



Gisborne Regional Pest Management Plan

Operational Plan
February 2018 - June 2019



Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	Purpose	3
1.2	Background	3
1.2.1	Legislative framework	3
1.2.2	Organisms declared as pests.....	3
1.2.3	Pest management programmes.....	3
1.3	Definitions and terminology	4
2	RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS	5
2.1	The management agency.....	5
2.2	Occupiers	5
2.2.1	Occupiers of the road reserve.....	5
2.3	Crown agencies.....	6
2.4	Gisborne District Council (District Functions)	6
2.5	Principal measures	6
3	FINANCIAL SUMMARY	7
3.1	Rating summary	7
3.2	Expenditure summary	7
3.2.1	Breakdown of Costs by Programme.....	7
3.3	Other sources of revenue	7
4	RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PRIORITIES.....	9
4.1	Exclusion programme	9
4.2	Eradication programme	10
4.3	Progressive containment programme	12
4.4	Sustained control programme	13
4.5	Site led programme.....	18
5	OTHER PEST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	21
5.1	Pest Management in Accordance with the National Pest Management Regimes	21
5.1.1	Management Regime for National Pest Plant Accord	21
5.1.2	Management Regime for National Pest Pet Accord	22
5.2	Didymo and National Freshwater Pest Programme	22
6	MANAGEMENT TOOLS.....	24
6.1	Advocacy and education programme	24
6.2	Biocontrol plan.....	26
7	MONITORING	27
7.1	Monitoring plan	27
7.1.1	Specific monitoring programme for possums.....	28
7.1.2	Environmental monitoring and reporting.....	28
7.1.3	New monitoring tools – camera monitoring.....	28
7.2	Compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures.....	29
7.2.1	Good neighbour rule monitoring	29
APPENDIX A: 2017-2019 WORK PROGRAMME – TAIRAWHITI ROADS.....		30
APPENDIX B:.....		33
2017-2019 WORK PROGRAMME – DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION.....		33
APPENDIX C:.....		35
2017-2019 WORK PROGRAMME – GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL PARKS AND RESERVES		35

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Gisborne District Council (Council) is the management agency for the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) 2017-2027 for the Gisborne Region.

Section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) requires the management agency of any RPMP to prepare an Operational Plan to implement the RPMP. The Biosecurity Act 1993 also requires the Operational Plan to be reviewed annually and amended where appropriate.

This Operational Plan outlines the approach and scope of activities and actions that Council will undertake to implement the RPMP during the 2017/18 and 2018/19 year. The plan must be reviewed and reported on annually, no later than five months after the end of each financial year. Copies of the plan and a report on its implementation must be made available to the public and the Minister for Primary Industries.

This plan operates within the administrative boundaries of the Gisborne Region and covers a total area of 8,355 square kilometres on the east coast of the North Island and extends 12 miles (19.3 km) out to sea.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Legislative framework

Gisborne District Council is a territorial authority and has both regional and territorial functions. The Council as the pest management agency for the Gisborne region has prepared this Operational Plan. The plan outlines specified pests and any other organism to be controlled or managed under one or more pest management programmes.

1.2.2 Organisms declared as pests

The organisms listed in Appendix A are classified as pests under the RPMP. Pest organisms are those that are capable of causing adverse effects on one or more values in the regions and are grouped into the following three categories:

- Production pests;
- Environmental pests; and
- Social and amenity pests.

1.2.3 Pest management programmes

One or more pest management programmes will be used to control pests and any other organisms covered by this RPMP. These nationally defined programmes reflect outcomes in keeping with:

- The extent of the invasion; and
- Whether it is possible to achieve the desired control levels for the pests.

The intermediate outcomes for five programmes are described below.

- 1) **Exclusion Programme:** to prevent the establishment of the pest which is present in New Zealand but not yet established in the District and, which has the potential to become a serious pest in the future. Section 100V of the Act may be used to instigate emergency control of new incursions of pests that are not otherwise listed in this Plan.
- 2) **Eradication Programme:** to eradicate the pest across the District. In the short to medium term this involves reducing the infestation level of the pest to zero levels.
- 3) **Progressive Containment Programme:** to contain or reduce the geographic distribution of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to an area over time.
- 4) **Sustained Control Programme:** Sustained Control Programme: to provide for ongoing control of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to reduce its impacts on values and spread to other properties.
- 5) **Site-led Pest Programme:** that the pest, that is capable of causing damage to a place or its values is excluded, eradicated, contained, reduced, or controlled within the place to an extent that protects the values of that place.

1.3 Definitions and terminology

The terms and definitions of the RPMP also apply to this plan.

2 RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

2.1 The management agency

The Gisborne District Council is the management agency for the Regional Pest Management Plan. This includes service delivery of pests where indicated, and co-ordination with the neighbouring Hawkes Bay and Bay of Plenty Regions.

2.2 Occupiers

Pest management is an individual's responsibility in the first instance because generally occupiers contribute to the pest problem and in turn benefit from the control of pests. The term occupier has a wide definition under the Act and includes:

- The person who physically occupies the place; and
- The owner of the place; and
- Any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.

Owners and/or occupiers must manage pest populations at or below levels specified in the rules. If they fail to meet the rules' requirements, they may face legal action. In some instances, owners and/or occupiers must report pests to Gisborne District Council. They must never sell, propagate, or distribute pests.

