Time	Speakers	Topic
8.45am	Nick Ledgard	Introduction, housekeeping
9.00am	Amy-Grace McIlraith & Shaun McCracken	Embracing the Braid – Evolution of Flood Protection in Canterbury
9.25am	Dr Philip Grove, Dr Jean Jack Niall Mugan & Andrew Crossland	Developments in the use of ecological surveys to manage potential adverse effects of gravel extraction
9.50am	Jen Schori & Sam Turner	All the diversity that you haven't seen yet in the Upper Waitaki Basin
10.15am	Dr. Anne Schlesselmann	The braided river bird count database: the value of long-term monitoring
10.40am	All speakers	20-minute Q&A
11.00am	**Morning tea**	
11.35am	Greg Stanley	Waimakariri River birds
Midday	Alisa Howard	Banded Dotterels
12.25pm	Dr. Colin O'Donnell	The potential effects of photovoltaic solar farms on water birds in Aotearoa
12.50pm	Dr. Sarah Edwards & Dr. Sze-Wing Yiu	Managing feral cats on the Ashley Rakahuri River
1.15pm	All speakers	20-minute Q&A
1.35pm	**Lunch**	
2.35pm	Grant Morriss	Testing the welfare performance of kill traps
3.00pm	Dr. Vikki Smith	What's for dinner? Monitoring invertebrate availability in braided river ecosystems
3.25pm	Ted Howard	Lessons learned from using a thermal camera in both braided rivers and elsewhere.
3.38pm	Grant Davey & Emily Wium	The little/German owl—another braided river bird predator
3.48pm	Grant Davey	Case studies of AI by the Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group
3.58pm	Nick Ledgard	Developing best practice guidelines for the conservation of the black-fronted tern | tarapirohe in Aotearoa New Zealand
4.10pm	All speakers	20-minute Q&A + close
4.30–5.15pm	**Afternoon tea**	

8.45am: Welcome and introduction

Nick Ledgard (**Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group** & **BRaid**) is a retired forestry researcher (Scion/NZFRI) returning to ornithological roots put out as a youngster. He is a long-time OSNZ member. Currently, he spends most of his time trying to improve the lot of native birds on braided rivers (particularly on the Ashley-Rakahuri River) and pursuing his interests in farm forestry and wilding trees. **Email:** nick.ledgard@xtra.co.nz

Notes

9.00am: Embracing the Braid – Evolution of Flood Protection in Canterbury

Over the last few decades a critical eye has been cast, rightly, over some river engineering practices. Increasing reporting and environmental requirements have coincided with increasing severity and frequency of heavy rains. As we see more of our community exposed to the risk and reality of these floods, the pressure to act increases. Oftentimes, protecting the community comes at the expense of the environment, and it can be hard to strike the right balance. In response to growing pressure, the Rivers section at Environment Canterbury has undergone, and continues to undergo, huge change. The team has grown to include expertise in restoration, freshwater ecology, health and safety, project management, and modelling, all with the aim of improving the quality of work delivered to our community. The increase in capacity has offered staff space to improve practices and set lofty targets for river resilience projects. This presentation will outline some of our process and advances and how they work to deliver multi-benefit outcomes throughout the region. We will outline some examples of river resilience work that is already happening in Canterbury. These range from room for the river projects and planning, stopbank design/re-design, and utilisation of indigenous plants. We will also highlight some key processes aimed at assessing and minimising ecological risk. The aim of the presentation is to outline the full breadth of the work that Environment Canterbury is delivering throughout the region and shed some light on the advances the team has made and aims to make into the future.

About the speakers:

Amy-Grace McIlraith (**Environment Canterbury**) works in the Braided River Revival team and has a focus on fauna and in-braid habitat, including large-scale fairway clearance and bird island enhancement work. She delivers complex, large-scale projects with a holistic approach and commitment to improvement and collaboration. Having studied soil science and resource management, she has worked in multiple roles in councils throughout her career she is a true 'jack of all trades', her background and experience spans compliance and flood protection, project management and geospatial analysis. **Email:** Amy-Grace.McIlraith@ecan.govt.nz

