

Notice is given that an ordinary meeting of the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 26 April 2017
Time: 9.30 am
Meeting Room: Tasman District Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street
Richmond

Regional Pest Management Joint Committee

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson

Deputy Chairperson

Members

Cr S Bryant

Cr S Brown

Cr D McNamara

Cr B McGurk

Cr M Lawrey

Cr K Fulton

Quorum 3 members – (a member from each Council must be present)

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AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation

That apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the minutes of the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 21 September 2016, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 PRESENTATIONS

Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan – working draft proposal

8 REPORTS

8.1 Draft Regional Pest Management Plan 5

8 REPORTS

8.1 DRAFT REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Decision Required

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Report To: | Regional Pest Management Joint Committee |
| Meeting Date: | 26 April 2017 |
| Report Author: | Paul Sheldon, Coordinator – Biosecurity and Biodiversity (Tasman District Council) |
| Report Number: | REP17-04-01 |

1 Summary

- 1.1 Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council have operated a joint Regional Pest Management Strategy and an Operational Plan since the introduction of the 1993 Biosecurity Act.
- 1.2 As the current Strategy expires in November 2017 and the Biosecurity Act requirements have changed since it was prepared, both Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council have resolved to prepare a new Regional Pest Management Plan and have established a Joint Committee to oversee this process (see Attachment 1)
- 1.3 The Joint Committee has met twice. At its initial meeting (June 2016) it approved a targeted consultation process and at its subsequent meeting (September 2016) it approved drafting principles to guide preparation of the new Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal (see Attachments 2 and 3).
- 1.4 An early draft Proposal is attached to this report for the Joint Committees consideration (see Attachment 4).
- 1.5 If the Joint committee is satisfied with the direction of this draft Proposal, it will be used as a basis for targeted consultation with key stakeholder groups, refined and brought back to the Joint Committee for their consideration/approval in August 2017 (see Attachment 5).

2 Draft Resolution

That the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee

1. receives the Draft Regional Pest Management Plan report and Proposal; and
2. approves targeted stakeholder consultation using the draft Proposal as a basis for discussion; and
3. acknowledges the revised timelines contained within Attachment 5.

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 To reconstitute the Joint Committee following the 2016 Local Government Election
- 3.2 To seek the Joint Committees approval of an early draft of the Tasman – Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal.
- 3.3 To seek the Joint Committees approval to use this draft Proposal as a basis to consult with key stakeholder and refine to a stage where it is suitable to be considered for formal public notification as a Proposed Plan for submissions
- 3.4 To provide revised timelines for the Regional Pest Management Strategy preparation process.

4 Background and Discussion

- 4.1 Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council have operated a Joint Regional Pest Management Strategy and an Operational Plan since the introduction of the 1993 Biosecurity Act. Tasman District Council has provided biosecurity services within the Nelson City jurisdictional area under a Biosecurity Services Contract between the councils. Costs are apportioned on the basis of the time spent by Tasman staff in each region – currently 75% Tasman and 25% Nelson.
- 4.2 The existing Strategy expires in November 2017 and once expired the councils are unable to utilise the powers conferred by the Biosecurity Act through that Strategy. In order to retain access to those powers councils are required either to have demonstrated that their existing Strategy meets the new requirements of National Policy Direction for Pest Management or to have prepared a new Plan Proposal which meets National Policy Direction for Pest Management. The new Plan Proposal must be publically notified for submissions before the expiry of the existing Strategy (November 2017) if the Council wishes to extend the Strategy life beyond November 2017 up until the new Plan comes into force.
- 4.3 Both Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council have resolved that their existing Regional Pest Management Strategy does not meet National Policy Direction and have resolved to prepare a new joint Plan Proposal.
- 4.4 The previous Joint Committee approved a programme of targeted consultation with key stakeholders, which was undertaken during the second half of 2016. At its meeting of 17 September 2016 the Joint Committee approved drafting instructions to allow staff to work on a draft Proposal during and immediately after the Local Government Elections. The approved Principles to guide drafting were:
 - 4.4.1 Maintain continuity with previous Regional Pest Management Strategy so that long term investment by both the Council and the community is not wasted and community expectations are met.
 - 4.4.2 As far as possible manage the projected costs of implementing the Plan Proposal within existing budgets.
 - 4.4.3 Fund council activity from the general rate rather than from special pest rating areas.
 - 4.4.4 Seek to meet community aspirations for changes to include new pest species where it is consistent with National Policy Direction and budgets.

- 4.4.5 Provide Council with recommendations on how pests which do not meet Plan requirements can be managed.
- 4.4.6 Use the Regional Pest Management Plan Template agreed by regional councils in order to provide a nationally consistent plan approach and plan structure.
- 4.5 During the last few months Lindsay Vaughan (Pest Management Plan Contractor) has been working preparing a draft Proposal in accordance with the approved principles above. This proposal is now sufficiently well developed for consideration by the Joint Committee and for it to be distributed to key stakeholders (as a non-statutory draft) for comments.
- 4.6 Following feedback from key stakeholders, the draft Proposal will be completed to the stage where the Joint Committee and their respective councils can consider it and its supporting documentation for public notification for formal submissions.

5 Options

- 5.1 Both Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council have resolved to prepare a Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal in accordance with the 2012 amendments to the Biosecurity Act 1993 and their associated National Policy Direction. Any change to this resolution will require further consideration by the respective councils.

6 Strategy and Risks

- 6.1 The main risk associated with this process is that the current Regional Pest Management Strategy will expire in November 2017 and will cease to have any legal effect, unless a Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal has been publically notified by November 2017.
- 6.2 Any significant delay to the Plan Proposal process could delay public notification of the Plan Proposal beyond November 2017.

7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 7.1 The Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal must be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and its associated National Policy Direction.
- 7.2 The Ministry for Primary Industries must be consulted prior to the public notification of the Plan Proposal to ensure they are satisfied that the legal requirements have been met.

8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 8.1 The current draft Proposal aims to be budget neutral. The addition of new pest species or more intensive management will require additional resources that will need to be approved through Long term and Annual Plan processes.

9 Significance and Engagement

9.1 Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal

| Issue | Level of Significance | Explanation of Assessment |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial? | Low | Interest is largely restricted to industry groups and conservation groups |
| Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision? | Low | The proposal seeks to carry forward existing activity and commitments |
| Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets) | Low | No |
| Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council? | Low | The proposal seeks to carry forward the existing levels of activity largely unchanged |
| Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP? | Low | No but it is likely that some pest management activity will fall outside the Biosecurity Act requirements and the councils will need to consider if some additional resource is put into non-statutory delivery |
| Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO? | Low | No |
| Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities? | Low | No |
| Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities? | Low | No |

10 Conclusion

10.1 Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council have resolved to prepare a Regional Pest Management Plan to replace the current Regional Pest Management Strategy, which expires in November 2017. The Regional Pest Management Joint Council Committee has been established to oversee this process.

10.2 Consultation has been undertaken with key stakeholders and a preliminary draft Plan Proposal has been prepared for the Committees consideration. Subject to the Committees

approval it is intended to refine this draft over the next three months and to use it as a basis of further consultation with key stakeholder groups including iwi, the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for Primary Industries. The further developed Plan Proposal will be brought back to the Joint Committee for consideration / approval in August 2017.

11 Next Steps / Timeline

11.1 See Attachment 5

12 Attachments

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| 5. | Revised Timelines | 77 |

Agreement to Form the Regional Pest Management Committee

resolved at Full Council 12 May 2016

(Joint Committee of Tasman District and Nelson City Councils)

Chairperson: Appointed by Committee members

Deputy Chairperson: Appointed by Committee members

Membership:

- Membership will comprise of six members, being three elected members from each of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council
- For the 2013-2016 triennium, membership is as follows:
 - Nelson City Councillors Copeland, Fulton and McGurk
 - Tasman District Councillors Brian Ensor, Stuart Bryant and Trevor Norriss
- The quorum for the Committee is set at three members and must include at least one member from each Council.
- Nelson City and Tasman District Councils will be asked to resolve that the Joint Committee continues beyond the 2016 local body elections, to enable each Council to replace the members of the Committee following the election, as per the Local Government Act Schedule 7 Clause 31(5).

Terms of Reference:

Areas of Responsibility:

- To oversee the review of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy which will be developed into the draft Regional Pest Management Plan;
- To resolve conflicting approaches and provide direction on how chapters of the draft Plan can be developed to ensure an aligned joint Plan can be achieved; where there are conflicts or significant differences between the Councils;
- To oversee consultation with key stakeholders;
- To carry out hearings and deliberations on submissions to the draft Plan as required under the Biosecurity Act 1993;
- To identify pests that fall outside the scope of the draft Plan for the Council to consider managing in other ways.

Powers to Decide:

- None

Powers to recommend:

- To recommend to each Council notification of the draft Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan under the Biosecurity Act 1993;

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- _____ To recommend to each Council the adoption of the final Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan and the process to make it in accordance with sections 70-75 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
- To recommend to either or both Councils pests that fall outside the scope of the draft Plan that require an alternative management approach.

Procedure:

- Standing Orders to be applied at each meeting shall be Model Standing Orders.
- For the purposes of complying with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (Part 7, 45(1)) Committee meetings will be treated as public meetings as the Committee is delegated to perform duties as outlined in the Biosecurity Act 1993 in relation to preparing regional pest management plans.
- This agreement may be varied by resolution of each Council on the recommendation of the Regional Pest Management Committee or of both Chief Executives of the two councils.
- Each Council retains the power to discharge and re-appoint their respective members of the Committee.
- The Chairperson shall not have a casting vote.
- These delegations/terms of reference may be varied by resolution of both Councils and any such resolution shall carry the rider that it shall be subject to adoption by the other Council.
- Minutes of meetings of the Committee will be resolved to be received by each Council for record keeping purposes.
- The Committee would be considered to be disbanded following the adoption by both councils of the Regional Pest Management Plan.

A1582854



MINUTES
of the
REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT JOINT COMMITTEE
MEETING

held
9.30 am, Wednesday, 29 June 2016

at
Tasman Council Chamber, 189 Queen Street, Richmond

Present: Tasman District Council: Councillors B Ensor, S Bryant, T Norriss
Nelson City Council: Councillors R Copeland, K Fulton, B McGurk

In Attendance: Nelson City Council: Environmental Programmes Adviser (R Frizzell),
Environmental Programmes Manager (D Evans)
Tasman District Council: Coordinator – Biosecurity and Biodiversity (P Sheldon), Environmental Information Manager (R Smith), Contracted Advisor (L Vaughan), Biosecurity Officers: (L Grueber and R Van Zoelen),
Governance Advisor (P White)

1 OPENING, WELCOME

Paul Sheldon, Coordinator – Biosecurity and Biodiversity, introduced the Committee and the project.

Councillor Copeland offered apologies for early departure at 11.00am.

Election of the Joint Committee Chair and Deputy Chair.

It was recommended that the Joint Committee elect a Chair and Deputy Chair before the meeting proceed further.

Moved Cr Norriss/Cr Ensor

That the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee elects Cr Bryant as Chair of the Joint Committee and Cr McGurk as Deputy Chair.

Cr Copeland foreshadowed a motion of Cr Fulton to the role of Chair and Cr Bryant to the role of Deputy.

Councillors discussed the role and attributes of the nominees. The motion was then put:

**Moved Cr Norriss/Cr Ensor
RMPC16-06-01**

That the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee elects Cr Bryant as Chair of the Joint Committee and Cr McGurk as Deputy Chair.

CARRIED

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Cr Copeland offered apologies for early departure.

**Moved Cr Norriss/Cr Ensor
RPMC16-06-2**

That apologies for Cr Copeland for early departure be accepted.

CARRIED

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

As this is the first Regional Pest Management Joint Committee meeting, there were no previous minutes to be confirmed.

5 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

6 REPORTS

6.1 Regional Pest Management Strategy / Review Briefing Notes

Lindsay Vaughan, Advisor to the Regional Pest Management Plan review, presented to the meeting.

In response to a question, Mr Vaughan said that a challenge to the Plan could be taken to the Environment Court. He said that he was unsure where costs would fall if an appeal was taken to the Court – he anticipated Councils would meet Councils' costs and the complainant's costs would fall with them, unless the judge ruled otherwise. Mr Sheldon would anticipate that an appeal would only be for the part of the Plan affected, not the whole Plan.

Mr Vaughan clarified that the Plan would need to be ratified by both Council's individually at the end of the process. There was a provision for pests to only be notified in the Council area that they existed in.

Mr Vaughan went on to outline the various biosecurity agencies and their responsibilities.

Councillors asked about the role of the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr Sheldon said the agency covered chemical authorisations and toxins but not pest management within the Council

borders.

Mr Vaughan said that previously staff and the committee had worked hard to make the existing Strategy user-friendly and simple to reference, but the legislation was going to make this difficult this time around. The new legislation made the structure and format more prescriptive. There was a suggestion of a separate document to the Plan as a more user friendly guide, but the cost of this needed to be considered. Was it possible to have a 'layperson's translation' within the document itself?

Mr Vaughan reminded Councillors that pest management was a long term commitment, and therefore the Committee needed careful consideration of what was in the Plan. He said the Plan was a social contract with the community, and warned that the community was sometimes slow to recognise changes in legislation and therefore the current terms of the 'contract'.

Mr Vaughan described the initial key stakeholder consultation as it was proposed, and invited Councillors to attend those sessions as they were able.

Asked about keeping the Plan consistent with the NPD, Mr Vaughan agreed that there was an option to take an application through the Environment Court to ensure consistency with the NPD. He recommend that if the Councils can take their community with them in the Plan development it may not be needed, but it was an option available to the Committee. Mr Sheldon added that MPI had promised a rapid turnaround on auditing the proposals (draft Plans), which would be helpful. There was some concern from members about the possibility of the Plan being challenged, and the challenge being that members had a predetermined view. They asked for staff advice on this.

Iwi would be involved as a key stakeholders and with eight iwi in the top of the south careful and thorough consultation would be needed.

