 300 metres.

Its birdlife are readily observed from the road, the camping reserve and even the dunes. Visits from the occasional White Heron, Royal Spoonbill, Yellow-eyed Penguin or New Zealand Fur Seal are not uncommon and add to the scenic attraction of the area. The Central South Island Fish & Game parcel of land adjacent to All Day Bay Lagoon is protected by a QE II National Trust Open Space Covenant.

Currently three hunting stands are balloted annually by CSI Fish & Game Council for Opening Weekend. To hunt this wetland after Opening Weekend you must obtain a permit from CSI Fish & Game.

Half of the lagoon is closely encircled by two public roads (Waianakarua Road, Maclean Road) the remainder being farmland. Immediately across the major road is a public Free Camping area (council), public toilets, dunes and public parking. These all provide access to Waitaki's number #1 sandy swimmable beach - the rest of Waitaki's coastline being largely cliff-top.

In normal conditions not under flood, prolific bird wildlife will nest (000's) on the triangular non-shooting landholding at the northern

end of the lagoon proper. Some species also nest on tiny single-nest mud mounds the full length of the lagoon and its channels.

New native plantings are notorious for being washed away should the lagoon be voluminous as a result of an unfavourable tide and rain combination or flood.

Proximity and Public Safety

Directly quoted from CSI Fish & Game - their '2022 Game Bird Hunting Guide - Regulations and Hunting Areas - South Island', as follows ...

"ON OR NEAR PUBLIC LAND

When hunting on or near public land be aware of two relevant sections of the Arms Act 1983. Section 45 states "Every person commits an offence who, except for some lawful, proper, and sufficient purpose carries; or is in possession of...any firearm." And "...the burden of proving the existence of some lawful, proper, and sufficient purpose shall lie on the defendant."

Section 48 states "Every person commits an offence ... who, without reasonable cause, discharges a firearm ... in or near:

(a) a dwelling house; Or

(b) a public place, - so as to endanger property or to endanger, annoy, or frighten, any person."

The message is clear – be careful and considerate around other people and their property."



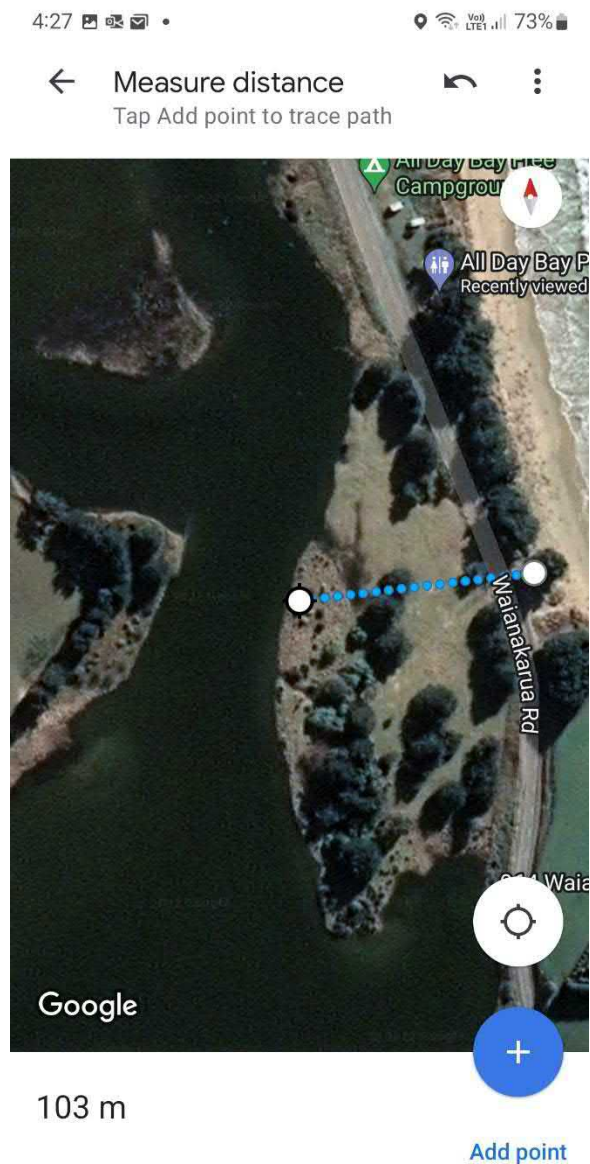
Fig 3. Fish & Game's 3 hunting stands

Hunting stand distance to popular public carpark - **103 metres**.

Within lethal shot range of some gauge shotguns.

Within scattergun shot pellet range of hunting stands 'B' and 'C' (a standard gauge shotgun).

- Family picnickers
- Fishermen
- Shell fish collectors
- Passing traffic

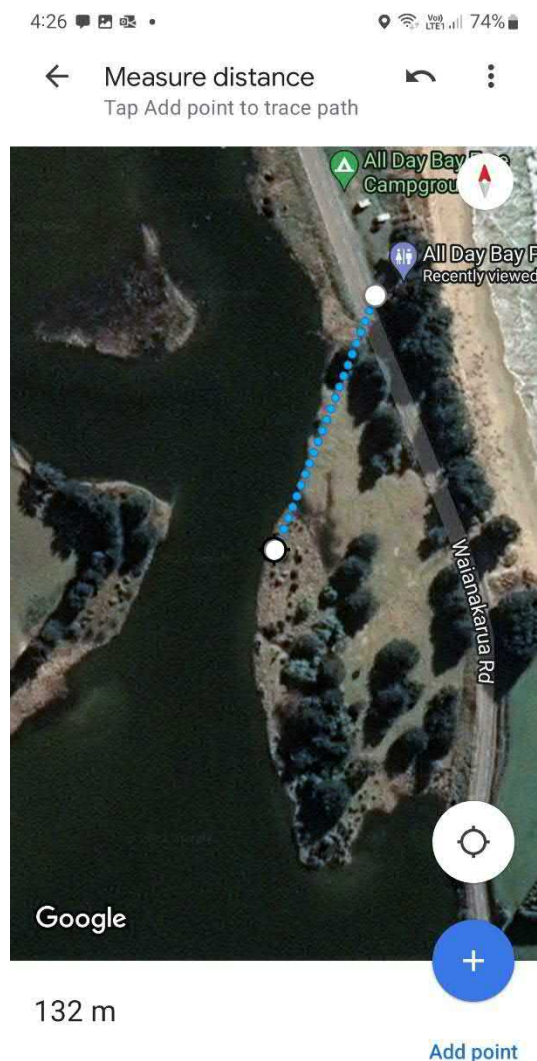


Hunting stand distance to 'centre of' popular public Free Camping area - **132 metres**.

