

## 4.0 Control of Regional Pest Management Strategy Animal Pest Species

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Possum control is the only scheduled programme for the prioritised list of reserves. The Council should consider the control of all animal pest species listed in the Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS) by prioritising service requests. Waitakere's Biodiversity Monitoring Programme (Waitakere City Council, 2005) and Project Twin Streams ecological monitoring programme (Waitakere City Council, 2005b) recommend rodent and mustelid control in high priority sites. The Council should strive to achieve this goal by the end of this five year programme.

The current budget however does not allow for this intensive control. Rodent control is an ongoing cost that requires intensive effort. The breeding and reinvasion rates of rats is such that continual control would be required to keep densities to low numbers (e.g. 5% trap catch rate). The species identified during the biodiversity monitoring programme are persisting in low numbers despite the presence of rodents and mustelids. It will be very beneficial to control other pests, however the targets and objectives need to be very clear and prioritised as the costs will be high.

### 4.1 Scheduled Possum Control

Possoms are a nation-wide problem that have a huge impact on native ecosystems. They browse many native tree species, prevent regeneration, limit food sources for native animals, prey on native birds and invertebrates and are a source of Tb. Humans are their only predator and given their numbers, control is vital in protecting and restoring our native ecosystems.

In accordance with the RPMS, regional intervention and co-ordination is necessary to limit the environmental and economic damage caused by possums. Control operations should primarily target areas of significant environmental and conservation value. Auckland Regional Council currently controls all possum populations within the Waitakere Ranges and the surrounding buffer zone. Possum control by Waitakere City Council needs to complement this work (i.e. similar areas around the ranges); therefore this five year programme proposes a scheduled programme, to be undertaken in reserves prioritised for their ecological, cultural and social significance as per the Animal Pest Strategy.

As described above (Section 1.2) possum control should utilise Timms traps, or bait stations.

#### 4.1.1 Possum control – Timms traps

The following procedures must be followed when setting out Timms possum traps (as per North Shore City Council possum control, 2001-ongoing):

1. Traps must be set out on the ground at 50 metre intervals where the terrain, access and vegetation allow.
2. Traps need to be placed at least 10 metres from a path edge.
3. Reserve edges can be targeted to increase catch rates (this is particularly effective in large reserves bounded by pasture).
4. Set traps at food sources i.e. fruiting trees, palatable native trees and resting sites (cabbage trees, and epiphytes).

5. Place traps within clear areas and ridges (possums do not favour scrubby, low-vegetation) but away from public walking tracks and clearings.
6. Bait used will attract possums, not non-target species (e.g. apple and cinnamon).
7. Timms traps must be checked every 2 days to ensure maximum use of trap.
8. All possums and dead carcasses are to be removed from the reserve and disposed of.
9. Commence control in winter months to help reduce the negative impact of possum browse on spring growth and breeding native birds.

Trapping is to occur until no possums are caught in any trap over three consecutive fine trap nights. A fine trap night is one where rain did not commence until at least four hours after nightfall.

Once trapping is completed the trap catch rate should be calculated to determine when it is appropriate to re-visit the site (see Section 3.0).

#### **4.1.2 Possum control – bait stations**

The following procedures must be followed when setting out bait stations for possum control:

- Bait stations should be placed throughout the reserve in a grid at a maximum of 100m intervals.
- Place bait stations near favourable sites such as food sources, clear areas and ridges, but away from public paths or clearings.
- Use Brodifacoum as the preferred poison

A list of the specific prioritised reserves and control methods can be found in Section 3.0.

#### **4.1.3 Service requests**

All animal pests listed under the RPMS, other than possums, should be controlled on a prioritised response basis.

Service requests will be based on public demand where the Council will handle all inquiries. The Council must approve control operations based on the following criteria:

- Within the objectives of the Animal Pest Strategy?
- Within the objectives of the reserve/area in question?
- Compliments other control operations in the area.
- Contribute to Green Network objectives.
- Are located within or adjacent to areas of high ecological value.
- Have a high public profile and hence are useful for education and public awareness.
- Can be incorporated into an existing or proposed community project.

Ad hoc animal pest control may be undertaken to meet the concerns of the public, particularly in cases where members of the community draw attention to issues that match the priorities set out in the Animal Pest Strategy. In some instances, it may be worthwhile to provide a "one-off" response, for example, to meet good neighbour responsibilities, or to provide a positive response to a public awareness campaign. Such work however is not generally regarded as strategic, hence the level of

resources allocated to unplanned animal pest control is limited, and should weigh costs against the likely long-term benefits.

All calls must be entered into a database so such ad hoc events can help provide information of the distribution of different animal pest species, any new introductions of animal pests, and provide a more holistic picture to Waitakere's animal pest problem.

Contractors must be notified of all details of the requests. All actions must be recorded by the contractor and made available to the Council.

#### **Categories of service requests**

All contractors undertaking animal pest control must follow the following categories of service requests:

- **Emergency** – situations where the pests (e.g. wasps) are causing an immediate threat to public safety. All contractors must respond within four hours and complete the work within eight hours.
- **Normal** – All non-emergency situations must be responded to within 48 hours and the work completed within 5 working days.

Below is an introduction to animal pests that may require control through service requests:

#### ***Feral cats***

The Auckland Regional Council defines feral cats as cats that are not provided for by humans, and their population size fluctuates largely independently of humans. Feral cats are known to have significant impacts on native bird, lizard and invertebrate species.

The objective of the RPMS is to reduce the negative impacts of feral cats in selected high conservation values areas, where other pest numbers have already been significantly reduced. Waitakere City Council should follow the RPMS in that they are not considered a priority until other pests (e.g. possums, rats and mustelids) are controlled. Feral cat numbers in Council reserves are likely to be high; therefore cat control must be a response-based programme.

If response control is required, live traps must be used in case a non-feral pet is caught. Trapped cats must be kept for 1 week before being disposed of humanely in case an owner comes forward.

#### ***Feral deer control***

Feral deer destroy the under storey of native forest by over-browsing, grazing, bark stripping and trampling, which in turn, increases soil erosion. They can also act as vectors of bovine tuberculosis.

Under the RPMS, Auckland Regional Council carry out feral deer control operations in areas of high conservation value, and in a 1km buffer zone around the areas of high conservation value, where priority for feral deer control exceeds the priority for control of other pests. Feral deer control should be a response-based programme with Waitakere City Council referring any notifications of deer to the Auckland Regional Council for action.

***Feral goat control***

Goats are one of the most destructive animals found in forests. They severely impact native vegetation, fauna and land stability. Feral goats also damage young plantings, impeding restoration and soil conservation revegetation projects.