The meeting discussed marine biosecurity and whether the Plan would address this. Two staff at the table (Mr Evans as Chair and Mr Sheldon) sat on the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity partnership. Mr Evans agreed Pathway Management Plans were an option. The Committee would need to consider this. Mr Evans referred Councillors to the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity partnership website for additional information on the partnership (<http://www.marinebiosecurity.co.nz/>). Provisions for Pathway Management Plans are outlined in sections 59 – 98 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Mr Sheldon also noted other concerns in the community (in regard to cats and ants for example) and a companion document may be needed on how the Councils would engage with their communities on these issues, where they did not fit under the Biosecurity Act.

In terms of timeframes, Mr Vaughan said the existing document in expired in November 2017. and the new Plan was to be operative (at least in part) by then. Councillors were referred to the timeframes in section 8 of the report.

The meeting broke for morning tea at 110.35am and reconvened at 10.50am.

Mr Vaughan took the meeting through the sections of the report in the agenda.

Mr Grueber spoke about the increased range of legislated requirements on people in the community, especially rural and farm property owners and although enforcement staff tried to work with property owners generally there was increased resistance from sectors of the

community. He said that the biosecurity officers used compliance/infringement action as a last resort.

Councillor Copeland left the meeting at 11.00 am.

Mr Smith confirmed that the budget for the Plan was split 75/25 Tasman/Nelson and confirmed the overall budget was for the Plan.

The Committee talked about community engagement on issues, for example Argentinian ants, where the pests were in the Strategy and enforcement wasn't an option because of the extent of the problem and lack of resources. Instead, surveillance, education and information was provided and asking the community to take action was the only option.

The Committee would need to consider with the new Plan what was not included in the Plan, and what recommendations the Committee would make on how the Council could deal with the issues that were not included in the Plan. Councillors discussed their Areas of Responsibility in their Terms of Reference. They acknowledged that the Committee's responsibility was only the Plan, but that they could make recommendations to their respective Council on non-regulatory approaches to issues, particularly raised by the community through submissions, that fell outside of the Plan.

Cr Fulton noted that it would be helpful if the Areas of Responsibility of the Committee could be broadened to include the ability for the Committee to make recommendations back to their Councils on items that fell outside the scope of the Plan.

In terms of stakeholder engagement meetings, Councillors requested that these be scheduled as much as possible to allow for their attendance. Staff noted this request. Councillors also requested that the form of public meetings in March 2017 followed a 'drop-in' sessions formatted along the lines of the recent Annual Plan consultation undertaken by Tasman ('at their place and on their terms').

The Committee discussed the issue with cat management and the strong feelings in the community about cat ownership and control. The Committee also discussed the groups considered key stakeholders and wanted to ensure the Biodiversity Forums were included and requested that a link be made into an existing Forum meeting if possible.

Mr Sheldon asked for the approval process for any media releases on the Plan process. The Committee agreed that media releases could be signed off by the Chair and Deputy Chair.

**Moved Cr Norriss/Councillor McGurk
RPMC16-06-3**

That the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee

- 1. receives the Regional Pest Management Strategy / Review Briefing Notes report REP16-06-01; and**
- 2. requests that the staff report back to the two Council's with a request that the Areas of Responsibility of the Committee include recommendations from the Committee that fall outside the scope of the Plan; and**
- 3. recommends that staff undertake key stakeholder consultation.**

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 12.00pm

Date Confirmed:

Chair:



MINUTES
of the
REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT JOINT COMMITTEE
MEETING

held
9.30 am, Wednesday, 21 September 2016

at
Tasman Council Chamber, 189 Queen Street, Richmond

Present: Tasman District Council: Councillors B Ensor, S Bryant and T Norriss
Nelson City Council: Councillors R Copeland, K Fulton and B McGurk

In Attendance: Tasman District Council: Biosecurity and Biodiversity Coordinator
(P Sheldon), Contracted Adviser (L Vaughan), Executive Assistant
(R L Scherer), Biosecurity Officers (R Van Zoelen, K Wright and L Barber)
Nelson City Council: Environmental Programme Adviser (R Frizzell)

1 OPENING, WELCOME

The meeting commenced at 9.36 am.

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Moved Cr Norriss/Councillor McGurk
RPMC16-09-5

That apologies for lateness from Councillor K Fulton be accepted.
CARRIED

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved Cr Norriss/Councillor McGurk
RPMC16-09-6

That the minutes of the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee meeting held on
Wednesday, 29 June 2016, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

CARRIED

5 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

6 REPORTS

6.1 Recommendations for Proposed Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan

Mr Sheldon spoke to the report contained in the agenda which was taken as read.

Mr Sheldon noted that staff were seeking approval from the joint committee to the process of pre-consultation today so that plan drafting can proceed and the new joint committee can promulgate the regional pest management plan in the new triennium.

Cr Fulton arrived at the meeting at 9.40 am.

Mr Sheldon presented a number of slides regarding the draft plan, the timeline for the plan and consultation undertaken with interest groups to date. He noted the issues raised by stakeholders and the new pests that are proposed to be considered in the new plan.

Mr Sheldon said that once the draft document is released staff expect further and more robust engagement with stakeholders.

In response to a question regarding wilding conifers, Mr Vaughan noted that there was now more onus on forestry companies to manage aspects of their operations that impact on other parties.

In response to a question regarding budget constraints, Mr Sheldon said that staff operate as far as possible within existing budgets. He noted that new species may take precedence over species that have been in the plan for a long time unless funding is increased.

The meeting discussed the use of volunteers to assist with managing pests. Mr Sheldon agreed that volunteers can make a difference but that the Biosecurity Act and Health & Safety Act regulations also need to be considered when using volunteers.

Mr Sheldon noted that staff were liaising with their council colleagues in Marlborough and Buller to ensure consistency in pest management across the top of the south.

Mr Sheldon spoke about Pathway Management Plans to manage pests on a more holistic basis.

Cr McGurk spoke about the specific pests in particular areas of each council area, eg Taiwanese cherry in Nelson. Mr Sheldon noted that a lot of pest plants are specific to an area and will be defined in the maps.

Mr Sheldon explained the current funding arrangement which is 75% provided by Tasman and 25% by Nelson. He noted that this funding split will need to be reconsidered following the new plan.

Cr Fulton spoke about the work that Nelson Nature was doing to target issues in the Nelson area.

Mr Sheldon presented a slide on recommendations. He noted that staff are taking a pragmatic approach to the pest management plan, using the regional council template, setting timelines

and taking national guidance.

Mr Sheldon spoke about the national Bio-Managers group who are working together to deliver pest management strategies. He noted that Rob Smith (Tasman) and Dean Evans (Nelson) are members of that group.

The meeting discussed cat management and Mr Sheldon noted that there is a lot of concern about this topic throughout the country. He noted a project near Rabbit Island using cameras, a trap line and dealing to feral cats in this area. Mr Sheldon noted that feral cats are noted in the pest management strategy and are likely to be included in the pest management plan. He noted that staff were watching with interest the bylaw introduced by Wellington City Council where they are restricting cat numbers and introducing mandatory micro-chipping.

In response to a question, Mr Vaughan agreed that any plan to include a rule to desex cats would require significant staff input. He suggested that regional cat management strategies could be considered.

Cr Fulton spoke about a cat curfew that had been introduced in the Dandenong National Park in Australia.

Mr Sheldon agreed that staff need to look at cat management in the next step of the plan. He also noted that the community has strong views about cat management and that this issue will not be resolved in the near future

Mr Sheldon spoke about the control of Argentine and Darwin ants and noted that cost was a big factor for householders to deal with this issue.

It was suggested that the use of Borax to eliminate ants can be used on individual properties but that the method is ineffective on a neighbourhood basis.

Mr Vaughan said that ant management is a low priority with the focus on eliminating their spread to areas where they are not present.

The Councillors discussed the DoC programme to eradicate the great white butterfly. Mr Sheldon noted that DoC had spent in the order of \$20 million on the butterfly eradication.

In response to a question, Mr Sheldon noted that climate change is not factored into the strategy, instead it will deal with individual named pests.

The meeting discussed the methodology that will be used to control pests, in particular, the use of glyphosate and identifying where it will be used.

**Moved Cr Norriss/Cr McGurk
RPMC16-09-7**

That the Joint Council Committee

- 1. Receives report REP16-09-01.**
- 2. Notes the feedback summarised in Section 5 and that the information will be used to guide Plan drafting, subject to the requirements of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and its associated National Policy Direction.**

Item 8.1

- 3. Adopts the principles and processes outlined in Sections 7 and 8 of this report to provide a context for Plan drafting.**

CARRIED

Public Forum

It was noted that the two council's websites had different public notices regarding the public forum for this meeting; Tasman District Council advertised no public forum, Nelson City Council advertised public forum. The meeting agreed to hear the public speak as part of the public forum.

Raewyn Scott spoke about Argentine ants and feral cats.

Jim Hilton spoke about 1080 poisoning.

Attachment 3

The meeting concluded at 11.23 am.

Date Confirmed:

Chair:

PROPOSED Regional Pest Management Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Region

2017 - 2027

As at 24 March 2017

Foreword

Pest animals and pest plants pose major challenges for landowners who are producing crops or managing farms and forests. The pests also impact on our natural ecosystems that provide high quality water and habitat for a wide range of native birds, animals and insects. We are fortunate in this region to have many committed groups involved in managing environmental pests. These range from the smaller community groups working along waterways and estuary margins to those involved with innovative projects such as the Brook Sanctuary and Project Mohua and the work undertaken by the Department of Conservation staff and their contractors on public land, along with groups like Friends of Flora, Friends of Rotoiti and Friends of Cobb. It has been inspiring to see the involvement of philanthropists in funding pest control on high value sites within national parks. This Plan is designed to support the work of these individuals, organisations, groups and agencies.

This is the first Proposed Pest Management Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Region prepared under the revised Biosecurity Act 2012. It builds on the good progress made under previous Pest Management Strategies in controlling a wide range of pests to support productive land uses and provide environmental benefits from healthy native ecosystems. It is also unique in that it is the only Regional Pest Management Plan that involves two councils working together to provide a better outcome.

It has been challenging to select the pests to be included in this Plan. The focus has been on high-risk pests that are in the early stages of infestation as these make best use of the Councils' limited resources. Widespread pests such as gorse and broom are only included in areas where there are few plants and there is a strong community commitment to keep on top of them, such as in the St Arnaud - Howard area.

In most situations, the occupier is responsible for managing pests on their property. One of the changes in this Plan is that Council staff will formally take responsibility for controlling two categories of pests (Exclusion Pests and Eradication Pests) as this is the most efficient way to deal with them.

This Proposed Plan is intended to provide information and direction to those with an interest in pest management and we encourage you to consider making a submission on it.

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- Table 5: Eradication pests for the Tasman-Nelson region
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- Table 7: Progressive Containment pests in the whole of the Tasman-Nelson region
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Table 16: Powers from Part 6 to be used

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Table 18: Beneficiaries and exacerbators

Table 19: Proposed Biosecurity Expenditure for 2016-17

Glossary

To be completed

Appendices

To be completed

Part One – Plan Establishment

1 Introduction

1.1 Proposer

Tasman District and Nelson City Councils have leadership roles under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) and intend to establish a regional pest management plan (RPMP) for the Tasman-Nelson region. The first formal step is the notification of the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan for the period 2017- 2027. It builds on previous Tasman-Nelson regional Pest Management Strategies. Throughout this document, it will be referred to as the **Proposed Plan**.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to provide a framework for efficient and effective management or eradication of specified organisms in the Tasman-Nelson to:

- (a) minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects associated with those organisms; and
- (b) maximise the effectiveness of individual pest management action through a regionally co-ordinated approach.

There are many organisms in the Tasman-Nelson region that can be considered undesirable or a nuisance. However, it is only when individual action or inaction in managing pests imposes undue effects upon others that regional management is warranted. The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) contains prerequisite criteria that must be met to justify such intervention. This Proposed Plan identifies the organisms to be classified as pests and managed on a regional basis.

Once operative, the Regional Pest Management Plan (Proposed Plan) will allow the two Councils to exercise the relevant advisory, service delivery, regulatory and funding provisions available under the Act to deliver the specific objectives identified in Part Two: Pest Management.

Written submissions from the public will be sought on its contents and decisions on those submissions will be made by the Councils. Those decisions can be appealed to the Environment Court. Once the Proposed Plan becomes operative as the Regional Pest Management Plan, it will empower the Councils to exercise the relevant advisory, service delivery, regulatory and funding provisions available under the Act to deliver the objectives in Part Two of the Plan.

The public will be able to make submissions on the Proposed Plan. The Councils will issue their decision after reviewing those submissions. Decisions can be appealed through the Environment Court.

1.3 Coverage

The Proposed Plan will operate within the administrative boundaries of the Tasman-Nelson region and covers an area of 15,222 sq. km (land) and 5513 sq. km (sea) within Tasman District (14,800 sq. km of land and 5165 sq. km of sea) and Nelson City (422 sq. km of land and 348 sq. km of sea). The boundaries are shown on the attached map (**Figure 1**).

1.4 Duration

It is proposed that the Plan remains in force for a period of 10 years and this will take effect on the date that it is made operative in accordance with Section 77 of the Act. It may cease at an earlier date in the unlikely event that the Councils declare by public notice that the Proposed Plan has achieved its purpose or it is revoked following a review.

2 Background

2.1 Strategic Context

Pest management influences, and is influenced by, the way land and water is used and managed. Other planning or operational activities may have some capacity for regional pest management but the function of regional pest management plans and the underpinning legislation provide the most efficient means of reducing or preventing pest impacts on a region's economic, environmental, social and cultural values. All regional authorities operate regional pest management plans.

There are several planning and operational activities that contribute to reducing the impact from pests on the region's economic, environmental, social and cultural values and these activities occur within the Councils and externally.

2.1.1 Biosecurity framework for the Councils

Regional pest management sits within a biosecurity framework for the Tasman-Nelson region and is underpinned by a number of supporting actions. Land occupiers and the wider community, whether as beneficiaries, exacerbators, or both, are a fundamental part of the framework, as shown in Figure 2.