2.2.1 Occupiers of the road reserve

Road reserves include the land on which the formed road lies and the verge area that extends to adjacent property boundaries.

The Act allows the option of making either roading authorities (New Zealand Transport Agency and the Council [jointly known as Tairāwhiti Roads]) or adjoining land occupiers responsible for pest management in road reserves (see s6(1) of the Act).

Except where a rule prevents occupier control¹, roading authorities are responsible for controlling pests on road reserves that they occupy. Where the road reserve boundary is unknown this will be taken as 10m from the road centreline.

Except where a rule prevents occupier control, adjacent landowners are responsible for controlling pests on road reserves in the following situations:

- Unformed paper roads that they occupy, or are contiguous to the land that they occupy;
- On land beyond 10 metres, of the road centreline where the road reserve boundary is unknown;
- Where fences encroach onto a surveyed road reserve, the occupier adjoining the road reserve shall be responsible for pests within that fenced area;

¹ This is specified in the MOU and associated annual work programme attached to this plan.

- Where adjacent occupiers do not support the use of toxins to control pests (e.g. organic farming practices), the occupier adjoining the road reserve shall be responsible for pest control in the road reserve as well.

2.3 Crown agencies

Four central government agencies occupying the Crown estate have been identified as being significant beneficiaries or exacerbators of pest management in the Gisborne District. These are:

- Department of Conservation (DOC);
- Land Information New Zealand (LINZ);
- New Zealand Railways Corporation (Kiwi Rail); and
- New Zealand Transport Agency (Transport Agency).

Pursuant to Section 5 and Section 69 (5) of the Act, the Act binds the Crown to that extent that a good neighbour rule, or action under a plan to enforce a good neighbour rule in the plan, are the only ways in which a plan may cause the Crown to become liable to meet obligations or costs. Council will also continue to pursue and maintain formal and informal relationships with Crown agencies to achieve the objectives of this Plan.

In the case of the New Zealand Transport Agency, as a roading authority they are engaged in a joint venture with GDC to form Tairāwhiti Roads. The annual work programme attached to this plan (**Appendix A**) outlines the agreed obligations for weed and pest control, including in relation to the Good Neighbour Rule.

In the case of the Department of Conservation, an agreed annual work programme (**Appendix B**) has also been developed and is also attached to this plan.

2.4 Gisborne District Council (District Functions)

The Council (in its district functions) are required to undertake weed and pest control within its parks and recreation spaces. The 2017-2019 Work Programme for Gisborne District Council (Council) Parks and Reserves is attached as **Appendix C**.

2.5 Principal measures

Council intend on using the following principal measures to achieve the objectives set out in the RPMP.

- 1) Requirement to act
- 2) Council inspection
- 3) Service delivery
- 4) Advocacy and education
- 5) Memoranda of understanding
- 6) Collaboration and partnerships
- 7) Coordination with other regions

For each of the pest management programmes, a range of principal measures are proposed. These are detailed further in Section 5.

3 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

3.1 Rating summary

These rates have set and assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and in determining this, the Gisborne District Council has had regard to those matters outlined in Section 100T of the Biosecurity Act.

Pest	Rate 2017-2018 Financial Year	Draft Rate 2018-2019 Financial Year
Production Pests	Targeted Rate based on land value: <ul style="list-style-type: none">85% from Outer Zone15% from Inner Zone	40% General Rate, 60% Targeted Rate on rural landowners based on land value
Environmental, Health and Amenity Pests		100% General Rate based on capital value

3.2 Expenditure summary

Activity	2017/18	2018/19 (Draft Annual Plan)
Production Pest Management	\$727,000	\$747,000
Environmental, health and Amenity Pest Management	\$448,000	\$457,000
Total Biosecurity	\$1,175,000	\$1,202,000

3.2.1 Breakdown of Costs by Programme

Programme	2017/18	2018/19 (Draft Annual Plan)
Exclusion programme	\$30,000	\$30,000
Eradication programme	\$70,000	\$70,000
Progressive containment programme	\$260,000	\$280,000
Sustained control programme	\$615,000	\$615,000
Site led programme	\$142,000	\$142,000

3.3 Other sources of revenue

It is acknowledged that there are alternative funding streams to rates, for example, private sector partnerships and central government funding. Opportunities to obtain alternative funding streams will be pursued wherever possible. The current co-funding of Mediterranean Fanworm and

Velvetleaf is proposed to continue. Where new pests invade the region, similar co-funding agreements will be sought if possible to ensure a fast and effective response.

4 RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PRIORITIES

The implementation programmes for managing pests are set out below.

4.1 Exclusion programme

Exclusion Programme Pest Animals		
Catfish Chinchilla Koi carp	Perch Plague skink Rudd	Tench Wallaby
Exclusion Programme Pest Plants		
Alligator weed Bladder wort Chinese mugwort Chilean needle grass Clubbed tunicate	ia Goats rue Marshwort Mexican Waterlily Nasella tussock	Nooguru bur Purple loosestrife Saffron thistle Salvinia Senegal tea

Management Regime for Pest Exclusion Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate intervention and elimination of new incursions to the district. <p>Programme Coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region wide 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake control of these pests should they arrive in the District. Use appropriate controls applying and following industry standards. Record findings, service delivery outcomes and map site locations. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct searches of vulnerable areas or upon receiving sightings or reports of any suspect pest. Known vulnerable areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiniroto Lakes for freshwater pests Lake Repongare Clarke's Lake Waingake Road <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a pathway awareness plan to eliminate the spread of Exclusion Programme pests from infected regions.