Under the RPMS feral goats are controlled in areas of high conservation value where priority for feral goat control exceeds or equals the priority for other animal pest control and in a buffer area beyond the high conservation area. Feral goat control must therefore be a response-based programme with Waitakere City Council referring any notifications of goats to the Auckland Regional Council for action.

***Feral pig control***

Feral pigs are damaging to the environment and are a vector for bovine Tb. Feral pigs are known to destroy seabird burrows and are the cause of the decline of some species. They are currently the responsibility of Auckland Regional Council, therefore are not considered a priority within this five year animal pest programme.

***Feral hens and roosters***

Hens and roosters have potential to impact on native invertebrates, and regenerating native seedlings. They also could affect the success of native revegetation projects.

At this point in time the control of hens and roosters is not considered a priority for control.

***Hedgehog control***

Hedgehogs are mainly insectivores, but they prey on mice, birds, lizards, frogs, chicks and eggs of ground nesting birds. They are a potentially serious threat to native invertebrates (e.g. snails, wetas, slugs, moths), skinks, geckos and ground nesting birds in some parts of the Auckland region. They may also compete with kiwi for food and nesting sites.

The objective of the RPMS is to reduce the impacts of hedgehogs on natural areas with significant ecological/conservation values, where the Auckland Regional Council will provide information, education and advice on hedgehogs. Hedgehog control should be a response-based programme because the high costs and impracticalities of controlling this pest. Hedgehogs should only be controlled where other pest number have already been significantly reduced as they are considered a low priority.

When control of hedgehogs is required, the best traps to use are fenn traps.

***Magpie control***

Magpies are a growing nuisance to people, animals and other bird species because of their territorial behaviour. They have been implicated in restricting native bird movement between forest patches and competing with, and displacing, native species for food and nesting sites.

Under the RPMS the adverse effects of magpie infestations are minimised by promoting community awareness and making people aware of the control methods available. They are difficult to control because they are intelligent, mobile and widely spread throughout the Auckland region (as per North Shore City Council control of magpies, 2003-2004). Due to magpies having a relatively minor impact on native fauna, the high cost of controlling magpies does not justify the positive impact to the environment. Control would have to be ongoing as another pair is likely to inhabit the

vacant territory of any controlled bird. Magpie control must therefore be a response-based programme.

If control is required magpies can either be shot, or use specially designed live traps, with a mirror installed as an attractant. Shooting should only be carried out if there is no risk to the public's safety.

### ***Mustelid control***

Mustelids (ferrets, stoats and weasels) are major predators of native birds, which have led to the extinction of some native birds, and have aided the decline of many other native bird species. They are also carriers of bovine Tb, parasites and toxoplasmosis.

The objective of the RPMS in controlling mustelids is to minimise the adverse effects of mustelids on the environment and control mustelids where there are links with other site-led pest control operations. Mustelid control must be a response-based programme within Waitakere.

Mustelids are difficult and costly to control, so should only be considered as a scheduled programme when other animal pests are at low densities within ecologically significant sites. As funding becomes available this could be the aim by the end of this current five year programme.

If mustelids do require control, then DOC 150 traps would be the most appropriate method. Traps should be placed within a cylindrical object (e.g. cover of chicken wire or placed within cylindrical trap tunnels). Fresh or plastic eggs are effective lures to bait traps with.

As in the recommendations of the biodiversity monitoring programme (Waitakere, 2005), tacking tunnels could be installed in the priority sites identified (Rahui Kahika Reserve, Shona Esplanade, Te Henga Wetland, Moire Park, Karaka Park, Harbourview – Orangihina and Warner Park) to monitor stoat abundances and to help assess the need for stoat control in future work programmes

### ***Myna control***

Mynas are territorial birds but only show aggression to other birds within their territory. They are also known to evict other birds from their nests and eat eggs, chicks, invertebrates and lizards (Auckland Regional Council).

The objective of the RPMS is to minimise the adverse effects of myna infestations by promoting community awareness of their impacts and the control methods available, where Auckland Regional Council will provide traps on a hire basis. Myna control should be a response-based programme with Waitakere City Council referring any notifications of myna to the Auckland Regional Council for action.

### ***Exotic bird control***

In addition to mynas and magpies, rooks and sulphur-crested cockatoos can become pests. Rooks are a major potential threat to agriculture; while sulphur crested cockatoos can form flocks that may displace kaka, kereru and native bats.

At this point in time, sulphur crested cockatoos and rooks are not considered a priority for control.

**Exotic fish control**

A number of exotic fish species (e.g. koi, marron, gudgeon, gambusia, catfish, perch, rudd and orfe) can cause a reduction in native fish abundance and diversity through predation, competition and changes to aquatic plant communities and water quality impacts.

At this point in time, exotic pest fish species are not considered a priority for control.

**Exotic reptiles**

Exotic reptiles that pose a potential threat to New Zealand's environment include rainbow skink, blue-tongued skink, red-eared slider turtle, bearded dragon and iguana.

At this point in time exotic reptiles are not considered a priority for control.

**Rabbit control**

Rabbits cause considerable physical and economic damage throughout New Zealand, including commercial gardens, pasture (food source for stock), soil erosion, plantation and forestry seedlings.

A cost benefit analysis of the cost of rabbit control by the Auckland Regional Council found the people to benefit most from rabbit control are those who are directly affected. Auckland Regional Council provides a referral service for the control of these pests. Rabbit control is only required as a response-based programme within this five year programme. In a similar manner to the current contract, rabbits are to be controlled once they reach conspicuous levels and/or are eroding important landscapes such as sand dunes in Te Henga and Piha beaches. Rabbit control may also be required within sports grounds on a response basis.

If control is required the poison Pindone should be used. Letter drops and public notification within newspapers will also be required.

**Rat control**

Rats have huge impacts on New Zealand's natural environments. They eat seeds, fruit and leaves, indirectly compete with native wildlife for food resources are thought to be the cause of the extinction or reduction of many native animals e.g. frogs, lizards and birds.

The objective of the RPMS in controlling rats is to reduce the negative impacts of rats in selected areas, where other pest numbers have already been significantly reduced. Rat numbers in Council reserves are likely to be significant, difficult to maintain at low densities and costly to control to a density where there is a positive effect on the environment. Within this five year programme rat control remains a response-based programme. Note, however that a by-catch of rats is likely through using Broadifacoum to control possums in selected reserves.

As in the recommendations of the biodiversity monitoring programme (Waitakere, 2005), tacking tunnels could be installed in the priority sites identified (Rahui Kahika Reserve, Shona Esplanade, Te Henga Wetland, Moire Park, Karaka Park, Harbourview – Orangihina and Warner Park) to monitor rat abundances and to help assess the need for rat control in future work programmes.