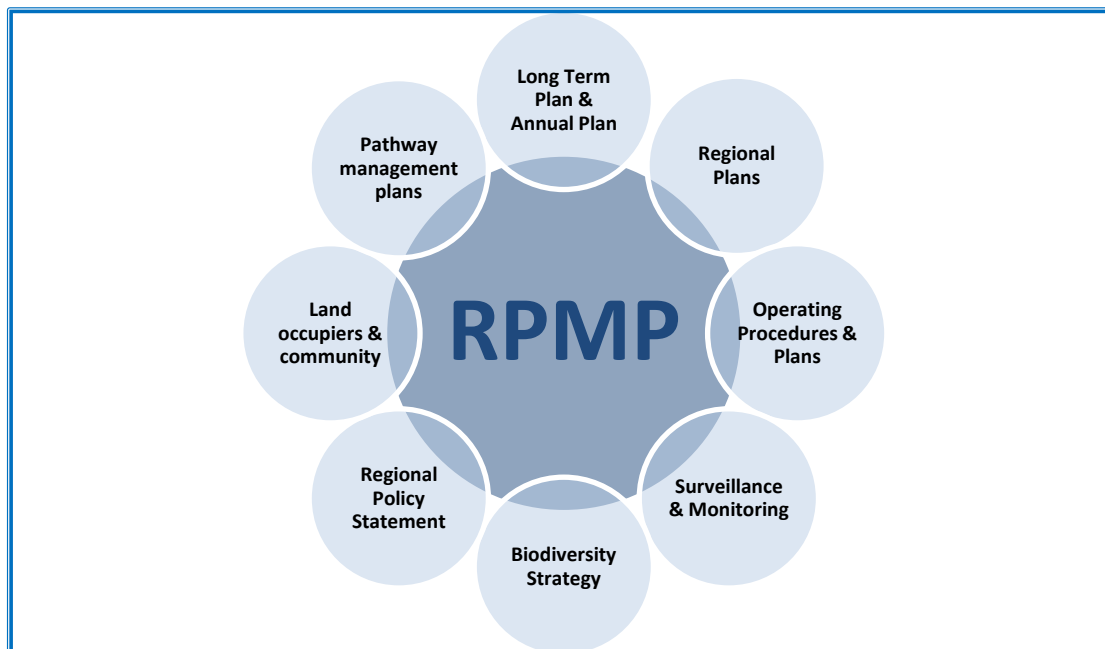


Figure 2: Strategic Relationships for Regional Pest Management

2.1.2 Biosecurity framework outside Council

An effective biosecurity framework must work within the region and at the national level. Neighbouring regional pest plans and pathway management plans and national legislation,

policies and initiatives, will all influence the Plan. Consequently, the Plan is an integral part of a secure biosecurity framework to protect New Zealand's environmental, economic, social and cultural values from pest threats.

Regional pest management sits within a biosecurity framework for the Tasman-Nelson region and is underpinned by a number of relevant legislation and supportive plans. Land occupiers and the wider community are a fundamental part of this framework, whether as beneficiaries or exacerbators or both, as shown in Figure 3.

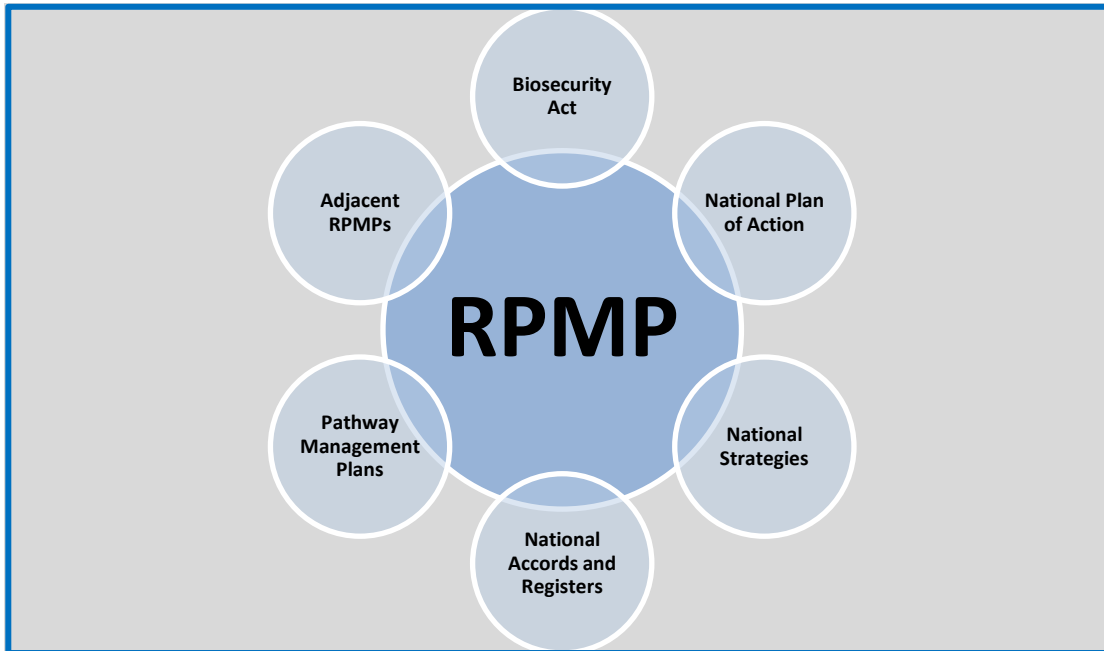


Figure 3: External Biosecurity Instruments

2.2 Legislative Framework

Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council are two of the six unitary authorities in New Zealand that have both regional and district council responsibilities. They manage air, soil, water and the coastal environment as well as rural and urban land use.

Regional councils in New Zealand have favoured the Biosecurity Act 1993 for pest management by preparing and operating their RPMPs but this is linked to other legislation (see Figure 4).

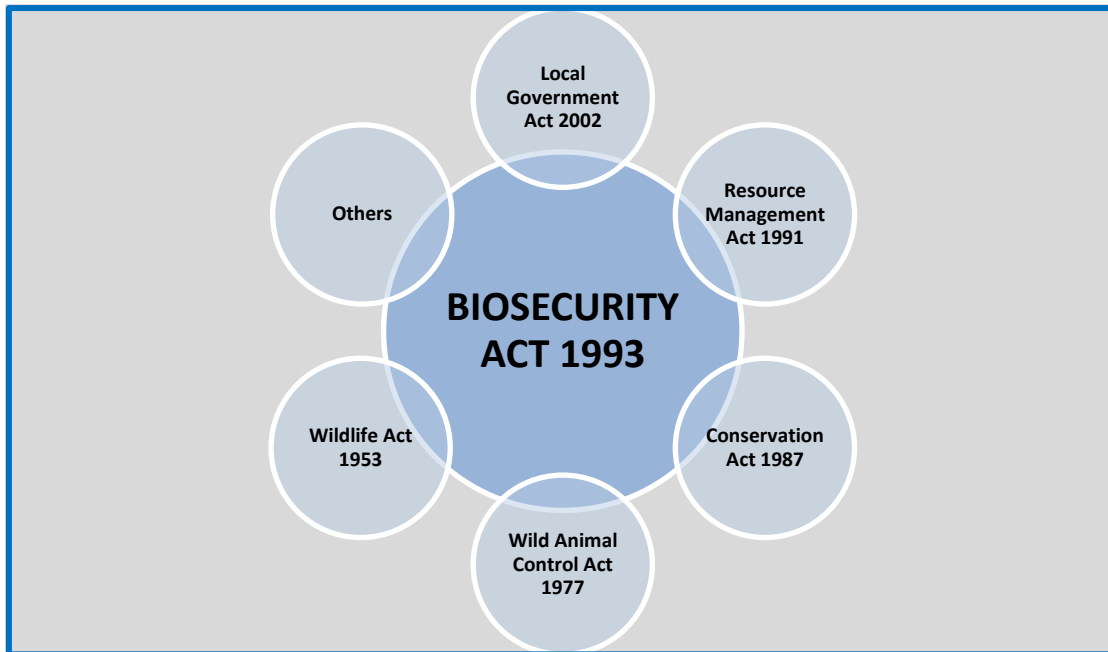


Figure 4: Biosecurity Legislation

2.2.1 Biosecurity Act 1993

The Councils can use the Biosecurity Act to exclude, eradicate or effectively manage pests in its region, including unwanted organisms. They are not legally obliged to manage a pest or other organism to be controlled, unless they choose to do so. As such, the Act's approach is enabling rather than prescriptive. It provides a framework to gather intervention methods into a coherent system of efficient and effective actions. However, the Act has criteria (see Section 1.1) that must be met to justify such intervention.

Part 2: Functions, powers and duties in a leadership role

The Councils are mandated under Part 2 (functions, powers and duties) of the Act to provide regional leadership for biosecurity activities, primarily within their jurisdictional areas.

Section 12B(1) sets out how the Councils can provide leadership. It includes ways that leadership in pest management issues can help to prevent, reduce or eliminate adverse effects from harmful organisms. Some of these activities include helping to develop and align RPMPs and regional pathway management plans in the region, promoting public support for managing pests, and helping those involved in managing pests to communicate and co-operate so as to make programmes more effective, efficient, and equitable.

Section 13(1) sets out powers that support regional councils in this leadership role. These are:

- (a) powers to establish (eg, appoint a Management Agency for a plan; implement a small-scale management programme);
- (b) powers to research and prepare (eg, gather information; keep records; prepare a proposal to activate the RPMP);
- (c) powers to enable (eg, giving councils the power to monitor pests to be assessed, managed or eradicated); and

- (d) powers to review (eg, not allow an operational plan; review, amend, revoke or replace a plan).

Part 5: Managing pests and harmful organisms

Part 5 of the Act specifically covers pest management. Its primary purpose is to provide for harmful organisms to be managed effectively or eradicated. A harmful organism is assigned pest status if included in a pest management plan (also see the prerequisites in Sections 69-78 of the Act). Part 5 includes the need for ongoing monitoring to determine whether pests and unwanted organisms are present, and keeping them under surveillance. Part of this process is to develop effective and efficient measures (such as policies and plans) that prevent, reduce, or eliminate the adverse effects of pests and unwanted organisms on land and people (including Māori, their kaitiakitanga and taonga). Part 5 also addresses the issue of who should pay for the cost of pest management.

Part 6: Administering an RPMP

Once operative, an RPMP is supported by parts of Part 6 (as nominated in the plan) that focus on the voluntary and mandatory actions of a regional council. For example, a regional council must assess any other proposal for an RPMP, must prepare an operational plan for any RPMP (if the Management Agency for it), and must prepare an annual report on the operational plan.

Changes to the Act since 1993

The Act has undergone numerous amendments since 1993. The Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 introduced the most significant changes and these include:

- (a) **legislative** - being able to bind the Crown to stated Good Neighbour Rules within a pest management plan, or to rules within a pathway management plan;
- (b) **structural** - giving regional and unitary councils a regional leadership role in managing pests; adding pathway management to the suite of pest management programmes; linking programmes with stated intermediate outcomes and programme objectives; using consistent terms in pest management programmes;
- (c) **compliance-related** - setting out the extra requirements under the National Policy Direction that must be complied with; introducing greater transparency of risk assessment in the analysis of benefits and costs;
- (d) **procedural** - allowing funding, roles, and responsibilities related to small-scale management programmes to be delegated; allowing a partial review (including adding a pest or pathway management plan) to be done at any time;
- (e) **consultative** - increasing the flexibility in public consultation.

2.2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The Councils also have responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to sustainably manage the natural and physical resources of the region, including the Coastal Marine Area (CMA). These responsibilities include sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources, safeguarding life-supporting capacity and protecting environmentally significant areas and habitats (Section 5(2) and 6(c)).

The RMA sets out the functions of regional and unitary councils in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystems in the CMA of the region (Section 30(1)(c)(iia)), the control of actual

or potential effects of use, development or protection of land (Section 30(1)(d)(v)), and the establishment, implementation and review of objectives, policies and methods for maintaining indigenous biological diversity (Section 30(1)(ga)).

The focus of the RMA is on managing adverse effects on the environment through regional policy statements, regional and district plans, and resource consents. The RMA, along with regional policies and plans can be used to manage activities so that they do not create a biosecurity risk or those risks are minimised. While the Biosecurity Act is the main regulatory tool for managing pests, there are complementary powers within the RMA that can be used to ensure the problem is not exacerbated by activities regulated under the RMA.

The Biosecurity Act cannot override any controls imposed under the RMA, eg, bypassing resource consent requirements.

2.2.3 Local Government Act 2002

The purpose of the [Local Government Act 2002](#) (LGA) is to provide “a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them”. The LGA currently underpins biosecurity activities through the collection of both general and targeted rates. Although planning and delivering pest management objectives could fall within powers and duties under the LGA, it is more efficient and transparent to use the biosecurity legislation. The Councils are mandated under Section 11(b) of the LGA to perform the funding function, and Section 11(b) provides for Council to perform duties under Acts other than the LGA.

2.2.4 Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (and Wild Animal Control Amendment Act 1997) and the Wildlife Act 1953

Activities in implementing this Plan must comply with other legislation. Two such Acts are the [Wild Animal Control Act 1977](#) (and [Wild Animal Control Amendment Act 1997](#)) and the [Wildlife Act 1953](#). The most relevant requirements are:

- (a) The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 declares wild goats, wild deer, wild pigs, chamois and tahr as being wild animals. This Act controls the hunting and release of wild animals and regulates deer farming and the operation of safari parks. It also gives local authorities the power to destroy wild animals under operational plans that have the Minister of Conservation’s consent.
- (b) The Wildlife Act 1953 controls and protects wildlife not subject to the Wild Animal Control Act 1977. It defines wildlife which are not protected (eg, feral cattle, feral cats, feral dogs), which are game (eg, mallard ducks, black swan), which are partially protected and which are injurious. It authorises the keeping and breeding of some species of unprotected wildlife that may be kept and bred in captivity, even if they are declared pests under a pest management plan (eg, ferret, stoat, weasel, polecat). The Director-General of Conservation must approve any plans to control injurious birds (eg, rooks).

