OPTIONS FOR A MACKENZIE COUNTRY 'DRYLANDS PARK'

When we think parks, we return to the default 19th Century model of a stand-alone park... A place apart from people.

In the context of the Mackenzie Country a 'Drylands Park' could follow the same approach.

THE DEFAULT OPTION: A STAND ALONE CONSERVATION PARK

A self contained conservation park complete with main road that leads to a gateway. Inside are trails that also lead back to the parks entrance.

Gateway

Main road

This study examines other ways the Mackenzie Agreement might be expressed on the land - How key drivers might generate a land use balance that benefits



The MACKENZIE AGREEMENT

signataries have agreed to a

"A land use pattern which

includes a mix of irrigated

invites other options -

vision of:

and dryland agriculture, tourism-related

biodiversity and landscape purposes, with

integration of these wherever practical"

development, and land actively managed for

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both nature and the community.



THAT TOGETHER CAN CREATE A MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE...

DRIVER 1: PROTECTING AND CONNECTING **ALONG THE RIVERS AND LAKES**



DRIVER 3: A DISTRIBUTED PARK, WITH DISTRIBUTED OWNERSHIP



Conservation values can be protected by a range of stakeholders and a range

Covenants can foster collaboration between farmers and across boundaries

Department of Conservation protections can be established in conjunction with other public/private

Public access opportunities targeted in areas where paths, riparian access and activity opportunities intersect.

DOC Drylands protected area

DOC other protected area

Fully protected by farm owner

Part protected by farm owner

DRIVER 2: A PATH ACROSS THE BASIN







Identify opportunities, including during Tenure Review, to create key paths across the basin for walkers, bikes and horse riders.

These can be de-coupled from conservation protection and established to foster farm-based tourism and recreation activities.

Create a path...

From Tekapo to Lake Pukaki

From Burkes Pass, to the Alps to Ocean Trail

Investigating intensive horticulture and aquaculture opportunities along the

visitors with iconic, memorable food-

30% CONSERVATIO

based experiences.

Intensive horticulture

Canal

DRIVER 4: **REDUCING IMPACTS**



Restoration projects

wilding conifer hotspots

irrigated farming areas nighway corridors

DRIVER 5: OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOURISM ACTIVITY



Letting a Mackenzie Basin-wide Drylands Park host multiple activities so the highway becomes a destination rather than thoroughfare.

Opportunities include:

Tourism activity **Recreation sites** Farming produce Farm-based activity Conservation 'voluntourism'

NOTE: ALL INDICATED LAND USES ARE SPECULATIVE, AND SOLELY USED TO SHOW HOW A DISTRIBUTED PARK MIGHT WORK AS A WHOLE.

DRIVER 3: A DISTRIBUTED PARK, WITH DISTRIBUTED OWNERSHIP

= 50% DRYLAND PASTURE

20% FARMER PROTECTED

100% MACKENZIE COUNTRY

DRIVER 1: PROTECTING AND CONNECTING ALONG THE RIVERS AND LAKES

20% HIGH COUNTRY FARMING -

= 30% PROTECTED WATERWAY

30% DRYLAND PASTURE

- 20% PUBLIC ACCESSIBL

MACKENZIE COUNTRY



The Mackenzie Basin is unique, as are all the special places it's made of. Different mixes of land use and protection are required, according to the location of critical biodiversity zones, tourism and recreation opportunities, and options for pastoral production. While the place is constant -100% Mackenzie Country - it contains a shifting amalgamation of purposes and uses that together make a multifunctional landscape.

LAYERING AND PHASING OPTIONS OVER TIME AND AT DIFFERENT SCALES

Creating a distributed park isn't an instant process. A programme-based approach is needed that can operate across multiple spatial scales and time frames. In some sites and with some stakeholders, creating key elements may be rapid. In other places longer time frames will be needed to build value for nature and the community.

Indicative ways this park-as-program could develop are diagrammed below.







DESIGN RESEARCH PROCESS

1 2 Student 1 & 2

This study has received support from Lincoln University's Faculty of Environment, Society and Design. It began with senior landscape architecture students each taking one of three elements identified in the Mackenzie Agreement. As the dominant theme for their Mackenzie Basin-wide planning-based examination. A second element was selected as a supporting value, with the third ignored. Findings were then analysed by the Designlab research team, with a set of six drivers identified, along with the multiple land uses that they enable.

The findings shown here are part of this study.



1	-	2	
-	1	2	
2	1	-	1 = Dominant theme
-	2	1	2 = Secondary them
2	-	1	 – Theme ignored
	1 - 2 - 2	1 - - 1 2 1 - 2 2 -	1 - 2 - 1 2 2 1 - - 2 1 2 - 1



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Designlab works to create environmental value in significant environments as a means to also generate social and economic value. Our work draws on prior studies across a range of disciplines as a means to develop critique and visualise future based scenarios.

We work with government, iwi, industry, and community partners, and findings take the form of research publications, industry reports, and design productions.

About Lincoln University Designlab

Recent and current project partners include:

OneFarm







Dr Mick Abbott (PhD, MLA, B.Arch)

Dr Mick Abbott is Associate Professor of landscape architecture, Head of Lincoln University's School of Landscape Architecture, and Co-Director of Lincoln University's DesignLab. He is the current chair of the Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board, cofounder of the Kiwi Ranger children's programme, former chair of the Inspiring Stories Trust, and a regular columnist for NZ *Wilderness Magazine. He is widely published and has edited and* co-edited of a number of books including: Beyond the scene;

Wild heart; Making our place; and Looking forward to Heritage Landscapes. He has undertaken extensive filed work studying protected areas in North America, Asia, Europe and Australia, with active collaborations in China, UK and North America.

Selected DesignLab projects:



Ararira Wetland : Fonterra / DOC