	<u>Requirement to Act</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules for Exclusion Programme pests has been detected.
Aims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detect these pests before they become established in the District Facilitate a quick response through appropriate funding that will enable control or management of these species. 	Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017/2018 - \$30,000 2018/2019 - \$30,000

4.2 Eradication programme

Eradication Programme Pest Animals		
Rook Mediterranean Fanworm		
Eradication Programme Pest Plants		
African feather grass Apple of sodom Californian stinkweed Cape tulip Climbing spindle-berry	Horse nettle Lagarosiphon Monkey comb vine Pennisetum/White Foxtail/Feathertop Red cestrum	Spiny emex Velvet leaf Water hyacinth White edged nightshade

Management Regime for Eradication Programme	
Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication of these pests by 2027 Programme coverage - Rooks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region wide Programme coverage – Mediterranean Fanworm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne Port Programme coverage – Eradication Pest Plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African feathergrass – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti Apple of sodom – Uawa/Tawhiti Californian stinkweed – Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti Cape Tulip – Matakaoa/Waiapu 	Principal Measures 2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions <u>General</u> <u>Advocacy and Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <u>Requirement to Act</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules for these Eradication pests have been detected <u>Eradication Plan -Rooks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate rook nesting area and confirm rook population.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climbing spindle-berry – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Horse nettle – Matakaoa ▪ Lagarosiphon – Taruheru/Patutahi ▪ Monkey comb vine – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Pennisetum – Gisborne City ▪ Red cestrum – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Spiny emex- Gisborne City – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Velvet leaf – Matakaoa/Waiapu ▪ White edged nightshade – Taruheru/Patutahi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate control actions either aerial nest baiting or ground baiting operation following appropriate industry standards. ▪ Post monitor for control effectiveness. <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake direct control on all private land where rooks are located. ▪ Record findings, service delivery outcomes and map site locations. ▪ Post monitoring of any sites controlled. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct annual surveillance of vulnerable areas or upon receiving reported sightings from the public. Initiate measures to remove all populations before establishment occurs. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement with the HBRC to facilitate rook cross boundary control for effectiveness and efficiency purposes. <p><u>Eradication Plan – Mediterranean Fanworm</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake annual inspection/control programme in Gisborne Port ▪ Continue to contract Bay of Plenty Regional Council biosecurity dive team to undertake Port inspection and control programme <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to participate in the Top of the North Marine Partnership with the aim of developing a Top of the North Marine Pathway Plan <p><u>Eradication Plan – Pest Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual surveillance of all historical sites and respond to any new reports. Plan management programmes that effectively eliminate targeted pest plant species. <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct control of any of these plant pests on private and Council land in the District applying and following appropriate industry practises and standards to control to zero density. ▪ Record findings, service delivery outcomes and map all site locations. ▪ Post monitor for control effectiveness. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out surveillance of areas vulnerable to invasion. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a pathway awareness plan to eliminate the spread of Eradication Programme pest plants from infected regions.
<p>Aims</p>	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2017-2018 - \$70,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All known populations occurring of the identified pests will be controlled to zero density by 2027 Facilitate a quick response through appropriate funding that will enable the management of newly identified sites of these pests as they become known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018-2019 - \$70,000
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4.3 Progressive containment programme

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Animals		
Mosquito fish		
Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants		
Australian sedge	Hornwort	Spartina
Banana passionfruit	Madeira vine	Star thistle
Boneseed	Moth plant	Undaria
Boxthorn	Nodding thistle	Variegated thistle
Burdock	Old man's beard	Woolly nightshade
Gorse	Parrot's feather	
Holly leaved senecio	Reed sweetgrass	