**Wasp and wild bee control**

Wasps create a nuisance for users of the bush environment. Wasps compete with birds and lizards for nectar and honeydew and prey directly on other invertebrates.

The threat of a wasp sting to some people can be life threatening. Wasps are also a major pest to the New Zealand beekeeping industry, as they rob beehives of honey and kill bees.

Under the RPMS large-scale operations are not undertaken; however to help alleviate the wasp problem in the Auckland region, a referral service for wasp removal was established. Waitakere City Council has adopted a similar approach; in accordance with the RPMS, wasp and wild bee control should be undertaken on a service request basis only.

There are a number of exotic and native bees in New Zealand. Only exotic species of bees should be controlled.



## 5.0 Prioritisation of Reserves for Animal Pest Control

The tables below list priority reserves for the next five years animal pest control programme. The highest priority for year one is given to those reserves currently under animal pest management programmes (i.e. contract no. PK 05001). This ensures that resources already invested in the maintenance of parks are utilised effectively. Year one should see possum densities in current reserves reduced further to 5% trap catch rates so that additional reserves can be included in the second year of the control programme.

The prioritised list of reserves provided for years 2–5 of the animal control programme follows the procedures outlined in the animal pest strategy. That is, the ecological significance, urgency of control, practicality of control and significance to iwi were considered during the prioritisation process.

Within each group of parks with the same prioritisation score, a higher rank was given to larger reserves over smaller reserves. This is due to the fact possums are more likely to have home sites within larger reserves with greater food resources.

With the exception of year one, reserves were not allocated to a specific year of the programme, as there is currently not enough data available to enable accurate planning. Allocating reserves requires adaptive management as the programme progresses.

### 5.1 Trapping

Possums will be controlled using Timms traps in most reserves.

It is assumed that the current year one reserves will be in the maintenance phase of control. This should require one visit per year (commencing in July to achieve a 5% catch rate. Regardless of the current densities of animal pests, traps should be left in each reserve until no possums are caught during three continuous fine trap nights. A fine trap night is one where rain did not commence until at least four hours after nightfall.

Trap catch rates should be recorded as a monitoring tool for each reserve, so that the frequency of control can be adjusted accordingly:

- If possum control within a priority reserve is not achieving a 5% trap catch rate, then trapping should increase to twice a year (October – November and again during April - May) in the following year of the control programme.
- If possum control within a priority reserve is achieving a 5% trap catch rate, then trapping should continue annually.
- If possum control within a priority reserve is achieving a trap catch rate less than 3%, trapping can reduce to once every two years.

Assessing monitoring results in the above manner will help calculate resources available to commence initial control in additional reserves the following year. Suitable reserves should be taken from the top of the supplied priority list for years 2-5.

Monitoring trap catch rates will allow for efficient management of possum populations within significant sites. The accumulation of data will allow for increased accuracy in

scheduling work programmes and assessing the number of hectares of control possible within certain budgets. It should be noted however that ongoing pest control would be required within most Waitakere reserves.

## 5.2 Bait Stations

An adaptive management regime will also be required for possum control using Brodifacoum in bait stations. As in trapping, bait take should be recorded as a monitoring tool for each reserve so that the frequency of control can be adjusted accordingly:

- If bait take is greater than 15%, poisoning should continue every three months.
- If bait take is 15% or less then poisoning should continue annually.

In a similar manner to trapping, these monitoring results will help assess what resources are available to include additional priority reserves in the next year of control.

## 5.3 Prioritised Reserves

### Year One: 2006/2007

As previously mentioned, parks that have already been subject to possum control (in the past year) should be the first priority. The following list of reserves is taken from the current contract (PK 05001).

Control of possums within these reserves should help achieve the goals and objectives of the Animal Pest Strategy.

Note that Opanuku Esplanade and the Waitakere Quarry have not been included despite currently being the animal pest control contract (PK 05001) because they are within the boundaries of Auckland Regional Council's possum control programme. The Waitakere Quarry is a priority for control as a buffer to the Ark in the Park programme.

**T = Trapping (Timms traps), P = poisoning (Brodifacoum in bait stations).**

Area/Ward	Reserve	Hectares	Recommended Control Methodology
Rahui-Kahika Reserves	Rahui-Kahika Reserve	12.06	T
Opanuku Stream Reserves	Opanuku Marginal Strip Reserve	1.62	T
	Pareira Esplanade	0.87	T
	Vale Park	0.29	T
	Grassmere Reserve	0.62	T
	Palamino Reserve	0.56	T
	Border Road Esplanade Reserve	2.16	T
	Shona Esplanade Reserve	9.63	T
	Henderson Valley Green	1.38	T
	Henderson Valley Park	12.31	T
	Henderson Park	10.32	T
	Opanuku Stream Reserve	1.21	T

	Catherine Esplanade	0.45	T
	Plummer Domain	2.13	T
	Vintage Reserve	2.59	T
	Epping Esplanade	4.26	T
	Epping Plant Reserve	0.12	T
	Opanuku Reserve	1.38	T
	Tawa Esplanade	1.50	T
	Cranwell Esplanade	1.67	T
	Hart Domain	2.22	T
	Forest Hill Park	1.49	T
	Cranwell Park	7.28	T
Swanson Stream Reserves	Crows Park	5.03	T
	Swanson Stream Esplanade Reserve	4.48	T
	Swanson Scenic Reserve	7.78	T
	Birdwood Park	2.35	T
	Ulrich Esplanade	5.45	T
	Te Rangi Hiroa Park	30.18	P
	Helena Park	2.46	T
	Sunline Esplanade	1.65	T
	Sunline Park	1.34	T
	Chorley Reserve	1.95	T
Kay Road Bale Fill Reserves	Kay Road Bale Fill Site and adj. council owned land	50.84	P
Moire Park Reserves	Moire Park	37.07	T
	Manutewhau Walk	5.60	T
Laurieston Park Reserves	Laurieston Park	2.61	T
	Valron Esplanade	1.35	T
	Tirimoana Reserve	2.61	T
	McLeod Park	4.73	T
	Akatea Park	2.24	T
Massey West	Cyclarama Reserve	2.02	T
Titirangi Reserves	Bishop Park	3.37	T
	Daffodil Scenic Reserve	0.67	T
	Beverly Hills Scenic Reserve	1.12	T
	Tainui Reserve	1.67	T
	Woodside Glen	0.72	T
	South Titirangi Recreational Reserve	1.75	T
	Opou Reserve	1.73	T
	Titirangi War Memorial	1.84	T
	Lapdell Plant Reserve	0.20	T
Laingholm Reserves	Laingholm Scenic Reserve	6.89	T
	Warner Park	2.39	T
	Laings Esplanade	0.73	T
	Little Muddy Creek Esplanade Reserve	5.23	T
	Tane Walk	0.23	T
Waitakere	Awhiroangi Reserve	1.42	T
	Armour Bay Reserve	8.45	T
	Les Waygood Park	6.06	T
	Cascade Reserve	5.87	T
	Claude Abel Reserve	2.26	T