Even less distance elsewhere within the camp zone. Direct unhindered visibility into hunting stand 'C'.

Within scattergun shot pellet range of hunting stands 'B' and 'C' (a standard gauge shotgun).

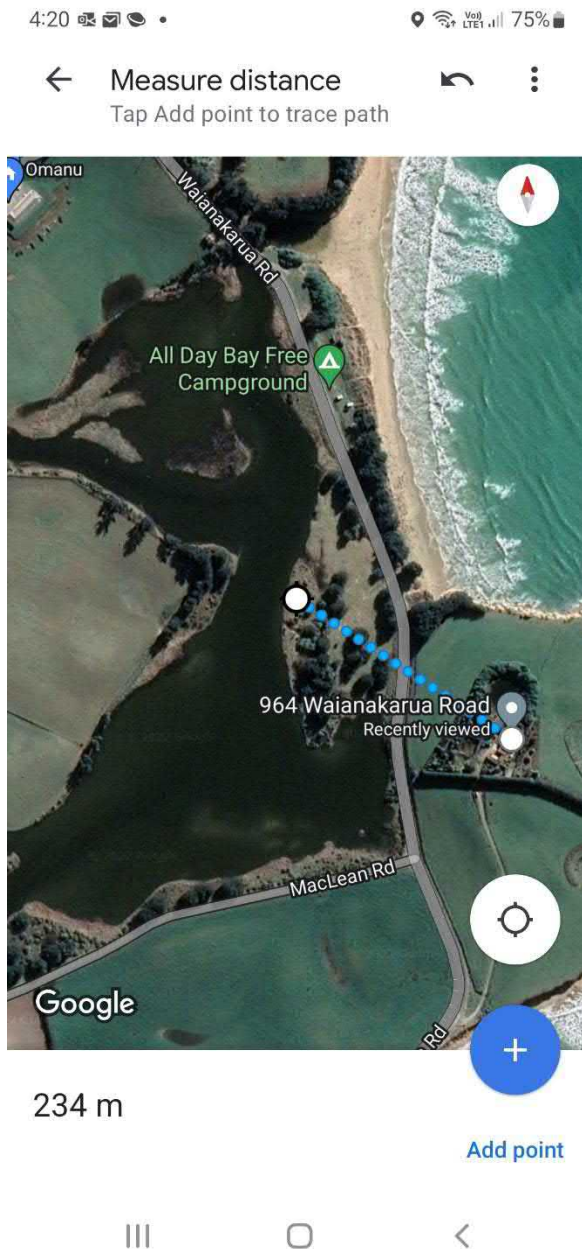
- Family picnickers
- Overnite campers
- Users of Public Toilets
- Passing traffic



Hunting stand distance to concerned resident / dwelling - **234 metres.**

Within scattergun shot pellet range of all 3 hunting stands 'A', 'B', 'C' (a standard gauge shotgun).

Has in the past had shot pellets embed in his garden hedge.

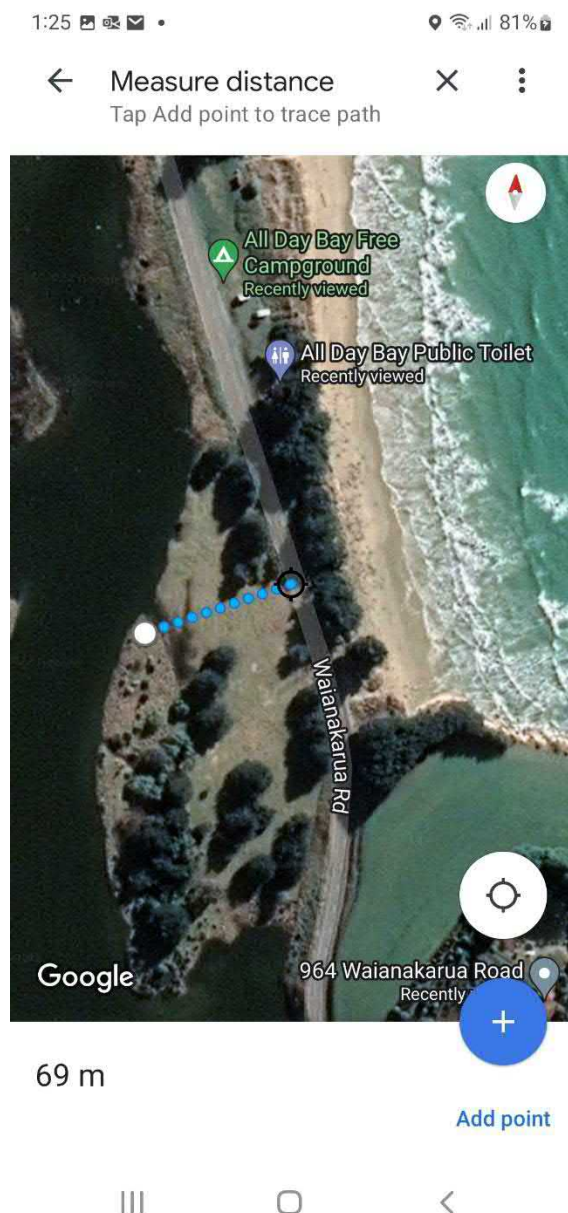


Hunting stand distance to Waianakarua Road main thoroughfare / primary vehicle route - **69 metres**.