Shaun McCracken (**Environment Canterbury**) is a Chartered Engineer leading a team of river engineers and planners at Environment Canterbury. This role involves the delivery of flood protection to Canterbury communities through the design and management of stopbanks, vegetation, riverbed topography, and related works. Shaun is part of the national River Managers Special Interest Group which is a collection of Regional Council senior staff working in NZ rivers and is a committee member of the New Zealand Society on Large Dams. **Email**: shaun.mccracken@ecan.govt.nz

Notes

9.25am: Developments in the use of ecological surveys to manage potential adverse effects of gravel extraction

Five years ago, Dr Jean Jack of CRC land ecology science team gave a presentation on 'The use of river bird surveys to manage potential adverse effects of gravel extraction'. This presentation updates that earlier work by outlining current thinking from CRC Science staff and external ecologists on the value of ecological surveys to manage potential adverse effects of gravel extraction, and how this advice is beginning to be incorporated into Resource Consent and Gravel Authorisation decisions. We review how the existing 'standard' river bird survey conditions are working, and recommend these be supplemented with a habitat-based survey approach. Such an approach would identify and avoid key habitats for indigenous species (plants, lizards, fish, invertebrates as well as birds) and would be paired with site specific post-works ecological remediation plans for defined gravel extraction campaign areas.

About the speakers:

Dr Philip Grove (**Environment Canterbury**) has worked at Environment Canterbury Regional Council since 2001 as a terrestrial and wetland ecologist in the Science Group. Amongst other things, this job has involved survey and monitoring of the region's wetland and braided river floodplain habitats, and their birdlife.
Email: philip.grove@ecan.govt.nz

Dr Jean Jack (**Environment Canterbury**) a land ecologist, provides advice to ECan staff, particularly for consent processing. In the past: a student and tutor of ecology at Lincoln University where she gained a PhD in Ecology looking at Ecosystem Services of native plants in agricultural landscapes. Originally Jean is from Oakura in Taranaki with family connections back to Timaru & Lyttelton – where she now calls home.
Email: jean.jack@ecan.govt.nz

Andrew Crossland (**Christchurch City Council**) is a park ranger and ornithologist. He has been researching and monitoring riverbed and wetland birds since the mid 1980s, and since 1995 has been periodically escaping to SE Asia and studying shorebirds there. **Email:** andrew.crossland@ccc.govt.nz

Niall Mugan (**Keystone Ecology**) is an ornithologist and manager of Keystone Ecology Ltd. with 15 years of working on braided rivers surveying birds. **Email:** niall@keystone-ecology.co.nz

Notes

9.50am: All the diversity that you haven't seen yet in the Upper Waitaki Basin

The braided rivers, wetlands, and ephemeral lake and pond margins of the Upper Waitaki Basin support a suite of unique and often cryptic species. In this presentation, we highlight some of the flora and fauna that can be particularly difficult to observe due to effective camouflage, small body size, elusive behaviour, or phenology. We present current data on their distribution, population trends, threats, and conservation management, and identify key knowledge gaps that limit effective protection. By bringing these species into focus, we highlight the ecological importance of braided rivers and connected ecosystems, and the need for continued research and targeted management to safeguard biodiversity.

About the speakers:

Jennifer Schori (**Department of Conservation**) orks out of the Te Manahuna Twizel office. She is a Senior Ranger for Project River Recovery, a project that compensates for the ecological impacts of the Upper Waitaki hydro scheme on braided rivers and wetlands. Her role combines on-the-ground conservation action with research and threatened species monitoring to address key knowledge gaps in braided river ecosystems, particularly those in the Upper Waitaki basin. **Email**: jschori@doc.govt.nz

Samantha Turner (**Department of Conservation**) is a Biodiversity Ranger for Project River Recovery based in Twizel. She conducts research and monitoring in the braided rivers and wetlands of the Upper Waitaki basin to benefit native plants and animals. Some of her current work is focussed on black-fronted terns, non-migratory galaxiids, Lakes' skinks and threatened grasshoppers. **Email**: sturner@doc.govt.nz

Notes

10.15am: The braided river bird count database: the value of long-term monitoring

Long-term monitoring is critical for providing key insights into population dynamics, conservation management, and environmental change. Environment Canterbury has recently made all braided river bird count data publicly available as an online GIS dataset. This is a significant step, as it opens up over 60 years of information collected across braided rivers throughout the region by a wide range of agencies and volunteers.