Management Regime for Progressive Containment Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, contain the spread of the Progressive Containment Plant Pests. Over the duration of the Plan, contain mosquito fish, hornwort, reed sweetgrass, parrot's feather, and Undaria to the areas that GDC believes they were restricted to in 2016 to reduce further adverse effects on economic, social/amenity values and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <p><u>Pest Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian sedge – Taruheru/Patutahi Banana passionfruit – Gisborne City – Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Waipapu Boneseed – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa Boxthorn – Waikohu 	<p>Principle Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>General</u></p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non-compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected. <p><u>Progressive Containment Plant Pest Programme</u></p> <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an annual of inspection of registered sites within the mapped progressive containment zone as well fringe areas vulnerable to invasion. Ensure occupiers of infected properties are aware of and take action to contain these pests.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burdock – Matakaoa/Waiapu ▪ Holly leaved senecio – Gisborne City - Uawa – Patutahi/Taruheru – Waipaoa Old man's beard – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Madeira vine – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Moth plant – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Taruheru/Patutahi – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Nodding thistle – Waipaoa – Uawa ▪ Taruheru/Patutahi ▪ Spartina - Whero lagoon – Taruheru River – Uawa River ▪ Star thistle – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Variegated thistle – Matakaoa ▪ Woolly nightshade – Gisborne City – Waipaoa Taruheru/Patutahi -Uawa/Tawhiti- Matakaoa <p><u>Marine and Freshwater Pests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mosquito fish – Gisborne City – Uawa ▪ Hornwort –Waipaoa, Tiniroto Lakes ▪ Parrots feather –Waipaoa, Tiniroto Lakes ▪ Reed sweetgrass –Waipaoa, Tiniroto Lakes ▪ Undaria – Gisborne Port 	<p><u>Memorandum of Understanding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with Tairāwhiti Roads and Department of Conservation to implement the Memoranda of Understanding attached to this operational plan. <p><u>Marine and Freshwater Pest Progressive Containment Programme</u></p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where it is required and following national operation standards and protocols, undertake control of infestations to prevent spread. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual inspection of known infestations in the district and map locations. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a pathway awareness plan to eliminate the spread of Progressive Containment Programme marine and freshwater pests from infected regions.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent the spread of these pests from infested land to clean land and on infested land reduce the level of infestation and prevent further seed production. ▪ To prevent the dispersal of aquatic and marine pest species from known locations ▪ To investigate and support biocontrol options for these species 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2017-2018 - \$260,000 ▪ 2018-2019 - \$280,000

4.4 Sustained control programme

Sustained Control Programme Pest Animals		
Argentine ant Darwin's ant	Feral goat Hare	Possum Feral plagueRabbit
Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants		
Barberry Bathurst bur Blackberry	Gorse Hawthorn Pampas	Ragwort Thorn apple Variegated thistle Wild ginger (kahili and yellow)
Management Regime for Sustained Control Programme		

Management regime for possums	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of possums to low densities to reduced adverse effects on economic well-being and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possum – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Taruheru/Patutahi – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possum control to target sites of highest priority. A reduction of possums within the HBRC buffer zone. Ongoing possum control across the region as fiscal constraints allow. Undertake possum population monitoring where control is being done by farmer groups or commercial operators. Achieve post operation monitoring targets of less than 10% RTC in the HBRC buffer zone elsewhere 15% RTC. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Pre and post operational planning, data recording and mapping of targeted areas. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Memorandum of Understanding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Tairāwhiti Roads and Department of Conservation to implement the Memoranda of Understanding attached to this operational plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for Sustained Control pest animals.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the District's Protection Management Areas, Soil Conservation Plantings and a buffer area with Hawkes Bay to be managed under a possum control operation Possum control operations in Protection Management Areas to have possum populations maintained below a density of 5% RTCI or 20% Wax Tag 7-night BMI. Possum control operations on soil conservation plantings of 1-5 year old poles to have possum populations maintained to ensure less than 5% loss of pole plantings. Possum control operations within 1km of the boundary with Hawkes Bay Region to have possum populations maintained below a density of 10% RTCI or 40% Wax Tag 7-night BMI. Support landowners who wish to undertake intensive possum management through the identification of Landowner Driven Control 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$450,000 2018-2019 - \$450,000

<p>Areas and manage these under joint Council-landowner possum control operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where landowners “opt in” to a Landowner Driven Possum Control Areas, possum control operations to have possum populations controlled to 5% RTCI or 20% Wax Tag 7-night BMI and then be maintained by the landowner below a density of 10% RTCI or 40% Wax Tag 7-night BMI. 	
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Criteria for considering a request to form Landowner Driven Possum Control Areas by landowners.

Where there are two or more landowners on adjacent rateable land – or one landowner with a minimum 10 ha area who wish to establish Landowner Driven Possum Control Areas (LPCA) on their land in conjunction with Council then joint initiative will be entered into.

A possum management plan will be designed and agreed to by all parties. Council will carry out an initial “knock” down of resident possum populations to 5% RTC. Landowners party to the agreement will then be expected to maintain post control possum populations on their land to below 10% RTC.

Council will undertake random possum population monitoring of those properties which are party to a LPCA agreement. Where random possum monitoring has identified populations in excess of the 10% RTC Council will carry out control actions and recover all costs associated with from the landowner.

Management regime for rabbits	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of feral rabbits in rural populations to below (L5 on the modified McLean Scale) to reduce adverse effects on the region's economic well-being and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Taruheru/Patutahi – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control rabbits at selected sites where the values of the site are at risk. Undertake rabbit control in urban or peri-urban situations where it would difficult for the occupier to do so. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Record details and map vulnerable at risk areas. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for Sustained Control animal pests.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral rabbit populations in rural areas to be kept below a level acceptable (Level 5 on the Modified McLean Scale 2012) for reducing 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$15,000 2018-2019 - \$15,000

externality effects on neighbours and for reducing environmental damage.	
Management regime for feral goats	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of feral goats adjacent to high value natural areas in the Raukumara and Te Urewera Ranges to reduce adverse effects on the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taruhuru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Waiapu/Matakaoa 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control feral goats in identified areas of high natural value and prioritised areas adjacent to the Raukumara and Te Urewera Ranges. Undertake feral goat control in areas identified as being of high natural value in collaboration with other regional partners. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Record information on operation outcomes and map all targeted areas. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for feral goats. <p><u>Memorandum of understanding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Tairāwhiti Roads and Department of Conservation to implement the Memoranda of Understanding attached to this operational plan.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral goat levels on the Raukumara/ Te Urewera boundary are kept below a level where they do not undermine goat control being undertaken by the Department of Conservation and Bay of Plenty Regional Council 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$50,000 2018-2019 - \$50,000
Management regime for hares	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of hares to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taruhuru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti - Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control hares at selected sites using appropriate control tools where the values of the site are at risk. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Plan control efforts to reduce adverse effects at targeted sites.