2.2.5 Other legislation

Other legislation (such as the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987) contains provisions that support pest management within a specific context. The role of regional councils under such legislation is limited to advocacy. As regional councils have clearly defined roles and powers under the Biosecurity Act, only taking on an advocacy role would be of little use.

2.3 Regional Leadership

The Councils will provide leadership within the region by:

- (a) facilitating the development and implementation of the Tasman-Nelson regional Pest Management Plan;
- (b) promoting alignment between pest management agencies within the region;
- (c) co-ordinating pest management programmes with adjoining regions;
- (d) promoting public support for pest management;
- (e) enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of pest management programmes;
- (f) working with landowners and occupiers to identify and control pests on their land;
- (g) providing information on identification and control of pests.

2.4 Relationship with Other Pest Management Plans

The Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) must not be inconsistent with:

- (a) any national pest management plan or RPMP that is focused on the same organism; or
- (b) any regulation.

Efficient and effective pest management requires neighbouring councils to have pest management objectives that are not inconsistent with each other. Tasman District Council staff have worked with staff from Marlborough District Council, the West Coast Regional Council and Environment Canterbury to develop common approaches for the management of selected pests where this is appropriate and will continue to do so. They also work with the agencies responsible for the management of unwanted organisms (the Ministry for Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation) to ensure the Proposed Plan is not inconsistent with their objectives.

2.5 Relationship with the National Policy Direction

The National Policy Direction (NPD) became active on 17 September 2015. The stated purpose of the NPD is to ensure that activities under Part 5 of the Act (Pest Management) provide the best use of available resources for New Zealand's best interests and, when necessary, align with each other to contribute to the achievement of the purpose of Part 5.

The table below summarises the NPD requirements and the steps taken to comply with them.

Table 1: National Policy Direction Requirements

| NPD Requirements | Steps Taken to Comply |
|---|--|
| Programme is described | Checked that the types of programmes in 5.2 of the Proposal comply with Clause 5 of the NPD. |
| Objectives are set | Checked that the contents of 5.1 of the Proposal comply with Clause 4 of the NPD. |
| Benefits and costs are analysed | Checked that the costs and benefits have been analysed in a manner that is consistent with the Directions in Clause 6 of the NPD. That analysis has been published as an attachment to this Proposed Plan. |
| Funding rationale is noted | Checked that the funding rationale described in Section 9 of the Proposal has been developed in line with Clause 7 of the NPD. |
| Good Neighbour Rules (GNRs) are described | Checked that the descriptions of GNRs are in line with Clause 8 of the NPD. |

2.6 Relationship with Māori

One specific purpose of the RPMP under the Act is to provide for the protection of the relationship between Māori and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga, and to protect those aspects from the adverse effects of pests. Māori involvement in biosecurity is an important part of exercising kaitiakitanga. Māori also carry out significant pest management through their primary sector economic interests and as landowners and/or occupiers.

The Councils recognise and respect the Crown's responsibilities under the Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) and accept their own responsibility to foster participation by Māori in the Councils' decision-making processes.

The eight iwi in the Top of the South were invited to meet and discuss the adverse effects of pests during the preparation of this plan and a productive meeting was held with the representatives of two iwi. Further invitations were sent to the other six iwi offering to meet them but no formal response was received. Informal feedback indicated they would prefer to submit on the Proposed Plan at a later stage.

2.7 Consultation Overview

Consultation was undertaken with the 10 groups of key stakeholders during July and August 2016. These included groups with interests in conservation, farming, forestry, horticultural, freshwater and marine biosecurity. Informal consultation has also occurred with the adjoining councils.

Prior to the meetings, most stakeholders received a copy of briefing notes. At the meeting, they received a presentation that described the review process, the principal biosecurity agencies and their responsibilities, the changes in the Biosecurity legislation and its implications, Tasman District

Council's consultation requirements, the Review timetable, and the names of the members of the Joint Council Committee. At the meeting, they provided feedback on the legislative changes, the Review process, on pests and rules in the existing Strategy, and on pests to be considered for the new Plan. Additional feedback has been received from documents and e-mails.

3 Responsibilities and Obligations

3.1 The Management Agency

Tasman District Council is the Management Agency that will be responsible for implementing the RPMP. The Council is satisfied that it meets the requirements of Section 100 of the Act in that it:

- (a) is accountable to the Plan funders, including Crown agencies, through the requirements of the LGA 2002;
- (b) is acceptable to the funders and those persons subject to the RPMP's management provision because it implemented previous Regional Pest Management Strategies; and
- (c) has the capacity, competency and expertise to implement the proposed RPMP.

The manner in which the Management Agency will implement its management responsibilities is set out in Section 8 of the Proposed Plan.

The Management Agency will:

- (a) prepare an Operational Plan for its implementation within 3 months of this Plan becoming operative;
- (b) review the Operational Plan annually, and if necessary, amend it;
- (c) prepare a report on the Operational Plan and its implementation not later than 5 months after the end of each financial year; and
- (d) make copies of the Operational Plan and the report on its implementation available to the public.

3.2 Compensation and Disposal of Receipts

The Proposed Plan does not provide for compensation to be paid to any persons meeting their obligations under its implementation. However, should the disposal of a pest or associated organism provide any net proceeds, a person will be paid disbursement in the manner noted under Section 100I of the Act.

3.3 Affected Parties

3.3.1 Responsibilities of landowners/occupiers

Pest management is an individual's responsibility in the first instance as occupiers generally 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:

- (a) the person who physically occupies the place; and
- (b) the owner of the place; and
- (c) any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.

Under the Act, the term "place" includes any building, conveyance, craft, land or structure and the bed and waters of the sea and any canal, lake, pond, river or stream.

Landowners/occupiers must manage pest populations at or below levels specified in the rules. If they fail to meet the requirements of the rules, they may face legal action. In some instances, owners and/or occupiers must report pests to the Management Agency. They must never sell, propagate, distribute or keep pests.

A landowner/occupier cannot stop an authorised person from entering a place, at any reasonable time, to:

- (a) find out whether pests are on the property;
- (b) manage pests; or
- (c) ensure the owner and/or occupier is complying with biosecurity law.

While the landowner/occupier may choose the method(s) to control pests, they must also comply with the requirements under other legislation (eg, Resource Management Act and/or the Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996).

This Proposal treats all private land equitably and emphasises the responsibilities and obligations of all land occupiers, including Māori. Council acknowledges the complex and variable relationships of Māori land ownership and occupation, which includes multiple ownership, including lessees, and a range of corporate management systems under the Companies Act or Te Ture Whenua Act. Where owners and/or occupiers are unknown, the Māori Land Court; or the Registrar of Companies may help to identify and communicate with them.

Within the Tasman-Nelson region, there are approximately **xxxx** hectares of land under multiple ownership, mostly (95%) plantation forest. This is a substantial area that could provide significant benefits to the region if the Proposal is implemented; conversely, it could present risks if there are barriers to effective communication about the obligations and responsibilities of occupiers. Tasman District Council, as the Management Agent, is committed to working with local iwi.

3.3.2 Crown agencies

It is proposed that all Crown agencies will be bound by the Good Neighbour Rules in this Proposed Plan. This will ensure that all land is treated equally and no landowner/occupier is inflicting unfair or unreasonable costs on others. Outside of the Good Neighbour Rules, the Councils will work closely with Crown agencies to deliver the objectives of this Plan.

3.3.3 Territorial local authorities

As unitary authorities, Tasman District and Nelson City Councils combine the functions of regional councils and territorial local authorities. This avoids potential difficulties from having separate regional and territorial bodies. Both councils have provided input into the Proposed Plan and will participate in the adoption and implementation of the final Plan. This has been achieved through the establishment of a Joint Council Committee and the participation of staff from both councils in consultation with key stakeholders and the preparation of the Proposed Plan.

3.3.4 Occupies of road reserves

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 district/city councils) or adjoining land occupiers responsible for pest management on road reserves (see Section 6(1) of the Act).

Accordingly, the two councils will continue to have the appropriate roading authority (New Zealand Transport Agency or the local council) responsible for pest management on road reserves. This will include rest areas, weigh pits, stockpile sites, legal road reserves adjacent to land free of pest plants or where the landowner/occupier is controlling pests in line with a Good Neighbour Rule. Where these reserves are occupied by another party (eg, as paper roads or for grazing purposes), the occupier will be responsible for pest control.

Part Two – Pest Management

4 Organisms Declared as Pests

The organisms listed in Table 2 are classified as pests. The table also indicates which management programme or programmes will apply to the pest, whether a Good Neighbour Rule (GNR) applies, and who is responsible for its management. All these pests are banned from sale, propagation or distribution under Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act. Not complying with their requirements is an offence under the Act and may result in penalties (Section 157(1)).

Outside these programmes, the Department of Conservation undertakes control of animal pests (eg, rats, weasels, stoats, possums) and plant pests (eg, wilding conifers) which threaten conservation values on its land. OSPRI (previously known as the Animal Health Board) plans and manages the TBfree programme to eliminate bovine tuberculosis from cattle, deer and wildlife. This is co-ordinated with the programmes on the conservation estate.

Central government agencies (usually the Ministry for Primary Industries, but sometimes the Department of Conservation) are responsible for the management of unwanted organisms or pests that are new to New Zealand that could pose a major threat to national economic or conservation values. The Councils also have the authority to initiate action against a pest that is considered to warrant regional intervention under Sections 100D or 100G of the Act.

Table 2: Organisms Classified as Pests

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme | Good Neighbour Rules Apply? | Responsible Party |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| African feather grass | <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> | Eradication | | |
| Argentine ants | <i>Linepithema humile</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Asiatic knotweed | <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | Eradication | | |
| Australian magpie | <i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i> , <i>G. tibicen hypoleuca</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Australian sedge | <i>Carex longibrachiata</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Banana passion vine (Golden Bay) | <i>Passiflora tripartita var. mollissima</i> , <i>P. tarminiana</i> | Progressive containment | GNR | |
| Bathurst bur | <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> | Eradication | | |
| Blackberry | <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Black spot | <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Bomarea | <i>Bomarea multiflora</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Boneseed (outside Port Hills) | <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> | Eradication | | |
| Boxthorn | <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | Eradication | | |
| Broom (Howard – St Arnaud) | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Broom (outside Howard - St Arnaud) | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Site-led | GNR | |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme | Good Neighbour Rules Apply? | Responsible Party |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Brush-tail possum (outside Waimea Estuary) | <i>Trichosurus Vulpecula</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Brush-tail possum (Waimea Estuary) | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Site-led | | |
| Cathedral bells | <i>Cobaea scandens</i> | Eradication | | |
| Chilean needle grass | <i>Nassella neesiana</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Chinese pennisetum | <i>Cenchrus purpurascens</i> | Eradication | | |
| Chocolate vine | <i>Akebia quinata</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Climbing asparagus (E. Golden Bay) | <i>Asparagus scandens</i> | Progressive containment | GNR | |
| Climbing spindleberry | <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | Eradication | | |
| Codling moth | <i>Cydia pomonella</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Darwin's ants | <i>Doleromyrma darwiniana</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Darwin's barberry (St Arnaud Village) | <i>Berberis darwinii</i> | Site-led | | |
| Egeria | <i>Egeria densa</i> | Eradication | | |
| Entire Marshwort | <i>Nymphoides geminata</i> | Eradication | | |
| European Canker | <i>Neonectria ditissima</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Feral cats (outside Waimea Estuary) | <i>Felis catus</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Feral cats (Waimea Estuary) | <i>Felis catus</i> | Site-led | | |
| Feral cat colonies | <i>Felis catus</i> | Eradication | | |
| Feral cats | <i>Felis catus</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Feral rabbits (Golden Bay) | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Feral rabbits (outside Golden Bay) | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Ferrets | <i>Mustela furo</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Fireblight | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Gambusia | <i>Gambusia affinis</i> | Eradication | | |
| Giant buttercup | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Gorse (Howard – St Arnaud) | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Gorse (outside Howard - St Arnaud) | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Greater bindweed (St Arnaud Village) | <i>Calystetia sylvatica</i> | Site-led | | |
| Gunnera | <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Hares | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Himalayan balsalm | <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> | Eradication | | |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme | Good Neighbour Rules Apply? | Responsible Party |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Holly (St Arnaud Village) | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Site-led | | |
| Hornwort | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral) | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Eradication | | |
| Italian jasmine | <i>Jasminum humile</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Kiwifruit (unmanaged) | <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> | Eradication | | |
| Koi carp | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Lagarosiphon | <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Madeira vine | <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> | Eradication | | |
| Mediterranean fanworm | <i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Nassella tussock (outside Cape Soucis area) | <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Nassella tussock (SW of Cape Soucis) | <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Old man's beard (Golden Bay & Upper Buller) | <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Perch | <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> | Eradication | | |
| Phragmites | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Powdery mildew | <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Purple loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | Eradication | | |
| Purple pampas | <i>Cortaderia jubata</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Queensland poplar | <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Ragwort | <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Sustained control | GNR | |
| Red-eared slide turtles (feral) | <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | Eradication | | |
| Reed sweet grass | <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | Eradication | | |
| Rooks | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Rowan (St Arnaud Village) | <i>Sorbus acuparia</i> | Site-led | | |
| Rudd | <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> | Eradication | | |
| Russell's lupin (St Arnaud Village) | <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> | Site-led | | |
| Saffron thistle | <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> | Eradication | | |
| Senegal tea | <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Spartina | <i>Spartina spp.</i> | Eradication | | |
| Stoats (outside Waimea Estuary) | <i>Mustela ermine</i> | Sustained control | | |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme | Good Neighbour Rules Apply? | Responsible Party |
|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Stoats (Waimea Estuary) | <i>Mustela ermine</i> | Site-led | | |
| Sycamore (St Arnaud Village) | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Taiwan cherry (northern and eastern areas of Nelson City) | <i>Prunus campanulata</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Tench | <i>Tinca tinca</i> | Eradication | | |
| Variegated thistle | <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Velvet leaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Wallabies (Dama, Bennett's) | <i>Macropus eugenii, M. rufogriseus</i> | Exclusion | | |
| Weasels (outside Waimea Estuary) | <i>Mustela nivalis vulgaris</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Weasels (Waimea Estuary) | <i>Mustela nivalis vulgaris</i> | Site-led | | |
| White-edged nightshade | <i>Solanum marginatum</i> | Eradication | | |
| Wild ginger (G Bay - Kaiteriteri) | <i>Hedychium gardnerianum, H. flavescens</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Wilding conifers (designated take-off sites) | <i>Pinus contorta, P. pinaster, P. radiata P. sylvestris, Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Woolly nightshade (G Bay) | <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> | Progressive containment | | |
| Yellow bristle grass (outside the Waimea Plains) | <i>Setaria pumila</i> | Sustained control | | |
| Yellow flag | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Progressive containment | | |

5 Pest Management Framework

5.1 Objectives

Objectives have been set for each pest or class of pests. As required by the National Policy Direction, the objectives include:

- (a) the particular adverse effect/s (Section 54(a) of the Act) to be addressed;
- (b) the intermediate outcomes of managing the pest;
- (c) the geographic area to which the objective applies;
- (d) the level of outcome, if applicable;
- (e) the period for achieving the outcome; and
- (f) the intended outcome in the first 10 years of the Plan (if the period is greater than 10 years).