	Laingholm Drive Esplanade Reserve	2.03	T
	Big Muddy Creek Landing	0.54	T
	Pendrell Reserve	0.3	T
	Big Muddy Creek Esplanade	3.72	T
Massey	Colwill Esplanade	2.2	T
	West Harbour Esplanade	6.61	T
New Lynn	Kowhai Park	5.07	T
	Karaka Park	1.33	T
	Manukau Margin	0.54	T
Rewarewa Reserves	Rewarewa Esplanade	0.73	T
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>325.53</b>	

### Year Two - Ongoing: 2007/2008- Ongoing

As described above, the lack of data collected at this stage makes it difficult to predict when resources would be available to add reserves to the possum control programme. For this reason a prioritised list of areas is provided that should be included into the programme as funds allow. Priority 1 is considered the top priority for adding reserves into the programme. Reserves of less than a hectare are included when they are near a larger piece of bush already prioritised for control. Refer to the above section on adaptive management to ascertain when additional reserves may be included.

**T = Trapping (Timms traps), P = poisoning (Brodifacoum in bait stations).**

Ward	Reserve name	Hectares	Priority	Recommended Control Methodology
Waitakere	Seibel Scenic Reserve	11.49	1	T
New Lynn	Waikumete Cemetery	108.04	2	T
Henderson	Harbourview Lowland Reserve	57.96	3	T
Waitakere	Kauri Reserve	24.96	4	T
New Lynn	Rimu Esplanade	6.06	5	T
Massey	Zita Maria Park	4.83	6	T
Massey	Lowherthurst	4.74	7	T
Waitakere	Ruru Reserve	3.74	8	T
Waitakere	Waiatarua Recreation	3.42	9	T
Waitakere	Driving Esplanade	2.13	10	T
New Lynn	Wirihana Park	1.68	11	T
New Lynn	Inaka Esplanade	1.4	12	T
Henderson	Colletta Esplanade	1.22	13	T
New Lynn	Kaurimu Park	0.88	14	T
New Lynn	Konini Reserve	0.27	15	T
New Lynn	Okewa Reserve	0.22	16	T
Henderson	Taipari Strand	14.3	17	T
Waitakere	Douglas Scenic	4.65	18	T
New Lynn	Gill Esplanade	4.02	19	T
Henderson	Spinnaker Strand	3.87	20	T
Massey	Manutewhau Reserve	3.23	21	T

Waitakere	Taumatatea Esplanade	2.85	22	T
Waitakere	Taumata Scenic	1.22	23	T
Waitakere	Foster Strand	1.02	24	T
Massey	Wickstead Strand	0.84	25	T
Waitakere	Waitoru	15.5	26	T
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>269.04</b>		

6.0

## References

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Waitakere City Council. 2005. Waitakere City Biodiversity Monitoring Programme:  
1) Avifauna, 2) Vegetation and Phenology, 3) Terrestrial Invertebrates, 4)  
2) Lizards. Unpublished report prepared on behalf of the Waitakere City  
Council by Envirologic Limited.

Waitakere City Council. 2005b. Project Twin Streams Ecological Monitoring  
Programme: 1) Avifauna, 2) Vegetation and Phenology, 3) Lizards, 4)  
Long-Tailed Bats, 5) Pest monitoring. Unpublished report prepared on  
behalf of the Waitakere City Council by Envirologic Limited.



**APPENDIX A – Advantages and disadvantages of poison in possum control.**

Trade name/ Form	Active ingredient	Positives	Negatives
<p><b>Talon®/ Pest Off®</b></p> <p>A green dyed cereal pellet.</p>	<p>Brodifacoum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60g is a lethal dose for possums.</li> <li>• Most possums will die in their dens, therefore a low risk to scavenging dogs.</li> <li>• It is not soluble in water, therefore does not contaminate.</li> <li>• The green dyed pellets are not attractive to cats and most birds.</li> <li>• Ability to control possums at low levels for sustained periods without inducing bait shyness.</li> <li>• Comparatively low risk to the public and pets – enabling its use in areas where acute toxins would be unacceptable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated large doses of brodifacoum can be harmful to humans, as toxins can build up in the liver.</li> <li>• Repeated large doses will be harmful to pets</li> <li>• It can be harmful to birds</li> <li>• At low concentrations it can affect human health by interfering with the synthesis of vitamin K1 (important compound for blood clotting).</li> <li>• Careful handling is required to avoid skin and eye irritation.</li> <li>• The possum may require several feeds before it gets a lethal dose.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Campaign®</b></p> <p>A green dyed cereal pellet.</p>	<p>Cholecalciferol (i.e. Vitamin D3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 10-15g single dose is lethal for a possum.</li> <li>• The green dyed pellets are not attractive to cats and most birds.</li> <li>• Very unlikely those scavengers eating Campaign-poisoned carcasses will be harmed.</li> <li>• It breaks down quickly on contact with moisture and does not affect the soil.</li> <li>• It is insoluble in water, so does not contaminate it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is harmful to humans if swallowed repeatedly in large doses.</li> <li>• It can be harmful, possibly fatal, if eaten by pets.</li> <li>• Livestock should be kept well away from poison bait stations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Feratox®</b></p> <p>A encapsulated pellet containing cyanide</p>	<p>Cyanide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It breaks down rapidly in the carcass, so scavengers are not at risk.</li> <li>• The possum dies within 3 to 4 minutes.</li> <li>• It does not build up in soil, or the food chain, or contaminate water.</li> <li>• The cereal-based pellets are not usually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a deadly poison and requires a licence to store, handle and use.</li> <li>• When used on public land, permission is to be given from the Medical Officer of Health</li> <li>• The project must be publicly advertised.</li> </ul>

Trade name/ Form	Active ingredient	Positives	Negatives
		attractive to cats, dogs or birds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bait station is designed to prevent birds &amp; other small animals getting the bait.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public land is to be closed with warning signs posted.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyanide paste</b>  Paste	Cyanide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It breaks down rapidly in the carcass, so scavengers are not at risk.</li> <li>• The possum dies within 3 to 4 minutes.</li> <li>• It does not build up in soil, or the food chain, or contaminate water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a deadly poison and requires a licence to store, handle and use.</li> <li>• Dogs have been known to die after licking paste from the mouth of a dead possum.</li> <li>• When used on public land, permission is to be given from the Medical Officer of Health</li> <li>• The project must be publicly advertised.</li> <li>• Public land is to be closed with warning signs posted.</li> <li>• If not used properly, it could contaminate water.</li> </ul>
<b>Xtinguish</b>  Wasp bait	1% Fipronil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low – insignificant risk to human and /or environmental health.</li> <li>• Can be used to control social wasps in small and large areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for adverse effects on beneficial invertebrates.</li> </ul>

Jacki Byrd  
Parks Planning  
Phone 836 8000 ext. 8707

26 May 2006

The Resident  
Address  
Address  
Waitakere City

Dear Name,

Please find enclosed a draft copy of a review of the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy, and an updated five year prioritised work programme.