Most monitoring programmes focus on a single site or a single species. In contrast, the braided river bird surveys cover a large geographic area and record the full community of bird species that rely on braided river habitats. This makes the dataset unusually powerful and flexible, with value for many different users and purposes.

In this talk, I will share a series of case studies that show how these data can be used in different ways. Examples include tracking long-term changes in individual species, understanding the condition and trends of bird communities within specific river reaches, and identifying broader regional patterns linked to environmental change. Together, these examples demonstrate how the same dataset can support questions at the scale of individual sites, whole rivers, or across the region.

Braided rivers in Aotearoa New Zealand are under increasing pressure from land-use change, pest species, altered river flows, and climate change. The birds that depend on these environments are often highly vulnerable. By making this long-term monitoring data accessible and usable, it can critically support evidence-based decision-making for management and policy.

About the speaker

Dr. Anne Schlesselman (**Bioeconomy Science Institute – Maiangi Taiao**) is an ecologist with interests in population ecology and conservation (including movement, demography and population dynamics of migratory birds), wildlife ecology and management (specifically developing, testing, and optimising management outcomes for threatened species) and conservation of braided river ecosystems.
Email: schlesselmanna@landcareresearch.co.nz

Notes

10.40am: Q&A all speakers

Notes

11am: Break for Morning Tea. Please return to your seats by 11.30am

11.35am: Birds of the Waimakariri

The lower Waimakariri River is a place of competing values—an active, highly used waterway shaped by flood control, recreation, and its proximity to Christchurch. It is also nationally significant habitat for some of New Zealand's most threatened braided river birds.

This presentation traces the story of bird monitoring on the river through a past–present–future lens. Monitoring began in 2008 with a focus on black-billed gulls, aimed at informing practical management actions. Since then, consistent annual effort has built one of the most complete datasets for the species in the country—delivered on a modest budget, but with substantial conservation value.

A recent independent review of all monitoring data has provided new insight into what is driving outcomes for these species. Encouragingly, several key birds—including black-fronted terns, wrybill, dotterel and South Island pied oystercatchers—are showing local trends that differ from national declines. At the same time, the pressures remain clear: flooding, human disturbance, weeds and predation from black-backed gulls continue to shape breeding success.

Looking ahead, the focus shifts to action. Ongoing monitoring will evolve, alongside more targeted management of key threats. A coordinated, river-wide approach to black-backed gull control is underway, and there is growing recognition of the need to better engage river users as part of the solution.
The Waimakariri represents both challenge and opportunity—where long-term data, collaboration, and community awareness can come together to improve outcomes for braided river birds.

About the speaker:

Greg Stanley (**Environment Canterbury**) is the Team Leader of Braided River Revival and brings over a decade of experience as a Regional Park Ranger and Biodiversity Officer. Greg is a highly regarded restoration ecologist and is very focussed on making change on-the-ground. Greg is passionate about Canterbury's ecology, the betterment of our immediate environment, and safeguarding wild habitats for future generations.
Email: Greg.Stanley@ecan.govt.nz

Notes

Midday: Banded Dotterels

Banded dotterel is an abundant nesting species on Kaikoura beaches. Concern that productivity for this species was extremely low has led to ten years of research following the fortunes of South Bay's breeding pairs and identifying and measuring the suite of issues that prevent banded dotterel from thriving. The results of this research have led to intense effort to increase recognition and protection for this species, with only mixed success.

About the speaker:

Ailsa Howard (**Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust / Kaikoura Banded dotterel study / Forest & Bird**) has a lifelong passion for NZ's biodiversity. Her interest began with a love of botany and wild places as a young child. She is the chairperson of the Kaikoura branch of Forest and Bird, a Hutton's Shearwater Trustee and her current focus is using scientific rigour to increase our knowledge of banded dotterel while advocating for its protection. She has studied the species for ten years, most intensively at South Bay, Kaikoura. **Email:** ailsaweta@gmail.com

Notes

12.15pm: The potential effects of photovoltaic solar farms on water birds in Aotearoa