Objectives are listed below for each of the five pest management programmes. For each objective, the adverse effects of pests may be on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or the relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Exclusion Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, exclude the pests listed in the Exclusion Programme from the Tasman-Nelson region to prevent their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Eradication Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate the pests listed in the Eradication Programme to eliminate their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Progressive Containment Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, reduce the geographic distribution of the pests listed in the Progressive Containment Programme to reduce their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Sustained Control Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, control the pests listed in the Sustained Control Programme to minimise their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Site-led Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate or progressively control the pests listed in the Site-led Programme to eliminate or minimise their adverse effects.

5.2 Pest Management Programmes

There are five pest management programmes that will be used to control pests and any other organisms covered by this Proposed Plan. The types of programme are defined by the NPD and reflect outcomes in keeping with:

- (a) the extent of the invasion; and
- (b) whether it is possible to achieve the desired control levels for the pests.

The intermediate outcomes for the five programmes are described below.

- 1 **Exclusion Programme:** to prevent the establishment of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, that is present in New Zealand but not yet established in an area.
- 2 **Eradication Programme:** to reduce the infestation level of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term.
- 3 **Progressive Containment Programme:** to contain or reduce the geographic distribution of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to an area over time.
- 4 **Sustained Control Programme:** to provide for ongoing control of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to reduce its impacts on values and spread to other properties.
- 5 **Site-led Programme:** that the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, that is capable of causing damage to a place, is excluded or eradicated from that place, or is contained, reduced, or controlled within the place to an extent that protects the values of that place.

5.3 Principal Measures to Manage Pests

The principal measures used in the Proposed Plan to achieve the objectives are in four main categories. Each category contains tools to be applied in appropriate circumstances.

1 Requirement to act

Landowners and/or occupiers or other persons need to act when Plan rules require:

- (a) the presence of pests to be reported;
- (b) pests to be controlled;
- (c) pests not to be spread (propagated, sold, distributed);
- (d) pathways to be managed (eg, machinery, gravel, animals);
- (e) management plans to be prepared and submitted; and
- (f) programme actions to be reported (type, quantity, frequency, location, programme completion).

2 Council inspection

Inspection by Council staff may include:

- (a) visiting properties or undertaking surveys to:
 - (i) determine whether pests are present;
 - (ii) determine compliance with rules and management programmes;
 - (iii) identify areas where control programmes will apply (places of value, exclusion zones, movement control areas);
- (b) managing compliance with regulations (rule enforcement, action on default, prosecution, exemptions);

- (c) undertaking control action where doing so is effective and cost-effective;
- (d) monitoring effectiveness of control.

3 Service delivery

Council may deliver the service:

- (a) where it is funded to do so within a rating district;
- (b) on a user-pays basis;
- (c) by providing control tools, including sourcing and distributing biological agents, or provisions (eg, traps, chemicals).

4 Advocacy and education

Council may:

- (a) provide general purpose education, advice, awareness and publicity activities to landowners and/or occupiers and the public about pests and their control and the management of pathways;
- (b) encourage landowners/occupiers, agencies, organisations and community groups to control pests;
- (c) assist other agencies with control, advocacy, and sharing or sourcing of funding;
- (d) promote industry requirements and best practice to contractors and landowners/occupiers;
- (e) encourage landowners and/or occupiers and other persons to report any pests they find or to control them; or
- (f) facilitate or commission research.

5.4 Rules

Rules play an integral role in securing many of the pest management outcomes sought by the Proposed Plan. They create a safety net to protect landowners and/or occupiers from the effects of the actions or inactions of others where non-regulatory means are inappropriate or do not succeed. The amendments to the Act from the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 allow those rules identified as **Good Neighbour Rules** in Plans to bind the Crown.

Section 73(5) of the Act prescribes the matters that may be addressed by rules, and the need to:

- (a) specify if the rule is to be designated as a 'Good Neighbour Rule';
- (b) specify if breaching the rule is an offence under the Act;
- (c) specify if an exemption to the rule, or any part of it, is allowable or not; and
- (d) explain the purpose of the rule.

Rules can apply to owners and/or occupiers or to a person's actions in general. The NPD and accompanying guidance notes provide extra requirements for a **Good Neighbour Rule**. It must:

- (a) identify **who** the rule applies to - either all owners and/or occupiers, or a specified class of owner and/or occupier;
- (b) identify the **pest** to be managed;
- (c) state that the pest must already be **present** on the owner's and/or occupier's land;
- (d) state that the owner and/or occupier of the **adjacent** or **nearby land** must, in the view of the Management Agency, be taking reasonable measures to **manage** the **pest** on their land; and
- (e) (if relevant) state the particular values or uses of the neighbouring land that the pest's spread affects, and that the rule is intended to address.

6 Programme Descriptions

6.1 Exclusion Pests Programme

Exclusion pests are pests that are not known to be present in the Tasman-Nelson region that are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, prevent the establishment of the pests listed in the Exclusion Programme from the Tasman-Nelson region to avoid adverse effects on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Landowners/occupiers are required to report sightings of any suspected Exclusion Pests to Tasman District Council.
- (b) Council inspection: The Management Agency will undertake surveillance in areas most likely to be infested.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to all interested parties on Exclusion Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.
- (d) Service delivery: The Tasman District Council may undertake control work on these pests if found in the region or may appoint another Agency to do so. The Department of Conservation will undertake control work on koi carp.

Table 3: Exclusion Pests for the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|--|---|
| Chilean needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i> | Chilean Needle Grass (CNG) is an erect, tufted perennial tussock that can grow up to 1 m in height. It can replace productive pasture grasses in dry areas and is unpalatable to stock when panicle seed is present. The seed attaches to sheep's wool and can move through the pelt and muscle, downgrading wool and meat. It can also cause blindness in lambs. It is present in Hawkes Bay, Marlborough and Canterbury. | Production pest |
| Hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | A vigorous invasive submerged aquatic perennial with stems up to 7 m long and considered to be one of worst water weeds introduced into New Zealand. It has been eradicated from the Moutere Stream and a number of freshwater ponds. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Indian mynah <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | An aggressive bird that feeds on insects, fruit and berries and can cause considerable economic loss. They are strongly territorial when nesting and are reputed to destroy the eggs and nestlings of other birds in their feeding area. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Koi carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | An ornamental strain of carp that can grow to 75 cm in length and weigh up to 10 kg. They destroy aquatic habitat and muddy waterways. It has been eradicated from the pond in the Queen's Gardens and from a number of ponds in the Lower Moutere area. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Phragmites <i>Phragmites australis</i> | A tall perennial grass producing annual cane-like stems up to 6 m tall. It has thick underground roots (rhizomes) that form dense mats capable of blocking waterways. It has been eradicated from a site near Murchison. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Rooks <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | A large black bird with a violet-blue glossy sheen. Large flocks cause serious damage to horticultural crops. It is an intermittent visitor from rookeries in the lower North Island and reported sightings in the past have generated a rapid response. Effective control in adjoining regions has prevented further arrivals in recent years. | Production pest |
| Senegal tea <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> | A semi-aquatic perennial herb that can reach 1.5 m high when flowering. It can rapidly spread in freshwater and form dense floating mats, smothering other aquatic species and reducing oxygen availability. It has been eradicated from three ponds in Upper Moutere and Motueka. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Velvet Leaf <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | It is an annual broadleaf weed that can group to 1 - 2.5 m tall and competing for nutrients, space, and water with other arable crops. It was imported as a contaminant in imported fodder beet seed. | Production pest Unwanted organism |
| Wallabies (Bennett's, Dama) <i>Macropus rufogriseus</i> , <i>Macropus eugenii</i> | These marsupials browse on pasture and arable crops, reducing farm productivity. They also browse on a range of native species, depleting forest and scrub understorey and affecting regeneration. The Bennett's wallaby is spreading through South Canterbury and North Otago while the Dama wallaby is spreading though the Rotorua Lakes area. | Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organisms (until 20 September 2021) |

6.1.1 Rule

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region:

- (a) must report the presence of any Exclusion Pests on their land within 5 working days of being sighted; and
- (b) must not sell, propagate or distribute any Exclusion Pest.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the establishment of these pests in the region.

6.2 Eradication Pests Programme

Eradication Pests are pests with a very restricted distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region that are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate the pests listed in the Eradication Programme to eliminate their adverse effects on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Landowners/occupiers are required to destroy any eradication pests on their land and report sightings to Tasman District Council.
- (b) Council inspection: The Management Agency will undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to all interested parties on identification and control of Eradication Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.
- (d) Service delivery: The Department of Conservation will undertake control work on Gambusia, Perch, Rudd and Tench on the landowner's/occupier's behalf.

Table 4: Eradication Pests for the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|
| African feather grass <i>Cenchrus macrourus</i> (also called <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>) | An aggressive perennial grass that forms dense tussocks up to 2 m high. It is a prolific seeder and can also spread through its rhizomes. It has low palatability and can rapidly become a major pest of sand dunes, roadsides, and wasteland. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Asiatic knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica x sachalinensis</i> | A multi-stemmed perennial shrub up to 2 m high that can form dense long-lived thickets, preventing establishment of other desirable species. It can rapidly become a major pest of roadsides and wasteland. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Bathurst bur <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> | Bathurst bur is a shrubby annual herb up to 1 m high. It has well-branched, upright stems with triple spines. The seedlings are toxic to farm animals and poultry and compete with arable crops and pasture. Seeds can remain dormant in the soil for 15 years and germinate after disturbance. | Production pest |

| Species | Description | Status |
|--|--|--|
| Boxthorn <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | A densely-branched erect woody evergreen shrub with spines on branch tips. It invades production land and indigenous shrublands, forming dense impenetrable stands. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Cathedral bells <i>Cobaea scandens</i> | A vigorous perennial vine that can suppress native plant regeneration in disturbed or low forest, forest margins and open coastal forest. It has the potential to become a major problem in these areas. | Environmental pest |
| Chinese pennisetum <i>Pennisetum alopecuriodes</i> | It is a tufted, perennial grass that forms large tussocks around 1 m high. It is generally unpalatable to stock and can invade productive farmland and reduce pasture productivity. | Production pest |
| Climbing spindleberry <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | A vigorous perennial vine that can grow up to 12 m high. It can kill trees by smothering them due to its shade tolerance and rampant growth. It is one of the few climbers with the potential to invade cooler areas. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Egeria <i>Egeria densa</i> | A vigorous, submerged, aquatic perennial that can grow to 5 m tall in still water, forming dense stands that reduce water flow, suppress other aquatic species, degrade the natural character of rivers and lakes, restrict water traffic, interfere with recreational activities and impede irrigation, water supplies and hydroelectricity operations. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Entire marshwort <i>Nymphoides geminata</i> | It is a bottom-rooted, aquatic perennial with floating leaves growing on sediments in water up to 2.5 m deep. It can spread rapidly, out-compete water lilies and native species, obstruct water bodies, and alter the natural character of streams and lakes. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Feral cat colonies <i>Felis catus</i> | Cats became feral soon after their early introduction into New Zealand and have preyed on possums, rodents, rabbits, birds and reptiles. They have had a significant impact on native biodiversity. They can also carry diseases like bovine tuberculosis and toxoplasmosis. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Gambusia <i>Gambusia affinis</i> | Gambusia are small, silvery-green fish (3.5 - 6 cm) that can rapidly reproduce. They are very aggressive and attack fish much larger than themselves. Whitebait and mudfish species are especially vulnerable. They can tolerate poor water quality, a wide range of water temperatures, and can cope with and pose a major threat to aquatic organisms. Although a freshwater species, they can adapt to increases in salinity. An active campaign has been conducted against them and other pest fish by the Department of Conservation. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> | A tall annual plant growing rapidly up to 2.5 m tall. It thrives in damp conditions and is moderately shade-tolerant. It grows wild along streams and in wetland areas, and competes with native plants for light, space and pollinators (bees). It seeds heavily, allowing it to spread down waterways. | Environmental pest |
| Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral) <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | An introduced pet that has escaped and could threaten native birds and bats by competing for food, taking nesting places and introducing diseases. They are well-known agricultural pests of some cereal and fruit crops. | Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism |

| Species | Description | Status |
|--|---|---|
| Kiwifruit (unmanaged) <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> | Kiwifruit can be spread into forests by birds carrying seed from unmanaged orchards and individual plants, smothering native trees and shading pine trees. In the North Island, they have become a reservoir of kiwifruit diseases such as PSA, a disease of kiwifruit in the North Island that has resulted in devastating losses for growers. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Madeira vine <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> | Madeira vine is a perennial climber that can climb to 7 m high. It reproduces through the shedding and spread of stem tubers. It can displace native species in riparian and forest margins, especially in coastal areas, and kill small trees. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Perch <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> | Perch are an olive-green fish with prominent stripes, growing to 60 cm in length and 2 kg in weight. They are part of a group described as coarse fish and feed on insects, small fish and their larvae. They pose a significant threat to native aquatic fauna in the Tasman-Nelson region and to recreational trout fisheries. An active campaign has been conducted against them and other pest fish by the Department of Conservation. | Environmental pest |
| Purple loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | Purple loosestrife is an erect perennial herb, growing up to 3 m high. It reproduces prolifically by both seed dispersal and vegetative propagation, and can invade wetlands. The seed can remain viable for many years. If left untreated, it can almost entirely eliminate open water habitat and diminish the recreational and aesthetic values of wetlands and waterways. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Red-eared slider turtles (feral) <i>Chrysemys scripta elegans</i> | They are a medium-sized freshwater turtle that are native to the southern United States and considered to be one of the world's 100 worst invasive species. Their impact in the wild in New Zealand is largely unknown, but given their omnivorous diet, they could adversely impact aquatic plants, insects, eels, small fish and ground-nesting birds. They have been illegally released into Lake Killarney and the Motueka River. | Environmental pest |
| Reed sweet grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | Reed sweet grass grows up to 1.8 m high on the edge of water bodies. It can form dense impenetrable mats that impede access and drainage, causing silt accumulation and flooding, replacing other aquatic margin vegetation and degrading habitat for aquatic fauna. It has been implicated in cyanide poisoning of livestock. It represents a significant threat to wetlands and stock. | Environmental pest |
| Rudd <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> | Rudd is a stocky, deep-bodied, olive-backed fish, growing up to 25 cm long and weighing up to 500 g. An active campaign has been conducted against them, along with other pest fish, by the Department of Conservation. Their feeding habits endanger native plant species, destroy indigenous habitat, remove food sources for native fish and invertebrate species, and impact negatively on water quality by stirring up bottom sediments and muddying water. They are classified as a "noxious fish" under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1982 outside the Auckland and Waikato region. | Environmental pest |