	<p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for Sustained Control animal pests.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hare populations in rural areas to be kept below a level acceptable to reduce external effects on neighbours and for reducing environmental damage 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$15,000 2018-2019 - \$15,000
Management regime for pest ants	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan pest ants are managed by land occupiers to reduce adverse effects on the economic wellbeing, social, amenity and environmental values. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City – Taruheru/Patutahi - Waipaoa - Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non-compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain pest ant populations so they do not cause significant external impacts. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$15,000 2018-2019 - \$15,000
Management Regime for Pest Plant Sustained Control Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, manage these pest plants to reduce further adverse effects on economic wellbeing, social/amenity values and the environment. Maintain these pests so they do not reach a level where they are causing significant external impact. Avoid the spread of these pest plants onto uninfested land. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region wide 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake surveillance and record keeping to better understand the extent of these pests in the region and identify areas clear of infestation <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aims</p>	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$85,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce effect of the spread of these pests across boundaries on production and the environment. ▪ To investigate and support biocontrol options for these species. ▪ To promote on farm and site specific biosecurity risk assessments and encourage best management practice for risk pathways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2018-2019 - \$85,000
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4.5 Site led programme

Site Led Programme Pest Animals		
Feral cat	Feral pigeon	Rabbit
Feral cattle	Ferret	Rat
Feral deer	Hedgehog	Stoat
Feral geese	Magpie	Wasp
Feral pig	Peacock	Weasel
Site Led Programme Pest Plants		
Agapanthus	Japanese honeysuckle	Smilax
Blue morning glory	Mexican daisy	Sweet briar
Buddleia	Periwinkle	Wilding conifer
Broom (exotic)	Phoenix palm	Yellow flag iris
Chilean rhubarb	Privet – Chinese and Tree	
Common ivy		
Giant reed		

Management Regime for Site Led Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over the duration of the Plan, control of these pests so that the important values of areas of significant indigenous biodiversity, ecological restoration or areas of social and cultural significance are protected from the impacts of these pests. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gisborne City, Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake service delivery of animal pest control at sites that meet approved criteria. In addition to service delivery expand control to target other site led pests where resources permit. ▪ Support site led pest control at high priority sites where control by occupiers would otherwise be difficult. Prioritise work according to fiscal or any external restraints. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests where their impacts could affect the values of a significant site. Record details and map site locations of where control is to be undertaken. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules for Site Led pests is detected. <p><u>Collaboration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with regional partners and landowners who have areas identified as a priority for biodiversity or ecological significance to establish Site Led pest control programmes.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the areas identified in the District as priority for biodiversity or ecological restoration come under a site led programme which addresses these pests by 2027. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$142,000 2018-2019 - \$142,000

Specific Site Led Programmes for pest animals – Gisborne District Council Service Delivery:

Pest animals	Location	Control activity	Proposed time line
Feral goat	Waihirere Reserve	Controlled shooting	June to July 2018
Feral goat	Waikura Valley	Controlled shooting	July to August 2018
Feral goat Possums	Waingake Waterworks Bush	Establish farm and forestry control buffers	February to July 2018 Other species as per Management Plan
Feral goats Possums	Waerenga-o-kuri Soil Conservation Reserve	Controlled shooting Poisoning - Trapping	August to December 2018

Specific Site Led Programmes for pest plants Gisborne District Council Service Delivery:

Pest plant	Location	Control activity	Proposed time line
Banana passionfruit Old man's beard Woolly nightshade	Waihirere Reserve	Cut and stump - herbicide treatment	Feb 2018 to June 2019

Holly leaved senecio	Titirangi, Oneroa, Wainui, Okitu Makorori Reserves	Monitor - hand removal of isolated infestations.	Sept to Dec 2018
Spiny emex	Wainui – Okitu Reserves	Hand removal	Oct 2018 to March 2019
Boneseed	Titirangi, Wainui, Okitu and Makorori Reserves	Hand removal, cut and Stump herbicide treatment	Feb 2018 to June 2019
Blackberry	Waerenga-o-kuri Soil Conservation Reserve	Herbicide application	Dec 2018 to March 2019 Other species as per management plan
Spartina	Taruheru - Uawa	Herbicide application	February 2018 to June 2019

Approach for Support for Site Led Programmes on Private Land

Site led programmes on private land will be supported by the Council through advice and assistance (eg providing traps, assistance in preparing pest management plans and advice on pest control implementation). In high priority areas, where there is capacity within the Council service delivery work programme, the Council may undertake direct pest plant or pest animal control.

In these circumstances a joint initiative will be entered into whereby Council will undertake initial “knock down” control of the pest animals and/or pest plants and landowners party to the agreement will then maintain the post control pest populations on their land.

The criteria for Site Led Programmes are included on Pages 44-45 of the Regional Pest Management Plan and are summarised below.