Mortality of birds associated with the construction and operation of photovoltaic solar farms (PVSFs) is a recognised problem globally with some overseas studies estimating cumulative quanta of tens or hundreds of thousands of bird deaths/yr associated with PVSFs. Collisions are associated with panels, transmission lines, fences, buildings and vehicles and include disproportionately large numbers of waterbirds. Given the dramatic increase in the size and number of planned PVSFs in Aotearoa, especially near sensitive braided river and wetland bird habitats, it is important that the potential impacts on birds are assessed and accounted for. However, we have a conundrum. There has been no monitoring of effects of PVSFs in Aotearoa to base risk assessments on and the level of inference from overseas studies achievable for situations in Aotearoa is unknown. Thus, the ability of the solar industry to assess and mitigate risks is uncertain. Compared with overseas, Aotearoa's waterbird faunas contain a high proportion of the Threatened and At-Risk species, so loss of individual breeding birds could have disproportionate negative effects on some species. The reasons why collisions occur at PVSFs are unknown, though hypotheses include birds mistaking PV panels as water or mobile birds becoming disorientated when detecting polarised light from panels. The uncertainties about potential impacts and effective mitigation techniques need resolving urgently. Until we have this knowledge, it would be prudent to apply the precautionary principle to consenting PVSFs by not building them on or next to significant braided rivers and wetlands or along waterbird movement flyways.

About the speaker:

Dr. Colin O'Donnell (**Department of Conservation**) is a Principal Science Advisor for DOC based in Ōtautahi. He's been working on braided river wildlife since the late 1970s, particularly on fauna surveys and habitat use studies of river birds. He maintains a number of long-term monitoring databases for braided river bird populations. Colin's research focuses on threatened species and threatened ecosystems, especially the ecology of rainforest bats and birds, developing predator control techniques for forests, wetlands, braided rivers, and alpine ecosystems, and developing monitoring methods for lizards and invertebrates.

Notes

12.50pm: Managing feral cats on the Ashley Rakahuri River

Domestic cats *(Felis catus)* are the dominant introduced predator in Aotearoa New Zealand's ecosystems, and can decimate vulnerable populations of native species, including native birds that nest on Waitaha Canterbury's braided rivers. Feral cats have recently been included as target species under Predator Free 2050 initiatives. However, effective and socially acceptable feral cat management in peri-urban landscapes remains challenging, as companion, stray, and feral cats can all be found in these environments. Our interdisciplinary research explores the social and ecological factors that influence feral cat management in these complex environments, with a specific focus on the Ashley Rakahuri River. Partnering with the Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group, we conducted a baseline study using trail cameras between November 2025 and March 2026 to monitor and understand the activities of individual cats along the river. We also conducted qualitative interviews with key informants (local government staff, conservation volunteers, and community cat carers) to understand the socio-political challenges associated with feral cat management in this area. Our findings highlight the presence of problematic cats, ecological factors influencing cat abundance and movement across braided river systems, and the social factors that influence different approaches to feral cat management. Drawing on our findings, we outline recommendations for feral cat population management through statutory and non-statutory methods, and options for targeting individual feral cats through management interventions. We also introduce a non-lethal deterrent, developed from our previous research, that could be deployed to enhance management effectiveness and social acceptability in complex peri-urban environments.

About the speakers:

Dr. Sarah Edwards (Bioeconomy Science Institute: BSI) is an environmental social scientist in the interdisciplinary field of environmental management. Her research has focused on a range of complex environmental management issues, including the risk management of GMO research, food resilience, social licence to farm, and biosecurity technologies. In recent years, Sarah has been exploring the complexities of cat management in Aotearoa New Zealand, ensuring that social science research is integrated with ecological research to influence regional conservation issues and broader national-level conversations surrounding cat management.
Email: EdwardsS@landcareresearch.co.nz

Dr. Sze-Wing Yiu (Bioeconomy Science Institute: BSI) is a wildlife ecologist whose research focuses on applied science for invasive species management. Her work spans a broad range of topics, from improving monitoring methods to manipulating animal behaviour to enhance management outcomes. In recent years, her research has focused on developing non-lethal deterrents for cats, as well as understanding feral cat population density and detectability. She also has a growing interest in the human dimensions of wildlife management, recognising that many conservation challenges are fundamentally complex social ("wicked") problems.
Email: YiuS@landcareresearch.co.nz