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|--|--|
| Saffron thistle <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> | Saffron thistle is a prickly annual to biennial herb with woody stems, prominent spines and small yellow flower heads. Seeds remain viable for more than 20 years. It can form impenetrable, dense stands and can potentially devalue wool, injure stock and interfere with cereal harvesting. It is unpalatable and a threat to pastoral and arable production. | Production pest |
| Spartina <i>Spartina anglica</i> <i>S. alterniflora</i> | Spartina is an aquatic, perennial grass, growing up to 80 cm high in estuaries and other coastal areas. It was originally planted to assist reclamation of tidal flats through its ability to trap sediment. Sedimentation trapped by Spartina can lead to flooding and restrict bird and flatfish habitat, alter drainage on adjacent flats and lead to deterioration of native plant cover. | Environmental pest |
| Tench <i>Tinca tinca</i> | Tench are olive-green fish with bright orange eyes that can grow up to 4 kg and form part of a group described as coarse fish. They generally live in still or slow-flowing waters and are carnivorous, feeding on insect larvae, crustaceans and molluscs. They are considered to pose a significant threat to native aquatic fauna. An active campaign has been conducted by the Department of Conservation in recent times. | Environmental pest |
| White-edged nightshade <i>Solanum marginatum</i> | White-edged nightshade is a thorny, multi-branched perennial shrub or small tree growing up to 5 m high. It is a pest of disturbed land, waste areas and scrubland, and will invade regenerating shrubland, bush margins and pastureland, forming dense impenetrable thickets and producing fruit that is toxic. | Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism |

6.2.1.1 Rule for Eradication Pests in the Tasman-Nelson region other than pest fish

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must report sightings of Eradication Pests on their land to Tasman District Council within 5 working days of sighting them.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to eradicate these pests from the region. Tasman District Council, as management agency, will take responsibility for controlling Eradication Pests.

6.2.1.2 Specific Rule for Pest Fish in the Tasman-Nelson region

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must allow access to Department of Conservation staff who have been warranted by Tasman District Council (to monitor waterways and waterbodies and destroy any Eradication Pests) on water bodies within their property. Landowners/occupiers must report any sightings of pest fish to the Department of Conservation within 5 working days of sighting them.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to eradicate these pest fish from the region.

Table 5: Eradication Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Boneseed (outside Port Hills) <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> | A multi-branched bushy shrub, up to 3 m high. It is an aggressive coloniser in coastal sites (dunes, cliffs, salt marshes) and can displace desirable native species. Its seed can remain dormant when deeply buried for more than 10 years. | Environmental pest |

6.2.2 Specific Rule for Boneseed in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Port Hills

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Port Hills, as shown on Map **xxxx**, must report sightings of this pest on their land within 5 working days of sighting to Tasman District Council.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the establishment of boneseed in the region outside the Port Hills. Tasman District Council, as management agency, will take responsibility for controlling Eradication Pests.

6.3 Progressive Containment Pest Programme

Progressive Containment Pests are pests with a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region that are unlikely to be eradicated because of their biological characteristics and are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, reduce the geographic distribution of the pests listed in the Progressive Containment Programme to decrease their adverse effects on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreation values, or cultural values.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Landowners/occupiers are required to control all Progressive Containment Pests on their land.
- (b) Council inspection: The Management Agency may undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Progressive Containment Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

Table 6: Progressive Containment Pests in the Whole of the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|--|--|---|
| Bomarea <i>Bomarea multiflora</i> | Bomarea is a tuberous-rooted vines that produces clusters of brightly coloured trumpet-shaped flowers, red on the outside, and yellow with red spots on the inside. It can invade remnant forest and shrubland, with the vines growing into the tree canopy and forming large masses, overtopping and smothering the supporting trees, and preventing the establishment of native species. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Chocolate vine <i>Akebia quinata</i> | Akebia is a vine with purple flowers with an odour similar to chocolate or vanilla. It can form dense mats that overrun ground cover as well as climbing and smothering shrubs/young trees. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Italian jasmine <i>Jasminum humile</i> | Italian jasmine is a shade-tolerant scrambling shrub up to 2.5 m tall with clusters of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. It can form large patches in forest gaps and cliffs, smothering and excluding native species. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Queensland poplar <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> | Queensland poplar is a small tree up to 5 m tall that seeds prolifically. The seeds are spread by birds and carried by water. It is shade-tolerant and invades roadsides and reverting scrubland and forest margins, displacing native species. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Variegated thistle <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Variegated thistle is a conspicuous, robust, spiny annual or biennial plant, growing up to 2.5 m high, and forming dense stands in pasture and wasteland. It will suppress desirable pasture and its spines can be toxic and cause injury to animals. It has the potential to have a significant impact on pastoral and crop production and is difficult to eradicate with its seed being viable for more than 20 years. | Production pest |
| Yellow flag <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow flag is a robust aquatic perennial that grows on swampy ground and the margins of water bodies, salt marsh, and wet sandy areas. It grows up to 2 m high and forms mats of dense rhizomes that can overtop native species. It can cause flooding and change water levels in swamps. It produces seeds that are poisonous to stock. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism |

6.3.1 Rule

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy any Progressive Containment Pests on their land prior to the completion of flowering or before the early stages of seed formation.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of these pests in the region.

Table 7: Progressive Containment Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|---|--|
| Banana passion vine (Golden Bay) <i>Passiflora tripartita</i> var. <i>mollissima</i> , <i>P. tarminiana</i> | Banana passion vine is a large, vigorous, scrambling evergreen climbing vine with clinging tendrils, capable of climbing to 10 m or higher. It can smother native trees and shrubs on forest margins and adjoining light wells, topple shallow-rooted trees and prevent natural regeneration. It has the potential to invade much of the regenerating lowland and represents a significant threat to indigenous biodiversity in Golden Bay. | Environmental pest |
| Climbing asparagus (Eastern Golden Bay) <i>Asparagus scandens</i> | Climbing asparagus is a vine with thin wiry branching stems that wrap around small trees and saplings, and fine, feathery foliage with small leaves. The flowers produce small orange berries containing 1-2 seeds that are widely spread by birds. It is shade-tolerant and can establish in forest and scrubland understorey, carpeting the forest floor and preventing native seedling regrowth, as well as ring-barking trees and saplings. | Environmental pest |
| Nassella tussock (Richmond Hills) <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> | Nassella is a perennial tussock that can invade and smother desirable grassland species on lower fertility sites. It is generally unpalatable to stock. It produces large quantities of seed with a long seed life that can be carried up to a kilometre by wind. Seed dispersal also occurs by water, animals, vehicles and agricultural produce. | Production pest |
| Old man's beard (Golden Bay, Upper Buller) <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | Old man's beard is a deciduous woody climber that can reach up to 25 m high. It produces conspicuous white flowers in late summer that turn into a dense down in autumn containing the seeds (up to 10,000/m ²). It has the potential to invade most lowland areas of scrubland and forest up to 750 m above sea level and, with a lifespan that exceeds 30 years, presents an extraordinary threat to natural values. | Environmental pest |
| Taiwan cherry (North Nelson) <i>Prunus campanulata</i> | Taiwanese cherry is a deciduous tree that flowers prolifically, producing small succulent fruit that is attractive to many birds. Birds transport the seed and it has become established in shrublands, forest margins, light gaps in forests, and roadsides in urban and rural areas. It is tolerant of warm and cold climates and low to medium rainfall. It has spread quickly within areas of Nelson to the north of Brooklands Road. Nelson City Council has instituted a control programme. | Environmental pest |
| Wild ginger (Golden Bay - Kaiteriteri) Kahili ginger <i>Hedychium</i> <i>gardnerianum</i> Yellow ginger <i>H. flavescens</i> | Wild ginger (both species) grows up to 2 m high, producing massive branching rhizomes that can form a dense layer up to 1 m thick, preventing any regeneration. Although frost sensitive, their shade-tolerance allows them to grow under an overhead canopy. These plants have invaded indigenous forest and regenerating shrublands in coastal areas at the top of the South Island, suppressing indigenous regeneration, blocking streams and drains, and restricting access for recreation. | Environmental pest Unwanted organisms |

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|---|--|
| Wilding conifers (designated take-off sites adjoining Mt Richmond Forest Park) Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Lodgepole pine <i>Pinus contorta</i> Maritime pine <i>P. pinaster</i> Radiata pine <i>P. radiata</i> Scots pine <i>P. sylvestris</i> | Ten species of conifers have been identified as being potential wilding conifers. Five are significant pests locally - radiata pine and Douglas fir are important commercial species, Lodgepole pine was used for afforestation of eroding sites in mountain lands, Scots pine was included in early experimental plantings in Golden Downs forest, and Maritime pine was planted in coastal parts of Abel Tasman. Their seed has been carried by gale-force winds from existing stands and formed new stands. Most species will only establish on disturbed sites, on bare land and on tussock grassland, but Douglas fir seedlings have proven to be moderately shade-tolerant and will establish in scrubland and in light wells in native forest. Lodgepole pine is the most invasive and is capable of establishing on alpine grasslands and scrublands above the existing bushline up to 2000 m, outgrowing most native species and becoming the dominant species. In treeless areas, wilding conifers have had a dramatic impact on landscape values and the dense stands can restrict access. Wilding conifers have been removed from extensive areas of Abel Tasman National Park. The areas of greatest concern are the trees growing on take-off sites around Mt Richmond Forest Park close to the mineral belt. | Environmental pest Unwanted organism (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) |
| Woolly nightshade (Golden Bay) <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> | Woolly nightshade is an invasive, aggressive and fast-growing shrub that can grow up to 10 m high and live for over 20 years. It forms dense colonies that prevent native plant regeneration. The dust from the leaves and stems can irritate the skin, eyes, nose and throat. It seeds prolifically and the berries are poisonous to humans, cattle and pigs. | Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism |
| Yellow bristle grass (Tasman-Nelson region outside the Waimea Plains) <i>Setaria pumila</i> | Yellow bristle grass is an aggressive annual-seeding plant which spreads rapidly through pasture, reducing pasture quality and causing production losses. It has low palatability and this leads to rapid reinfestation and an opening for other weeds. The barbed seed is transported in dung, fur and feathers, as well as by water, in soil, and as contaminants of hay and maize. | Production pest |

6.3.2 Specific Rule for Banana Passion Vine in Golden Bay

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the Golden Bay area shown on Map **xxxxx** must destroy any banana passion vine on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in Golden Bay.

6.3.3 Specific Rule for Climbing Asparagus in eastern Golden Bay

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the eastern Golden Bay area shown on Map **xxxxx** must destroy any climbing asparagus on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in eastern Golden Bay.

6.3.4 Specific Rule for Nassella Tussock on the Richmond Hills

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the Richmond Hills area shown on Map **xxxxx** must destroy any nassella tussock on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest on the Richmond Hills.

6.3.5 Specific Rule for Old Man's Beard in Golden Bay

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the Golden Bay area shown on Map **xxxxx** must destroy any old man's beard on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in the Golden Bay area.

6.3.6 Specific Rule for Taiwan Cherry in Nelson City

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the areas of Nelson City shown on Map **xxxx** must destroy any Taiwan cherry on their land at the request of an authorised officer.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in Nelson City.

6.3.7 Specific Rule for Yellow Bristlegrass in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Waimea Plains

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the areas of Tasman-Nelson region outside the Waimea Plains, as shown on Map **xxxx**, must destroy Yellow Bristlegrass on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Waimea Plains.

6.3.8 Specific Rule for Wild Ginger in the Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri area

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri area shown on Map xxxx must destroy any wild ginger on their land prior to 31 March ??? and report sightings to Tasman District Council.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in the Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri area.

6.3.9 Specific Rule for five species of Wilding Conifers on designated take-off sites around Mt Richmond Forest Park

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers of the designated take-off sites adjoining Mt Richmond Forest Park shown on Map xxxx must destroy any Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, maritime pine, radiata pine, and Scots pine on their land before cone formation commences.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest in the areas adjoining Mt Richmond Forest Park.