Within lethal shot range of some gauge shotguns.

Within scattergun shot pellet range of hunting stands 'B' and 'C' (a standard gauge shotgun).

- Family picnickers
- Fishermen
- Shell fish collectors
- Passing traffic



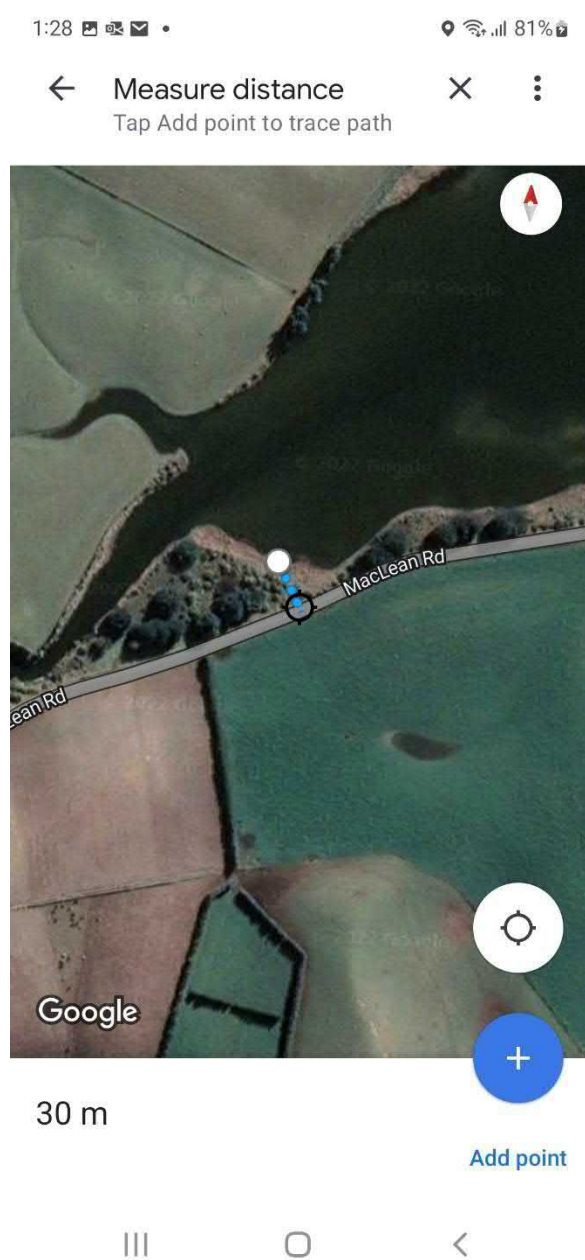
Hunting stand distance to Maclean Road - 30 metres.

Within lethal shot range of a standard gauge shotgun.

Road is elevated above the hunting stand.

Within scattergun shot pellet range of hunting stand 'A' (a standard gauge shotgun).

- Passing traffic



Range

There are numerous published papers, articles, and blogs - that cover the firing range of a shotgun:

- Trajectory and distance of a lethal shot (an effective kill shot)
- Distance and expanse of scattergun shot pellets.

Those studies do not need to be re-stated here.

Range is dictated by so many variables (wind, gauge, type, angle etc), however consensus suggests: up to 50 metres for a lethal shot; 250 to 350 metres of pellet dispersal.

The closeness of this lagoon to the general public puts them at some risk.

- Family picnickers & other beach users
- Overnite campers
- Users of Public Toilets
- Fishermen
- Shell fish collectors
- Passing traffic
- Nearby residents

Some studies done - old and young, as follows ...

- [http://news.gov.mb.ca/news/archives/1959/10/1959-10-02-shotguns can kill at a long range.pdf](http://news.gov.mb.ca/news/archives/1959/10/1959-10-02-shotguns%20can%20kill%20at%20a%20long%20range.pdf)
- <https://www.duckhuntingchat.com/threads/how-far-does-shot-actually-travel.137768/>
- <https://thebiggamehuntingblog.com/shotgun-gauges-10-vs-12-vs-16-vs-20-vs-28-vs-410/>

Pollution

The use of lead is largely being / been outlawed. Studies, along with its ban, are largely down to its downstream blood poisoning effects on the birds themselves - both during and long after the hunting season, i.e. ducks that are wounded by pellets or ducks that accidentally eat pellets as grit. Lead effects has been widely researched, leading to a total ban, confirming that the peppered spraying of pellets is not a fiction - and is damaging to animal habitat.

There are numerous published papers, articles, and blogs that explored this and those studies do not need to be re-stated here.

But what of the effects to the environment of non-biodegradable pollutants being sprayed in to native fauna, our waterways and fish life - each time a shot is taken. Steel pellets, bismuth and tungsten mixes are now what is being scattergun dispersed into our lagoon environment. No studies have been done. Yet our campers are not allowed to throw same, across into our lagoon.

A shotgun can fire a cluster of hundreds of pellets simultaneously in one shot which gradually spread out in a cloud-like pattern that increases in diameter the further it moves away from the gun. The shooter doesn't go around and pick them up ! If he's following Fish and Game guidelines, he might pick up the cartridge.



Fig 4. Illustrative examples of a shell

Just how many pellets are landing in our lagoon?

That depends on the pellet, shell length and gauge. The smaller the pellets, the more will fit in the shell. The smaller the gauge the more pellets will fit, too. And the longer the shell, also the more pellets.

Example - in USA, a 12 gauge shell load is 1 ounce, so this chart in Fig 4 shows the approximate number of pellets in a 12 gauge shell.