Notes

1.15pm: Q&A all speakers

Notes

1.30pm: Break for lunch. Please return to your seats by 2.30pm

2.35pm: Testing the welfare performance of kill traps

The National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (NAWAC) trap-testing guideline has been used in New Zealand for the last 25 years to help ensure that traps kill target animals as humanely as possible. Predator Free 2050 and DOC recommend the use of traps that meet the NAWAC guideline to provide assurance of acceptable animal welfare performance. The Bioeconomy Science Institute (BSI) provides a testing service and animal facility where trap manufacturers and agencies can have traps independently assessed. Since 2000, more than 100 trap tests have been conducted on pest mammal species in New Zealand, with approximately half meeting the guideline. This presentation will outline the trap testing methodology and have a closer look at trap testing on the predators commonly found in riverbeds: mustelids, Norway rats, hedgehogs and feral cats.

About the speaker:

Grant Morriss (Bioeconomy Science Institute: BSI) is a senior research technician based at Lincoln. Grant started working for the Forest Research Institute in the early 1990s then it soon changed to Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research and more recently has been absorbed into the BSI. His research has focussed on vertebrate pest control. Grant has been carrying out National Animal Welfare Committee (NAWAC) testing of vertebrate pest traps for the last 20 years. **Email:** morrissg@landcareresearch.co.nz

Notes

3.00pm: What's for dinner? Monitoring invertebrate availability in braided river ecosystems

Braided river birds depend upon invertebrate biodiversity as a food resource. Many indigenous braided river invertebrates are facing declines, affecting food availability and quality for indigenous birds. Monitoring invertebrates using standardised methods enables a ground-up approach to assessing ecosystem health, as invertebrates are important food sources and contribute to vital processes which underpin braided river ecosystems. Therefore, monitoring invertebrate communities is essential for informing management actions to reverse the decline of braided river ecosystems. Wildlands has developed a standardised system of surveying and monitoring terrestrial invertebrates in braided river systems using low-impact, simple equipment and methods that are low-cost and easy for community groups and volunteers to implement. The methods include snapshot Malaise trapping, live-capture pitfall trapping, walkthrough transects and light trapping. Methods focus on live-capture and observational data that can be collected by non-experts to reduce costs. Snapshot sampling is intended to be repeated every six weeks over the summer to capture seasonal changes, particularly in flies, grasshoppers, wētā and moths which have pronounced seasonality and are important food sources for birds such as pohowera/banded dotterel, tarāpuka/black-billed gull, and tarapirohe/black-fronted terns.

About the speaker

Dr. Vikki Smith (Wildland Consultants Ltd) is a Senior Invertebrate Ecologist at Wildlands and is committed to providing expert advice on terrestrial invertebrate ecology. Vikki's role involves surveying and reporting as well as advising on invertebrate-related ecological issues. Vikki works with a large team of ecologists throughout Aotearoa New Zealand, integrating their skill sets to cover all areas of ecology. Vikki frequently works in the MacKenzie Country and other parts of Canterbury on braided riverbeds, surveying and providing advice for safeguarding values, such as Threatened and At Risk grasshoppers and other invertebrates.
Email: vikki.smith@wildlands.co.nz

Notes

3.25pm: Lessons learned from using Thermal Camera in both Braided Rivers and elsewhere

For 5 years we have been using a Pulsar Lexion Thermal imager on both braided rivers and beaches, for finding nesting birds, for counting roosting birds, and for predator control. This is a summary of key lessons we have learned about how, where, and when to make most effective use of this technology. Thermal sensors can be very sensitive to precise focus, so if you are scanning, constantly adjusting focus gives much higher probability of detection than just leaving the focus fixed and assuming near enough is good enough. Late night or early morning use makes maximum use of the technology. Images will be shown of various situations. Using this gear with nocturnal species allows observation of behaviours that cannot be captured by any other method, as it is totally passive.