6.4 Sustained Control Pests Programme

Sustained Control Pests are pests that are abundant in parts of the Tasman-Nelson region and are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, control the pests listed in the Sustained Control programme to slow their spread and minimise their adverse effects.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Landowners/occupiers are required to control all Sustained Control Pests on their land.
- (b) Council inspection: The Management Agency will undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Sustained Control Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

Table 8: Sustained Control Pests in the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Argentine ants <i>Linepithema humile</i> | Argentine ants are small brown ants that have been present in the region since 2001. They are spreading through urban and rural areas and being moved in pot plants and vehicles to new sites. They infest gardens and feed on honeydew produced by aphids and scale insects. They invade buildings in search of food and water and can be a significant nuisance in homes, food premises, hospitals and rest homes. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Australian magpie <i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i> <i>G. tibicen hypoleuca</i> | Australian magpies are robust medium-sized black and white birds found in parks, gardens and scattered through rural areas, feeding mostly on invertebrates. They can be aggressive when defending their nesting areas and restrict the movement of native birds. | Environmental pest |
| Brushtail possum <i>Trichosurus Vulpecula</i> | The possum was introduced in the late 1800s to establish a fur trade and is now widely distributed. They are a major vector of bovine tuberculosis, have damaged extensive areas of native and exotic forests through canopy browsing, and predate on nesting birds and their eggs. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Darwin's ants <i>Doleromyrma darwiniana</i> | Darwin's ants are small brown ants that have been present in the region since the 1980s. They are very similar in appearance to Argentine ants, but smell strongly of formic acid when squashed. They are spreading slowly through urban and rural areas and have been moved in pot plants and vehicles to new sites. They behave in a similar way to Argentine ants, infesting gardens and feeding on honeydew, but have been much less of a nuisance in homes, food premises, hospitals and rest homes. | Environmental pest |
| Feral cats <i>Felis catus</i> | Feral cats predate on possums, rodents, rabbits, birds and reptiles and, to a lesser extent, invertebrates. They are a major predator of native birds and animals and have had a significant impact on biodiversity values. They can carry bovine tuberculosis and spread Toxoplasmosis. | Environmental pest |
| Feral rabbits <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | Feral rabbits were introduced by settlers for food and quickly became pests in rural areas, browsing on crops, pasture and tussock grasslands, creating erosion in lower rainfall areas with their burrows. They have also provided a food-source for predators of native birds and animals and carriers of bovine tuberculosis. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Ferrets <i>Mustela furo</i> | Ferrets are the largest mustelid in New Zealand, with bodies up to 45 cm, tails up to 10 cm, and weighing up to 1.5 kg. Their principal food sources are rabbits and hares, but they have taken rodents, possums, ground-dwelling birds, lizards and eels. They are carriers of bovine tuberculosis. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Hares <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | Hares were introduced by settlers for sport and have become pests in rural areas, browsing on crops and pasture and on the tops and bark of young trees in shelter belts, orchards, nurseries and pine forests. | Production pest |
| Lagarosiphon <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> | Lagarosiphon is an aggressive freshwater weed that grows in water down to 6 m and forms large dense mats of interwoven stems. It will shade out desirable plants, impede water flow and restrict recreational activities. It is spread by vegetative fragments moving down waterways, in fishing nets or on boats and trailers. | Environmental pest |

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Purple pampas <i>Cortaderia jubata</i> | Purple pampas is a tall erect perennial grass that forms tussocks up to 3 m high, originally planted in shelter belts. It produces large quantities of seed that can be carried up to 20 km and germinate on disturbed sites. It can rapidly invade roadside slips, coastal areas, regenerating shrublands, bush margins and newly-planted pine forests and smother young seedlings. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Stoats <i>Mustela erminea</i> | Stoats are a mustelid that grows up to 40 cm in length and weighs up to 400 g. Reddish-brown on top and white below, they are excellent climbers and feed on rodents, birds, rabbits, hares, possums and weta. They have had a devastating effect on a wide range of native birds (including kokako, takahe, kaka, kakariki, kakapo and kiwi) and have been responsible for the extinction of several others. | Production pest Environmental pest |

6.4.1 Rule

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the Tasman-Nelson region will control the pests listed in the Sustained Control table (Table 9) on their land.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of these pests in the region.

Table 9 Sustained Control Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Broom (Howard - St Arnaud) <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom is a fast-growing invasive perennial shrub that grows to 3 m with conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Gorse (Howard - St Arnaud) <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse is a fast-growing invasive woody perennial shrub that grows to 3 m and forms dense spiny thickets that can regrow if cut or burnt. It has conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. It competes aggressively with other species for light, nutrients and moisture, provides habitat for animal pests and reduces recreational and amenity values. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Mediterranean fanworm <i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> | Mediterranean fanworms are marine worms in harbours and estuaries that live inside tough flexible tubes up to 40 cm long. The tubes are attached to hard surfaces on vessels and structures and have a single spiral fan extending out the top. They can form dense colonies and compete for nutrients with commercial crops (eg, mussels) and native marine organisms. | Production pest Environmental pest |

| Species | Description | Status |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Nassella tussock (SW of Cape Soucis) <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> | Nassella is a perennial tussock that can invade and smother desirable grassland species on lower fertility sites. It is generally unpalatable to stock. It produces large quantities of seed with a long seed life that can be carried up to a kilometre by wind. Seed dispersal also occurs by water, animals, vehicles and agricultural produce. | Production pest |

6.4.2.1 Specific Rule for Broom in the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the Howard - St Arnaud area shown on Map xxxxx must destroy any broom on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest in the Howard - St Arnaud area.

6.4.2.2 Specific Rule for Gorse in the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers in the Howard - St Arnaud area shown on Map xxxxx must destroy any gorse on their land prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest in the Howard - St Arnaud area.

6.4.2.3 Specific Rule for Mediterranean Fanworm in Port Nelson and Port Tarakohe

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised officer, the owners of marine structures in coastal marine areas of Tasman District and Nelson City, shown on Map xxxxx, must destroy any Mediterranean fanworm on their structures and the owners of vessels moored in these ports must destroy any Mediterranean fanworm on their vessel surfaces before 30 October each year.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest in the coastal marine area.

6.4.2.4 Specific Rule for Nassella Tussock in the Cape Soucis area

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised officer, landowners/occupiers in area to the south-west of Cape Soucis shown on Map xxxxx must destroy any nassella tussock on their land.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest in the Cape Soucis area.

Table 10: Sustained Control Programme in the Tasman-Nelson Region Subject to Good Neighbour Rules

| Species | Description | Status |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Australian Sedge <i>Carex longibrachiata</i> | Australian sedge is a perennial sedge that forms dense tussock infestations up to 90 cm high on pastureland. It is unpalatable to stock and reduces pasture quality by displacing desirable species of grass. It produces many seeds, which remain viable for up to 5 years. The seed is quite heavy and most falls within 30 cm of the plant, but it can spread rapidly throughout the farm via livestock. | Production pest |
| Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | Blackberry is a prickly scrambling perennial that can form impenetrable thickets, preventing access. Seed is produced in berries that are spread by birds and can invade lightly-grazed pastoral land and recently disturbed sites. The thickets can harbour animal pests, trap sheep, and suppress the growth of desirable plants. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Black spot <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> | Black spot is a fungus that grows on the leaves and fruit of apple trees. It spreads from spores in leaf material on the ground and causes premature leaf fall, degradation and rejection of fruit. | Production pest |
| Codling moth <i>Cydia pomonella</i> | Codling moth is a small grey moth that is hosted by apple, pear and walnut trees. They lay eggs that hatch into caterpillars that bore small holes in the fruit, causing degradation and rejection. | Production pest |
| European canker <i>Neonectria ditissima</i> | European canker is a fungal disease that can devastate apple orchards in locations with high autumn and winter rainfall. The fungal spores are carried by wind and in water droplets and these enter the tree through pruning wounds or scars from bud break, petal fall, harvesting and leaf fall. This causes shoot dieback and stem girdling. | Production pest |
| Fireblight <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> | Fireblight is a bacteria that infects apple and pear trees causing blackening of the leaves, twigs and flowers. It is transmitted by insects, birds and contaminated orchard equipment. Fruit imported into major overseas markets must come from fireblight-free orchards. | Production pest |
| Giant buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Giant buttercup is a hairy perennial growing up to 1 m high that is a pest in dairy pastures in higher rainfall areas. The seeds may be viable for up to 20 years and can be spread by machinery and animals and in water. | Production pest |
| Gunnera <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> | Gunnera is an invasive, large clump-forming herbaceous plant with large, fleshy rhizomes and massive umbrella-sized leaves that can form dense stands along waterways, crowding out more desirable species. It is a prolific seeder and the seeds can be carried down waterways. | Environmental pest |
| Powdery mildew <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> | Powdery mildew is a fungus that affects the tips of growing shoots on apple trees, slowing growth and reducing fruit quality and production. | Production pest |

| Species | Description | Status |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Ragwort is a biennial or perennial herb growing up to 60 cm that can reproduce from crowns, roots and seeds. The seed can be distributed by wind, water, farm animals, hay and farm machinery. The plants are toxic to cattle and can rapidly displace more desirable grassland species, lowering pasture quality and productivity. | Production pest |

6.4.3.1 Good Neighbour Rule for Australian Sedge

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must:

- (a) control Australian sedge on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear or being cleared of Australian sedge;
- (b) take all reasonable precautions to avoid its spread on animals, machinery and vehicles.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.3.2 Good Neighbour Rule for Blackberry

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy blackberry on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of blackberry.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.3.3 Good Neighbour Rule for Black Spot

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) landowners/occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control black spot to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) landowners/occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards. The landowner can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard.

6.4.3.4 Good Neighbour Rule for Codling Moth

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) landowners/occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control codling moth to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) landowners/occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards. The landowner can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard.

6.4.3.5 Good Neighbour Rule for European Canker

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) landowners/occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control European canker to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) landowners/occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control this pest to industry standards. The landowner can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard.

6.4.3.6 Good Neighbour Rule for Fireblight

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) landowners/occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control fireblight to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) landowners/occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall control this pest to the recognised industry standard or allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to monitor this pest and to control it to this standard. The landowner can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard.

6.4.3.7 Good Neighbour Rule for Giant Buttercup

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy giant buttercup on their land located within 5 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of giant buttercup.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.3.8 Good Neighbour Rule for Gunnera

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy gunnera on their land located within **xxxx** m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of gunnera.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.3.9 Good Neighbour Rule for Powdery Mildew

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) landowners/occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control powdery mildew to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) landowners/occupier on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall control this pest to the recognised industry standard or allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to monitor this pest and to control it to this standard. The landowner can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard.

Table 11: Sustained Control Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region Subject to Good Neighbour Rules

| Species | Description | Status |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Broom (outside the Howard - St Arnaud area) <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom is a fast-growing invasive perennial shrub that grows to 3 m with conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. | Production pest Environmental pest |
| Gorse (outside the Howard - St Arnaud area) <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse is a fast-growing invasive woody perennial shrub that grows to 3 m and forms dense spiny thickets that can regrow if cut or burnt. It has conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. It competes aggressively with other species for light, nutrients and moisture, provides habitat for animal pests and reduces recreational and amenity values. | Production pest Environmental pest |

6.4.4.1 Good Neighbour Rule for Broom in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map xxxx, must destroy broom on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of broom.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.4.4 Good Neighbour Rule for Gorse in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map xxxx, must destroy gorse on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of gorse.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.5 Site-led Pests Programme

Site-led Pests are pests, or organisms spread by the pest, in the Tasman-Nelson region that are capable of causing adverse impacts in sites with high natural values.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate or progressively control the pests listed in the Site-led Programme to eliminate or minimise their adverse effects on the values of that place (Section 5.1 p.18).

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Landowners/occupiers are required to control all pests within the places that have been identified to the extent that the values of that place are protected.
- (b) Council inspection: The Management Agency may undertake surveillance in the places that have been identified to monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Site-led Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

Table 12: Site-led Programme

| Sites | Description | Pests |
|--|--|--|
| St Arnaud Village | St Arnaud is an alpine village, located close to Lake Rotoiti and Nelson Lakes National Park, which is popular with residents and holidaymakers. There is strong community support to maintain a pest-free natural environment in and around the village. Friends of Flora and the Department of Conservation have worked together to control animal pests, while the Department of Conservation has undertaken successful trials with the development of an effective wasp control bait that is now commercially available. | Darwin's Barberry Holly Greater bindweed Rowan Russell's lupin Sycamore |
| Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas) | There is strong community and Department of Conservation support for intensive pest control in the relatively undeveloped areas along the southern side of Waimea Estuary to protect rare and threatened plants and animals and important populations of coastal wetland and migratory wading birds (banded rail, marsh crake, Australasian bittern). Community groups have taken responsibility for implementing intensive pest control at five separate sites. | Feral cats Brush-tail possums Mustelids |

Table 13: Site-led Pests

| Site | Species | Description | Status |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| St Arnaud Village | Darwin's Barberry <i>Berberis darwinii</i> | An evergreen spiny long-lived shrub from Chile and Argentina, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces black berries during summer and autumn. These are eaten by birds, spreading the seeds. The young seedlings can establish and become the dominant vegetation in tussock grassland, herbfield, shrubland, and regenerating forest. | Unwanted organism (NPPA) |

| Site | Species | Description | Status |
|--|---|--|--------|
| | Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | A deciduous tree from Europe, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces masses of red berries during winter. These are eaten by birds, spreading the seeds. The young seedlings are shade-tolerant and can form dense stands, crowding out native plants. | |
| | Greater bindweed <i>Calystegia sylvatica</i> | A perennial climbing vine from southern Europe with attractive funnel shaped pale pink flowers with an extensive rhizome network and nodes with fibrous roots, capable of smothering low-growing vegetation. | |
| | Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | A deciduous tree from Europe, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces moderate quantities of red berries during winter that are widely dispersed by birds. The young seedlings are shade-tolerant and can form dense stands. They are a particular problem in high country tussock grasslands. | |
| | Russell's lupin <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> | A perennial herb from North America that produces colourful flower spikes up to 60 cm. It produces large quantities of long-lived seed that are distributed by water (and inadvertently by humans) that form dense self-replacing stands in river beds, wetlands, tussock land and sub-alpine shrublands. | |
| | Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | A deciduous tree from central Europe and south-west Asia, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces large quantities of winged seeds. These are spread by wind over moderate distances and can establish on tussock grasslands, shrublands and forest land, preventing the recruitment of native species. | |
| Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas) | Feral cats | Cats became feral soon after their early introduction into New Zealand and have preyed on possums, rodents, rabbits, birds and reptiles. They have had a significant impact on native biodiversity. They can also carry diseases like bovine tuberculosis and toxoplasmosis. | |
| | Brush-tail possum | The possum was introduced in the late 1800s to establish a fur trade and is now widely distributed. They are a major vector of bovine tuberculosis, have damaged extensive areas of native and exotic forests through canopy browsing, and predate on nesting birds and their eggs. | |
| | Mustelids (ferrets, stoats, weasels) | Mustelids were introduced to New Zealand in the 1870s and 1880s to control rabbits. All three have become pests, preying on reptiles, native and introduced birds, and rabbits. Stoats are the dominant predator. | |

6.5.1 Rule

Over the duration of this Plan, landowners/occupiers within these areas must report the presence of any of these pests on their land and allow access to an authorised person to control the pest.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the density of these pests to zero in the sites that have been identified.