Shot Pellet Size	Diameter	# Of Lead Pellets Per Ounce
9	.080" (2.03mm)	585
8	.090" (2.29mm)	410
7 1/2	.095" (2.41mm)	350
7	.100" (2.54mm)	291
6	.110" (2.79mm)	225
5	.120" (3.05mm)	170
4	.130" (3.30mm)	135
3	.140" (3.56mm)	108
2	.150" (3.81mm)	87
1	.160" (4.06mm)	72
BB	.180" (4.57mm)	50
BBB	.190" (4.83mm)	44
#4 Buckshot	.240" (6.10mm)	21
#3 Buckshot	.250" (6.35mm)	18
#2 Buckshot	.270" (6.86mm)	14
#1 Buckshot	.300" (7.62mm)	11
0 Buckshot	.320" (8.13mm)	9
00 Buckshot	.330" (8.38mm)	8
000 Buckshot	.360" (9.14mm)	6.2

Fig 5. Illustrative example of how many pellets (this is a 12 gauge lead example from the USA)

SNAs

The Waitaki District Council have described a Significant Natural Area, as follows ...

“ ... sites on private land (ultimately along with public land) with high biodiversity values ...”

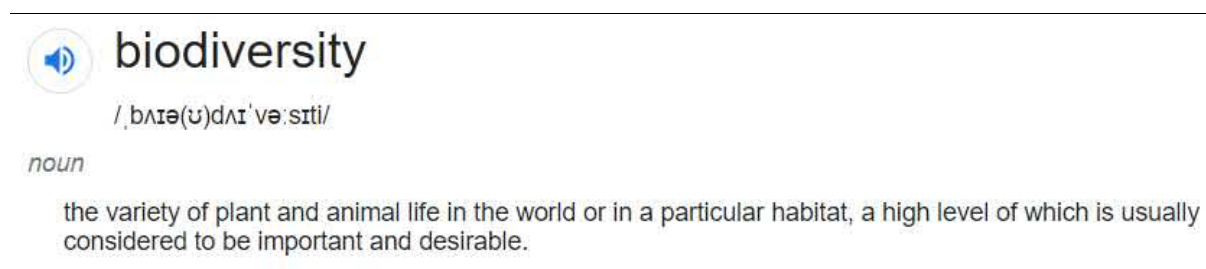


Fig 6. Biodiversity definition



Fig 7. Habitat definition

‘Animal’ is a prominent characteristic when defining both biodiversity and habitat, and surely should feature prominently in policy too.

Our Government and local councils wish to take some of the land adjacent to our lagoon and tie it up with Significant Natural Area status. More widely known as the ‘land grab of 2021’ - as part of Waitaki District Plan Review.

It's principles are directly quoted as follows ...

“Much of the districts’ indigenous vegetation coverage and habitat has been lost. Remaining areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats that are deemed of high natural value will be protected under the new District Plan as Significant Natural Areas (SNAs). Council has a legal obligation to protect these areas and it’s important that we strike the balance between protecting livelihoods and looking after our indigenous vegetation.”

Shouldn't it be Waitaki District Council and Otago Regional Councils prerogative to protect this precious area for our native bird species and the lagoons non-target bird species - or is the SNA initiative simply there to provide improved foliage for duck shooters to hide behind ? or maybe to hide the bloodshed from campers ? or maybe to hide from visitors the fact that all species have been frightened off for 3 months of the year ? Both a Significant Natural lagoon Area along with duck shooting - surely cannot co-exist.

As adjacent property owners, we have a waning appetite to buy into council biodiversity initiatives, pour effort and our money into conservation efforts - whilst all a long knowing that shooting will continue and all native and non-target species, seals and penguins will be frightened off the lagoon for 3 months of the year or more.

Species

Not a full and final list - however these are just some of the species you'll encounter in and around our lagoon, should you ever come visit.

In addition - a number of these species keep our rabbit, hare, rat and mice populations in check.

Frequenters and long-term nesters ...

Black Swan

Shoveller Duck

Grey Duck (*Anas superciliosa*)

Grey Teal (*Anas gracilis*)

Oystercatcher (*Haematopodidae*)

Pied Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)

Black Stilt (*Himantopus novaezelandiae*)

Seagulls - various and numerous

Pukeko

New Zealand Falcon

Magpie

Tui

Eel

Flounder

Whitebait

Song Thrush

Yellowhammer

Blackbird

Masked Lapwing

Canada Goose

Mallard

Swamp Harrier

Passerine sp.

Paradise Shelduck

New Zealand Scaup

New Zealand Fantail

House Sparrow

Common Chaffinch

Lesser Redpoll

European Goldfinch

Kelp Gull

Graylag Goose

Australasian Swamphen

Occasionals ...

White Heron (Kotuku, *Egretta alba modesta*)

Royal Spoonbill (*Platalea regia*)

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Banded Dotterel (*Charadrius bicinctus*)

New Zealand Fur Seal

Yellow-eyed Penguin

Compiled from: Local sightings, ORC website, NZ Bird Atlas / eBird (<https://ebird.org/atlasnz/block/blkDQ35>), Birds New Zealand (<https://www.birdsnz.org.nz/>)

Birdwatching is one of the fastest growing areas of global tourism, particularly in the post-Covid world. An increasing number of birdwatchers are traveling to long haul destinations to spot new bird species that cannot be seen in their own country or region.

Oamaru has a potential to expand its birdwatching credentials to more than just the penguins, but not while birds are being killed indiscriminately 3 months of the year.

<https://www.responsibletravel.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/213/2021/03/market-analysis-bird-based-tourism.pdf>

<https://www.newzealand.com/nz/bird-watching/>

The number of people visiting New Zealand for birdwatching is a growing and yet under-appreciated resource for the region. It is booming business internationally, attracting a high-value clientele who are avid travellers.

"According to the government's 2016 International Visitors survey, nearly 1.7 million tourists engaged in an activity involving native birds during their visit. That's nearly as many who said they went hiking and walking (two million), and more than whale watching (126,000), vineyard tours (684,000) and glacier activities (686,000) combined."