About the speaker:

Ted Howard (**Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust / Kaikoura Banded dotterel study / Kaikoura Marine Guardians / Northern Regional Biosecurity / Forest & Bird**) has chaired the Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust for 10 years, and for 9 years has had sole care of the artificial colony (Te Rae o Atiu), had 13 years as chair of the Kaikoura Zone Water Committee, 5 years on the Canterbury Regional Water Committee, 12 years as a Kaikoura Marine Guardian, 20 years on Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura. He and Ailsa Howard have collaborated on many braided river bird projects over the last 10 years, and worked closely with teams from the Max Planck Institute of Ornithology. **Email:** tedhow@gmail.com

Notes

3.38pm: The little/German owl—another braided river bird predator

Through the use of trail cameras, the Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group discovered in the 2025 – 2026 nesting season that the little/German owl can be a significant predator of braided river birds, chicks and eggs. In one location an owl took a newly hatched chick, an about to hatch egg, and probably an adult wrybill from a nest. About 2km away at least 3 adult black-fronted tern (BFT) adults, chicks and eggs were taken, and an entire 50 nest colony was abandoned, almost certainly due to owl activity. A characteristic feature of owl attacks may be headless bird corpses. Little owls seem to firstly eat the head, then later return to scavenge the corpse. This is behaviour pointed out in the only published work (1942) on little owls in New Zealand. Little owls were not previously known to be a threat to endangered native birds in New Zealand.

About the speakers:

Grant Davey (**Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group**) has been a mineral exploration geologist in six countries and was a hydrogeologist at Environment Canterbury for four years. He has a PGDip in Environmental Science. For about six years he's been an active member of the Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group and BRaid**. Email**: grdavey@yahoo.com

Emily Wium (**Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group**) Following a degree in geography and environmental science and Master's in disaster risk and resilience, Emily's interests moved to conservation where she aspired to work with Aotearoa's endangered species. She subsequently worked as a ranger for the Christchurch City Council, primarily in pest plant control and restoration. Her current role as a ranger with the Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group is monitoring and reporting on the Tarapirohe/Black-fronted tern breeding season and running their predator control programme. **Email**: Emily.wium@outlook.com

Notes

3.48pm: Case studies of AI by the Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group

Looking after the birds on the Ashley Rakahuri River is a multidisciplinary exercise requiring some knowledge of ornithology, ecology, botany, the various predator species, hydrology, and fluvial geomorphology. As our volunteers aren't experts in these fields, where do we turn for advice? AI is beginning to be a useful source of information and ideas. We have found the best use of it is in analysis of data, maps, and graphs. Brief case histories will be given.

Speaker:

Grant Davey (Ashley Rakahuri Rivercare Group) see previous page. **Email**: grdavey@yahoo.com

Notes

3.58pm: Developing best practice guidelines for the conservation of the black-fronted tern | tarapirohe in Aotearoa New Zealand

The black-fronted tern | tarapirohe (*Chlidonias albostriatus*) is one of New Zealand's most threatened endemic birds, with the national population having undergone widespread decline. This decline reflects a convergence of pressures across the species' life cycle, including habitat loss and the modification of braided river systems, predation by introduced mammals, and impacts of noncompatible land-use among other impacts. Despite substantial research and active management over many years and locations, conservation efforts have often been fragmented, inconsistent, or context-specific, limiting their effectiveness and transferability. In response to this challenge, a one-day workshop following the 2025 BRaid Conference brought together conservation practitioners to synthesise current knowledge and practical management experience. Participants identified a clear need for nationally coherent best practice guidelines to support evidence-based, practical, and adaptable conservation actions. Best practice guidelines provide a mechanism to translate science and experience into consistent on-the-ground action, support decision-making under uncertainty, and improve alignment between conservation objectives and operational constraints. Capturing collective expertise and fostering a shared framework for action represent a critical step toward stabilising and recovering the black-fronted tern | tarapirohe population. This presentation updates progress on the development of these best practice guidelines.