Also enclosed is a draft Animal Pest Strategy and five year prioritised work programme for the city.

We would really appreciate your comments and feedback on this work. The goal of the strategies is to protect the quality, resilience and biodiversity and ecological integrity of Waitakere City's natural habitat from the impact of environmental weeds and introduced animal pests.

The work programmes aim to put theory into practice, to implement the strategy on the ground, prioritised to fit the funding available for this work. These drafts have not been adopted by Council.

All replies must be in writing, and received by 5pm Friday the 16<sup>th</sup> of June.

Please post comments to Jacki Byrd, Parks Planning, Waitakere City Council,  
Private Bag 93109, Henderson, Waitakere City, or email to [jacki.byrd@waitakere.govt.nz](mailto:jacki.byrd@waitakere.govt.nz)

Further copies are available through the Waitakere City Council Call Centre on 839 0400

Kind regards,

Jacki Byrd  
Parks Ecology and Policy Coordinator.  
Waitakere City Council

A228

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ORDER REQUEST

WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL - PEST PLANT AND ANIMAL STRATEGY - SUBMISSIONS INVITED.

Waitakere City Council is currently reviewing its Weed Management Strategy and renewing the 5 year priority work programme for weed control in parks and roadsides. A new pest animal strategy is being developed. Inquires and submissions are invited on this work. Draft documents are available from the Waitakere City Council Call Centre from May 29 2006 by calling 839 0400.

Newspaper:	New Zealand Herald	Date(s):	Saturday 27th May 2006
	Western Leader		Thursday 25th May 2006
Classification:	Public Notices	Columns:	Single
Charge Code:	75-9828-47750-040	Authorised by:	(PKH) Renee Lambert
Advertise in NZ Tenders Gazette	Advertise in NZ Tenders Gazette	Requisition no:	196015
<b>Records only</b> E-mailed to Haines: Proofed: Composite:		Cancellations: Re-runs: Credits:	
<b>Accounts only</b>			
A229			

Organisation Name	Contact Name	Address 1	Address 2	Phone	Send copy West?	Send copy Animal?
Art In The Park	John Samich	80 Carter Rd	Oratia WAIKARE CITY	818-5267		
Auckland Conservation Board	Chairman	Private Bag 66 808	Newton AUCKLAND CITY	No phone contact. Send anyway.		
Auckland Regional Council	Jack Craw	P O Box 92-012	AUCKLAND	Send anyway.		
Botanical Society (Auckland)	c. Auckland Museum	Private Bag 92018	AUCKLAND.	(09) 309-0443 extn. 875		
Centre for Conservation Biology West Auckland		Private Bag 92019	Henderson WAIKARE CITY	No phone contact. Send anyway.		
Centre for Invasive Species Research - University Of Auckland	Michael Browne	School of Geography and Environmental Sciences, University of Auckland Tamaki Campus, Private Bag 92019	AUCKLAND CITY	3737599 ext 89210		
Department of Conservation (Auckland Office)		Private Bag 88 908	Newton AUCKLAND CITY	Send anyway.		
Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand	David Clendon	Unitec Private Bag 92025	Mt Albert AUCKLAND CITY	8154321 ext 7157		
Forest & Bird - Auckland (Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society)	Northern Conservation Office David Pattemore	P O Box 108-985	Downtown Auckland AUCKLAND CITY	303-3079		
Forest & Bird - Waikareia (Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society)	Peter Malcolmson	P O Box 45144	Te Arai Peninsula WAIKARE CITY	818-8803		
Friends Of The Whau	Meissa Maiter	13 Avonlea Rd	Tirangi, Waikare City	620-9027		
Hula Wead Warriors	Judy Browne	PO Box 60155	Tirangi WAIKARE CITY	8118-717 376-1705 021-177-1772		
La Trobe Forest Restoration Project	Peter King	10 La Trobe Track Lone Kauri Rd Karekare, RD 2	WAIKARE CITY	812-8064		
Native Forests Restoration Trust	Brian Davis or Colleen Newton	PO Box 80-007	Green Bay WAIKARE CITY	(09) 263-0668 025 581-443		
QEL National Trust Auckland	C/ Rex Smith	P O Box 17286	Greenlane AUCKLAND CITY	622-2303 021 904-390		
Royal New Zealand Institute Of Horticulture RNZIH - Auckland	Ron Davison	7 Wapiti Ave, Epsom	AUCKLAND CITY	No phone contact. Send anyway.		
Soil and Health Association of NZ	Margaret Jones	PO Box 35 170	Northcote NORTH SHORE CITY	838-5681		
Unitec School of Natural Sciences	Jane Hammen	Private Bag 92 025	AUCKLAND CITY	No phone contact. Send anyway.		
Waikare Ranges Protection Society	John Edgar	PO Box 15-698	New Lynn WAIKARE CITY	No phone contact. Send anyway.		
Weetfreas Waikare Trust	Nell Henderson	6 Olympic Place	New Lynn WAIKARE CITY	Send anyway.		

The strategy reads well as a possum control strategy. If considering however the additional levels of rat, mustelid and cat then I feel there are difficulties in application.

Possum control can be considered successfully on its own but as there are links in food webs between rats, stoats and cats, control of these must be integrated to get real benefits to wildlife. Rat control alone will can lead to mustelids or cats prey switching; control of stoats or cats can lead to rat numbers increasing.

This is acknowledged in issues of control methods in proximity to the public, and their pets as not all methods available in large areas away from the public can be employed in peri-suburban sites. Traps suitable for stoats or cats can be hazardous to those young enough not to understand or those choosing not to leave traps alone.

Priority sites as mentioned giving ecological linkage to quality sites of high biodiversity could be considered for extra control above and beyond possum control. Buffer zones to any existing predator controlled sites that may be under the care of the ARC, DOC, or community groups such as the Forest and Bird Ark in the Park project would be invaluable. The quarry is mentioned [p8] as suitable because of it being permanently closed to the public but compared with the Kay Rd balefill it is superior being adjacent to a major existing predator controlled area, the Ark in the Park.