<https://www.wildernessmag.co.nz/flying-high/>

The following kinds of statistics are well known by many bird enthusiasts ... <https://www.rspcasa.org.au/protected-birds-shot-sa/>

No mandatory requirement exists for shooters to report the number of birds they kill and/or injure, to retrieve the dead or injured, or to aid the injured birds. Some studies have shown 40% of birds are

wounded and not killed. There is no way of knowing if protected species are being killed by permit holders - often shooting at dusk in low light.

Fact: Not everyone who shoots has to show they can tell bird species apart ...



Just like the Fishing Industry ... the target species is taken home and any by-catch is left behind, hidden or left to die.

New Zealand Bird Atlas

<https://ebird.org/atlasnz/home>

The New Zealand Bird Atlas in conjunction with the global eBird initiative is a world-wide community science project ...

<https://youtu.be/OVCcjKaTEnc>

eBird is actively updated by and data are made available to: birders, researchers, conservationists, and educators around the world. This includes data uploaded by a number of visitors to All Day Bay.

eBird is actively followed and supported across the whole of the Waitaki, as well as All Day Bay.

Noise

As New Zealanders we've shortened the Fireworks sales period down to 4 days and nearly all of it is voluntarily consumed within 1 to 2 weeks. Yet the irritation of duck shooting blasts is allowed to persist for 3 months.

- Nearby residents and overnight campers woken from 6.30am on cold dark mornings of an early winter, by gunfire
- Overnight campers - whom are predominantly overseas visitors outside of Covid times - frightened and confused, along with being awakened by gunfire and duck shooting activity they've not previously ever heard about. It wasn't in NZ's 100% brochure
- Beachgoers and Reserve users can expect to have their activities, tranquillity and nature experience disturbed during their visit
- Residents, their pets and livestock, can expect to have their peace and quiet enjoyment interrupted.

Duck shooters are most prominent on weekends - when campers are also most prominent. Duck shooters prefer early morning starts. In addition, duck shooting blasts are allowed to go the whole day for 12 to 14 hours (an allowed 6pm to 8pm finish). Blasts can occur at any time - and take people, pets and livestock by complete surprise.

The "sound" of a "gunshot" is called the "report". Many factors can both increase and decrease published sound level data.

For instance, the direction of a shotgun muzzle will affect what we hear, as does wind direction and other atmospheric conditions. And a calm bay surface can amplify sound. In addition, the shorter the

barrel, in general, the greater the noise and muzzle blast. Real world hills boulders and trees can act like reflectors or acoustic tunnels.

Sound over water carries much farther than pellets can. Blasts travel farther when a shotgun barrel is pointed toward the listener, compared to when the barrel is pointed in the opposite direction. Wind direction and low clouds also could have some bearing on the noise level.

On average, rifles are slightly louder than shotguns. The average decibel level of shotguns is 154.112. Centerfire rifles come in at 157.54 decibels. In any event, any sound above 85 decibels is damaging to your hearing and requires protection.

For reference, normal breathing is about 10 dB, a whisper or rustling leaves 20 dB, and conversation at home are around 50-65 dB. A washing machine registers roughly at 70 dB, and a lawnmower is around 90 dB. Another very loud sound includes fireworks (150 dB). And the threshold of pain is considered to be 140 dB.

A handgun shot can be heard as far as 1 mile away depending on the conditions. More powerful shotgun ammunition can be heard up to 2 miles away.

The hearing frequency range of dogs is from 40 Hertz to 60,000Hz while that of humans is between 20Hz and 20,000Hz. But what we may not know: sounds of more than 25,000Hz can be traumatizing for dogs. In other words, noises above 120dB to 140dB are beyond safe levels and can cause hearing loss in dogs. Unfortunately, most guns produce sounds that are higher than 150dB and adding muzzle brakes or other modifications can increase the noise levels by several decibels.

Around the world a number of places have introduced buffer zones. For instance, around the small city of Corpus Christi (Texas) a city ordinance adopted in 2000 prohibits duck hunting within 1,000 feet (304 metres) of a home, road or structure. Yet some of those residents believe it's time to expand that distance to preserve peace and quiet, proposing a one-mile buffer (1,609 metres).

Real life gunshot sound effects ...

https://youtu.be/1N_m3tsPyP0

Loudness ...

<https://earinc.com/gunfire-noise-level-reference-chart/>

<https://decibelpro.app/blog/how-far-can-you-hear-a-gunshot/>

<https://www.healthyhearing.com/report/7904-Shooting-sports-and-hearing>

How far away should your children be ...

<https://www.thehighroad.org/index.php?threads/safe-distance-from-guns-with-no-earpro.734859/>

“... I would think that a good 300 yards away AND inside the car with windows closed would be fine for most gun sound levels, even with an infant. If not in a car, I would at least double that distance, maybe a little farther.”

SHOTGUN NOISE DATA (DECIBEL AVERAGES)		
.410 Bore	28" barrel	150 dB
	26" barrel	150.25 dB
	18 1/2 barrel	156.30 dB
20 Gauge	28" barrel	152.50 dB
	22" barrel	154.75 dB
12 Gauge	28" barrel	151.50 dB
	26" barrel	156.10 dB
	18 1/2 barrel	161.50 dB

Dr. William Clark, Ph.D. senior research scientist in charge of the NOISE LABORATORY at the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis

* The above averages are for all types of ammunition used in these firearms, and should be considered fairly representative. Expect higher dB if muzzle brakes or porting are incorporated

Fig 8. Shotgun decibel chart

Facts on noise levels:

1. Decibels measure sound pressure and are logarithmic. That means that only a 3db increase almost doubles sound pressure, a 6db increase quadruples sound pressure, etc.
2. Gradual hearing loss may occur after prolonged exposure to 90 decibels or above.
3. Exposure to 100 decibels for more than 15 minutes can cause hearing loss.
4. Exposure to 110 decibels for more than a minute can cause permanent hearing loss.
5. At 140 dBA noise causes immediate injury to almost any unprotected ear.
6. There is also the more extreme 'acoustic trauma', which is an immediate loss of hearing after a sudden, exceptionally loud noise such as an explosion.