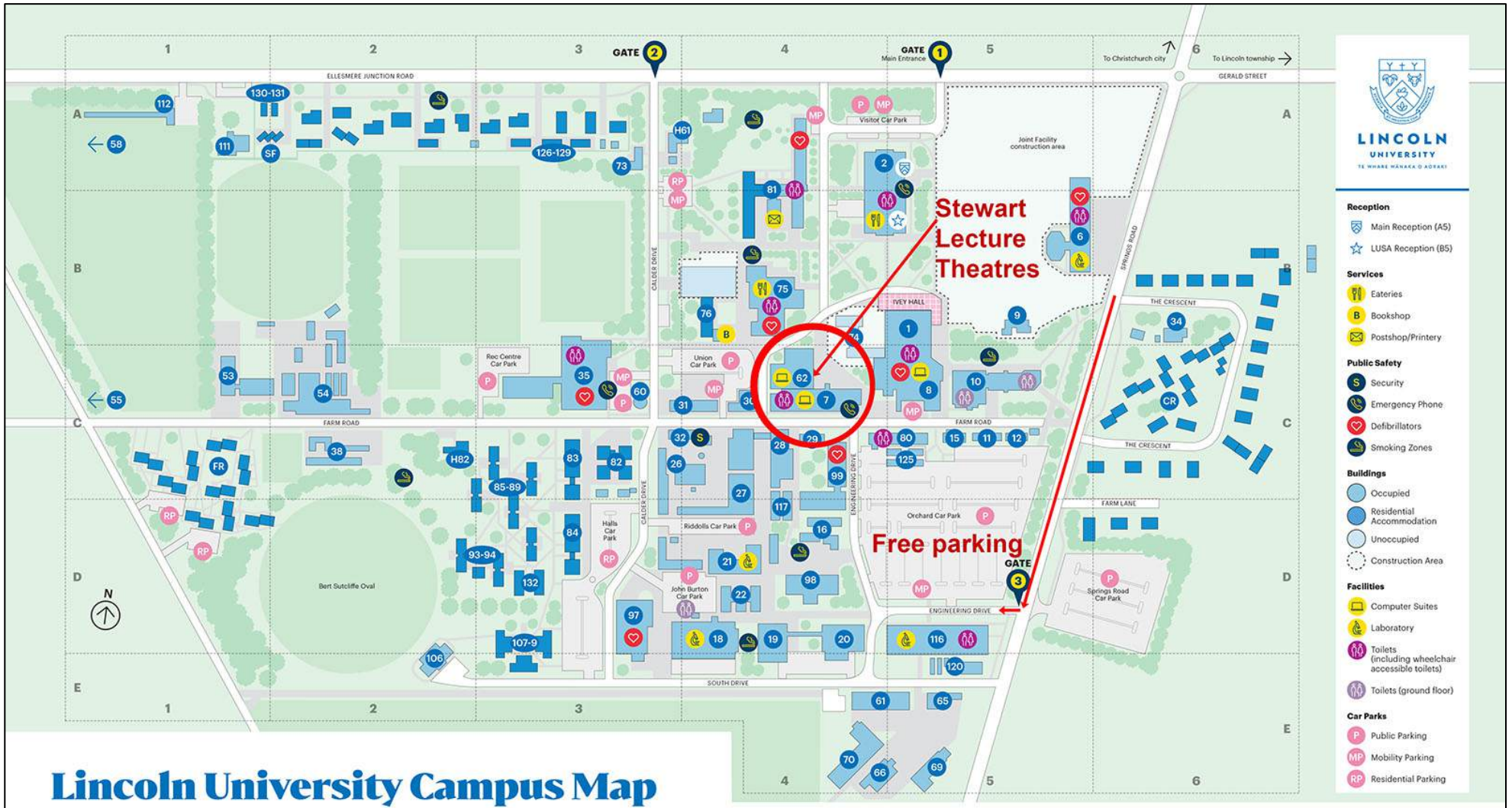
Speaker:

Nick Ledgard see page 2. **Email:** nick.ledgard@xtra.co.nz

4.10pm: Q&A all speakers & close

Notes

4.30 - 5.15pm: Afternoon tea | Close



Lincoln University Campus Map

Accommodation

Accommodation Office	H82	C2
Centennial Hall	85-89	C3
Colombo Hall	83	C3
Crescent Flats	CR	C6
Farm Road Flats	FR	C1
Hudson Hall	81	B4
Lowrie Hall	84	D3
NZ Cricket Accommodation	107-9	D3
The Annex	76	B4
The Junction	126-131A1/3	
The Quarters	132	D3
Sims Flats	SF	A1
Southland Hall	93-94	D3
Stevens Hall	82	C3