As stated, relatively few of the WCC reserves comprise significant natural areas so the cost benefit must be closely analysed if adding rat, mustelid and / or cat control. If to achieve the aim of "streams and forests full of life" and by that I assume indigenous fauna is meant, then because of the small size of the vast majority of the reserves, control will have to be more intensive and prolonged beyond what is implied in the document. Small areas are readily re-invaded owing to a small area to perimeter ratio.

If community groups can be involved, eg residents near to a reserve perhaps or if as a job creation device, the city re-instates the old occupation of "rat catcher" then rat, stoat and cat trapping could be done in selected sites using various traps which can minimise the potential of trauma to children or non-target species. For example, the DOC 200 stoat trap being fully enclosed could deter all but the persistent and similarly snap traps for rats could be secured within a box.

The use of brodifacoum as outlined is reasonable as long as residents can accept the potential for secondary poisoning of their cats. Cats are not welcome visitors to a reserve, all cats are killers and they do roam. Poison "pulses" will be required however every three months for well beyond an initial year owing to the small size of the reserves and the inevitability of re-invasion.

Although the strategy only briefly mentions wasp control it could be argued that for the brief time it need be used each year, the newly approved wasp toxin Xtinguish has great potential to sustain existing bird life by effectively eliminating the major competitor

to insectivorous birds such as fantails, waxeyes, grey warblers, tuis, moreporks all of which are dependant partly or wholly on invertebrates.

Finally, for Waitakere City residents to ever be able to hear the sound of our national bird, the kiwi calling from the ranges, dog control laws must be greatly modified. This bird, approved in principle by the Kiwi Recovery Group to be re-introduced to the Ark in the Park, is extremely vulnerable to dogs. Bans in large areas, the use of muzzles must be considered.

J Sumich  
Ark in the Park

A232

Re: Waitakere City Weed Management Strategy - May 2006

D Lockyer Ark in the Park

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Weed Management Strategy.

Overall the document seems well written and well planned. There are two areas on which I would like to comment.

In section 5.2:5 I would like to note the interest of Ark in the Park and would be pleased to see our organisation added to the list here.

My only major concern is about the treatment of gorse. It is true that gorse in dense bush soon becomes shaded out and it is probably not necessary to eradicate it in that situation. However, I do not agree that gorse is a good nurse plant and I do not think that comment should ever be made. Gorse fits very nicely into the category for eradication as follows:

Appendix 1 lists various criteria upon which to establish a plants "Effect on System". When gorse is judged against these criteria it scores a 3 on all relevant categories. It is capable to making major changes to the structure of habitat, it has a major effect on many native species particularly their composition and density, and it is capable to forming a self-sustaining monoculture. Left to its own devices it will take over an area and prevent any other plants from establishing.

It is a fire hazard and an impediment to vision on roadsides.

The use of gorse as a nurse plant is an excuse to do nothing about this nasty weed. When gorse is present in open ground in the presence of young, broad leafed species such as Karaka and Taraira it can be left in place to be shaded out eventually. However, gorse on a roadside will never be shaded out. Furthermore, in poor soils that are typical of coastal and roadside areas gorse will always win out over native species.

Roadsides are sometimes unstable, if gorse is present there will be viable seeds in the ground, these will germinate and repopulate an area before natives. Gorse

A233

concentrates nitrogen in the soil thus effectively poisoning it for such rare and special plants as orchids, ferns and their allies. The types of plant most likely to be desirable on roadsides are particularly susceptible to nitrogen pollution. However, this change in soil make-up is an ideal fertiliser for other, less desirable plants like privet, tobacco weed, and tradescantia.

As roadsides are a valuable site for threatened and endangered species it is even more important that soil quality be appropriate for such species and therefore essential that gorse be eradicated from roadsides. The idea that gorse can be used to suppress weeds is ridiculous. Gorse is a weed. It may suppress other weeds and it does suppress native plants. Gorse is not a good nurse crop. It should be cut and poisoned and then roadsides should be replanted with more appropriate nurse plants. *Geniostoma rupestre* is far more suitable and replanting with this will help to prevent growth of gorse seedlings. *Geniostoma rupestre* can be trimmed, does not poison the soil and will allow other native plants to grow underneath. There are many other alternatives to gorse on our roadsides and the continued support of gorse by the council is counterproductive to its stated objective of renaturalising our environment.

**WAITAKERE BRANCH**  
**Box 45 144 Te Atatu Peninsula, Waitakere 0651**  
**Ph: (09) 834 6214 Fax: (09) 834 6270**  
**E Mail: kiwicatt@xtra.co.nz**

F&B/Pests  
KVC/kvc.

18<sup>th</sup> June 2006

Jacki Byrd  
Parks Ecology and Policy Co ordinator  
Waitakere City Council  
Private Bag 93 109  
Henderson

**Draft Animal Pest Management Strategy**

We thank you for your letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> May and for the opportunity to make a submission as regards animal pests. This submission is made on behalf of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society and in particular the Waitakere Branch. The main objective of the Society is the preservation and protection of the indigenous flora and fauna and the natural features of New Zealand for the benefit of the public including future generations. As such our Branch has a great interest in the protection and enhancement of native forest, reserves and wetlands within our city. This does of course include the reduction of pest numbers in these areas.

You may be aware that as the first part of our "Auckland Naturally" project we are looking at a NW Wildlink. to create wildlife areas or ecological links from the Gulf Islands to the Waitakere Ranges. We consider that the Whau and Henderson Creeks and their tributaries, together with the Waitemata Harbour Foreshore Reserves, which are currently being considered for development and management, could form important and strategic connections as part of the NW Wildlink proposed by our Society. This project has now been agreed to and is being supported by our Regional and Local Councils and other organisations. Of course Waitakere City Council, with its Green Links policy which has been developed over many years, has set an example to other cities as regards the creation of ecological links. To develop these ecological corridors when prioritising reserves we would therefore like to see all reserves alongside waterways, not just the Opanuku and Swanson Streams, plus harbour edge coastal reserves such as Harbour View, given priority.

The writer as an Executive Member of Forest and Bird and Convenor of the Animal Pest Committee spent some two years collating information from Councils, Department of Conservation, Landcare Research, Universities, and from other organisations and individuals, in order to prepare a pest management strategy for the Society. Where relevant extracts from this will be included in this submission .

In general we support the approach used in the Strategy. As stated under 6.2 it is also important to work closely with the Auckland Regional Council so that there is a co ordinated approach. Under 1.1 mention is made of the Ark in the Park joint project between our Branch and ARC but in this instance liaison seems to be lacking. With the introduction of robins, which spend much of the time on the ground, dog control is necessary. However ARC Rangers are not permitted to control dogs unless approved by local councils and in this instance it seems this approval has not been received. Pest Policies must be consistent with those of neighbouring regions to ensure that there is not a spread of pests between regions. They must also be consistent with Regional Policy Statements and Plans.