Comparative noise levels and length of time for damage to occur

- Jet engine taking off 140 dB Instant damage
- Thunder/Ambulance siren 119 dB 3 minutes
- Hammer drill 113 dB 15 minutes
- Chain saw/Earphones/Concert 110 dB 30 minutes
- Bull Dozer 105 dB 1 hour
- Tractor/Power tools 96 dB 4 hour
- Hairdryer/lawnmower 90 dB 8 hours

<https://www.m14forum.com/threads/various-noise-levels-of-firearms.78442/>

Fig 9. Noise level facts

Noise Sources and Their Effects

Noise Source	Decibel Level	comment
Jet take-off (at 25 meters)	150	Eardrum rupture
Aircraft carrier deck	140	
Military jet aircraft take-off from aircraft carrier with afterburner at 50 ft (130 dB).	130	
Thunderclap, chain saw. Oxygen torch (121 dB).	120	Painful. 32 times as loud as 70 dB.
Steel mill, auto horn at 1 meter. Turbo-fan aircraft at takeoff power at 200 ft (118 dB). Riveting machine (110 dB); live rock music (108 - 114 dB).	110	Average human pain threshold. 16 times as loud as 70 dB.
Jet take-off (at 305 meters), use of outboard motor, power lawn mower, motorcycle, farm tractor, jackhammer, garbage truck. Boeing 707 or DC-8 aircraft at one nautical mile (6080 ft) before landing (106 dB); jet flyover at 1000 feet (103 dB); Bell J-2A helicopter at 100 ft (100 dB).	100	8 times as loud as 70 dB. Serious damage possible in 8 hr exposure
Boeing 737 or DC-9 aircraft at one nautical mile (6080 ft) before landing (97 dB); power mower (96 dB); motorcycle at 25 ft (90 dB). Newspaper press (97 dB).	90	4 times as loud as 70 dB. Likely damage 8 hr exp
Garbage disposal, dishwasher, average factory, freight train (at 15 meters). Car wash at 20 ft (89 dB); propeller plane flyover at 1000 ft (88 dB); diesel truck 40 mph at 50 ft (84 dB); diesel train at 45 mph at 100 ft (83 dB). Food blender (88 dB); milling machine (85 dB); garbage disposal (80 dB).	80	2 times as loud as 70 dB. Possible damage in 8 h exposure.
Passenger car at 65 mph at 25 ft (77 dB); freeway at 50 ft from pavement edge 10 a.m. (76 dB). Living room music (76 dB); radio or TV-audio, vacuum cleaner (70 dB).	70	Arbitrary base of comparison. Upper 70s are annoyingly loud to some people.
Conversation in restaurant, office, background music, Air conditioning unit at 100 ft	60	Half as loud as 70 dB. Fairly quiet
Quiet suburb, conversation at home. Large electrical transformers at 100 ft	50	One-fourth as loud as 70 dB.
Library, bird calls (44 dB); lowest limit of urban ambient sound	40	One-eighth as loud as 70 dB.
Quiet rural area	30	One-sixteenth as loud as 70 dB. Very Quiet
Whisper, rustling leaves	20	
Breathing	10	Barely audible

[modified from <http://www.wenet.net/~hpb/dblevels.html>] on 2/2000. SOURCES: Temple University Department of Civil/Environmental Engineering (www.temple.edu/departments/CETP/lenviron10.html), and Federal Agency Review of Selected Airport Noise Analysis Issues, Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (August 1992). Source of the information is attributed to *Outdoor Noise and the Metropolitan Environment*, M.C.Branch et al., Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles, 1970.

Fig 10. Noise sources

QEII

The Central South Island Fish & Game parcel of land adjacent to All Day Bay Lagoon (purchased 1989) is protected by a QE II National Trust Open Space Covenant, yet they are the primary enabler of duck hunting on the lagoon. Currently three hunting stands are balloted annually by CSI Fish & Game Council for Opening Weekend. To hunt after Opening Weekend you must obtain a permit from Fish & Game, to shoot from their land.



BENEFITS OF PROTECTING YOUR LAND

There are over 1,000 threatened native species in New Zealand, with some of our most threatened animal and plant species depending on private land. QEII National Trust covenants protect species including the nationally critical kakī or black stilt, the world's rarest penguin the hoiho, and our rarest kiwi, the rowi.

Protecting private land via a QEII National Trust covenant is the most efficient and effective way to help protect the habitat of threatened animal and plant species.

WHAT CAN'T I DO IN A PROTECTED AREA?



Each protected area is unique, but in general you cannot subdivide the land, build houses, plant exotic species, harvest native species, light fires, or do anything to negatively affect the values of the protected area.

Fig 11. QEII's stated principles and values for their Covenants

QEII Covenants are there to protect the habitat of threatened animal species - in addition to the protection of threatened plant species. The activities which Fish & Game allow on their property is a contradiction to the spirit of a QE II National Trust Open Space Covenant.

877906 Open Space Covenant pursuant to Section 22 Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 - 14.3.1995 at 9:16 am, as follows ...

FIRST SCHEDULE

The Purpose of the within written open space covenant is to achieve the following open space objectives of the Covenantor and the Trust:

- a) To protect and maintain open space values of the land.
- b) To protect, maintain and enhance the wetland ecosystem and its associated margins.
- c) To maintain and enhance the wildlife and fish habitats within the covenant area for the enjoyment and benefit of people within the region.
- d) To encourage and facilitate maximum sustainable recreational use, education and scientific study and public enjoyment of the area, as long as such use does not conflict with objectives (a) and (b).

“To maintain and enhance the wildlife and fish habitats within the covenant area for the enjoyment and benefit of people within the region.”

The owner shall not ... (inclusive of an erected maimai)

- (d) Construct, erect or allow to be erected, any new buildings or make exterior alterations to existing buildings.