7 Monitoring

7.1 Measuring What the Objectives Are Achieving

Table 14: Measuring Objectives

| Programme | Anticipated result | Indicator | Method of monitoring | Frequency of monitoring | Frequency of reporting |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Exclusion | No incursions or establishment of listed pests. | Absence from region. Zero density at historic sites. | Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. | Annual | Annual |
| Eradication | Pest populations reducing to zero density within specified areas. | No active sites for these pests within specified areas. | Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. | Annual | Annual |
| Progressive Containment | Reductions in pest populations within specified areas. | Reduction in the number of active sites for these pests within specified areas. | Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. | Annual | Annual |
| Sustained Control | Prompt response to requests for information and advice and to complaints. | Register that records dates and actions taken for complaints. | Complaints Register. | Annual | Annual |
| Protecting Values in Place | Pest populations reducing to zero density within specified areas. | Numbers of animal pests trapped. | Records of animal pests trapped. | Weekly / fortnightly / monthly | Annual |

7.2 Monitoring the Management Agency's Performance

Tasman District Council is the Management Agency. As the Management Agency responsible for implementing the Plan, it will:

- (a) prepare an annual operational plan within 3 months of the Plan being approved;
- (b) review the annual operational plan, and amend it when necessary;
- (c) report on the annual operational plan each year, within 5 months of the end of each financial year;
- (d) maintain a register to record complaints and actions taken; and
- (e) maintain a pest database to record the location of pests and relevant information on their density, distribution, treatment and interactions with land owners/occupiers.

7.3 Monitoring Plan Effectiveness

Monitoring the effects of the Plan is necessary to ensure that it continues to achieve its purpose. It will also indicate whether circumstances have changed to such an extent that part or all of the Plan should be reviewed. A review may be needed if:

- (a) the Act is changed, and a review is needed to ensure that the Plan is not inconsistent with the Act;
- (b) other harmful organisms are creating, or have the potential to create, problems that can be resolved by including those organisms in the Plan;
- (c) monitoring shows the problems arising from pests or other organisms to be controlled (as covered by the Plan) have changed significantly; or
- (d) circumstances change so significantly that the Councils believe a review is appropriate.

If the Plan does not need to be reviewed under such circumstances, it can be reviewed in line with Section 100D of the Act. Such a review may extend, amend or revoke the Plan, or leave it unchanged.

The procedures to review the Plan will be prepared by Tasman District Council staff, in consultation Nelson City Council staff, to:

- (a) assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the principal measures (specified for each pest/organism or group of pests/organisms) to be controlled to achieve the objectives of the Plan;
- (b) assess the impact of the pest/organism (in the Plan) on the region and any other harmful organisms that should be considered for inclusion in the Plan; and
- (c) liaise with key stakeholders and interest groups on the effectiveness of the Plan.

Part Three – Procedures

8 Powers Conferred

8.1 Powers under Part 6 of the Act

The Principal Officer (Chief Executive) of Tasman District Council may appoint authorised persons to exercise the functions, powers and duties under the Act in relation to a Regional Pest Management Plan.

Those statutory powers in Part 6 of the Act, as shown in Table 15, will be used as and when necessary to implement this Plan.

Table 15: Powers from Part 6 to be Used

| Administrative Provisions | Biosecurity Act Reference |
|--|---------------------------|
| The appointment of authorised and accredited persons | Section 103(3) & (7) |
| Delegation to authorised persons | Section 105 |
| Power to require assistance | Section 106 |
| Power of inspections and duties | Section 109, 110 & 112 |
| Power to record information | Section 113 |
| General powers | Section 114 & 114A |
| Use of dogs and devices | Section 115 |
| Power to intercept risk goods | Section 120 |
| Power to examine organisms | Section 121 |
| Power to give directions | Section 122 |
| Power to act on default | Section 128 |
| Liens | Section 129 |
| Declaration of restricted areas | Section 130 |
| Declaration of controlled areas | Section 131 |
| Options for cost recovery | Section 135 |
| Failure to pay | Section 136 |

Tasman District Council, as the Management Agency, will use the Biosecurity Act Enforcement Manual, which contains standard operating procedures and guidelines. It was prepared by P Russell and K de Silva for use by regional councils and unitary authorities throughout New Zealand.

8.2 Powers under Other Sections of the Act

A landowner/occupier or any person in breach of a plan rule creates an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act where the rule provides for this. Tasman District Council can seek prosecution under Section 157(5) of the Act for those offences.

A Chief Technical Officer (employed under the State Sector Act 1988) may appoint authorised people to implement other biosecurity legislation that is considered necessary. One example is where restrictions on selling, propagating and distributing pests (under Sections 52 and 53 of the Act) must be enforced. Another example is where landowners/occupiers of land are asked for information (under Section 43 of the Act).

8.3 Power to Issue Exemptions to Plan Rules

Any landowner/occupier or other person may write to Tasman District Council to seek an exemption from any provision of a plan rule set out in Part Two of the Regional Pest Management Plan. However, a rule may state that no exemptions will be considered, or it may limit the circumstances to which exemptions apply (eg, scientific purposes).

The requirements in Section 98 of the Act must be met for a person to be granted an exemption. Tasman District Council's operating procedures will note those requirements. Tasman District Council will keep and maintain a register that records the number and nature of exemptions granted. The public will be able to inspect this register during business hours.

9 Funding

9.1 Introduction

The Act requires that funding is thoroughly examined. For a Proposed Plan, this includes:

- (a) analysing the costs and benefits of the plan and any reasonable alternative measures;
- (b) noting how much any person will likely benefit from the plan;
- (c) noting how any person's actions or inactions may contribute to creating, continuing or worsening the problems that the plan proposes to resolve;
- (d) noting the reason for allocating costs; and
- (e) noting whether any unusual administrative problems or costs are expected in recovering the costs from any person who is required to pay.

9.2 Analysis of Benefits and Costs

An analysis of the expected costs and benefits associated with implementing the Plan has been undertaken and published as the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan Cost Benefit Analysis Report. A summary of the costs, benefits and conclusions is recorded in Table 17 below.

Table 16: Summary of Costs, Benefits and Conclusions

| Pest/s | Costs | Benefits | Conclusion |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Individual or group | | | |
| Preferred Option (Option 1) | Description or Monetised (Net Present Value, or NPV) | Description or Monetised (NPV) | Reason for its adoption |
| Alternatives considered (if any) | | | |
| Option 2 | Description or Monetised (NPV) | Description or Monetised (NPV) | |
| Option 3 | Description or Monetised (NPV) | Description or Monetised (NPV) | |

9.3 Beneficiaries and Exacerbators

Table 18 lists those who benefit from controlling pests (beneficiaries and those who contribute to the pest problem (exacerbators). **A detailed analysis is provided in Appendix xxxx.**

Table 17: Beneficiaries and Exacerbators

| Beneficiaries | Exacerbators |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural landowners/occupiers who will benefit from the protection of economic values. Adjoining landowners/occupiers who will benefit from being pest-free or having reduced levels of pest pressure. Regional community including Crown agencies who will benefit from being pest-free or having reduced levels of pest pressure. Regional community who will benefit from having recreational and conservation values protected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landowners/occupiers who do not report or control pests. People whose actions bring new pests into the region or allow established pests to spread to new areas. |

9.4 Funding Sources and Reasons for Funding

The Biosecurity Act 1993 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 require that funding is sought from:

- (a) people who have an interest in the Plan;
- (b) those who benefit from the Plan; and
- (c) those who contribute to the pest problem.

Funding must be sought in a way that reflects economic efficiency and equity. As landowners are both exacerbators and beneficiaries to varying degrees, it is proposed that implementation of this Plan be funded principally from the general rate levied on individual rateable properties in the Tasman-Nelson region by the two councils. It is considered that this is the most appropriate method of charging ratepayers for the services provided by the Regional Pest Management Plan.

9.5 Anticipated Costs of Implementing the Plan

The anticipated costs of implementing the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan reflect current estimates of expenditure. Plan funding for each council will continue to be examined and set during their Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

The funding of the implementation of the Proposed Plan is from a general rate, set and assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 by each of the councils. In determining this, the councils have had regard to those matters outlined in Section 100T of the Biosecurity Act.

Table 18: Proposed Biosecurity Expenditure for 2016-17

| Pest Programme | Annual Budget (\$K) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Total control | \$35.0 |
| Progressive control | \$100.0 |
| Containment | \$100.0 |
| Boundary control | \$10.0 |
| Surveillance | \$45.0 |
| National Plant Pest Accord | \$4.0 |
| High public value sites | \$15.0 |
| Biocontrol | \$30.0 |
| Education and advice | \$105.0 |
| Administration and training | \$90.0 |
| Subtotal | \$534.0 |
| Marine biosecurity NCC contribution | \$20.0 |
| Marine biosecurity TDC contribution | \$20.0 |
| Total | \$574.0 |

Glossary

Beneficiary
Exacerbator
Road

Item 8.1

Appendices

To be completed

Attachment 4

Revised timelines -Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal - 27 March 2017

February 2017 - May 2017

- Prepare first draft of RPMP Proposal
- Undertake qualitative Cost Benefit Analysis (and quantitative when required) of pests proposed for inclusion in the Plan Proposal
- Prepare a Report under Section 71 of the Biosecurity Act on how the RPMP Proposal meets legislative requirements

29 March 2017 Last Day for NCC agenda item for 27 April

14 April 2017 Last day for TDC agenda items for 27 April meeting which require manager's approvals

17 April 2017 last day for TDC making of agenda for 27 April

27 April 2017 Regional Pest Management Joint Committee Meeting Tasman Council Chambers morning

Joint Committee Meeting to:

- Elect Chair and deputy
- Review Terms of Reference and Drafting Directions
- Review first draft of RPMP Proposal (contents and completed sections)
- Consider Cost Benefit Analysis methodology
- Consider distribution of the draft Proposal for Key Stakeholder comments

May 2017

- Complete drafts of RPMP Proposal, CBA and S71 Reports
- Work with Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure Draft Plan meets legislative requirements (NPD) and finalise draft plan

June 2017

- Distribute draft Plan Proposal to stakeholders for comment
- Revise draft Plan Proposal as required

1 July Last day for agenda items NCC for 2 August meeting

12 July Last day for agenda items TDC for 2 August meeting which require manager's approvals

17 July 2017 last day for making of agenda for 2 August meeting

2 August 2017 Regional Pest Management Joint Committee Meeting Tasman Chambers morning

Joint Committee to meet to:

- Consider the Draft Plan Proposal and recommend any final changes before public notification
- Agree to recommend it to the respective councils for public advertising, subject to any agreed changes

14 August 2017 TDC last day for distribution of material for Joint Council Workshop of 29 August and Council Meeting of 7 September

29 August 2017 Joint Council Workshop Tasman Council Chambers morning

Joint Council Workshop to provide non Regional Pest Management Joint Committee Councillors with overview of:

- Biosecurity - regional responsibilities
- The Biosecurity Act - the changes in the legislation

- The requirements of the National Policy Direction for Pest Management
- The review of the 2012-2017 Regional Pest Management Strategy
- Drafting instructions to staff
- The documents to be considered for approval for notification at the next Council meeting
- The major pest management programmes within the draft RPMP Proposal

Note : If Councils can convene as a “Special Meeting of Council” at the end of the 29 August Workshop and approve the draft Plan Proposal for Public Notification, then the 7 September Council meeting can be deleted

7 September 2017

Tasman and Nelson Council Meetings:

- Seek resolution from both councils to notify the Plan Proposal
- Approve the Plan Proposal preparation process
- Approve the process for public submissions on the Plan Proposal

Late September 2017

- Set Plan Proposal notification date
- Prepare distribution lists
- Print Plan Proposal and distribute to libraries and stakeholders
- Public notification of the Plan Proposal

Early October 2017

- Public notification of Plan Proposal
- Public meetings within Nelson and Tasman to discuss its provisions and seek feedback

October - November 2017

- Receive submissions on the Plan Proposal
- Submissions close at end of October

November 2017- February 2018

- Assess submissions
- Prepare Hearing Reports
- Prepare recommended amendments (where required) to the Plan Proposal
- Prepare recommended decisions to submitters

March 2018

- Hearing by the Regional Pest Management Joint Council Committee of submitters (if requested) to:
- Consider staff recommendations
- Decide on submissions
- Issue decisions on submissions

April - May 2018

- Notify decisions to submitters and receive appeals
- Amend Plan Proposal to reflect Regional Pest Management Joint Council Committee decisions. If appeals are lodged on decisions, the Plan can proceed without those provisions under appeal

June - July 2018

Recommendations to both Councils by Joint Committee members to:

- Approve the Plan preparation process (including consultation)

- Make the Plan in whole or in part.

August 2018 onwards

Resolution of appeals and changes to the plan to provide for Environment Court Decisions

Critical dates in timeline

- 7 November 2017 - Must have the Plan Proposal publically notified by this date or we will not be able to grandfather the existing RPMS provisions and we will lose use of the Biosecurity Act powers until the new RPMP is operative
- March 2018 Joint Committee hearing of submitters - Need to book
- June-July 2018 Council meeting to make Plan - Need to add to agenda items