A235

We certainly agree that it is impossible to carry our pest control in all areas of the city and that protection must be at those sites that have the highest ecological value. To be cost effective the policy must:

1. Support research projects to identify where further research may be required. If the problems are not clearly identified you cannot effectively consider solutions.
2. Identify where pest management will give the most beneficial results..
3. "Trigger" densities for pests must be established above which they can be expected to cause major environmental damage.
4. The effects must be monitored to check the accuracy of the "trigger" densities which have been set. The effectiveness of agencies tasked with pest control should be monitored by an independent body.
5. Consider biological controls as these are likely to be the most effective control long term . Research in this area is to be strongly supported.
5. Understand the predator/pest balance before control or eradication is considered.
6. Educate the public as to the damage done by pests and the means available to control or eradicate them. This must include the damage done by uncontrolled pets or the release of such pets into the environment .
- 7.. Advocate tighter controls on the importation and distribution of new plant or animal species.
- 8.. Where sub divisions adjacent to areas of high conservation value are planned, such as saltmarsh, dunes, wetlands, and forests, these should be controlled areas where the introduction of dogs, cats, and other domestic animals is prohibited.

As stated under 3.2.1. ecological values criteria need to be established to decide which sites have priority. Also what threats particular pest species present to each sites so that the most damaging pest are attacked first. As a means of ranking land by ecosystem values consider the use of PNA surveys, CMS assessments , DoC NPP Rankings and other material which provides suitable information but recognise that this will not provide fully comprehensive information and local investigation will be necessary . .

We agree that monitoring of sites chosen for pest control consideration as shown under 3.2.3. is essential At all stages to establish what pests are present, at what levels, and if control is undertaken how effective it is.

Consideration must also be given as to how reduction of one pest might allow significant increases in other pests. As an example feral cats were eradicated in the Orongorongo Valley and rat populations increased by 400% the following years. If pest control is undertaken almost invariably a range of pests must be targeted at the same time.

Every effort must be made to prevent the introduction of new pests Pests must be excluded from areas free of them and quick and effective action taken to eradicate them if infestation is discovered. Boundaries should be identified where pests do not currently occur and strict controls enforced to ensure that they remain pest free. Both legislation and public education have a role to play so that ferrets are not kept as pets, Australian reptiles are not sold as pets, cat do not produce unwanted litters and these pets that are no longer wanted are then released into the wild. The feeding of wild cats into areas of conservation value must be actively discouraged as must dogs allowed to run free in such areas.

This does of course bring us onto the matter of public participation and support for pest control. Whilst the Ark in the Park project is mentioned in your paper there are many other groups undertaking pest control in areas such as the Waitakere Ranges, Whatipu and on their own properties. As indicated under 4 Council actively encourages groups to carry out pest control with information, and the provision of traps and poisons. The formation of "Friends" groups to work on those reserves identified as of high conservation value should be further encouraged.

Information received from other groups involved in pest control and our own Ark in the Park project indicates that the approach used under 7.4 "Best Practice" is likely to be largely ineffective. Whilst trapping is necessary for mustelids and wild cats, and useful to control pests in small areas, it is extremely labour intensive and is not as effective as poison bait stations for larger areas. In 7.4.2. you agree with this but then claim that the use of bait stations is only possible in limited areas. **Poison bait stations MUST be used to cover large areas.** Our own work in Ark in the Park clearly indicates that in areas such as the Cascades, which includes what is probably the most popular walk in the Ranges, the Auckland City Walk, bait stations when used with care present no significant problems as regards visitors. Our programme using carefully controlled baiting operations with bait stations visited regularly has resulted in pest numbers being reduced to very low levels and has made possible the reintroduction of bird species lost to the Ranges with the introduction of other species planned. **Without the use of bait stations this would have been impossible.** We do agree that it is important to choose the right baits as considered under 7.4.2.1 and our bait stations are supplemented by traps where needed. Monitoring (7.6) must be carried out continuously to establish the type of pest present, the effective trap rate, and if pest populations are increasing.

#### **5 year Work Programme of Animal Pest Control**

We strongly support the Objectives under 2.1. but suggest that a further objective should be to prevent the introduction of new pest species. As an example the importation and sales of Australian reptiles has resulted in some sold as pets subsequently being released into the wild, similar additions to pest species have been ferrets and fish species. In many instances if the importation, holding or sale of such species had been banned this would have prevented such additions to the range of pests. In other areas wallabies and chinchillas have been released.

Other preventive measures to stop the spread of pests are buffer zones. In some areas 80% of goats shot by hunters have ear tags and have escaped from farms. In our own Matuku Reserve this is a continuing problem. There must be one kilometre buffer zone for goats and five for deer in which goat and deer farming is prohibited. Deer and goat farming should be a controlled activity with adequate fencing. Farming of any other existing species which may become a pest if released or escape should also be a controlled activity with suitable buffer zones imposed and adequate containment measures. (see possible new pests below)

We have commented above on the need to use bait stations as discussed under 2.3.2 and 2.3.3. and whilst strongly disagreeing with reliance largely on trapping we do agree with the points made concerning the use of poisons. However our experience indicates that many of the risks listed can be overcome with properly controlled and trained "baiters", the use of baits in plastic baits in suitable bait stations, warning signs, and similar measures. Many volunteers have "Growsafe" approval.

We agree with your approach regarding recording and monitoring under 2.3.4 and 2.4 as without such records it is impossible to judge how effective pest control is. You have correctly identified the majority of pest and their effects on pages 14 to 17 but other should be considered such as:

- Pest fish – koi carp, mosquito fish, coarse fish species which impact upon native aquatic life
- Pest Birds – possibly sulphur crested cockatoos which can breed into large flocks, Rooks

**Pest Reptiles:** - Australian aquatic reptiles such as turtles and Australian skinks. There are threats to native skins and geckos from imported reptiles. This is an area which seems to have been largely ignored in the past and we ask that the sale of such reptiles, from Australia in particular, be banned. The exception would be species that would not survive in the wild in our environment.