(Note that a QEII Covenant has been placed on this owner’s land - for them to abide by - but does not constitute all lands bordering All Day Bay Lagoon)

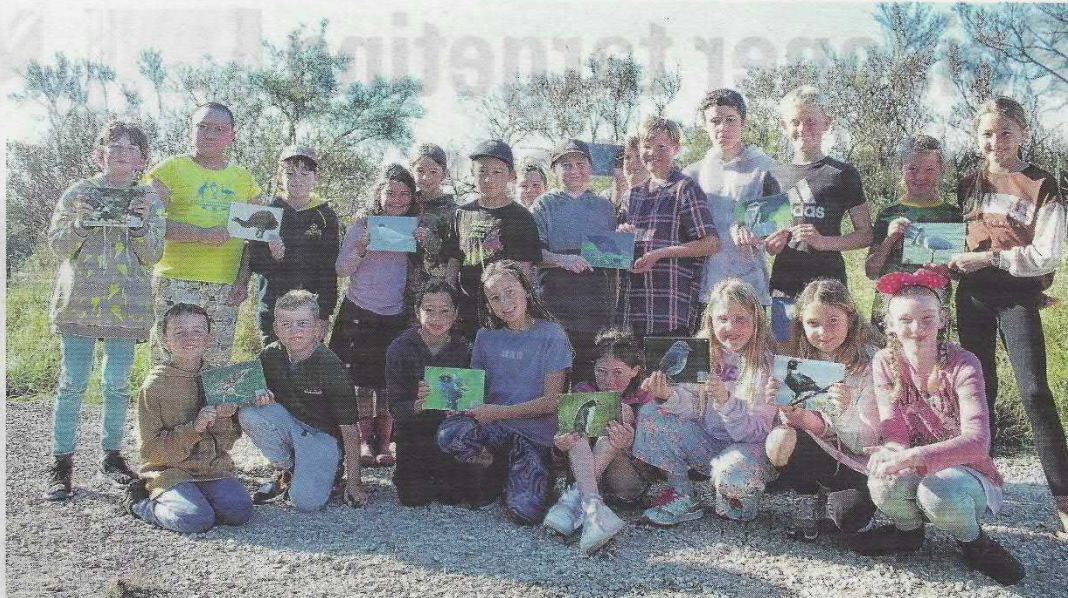
4

NEWS

Oamaru Mail, May 13, 2022

It was really to draw everybody's attention to the fact that it's more than just the birds themselves, it's the whole ecosystem

— Gary Shirley



Sharing knowledge . . . Kakanui School senior classroom pupils show off the bird boards they have attached to a fence along the Kakanui walkway.

PHOTOS: KAYLA HODGE

Pupils share bird knowledge

KAYLA.HODGE
@oamarumail.co.nz

A Kakanui School project is taking flight.

After learning about conservation and birds in term 1, the school's senior class is now passing on its knowledge to their community.

The 28 pupils split into groups, each selecting a bird of their choice, before researching the species and its ecology, and creating an art work.

Scientists visited the school to teach pupils about the birds they had chosen, and their habitats.

Pupils also visited the Kakanui River to see how birds live in the coastal town.

Kakanui School teacher Gary Shirley decided to take the project a step further and share the children's research with the community.

A photo of each bird — 12 in total — was printed on to a display board with a QR code.

Last week, the pupils tied



Teaching their community . . . William White (10, left) and Declan Tavendale (9) tie their board about bitterns along the Kakanui walkway.

the boards to a fence along a walkway near the school.

People can scan the QR code to read the children's research about the bird, including its habitat and predators.

The birds include the South Island robin, tui, fantail, yellow-eyed penguins, kiwi, moa and fairy tern, which is critically endangered, with

only 42 left in New Zealand.

Pupil Josie Tavendale (10) enjoyed the project and said the aim was to help protect species and help them flourish.

"[It's] to get more bird life into Kakanui . . . through helping other people learn," Josie said.

Kakanui School had a theme of integrated learning, and this project

incorporated reading, writing, science and technology.

Mr Shirley said the idea taught pupils how they could make a difference through their work.

"It was really to draw everybody's attention to the fact that it's more than just the birds themselves, it's the whole ecosystem in which they live," Mr Shirley said.

The pupils walked past the bird boards the day after they were installed while they were out planting flax bushes nearby, and were proud of what they achieved, he said.

"I think it's been really successful because the kids have a purpose for their learning. While it's quite a simple outcome, they're very proud."

While people might think some of the birds were "odd choices", Mr Shirley allowed pupils to take the lead, and it left the door open for more in the future.

"It's got potential for people to look at it and go 'what else?'"

I am in support of the petition to ban all shooting at All Day Bay Lagoon. I believe that the benefit to the public good by doing this, nowadays outweighs the continuation of duck hunting there - and for all the reasons outlined in this petition.

Name

Address

Mobile or Email *(optional - for if you'd like to receive petition updates)*

Signature

Date

DDPR_feedback_0293s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 03 22 10:22:15 am
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Activities on the Surface of Water
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Neutral
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	Existing rights / activities on the Surface of Water
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	Duck Shooting should be banned from ORC gazetted Wetlands that fall within WDC boundaries. An example of this All Day Bay Lagoon. It is just SO STUPID to promote habitat and native bush regeneration in public places and waterways whilst still allowing bafoons to then go and scare / shoot away all native species for 3 months of the year. They are afterall - gazetted Wetlands - for a reason you know. Because Councils deemed them of significant importance to species and habitat. I don't say ban all duck shooting full stop - but I do say YES BAN duck shooting on lands of significant importance, and especially ones that are within 30 metres of WDC public use area in All Day Bay Beach. This is just so antiquated! Meanwhile 3km down the road our Kakanui School gets headlines in the Oamaru Mail for their work in biodiversity, habitat building and species protection. Stupid, stupid, stupid.
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

DDPR_feedback_0418s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 12:59:19 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Coastal Environment
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	Liquifaction-B
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	At 13 Mckenzie's Road - Lot 1 DP486739 - part of my property has been mapped as Liquifaction-B and I strongly oppose this. It is unjustifiable and will prevent me from being able to build in this space in the future. Most of the area in question is and always has been a stable dry paddock land.
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