1. The site is an area of Significant Biodiversity, is an Area under Ecological Restoration or is an Area of Cultural or Social Significance.
2. For biodiversity outcomes the site must meet ecological significance criteria identified in the RPMP.
3. The site must meet all three of the criteria below:
 - The project has the support of the landowner
 - There is a robust management plan in place with measurable , realistic goals and objectives, and methods follow best practice
 - There is evidence to support the long term success of the project.
4. The site must rank as Medium or High for the following criteria:
 - Financial viability – the project benefits outweigh the costs

5 OTHER PEST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Pest Management in Accordance with the National Pest Management Regimes

Pest management will also be undertaken in accordance with the:

- National Pest Plant Accord; and
- National Pest Pet Accord.

5.1.1 Management Regime for National Pest Plant Accord

Management Regime for National Pest Plant Accord	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over the duration of the Plan visit all garden retail centres and carry out surveillance for any banned plants being displayed or being offered for sale. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gisborne City. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Council Inspections</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out an annual survey of all garden retail premises for the presence of any NPPA banned plants being displayed or offered for sale. ▪ Keep a register of all garden retail outlets and record visits and any breach of NPPA or RPMP rules. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In discussion with garden retail owners ensure they are aware of the banned pest plants list. ▪ Provide a published photo booklet on the list of banned pest plants that cannot be displayed, sold to the public. ▪ Produce an awareness article on the NPPA banned list of pest plants for publication for Council's quarterly Conservation Quorum. ▪ Work with Council's communications group to include the NPPA banned pest plants on Council's website. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate none compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To eliminate the introduction of banned NNPA pest plants not in the Gisborne Region, those pest already present being offered for sale, propagation and distribution to the public. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2017-2018 - \$15,000 ▪ 2018-2019 - \$15,000

5.1.2 Management Regime for National Pest Pet Accord

Management Regime for National Pest Pet Accord	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan visit all pet centres and carry out surveillance for any banned pets being displayed or being offered for sale. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Council Inspections</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an annual survey of all pet centre premises for the presence of any NPPA banned plants being displayed or offered for sale. Keep a register of all pet centres and record visits and any breach of NPPA or RPMP rules. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In discussion with garden retail owners ensure they are aware of the banned pest pet list. Provide a published photo booklet on the list of banned pest pets that cannot be displayed, sold to the public. Work with Council's communications group to include the NPPA banned pest pets on Council's website. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate none compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate the introduction of banned NNPA pest pests not in the Gisborne Region, those pests already present being offered for sale, propagation and distribution to the public. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$10,000 2018-2019 - \$10,000

5.2 Didymo and National Freshwater Pest Programme

Management Regime for Didymo and National Freshwater Pests Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote aquatic pest awareness and to encourage better behaviour and hygiene to those recreational users of our regions freshwater ways. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce an awareness article of freshwater pest organisms for publication in the Gisborne Herald. Visit hunting and fishing retail outlets, accommodation facilities, fishing clubs and provide information on freshwater pests.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit primary schools to raise awareness of freshwater pests and the threats they pose. ▪ Work and support neighbouring council's, DOC and NZ Fish and Game Council and MPI ensuring freshwater messaging is consistent and meets objectives of the programme.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through education, awareness, discussions a better understanding and appreciation by freshwater way recreation groups and the public the importance of keeping our waterways pest free. 	<p>Budget (MPI funded programme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$22,000 in the 2017/2018 financial year.

6 MANAGEMENT TOOLS

6.1 Advocacy and education programme

Advocacy and education are key tools in managing pests across all management regimes. A coordinated and targeted approach to advocacy and education is essential. In 2017/18 a Biosecurity Education and Advocacy Plan will be developed to guide this programme of work. The 2018/19 financial year will see a significant increase in advocacy and education, as a key pest management tool.

Advocacy and Education Programme	
Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none">To promote public awareness of pests and the threats they pose.	Principle Measures <u>2017/18 actions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop a Biosecurity Education and Advocacy Plan.Produce a coloured brochure series for the different programme pest plants and pest animals.Produce regular articles on pest species for publication in Council's Conservation Quorum publication.Visit primary schools to raise awareness of pest plants and animals.Develop more comprehensive information on pest plant and animals for the GDC website.Develop sector specific targeted messaging and information around pests of relevance to that sector – e.g. weeds commonly spread by forestry machinery for forestry contractors.Identify opportunities to work with external partners to convey pest management messages.Utilise social media to inform and educate.Implement the Property Programme (a voluntary work plan that provides control information to a landowner who wishes to undertake weed control). <u>2018/2019 actions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Continue with and build on 2017/2018 education and advocacy actions.Implement the Biosecurity Education and Advocacy Plan.Include a stall (in partnership with DOC) at the Gisborne A&P show.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with external partners to convey pest management messages, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Hunting associations; ▫ Federated Farmers; ▫ DOC (War on Weeds and Freshwater Pests); ▫ Operational Solutions for Primary Industries (OSPRI) – for the Animal Health Board, for co-messaging around animal pests.
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6.2 Biocontrol plan

Biocontrols are a key tool particularly for the management of Progressive Containment, Sustained Control and Site Led Pest Plants. Success of biocontrols relate to both the ease of spread and survival in the environment, alongside the efficacy of their control of the pest plant. Local climate conditions can make a significant impact on the effectiveness of biocontrols. For example, a good biocontrol exists for nodding thistle which in the Bay of Plenty is very effective in suppressing numbers of plants by destroying the flower before seed set. In Gisborne, because of the hotter climate, nodding thistle flowers multiple times in a season, meaning the biocontrol is considerably less effective.