Cafés

Mrs O's Cafe and Bar	75	B4
Grounded	2	B4

Campus Buildings

AER Building	117	D4
Annex A	30	C4
Annex B	29	C4
Annex C	31	C4
APFA	112	A1
Arts Workshop	28	C4
Boiler House	26	C3
Burns Wing	6	B5
Commerce Building	10	C5
George Forbes Memorial Building	2	A5
Hudson Hall	81	B4
Hurunui Building	16	D4
Ivey Hall (Library, Teaching & Learning)	1	B5
John Burton Building	22	D4
Landscape Architecture Building	7	C4
Memorial Hall	74	B4
NRE Building	19	D4
Teaching Workshops	18	D4
Orchard Hall	80	C5
Poplars	11	C5
Portacoms	125	C5
Te Kete Ika – Food and Function Centre	75	B4
Riddolls Building	21	D4
RFH Building	116	D5
Stewart Building	62	C4
The Lodge	9	B5
Young Farmers' Club Hall	15	C5
Water Tower	60	C3

Car Parks

Halls Car Park		D3
John Burton Car Park		D4
Orchard Car Park		D5
Springs Road Car Park		D6
Recreation Centre Car Park		C3
Riddolls Car Park		D4
Union Car Park		C4
Visitor Car Park		A4

Childcare Centres

Lincoln Childcare and Preschool	111	A1
Lincoln University Early Childhood Centre	34	B6

Commercial Tenants

Agribusiness Group	29	C4
Asurequality	18	D4
ANZCO	116	D5
Blinc Innovation Centre	28	C4
FoodSouth	120	D5
New Zealand College of Business	19	D4

Computer Suites

C4	10	C5
L131 and L206	1	B5
D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5	7	C4

Corporate Services

Alumni	H61	A3
APX Travel	2	B5
Bookshop	76	B4
Catering Services	75	B4
Conference & Event Management	H61	A3
Finance	2	A4
Lincworks Store/Courier Deliveries	27	C4
Human Resources	2	A4
Lincoln Hospitality Ltd	75	B4
Lincoln Agritech	99	C4
Lincoln Agritech Workshop	98	D4
Lincworks Property Services	32	C3
Main Reception	2	A5
Postal Services and Printery	81	B4
Security Office	32	C3
Vice-Chancellors Office	2	A4

General Facilities And Research Centres

AERU	31	C4
Biological Husbandry Unit	55	C1
Bio-Protection Research Centre	6	B5
Biotron	66	E4
Engineering Soil and Water Laboratory	20	D4
Field Research Centre	61	E4
FRC Implement Shed	69	E5
Field Research Centre Garage	65	E5
Field Research Centre Offices	70	E4
Horticulture: Teaching Laboratory and Horticulture Nursery	54	C2
Johnstone Memorial Laboratory	58	A1
Research Management Office	2	A4
SIDDC	2	A4
University Studies and English Language Division	81	A4
Vineyard	C1	
Winery	53	C1

IT

IT, The Old Printery	8	C5
IT Help Desk	1	B5

Lecture Rooms

AER002, 007, 008, 009	117	D4
B2-B5, B310, B330, and B740	6	B5
C1-C6 and C123	10	C5
D6	7	C4
FRC Theatre	61	E4
HUD1–HUD5	81	A4
L114, L123	7	C4
S1, S2 and S3	62	C4
YFC	15	C5

Religious Facilities

Chaplains	81	B4
Muslim Prayer Room (Musalla)	12	C5

Science Laboratories

B132, B133 and B233	6	B5
Riddolls	21	D4
RFH 011, 035, 036 and 041	116	D5
Structures Laboratory	18	D4
Laboratories 029 and 030	18	D4

Sporting Facilities

Bert Sutcliffe Pavilion and Oval	106	E2
NZ Cricket High Performance Centre	97	D3
Lincoln University Recreation Centre	35	C3
NZCA Turf Maintenance Facility	38	C2

Student Facilities

Alpine Club (Musalla)	12	C5
Library, Teaching and Learning	1	B5
LUSA Reception	2	B5
Outside Security Phone/Intercom	7	C4
Practical Work Office	2	A5
Student Administration	2	A5
Student Health and Support	81	A4
Student Liaison	81	B4
Student Social Space	2	B4
Te Kete Ika – Food and Function Centre	75	B4
Te Whare Whakakotahi	73	A3

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