DDPR_feedback_0419s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 01:04:53 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	General Rural Zone
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	Coastal Erosion Hazard
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	At 13 Mckenzie's Road - Lot 2 DP468145 - part of my property has been mapped as Coastal Erosion Hazard and I strongly oppose this. It is unjustifiable and will prevent me from being able to build in this space in the future. Most of the area in question is and always has been a stable dry paddock land. The property in question has no ocean frontage. From time to time 100m2 may pool due to creek flooding, but that is all.
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

DDPR_feedback_0420s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 01:20:19 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Natural Features and Landscapes
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	SNA
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	<p>'At 13 Mckenzie's Road - Lot 1 DP486739 and Lot 2 DP468145 - part of my property has been in the past early rounds of the District Plan mapped as SNA and I strongly opposed this, and still do. It is unjustifiable and will prevent me from being able to build in this space in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not meet the threshold for SNA – instead insignificant - its a flooded portion of paddock caused by the creeks in big rain events - Is not a year round or reliable nesting area because floods wash any nests away - Is not a year round or reliable native planting area because floods wash any seedlings away - The proposed status of SNA would be at odds with the past-permitted activities on this land - duck shooting - that targets just a few species whilst scaring away all other species for several months of the year – especially native species, some rare. Activities not carried out by me, but by neighbouring Lots - It is not land that could realistically be built on because current consenting and engineering would make any such work prohibitive - so no change can be justified - It would mean that Lot 1 would no longer meet the 4-hectare minimum size and would prevent me from being able to build on that Lot 1 in the future.
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

DDPR_feedback_0423s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 01:32:14 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Coastal Environment
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	SCL
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	'At 13 Mckenzie's Road - Lot 1 DP486739 and Lot 2 DP468145 - my property has been mapped as Significant Coastal Landscape and I strongly opposed this. It is unjustifiable and will prevent and hinder me from being able to build and carry out activities on this land in the future. Or be at great expense and legal battles to me in the future. - Does not meet the threshold for SCL – instead insignificant – the land is not visible from the beach, coast or sea edge - The land is situated over-the-road from the coast. Like most inland properties in the Waitaki, my property can only be seen from the seat of road-going traffic - The land is hidden by cliffs and dunes and trees. And these are steep and at a great height.
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

DDPR_feedback_0432s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 01:49:28 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	Wahi Tupuna
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	<p>'At 13 Mckenzie's Road - Lot 1 DP486739 and Lot 2 DP468145 - my property has been marked as Wahi Tupuna and I strongly opposed this. It is unjustifiable and will prevent and hinder me from being able to build and carry out activities on this land in the future. Or be at great expense and legal battles to me in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not meet the threshold for Wahi Tupuna – instead insignificant - The land has been noted as a Foraging area. To my knowledge, every owner of this property including ourselves, used this property for Foraging purposes and food gathering. Whether for human consumption or that of livestock – whether by hand or harvester – it is Foraging all the same - The land has never been subject to claim under the Waitangi Tribunal - The land has had no history of being confiscated. It undertook a fair transactional sale back in history and has changed hands ever since. I give no right to my previous owner whom I purchased the property from, to have a say or rights of consultation to the uses I might put the property to in the future - The land has no burial sites or artifacts or evidence of settlement – and if it did so, then yes we would be empathetic and assist - This land has never had any interest laid by iwi in the past. No iwi have ever come to our door or even visited.
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

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DDPR_feedback_0434s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 02:09:24 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Natural Features and Landscapes
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
	Strongly oppose
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	Significant Natural Areas
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	<p>I strongly oppose the Councils confiscation of full rights to land now designated as Significant Natural Areas. To those folk who wish to volunteer up their land - then that is their perogative fine, or they can apply for QEII status. But for the majority who have put money, time, resources and sweat into turning unusable land or land adjoining waterways into the beautified area it is today - then it is appalling to have Council now take that owners full rights away.</p> <p>Here's what is going to transpire ... owners will no longer invest further in these areas and by that I mean: no further planting and beautification; no further pest control; no further weed control.</p> <p>SNAs serve no purpose other than to undermine an owners love for the land. SNAs are a wedge to oneday having Council increasing their rights on that land - for instance, unchallengeable public access, unchallengeable work or planting being carried out by special-interest groups. That will surely come.</p>
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here

DDPR_feedback_0440s	
Name	Shane Melton
Organisation	
Email	
Response Date	Aug 31 22 02:33:06 pm
Notes	shanejfm
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on
	Activities on the Surface of Water
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
	Prohibit Duck Shooting on key areas near to the public, or Council do your darndest to
Q4	Feedback/Comments
	<p>Council have quoted me - "Recreational activities like duck shooting, or any hunting really, are not controlled under the District Plan."</p> <p>However Council can surely ban the collection of wildfowl on public waterway or public land or foreshore - whether Alive or Dead (shot). Maybe that's an angle. Have Council ever done anything for native species? Get creative.</p> <p>Duck shooting is totally at odds with Councils big initiative buzzword this decade called "biodiversity". Yet for 3 months per year, every year - all that money and ratepayer resource blown on planting out and improving the district's forest and fauna all goes up in flames at the blast of gunshot on opening day of Duck Shooting. All the native birds, non-natives and that includes rare species whom Council have pretended to provide new and safe habitat for, is all swept away as all of that wildlife is frightened off of their nesting sites to disappear elsewhere. A forced relocation. So I pose a question ... what is the point of an SNA, SCL, ONL, ONF, SNF, RSL if there are no native wildlife ... a botanic garden? Rid ourselves of Duck Shooting in public interest areas such as All Day Bay Lagoon.</p>
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q6	Feedback/Comments
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q8	Feedback/Comments
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:
Q10	Feedback/Comments
Q11	supporting documents?
	0
Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here