Management Regime for Biological Agent Releases to Control Pest Plants	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use biological agents as an additional tool to assist in selective pest plant suppression. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broom gall mite – Matawai Woolly nightshade lace bug – Waituhi – Hicks Bay Tradescantia – Gisborne City - Waituhi 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2017/18 and 2018/2019 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate suitable host pest plant release sites for bio-agent releases. Gain landowner support and consent to release specified bio-agents. Map, GPS and record all bio-agent release sites. Annual monitor of agents at release sites. Monitor for agent establishment and effects on host site. Monitor for natural spread or assist wider spread by collection and relocation of agents. <p><u>Collaboration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective agency support for Landcare Research to import selected bio agents and trials for targeted pest plants for control effectiveness. Interaction with other regional councils on exchange of surplus bio agents to assist in local biological control of pest plants. Support the National Biocontrol Collective on bio-control agent selections for specific pest plants and funding streams.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use biological agents as natural enemies to assist in control of specific pest plants thereby reducing the reliance on chemicals. Reduction in environmental impact of widespread pest plants. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2018 - \$6,000 2018-2019 - \$15,000

7 MONITORING

7.1 Monitoring plan

The monitoring plan for each of the programmes is detailed below.

Programme	Anticipated result	Indicator	Method of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Frequency of reporting
Exclusion Programme	No pests on the exclusion programme establish in the District.	None of the pests found in the District.	Inspection of properties and areas vulnerable to invasion	Annually	Annually
Eradication programme	All known sites and any new sites identified controlled to zero density by 2026.	Extent and density of the subject pest in the areas it is being controlled.	Inspection and surveillance of known sites. Inspection of properties and areas vulnerable to invasion.	Annually for five years after zero-density has been achieved. Bi-annual inspections after that.	Annually
Progressive containment programme	Reduction in extent and density of these pests in the District. Pests do not establish on areas currently uninfested.	Extent and density of the subject pest in the areas it is being controlled.	Inspection and surveillance of known sites. Inspection of properties and areas vulnerable to invasion.	At each known location of the pest. Annually for five years after zero-density has been achieved. Bi-annual inspections after that.	Annually
Sustained control programme	Maintenance of possum densities and associated damage at 2015 levels or lower.	Possum density trends	Residual trap catch index (RTCI) or wax tag 7-night bite mark index (BMI) ²	10% of PCAs annually	Annually
	Soil conservation plantings establish effectively	Possum browse	Inspection post planting until fully established	Annually for first 3 years	Annually

² The RTCI and BMI goals are based on the 5% RTCI, a nationally acknowledged level of control which allows biodiversity values to be protected.

Programme	Anticipated result	Indicator	Method of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Frequency of reporting
	Pastoral and crop losses caused by browsing pests minimised	Numbers of requests for service	Tracked through Council contact centre	Annually	Annually
	Spread of pests across boundaries minimised	Numbers of requests for service	Tracked through Council contact centre	Annually	Annually
Site led programmes	Impacts on diversity of flora, fauna and the values of significant native ecosystems are minimised	As set out in the management plan for the site led programme	As set out in the management plan for the site led programme	As set out in the management plan for the site led programme	Annually

Some monitoring is also undertaken to assess levels of non-statutory pests to determine their presence and/or distribution in the region. Such surveillance provides Council with valuable information on population trends and is an important part of the decision-making process as to whether new pests should be considered for inclusion into future Pest Management programmes.

7.1.1 Specific monitoring programme for possums

- Council will monitor possum density trends in at least 10% of PCAs by 30 June every year, using standard industry protocols and best practice guidelines.
- Council will audit the quality of possum control inputs for alignment with industry best practice for all PCAs on an annual basis, by 30 June each year.
- Council will monitor environmental outcomes as prescribed in management plans for high-value natural areas prioritised for protection under any regional biodiversity programme.

7.1.2 Environmental monitoring and reporting

This includes biodiversity and biosecurity indicators.

7.1.3 New monitoring tools – camera monitoring

Council will use camera monitoring as an additional aid to capture information on pest animal presence, species type, their distribution and density. Camera pest animal monitoring will also provide supportive pre and post control data for pest animal control outcomes at specific site led projects. The benefit of pest animal camera monitoring is that it will provide real time information on population trend monitoring overtime.

7.2 Compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures

An essential part of a Biosecurity officer's role is to undertake field inspections, taking active engagement with landowners/occupiers and dealing with various pest plant issues, some of which may lead to enforcement.

Compliance monitoring will be carried out by an authorised Council Biosecurity officer following recommended procedures to gain landowner cooperation to give effect to any RPMP rules.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures will be as follows:

- 1) At the completion of a property inspection, issue a non-regulatory advice letter or Property Programme.

Provide advice to land owner/occupier on timeframes and agreed methods of control where appropriate.

- 2) Failure to comply with 1) follow up with a written Notice of Direction under s122 of the Biosecurity Act.

Outlines remedial action as per advice letter or Property Programme.

Timeframe to comply (minimum two weeks unless otherwise negotiated).

Consideration of fees charged to cover costs of Notice of Direction issues and any re-inspection costs under section 135(3) of the Biosecurity Act.

Statutory land charge (lien) placed on the property under s129 of the Biosecurity Act.

- 3) Prosecution (Section 154 of the Biosecurity Act).

Filing of charge documents in the District Court.

7.2.1 Good neighbour rule monitoring

Good neighbour rule monitoring will be as follows:

- 1) An authorised person shall carry out a property site monitor where a complaint has been received by Council's contact centre or where it has been brought to the attention of an officer.
- 2) Regular site visits will be undertaken on those properties where there is historical evidence of none compliance.
- 3) An authorised person shall carry out site monitoring to ensure that required works are carried out to the required standard and is effectively controlling the targeted pest species.

Appendix A:

2017-2019 Work Programme – Tairāwhiti Roads

2017 -2019 Work Programme

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name / location	Control method and programme
Holly leaved senecio	High Programme to carry out work	Waimata Valley Road Matokitoki Valley Road Shelly Road Riverside Road Darwin Road Gaddum Hill Road Wheatstone Road Kaiti Hill Road State Highway 35 (NZTA) - Wainui Road to Tolaga Bay	Herbicide spray – September to November
Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name / location	Control method and programme
Blackberry	High Programme to Carry out work. <i>Inventory of all Sites is Incomplete.</i>	State Highway 35 (NZTA) - Wainui Road to Tolaga Bay <u>Wheatstone Road</u> Gaddum Hill Road Darwin Road Riverside Road <u>Shelley Road</u> <u>Matokitoki Valley Road</u> <u>Waimata Valley Road</u> Kanakanaia Road Whakarau Road <u>Tiniroto Road</u> Pehiri Road	Herbicide spray – December to April
Pampas	High	State Highway 35 (NZTA) - Wainui Road to Tolaga Bay Wheatstone Road	Herbicide spray – November to April

		Gaddum Hill Road Darwin Road Riverside Road Shelley Road Matokitoki Valley Road Sommerton Road Waimata Valley Road Ngakaroa Road Kanakanaia Road State Highway 2 (NZTA) – Makaraka west to Matawai State Highway 2 (NZTA) – Makaraka south to Wharerata lookout. Tiniroto Road	
Site Led Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name / location	Control method and programme
Agapanthus	Medium	State Highway 35 (NZTA) – Wainui Road Kaiti to Okitu	Herbicide spray –

Appendix B:

**2017-2019 Work Programme – Department of
Conservation**

2017 -2019 Work Programme

Progressive Containment Programme Pests		
Pest species	Location	Works Programme
Old man's beard	Waingake Waterworks Bush	Monitor and control
Sustained Control Programme Pests		
Pest species	Location	Works Programme
Feral goats	Waingake Waterworks Bush Waipare-Nuhiti Waimaharu Aorangiwai Mangaotane - Matawai - Moanui – Motu Ripararariki – Waikura Valley Pukeamaru	Ground control Aerial control
Feral deer	Waipare-Nuhiti Waimaharu	Ground control Aerial control

Appendix C:

2017-2019 Work Programme – Gisborne District Council Parks and Reserves

2017 -2019 Work Programme

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants		
Pest Plant	Location	Work programme
Banana Passionfruit	Titirangi Reserve	Herbicide spray
Boneseed	W. D. Lysnar Reserve Makorori Headland Reserve	Herbicide spray or hand removal – September (annually)
Boxthorn	W. D. Lysnar Reserve Makorori Headland Reserve Titirangi Reserve Gisborne Beachfront (Waikanae to Midway)	Herbicide spray – November to April (annually)
Burdock	Titirangi Reserve	Herbicide spray – September – November, March - May
Holly leaved senecio	Kopututea W. D. Lysnar Reserve Makorori Headland Reserve Titirangi Reserve Gisborne Beachfront (Waikanae to Midway)	Herbicide spray or hand removal – September
Moth plant	Titirangi Reserve	Herbicide spray
Old man's beard	Titirangi Reserve	Herbicide spray – November to March
Woolly nightshade	Titirangi Reserve	Herbicide spray
Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants		
Pest Plant	Location	Work programme

Blackberry	Doneraile Park W. D. Lysnar Reserve Makorori Headland Reserve Titirangi Reserve	Herbicide spray – December to February
Pampas	W. D. Lysnar Reserve Makorori Headland Reserve Titirangi Reserve Gisborne Beachfront (Waikanae to Midway)	Herbicide spray – October to March
Site Led Programme Pest Plants		
Pest Plant	Location	Work programme
Agapanthus	W. D. Lysnar Reserve Makorori Headland Reserve Gisborne Beachfront (Waikanae to Midway)	Herbicide spray
Japanese honeysuckle	Titirangi Reserve	Cut and stump treat
Phoenix Palm	Gisborne Beachfront (Waikanae to Midway)	Dig out/ cut and stump treat
Privet	Titirangi Reserve	Cut and stump treat
Wilding Pines	Gisborne Beachfront (Waikanae to Midway)	Cut and stump treat