**Wild Cats:** This is an area of concern to us as we have noted a reluctance to address this problem on some Council Reserves. We fully accept the valuable role of the domestic cat as a companion animal, despite the resulting kills of reptiles and birds. In our view a domestic cat is a cat that has a home and is cared for. Wild cats are significantly different. They may be feral or strays that have been dumped and forced to survive in the wild. There needs to be a clear definition of what is a "wild" cat as listed in the policy. We currently have the ridiculous situation in some areas where cats are being trapped in a reserves area to protect bird species such as fernbirds, spotless crane, banded rail, etc but elsewhere in the reserve such wild cats are being fed. We then have reports of chicks in particular being killed by such cats

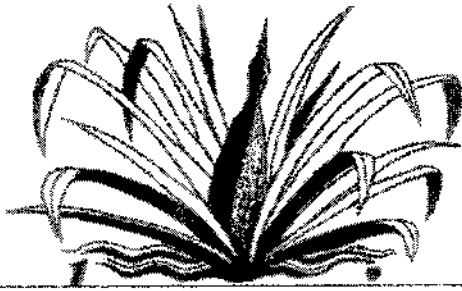
I attach a report which I prepared some years ago prior to developing a cat policy for our Society. It sets out a number of problems relating to cat control, also possible solutions. Some of these are rather challenging to councils, although in place on other countries. This may be of interest to you. **We fully support the ban on the feeding of wild cats as now suggested by ARC, particularly in areas of natural vegetation, parks, reserves etc. We hope you will also consider some of the solutions listed in the attached paper..**

Under 4.1 you priorities reserves. As mentioned above we would like priority to be based on the Green Links along the coastal margins and up the Whau and Henderson Creeks and their tributaries. Many of these are already listed by you but in some instances reserves not alongside waterway corridors have been given priority over areas such as the Harbour View lowlands. These are one of the few areas of mixed saline and freshwater wetlands and contain important bird species such as fernbirds, banded rail, spotless crane and the occasional spoonbill.

We commend you upon the detailed approach to Pest Control and thank you for the opportunity to make a submission.

Yours sincerely  
For Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society

Ken Catt QSM  
Secretary



## **Waitakere Rivercare**

C/o Colleen Piicher  
9 Steamhauler Track  
RD2 Henderson

Contact phone: 810 9540  
Email: colleen@vivid.net.nz

27 June 2006

### **Submission to**

**Waitakere City Council  
ATTN: Jacki Byrd, Parks Planning,  
Private Bag 93109  
Henderson  
Waitakere City 1231**

## **Weed Management Strategy May 2006 Animal Pest Strategy May 2006**

### **Introduction**

Waitakere Rivercare is a voluntary community group actively working to improve the biodiversity, water quality and flow, and enhance aesthetic, recreational and landscape qualities of Waitakere River (the largest river system in the Waitakere City) feeding Waitakere Wetland, the largest wetland in the Auckland region, which is home to many endangered species. We collect seed, germinate and grow appropriate native species to plant on the river margins, and we encourage community understanding of the project and the issues.

### **Submission**

We are pleased to see Waitakere City has developed a comprehensive and long term plan for animal and plant pests, and especially welcome any measures to control pests in the Waitakere Ranges. We are also pleased to have the opportunity to comment on these strategies. We are, however, disappointed at the very minimal time available to make comment, particularly as the two documents are not easy to follow. Our comments therefore include some questions regarding clarifications.

Note that in one document our group was referred to as Waitakere River Revegetation Group (see Weeds section 5.2.2)

### **Weed Management Strategy**

- Convolvulus (excluding the native species) should be added to the list of controlled weeds. This weed is rapidly taking over any open ground that is not grazed or mown. Convolvulus makes revegetation projects extremely difficult to sustain as the young native plants are quickly overtaken by the rampant spring/summer growth of convolvulus.
- Clematis vitalba has been found in the Waitakere Ranges in the past, and should be on the list of total control species for immediate removal if it did reappear, and to raise awareness.
- There appears to be some inconsistencies regarding treatment of gorse. It is acknowledged as a fire risk, and as such should be controlled, and that gorse requires light to grow and germinate. Roadsides provide an open unshaded environment and are a fire risk area, so the total hands-off approach to controlling gorse on roads in bush areas is not really consistent.

- There does not appear to be any education (or surveillance) of commercial nurseries, or provision for ongoing advice to professional landscapers who sometimes promote inappropriate species.
- Include rivers, streams and pipelines in the weed transit corridor risk areas.
- Roadside 5 year programme Clarify which plants are a priority for the different areas. It is difficult to follow in its present form. More explicit table headings would help.
  - Clarify pampas control. Pampas is on the list of containment regardless of the size of the infestation. A second statement in 3.1.3 uses pampas as an example and says a patch 20m<sup>2</sup> would not be controlled.
  - Section 3.1.1 We suggest Arundo Donex is included in the list of species in the "City-wide containment regardless of the size of the infestation" list. As this weed is hard to eradicate all efforts should be made to minimise risk of this plant becoming more widespread in the Waitakeres. It is already a major problem along the Waitakere River, and could easily become widespread in the Te Henga Wetland.
  - Total WeedControl Roads – Recommended additions to this list include most of the Waitakere Valley roads (a recommended area for protection). We suggest the addition of Aio Wira Rd, Falls Rd and Steamhauler Track. This would complete this area and add minimal cost as all three are through bush and all are currently in a fairly weed-free state and would therefore be easy to maintain.

#### **Animal Pest Strategy**

- Include the following species in the list of animal pests.
  - Exotic fish (eg at Waitakere wetland and Lake Wainamu where they are a problem).
  - Feral pigs (a problem throughout the Ranges).
  - Sulphur crested cockatoos (eg at Cascades/Kauri Park, but they probably also breed at sites outside the park).
  - Feral hens and roosters dumped at reserves (eg at Waitoru Reserve, Bethells Rd).
- We support an increased commitment to animal pest control in the Waitakere Wetland to protect rare and endangered swamp birds such as bittern and fernbird.
- Add pest control strategies for coastal bird breeding sites.
- Add strategies for biosecurity risk situations such as the Painted Apple moth (or include links to other documents covering these).
- 5 year Work Programme
  - Include Waitoru Reserve (high quality bush within a recommended area for protection) therefore worthy of possum and other pest control measures.

**General.** It would be very helpful to have a table summarising and clarifying private landowners responsibilities for control of the plant and animal pests on their own private property, and local authorities responsibilities for land under their management and for roadsides in the various different areas.

29 June 2006

Jacki Byrd  
Waitakere City Council  
Private Bag 93 109  
Henderson

Dear Jacki

Thanks for the copies of the WCC draft Parks and Pest programs. The 5-year Parks program, 5 year roadside program and the 5-year animal pest program seem good.

I have the following comments about the Weed Management Strategy.

Section 3.22 I suggest the inclusion of factors such as a single weed species where it is very to eliminate from the city altogether due to extremely low numbers, example, oxylobium lanceolatum at Forest Hill rd.

Sec. 4.1.2 Much of this information is already available from the ARC where they record ALL weed species when inspecting a property.

Sec. 6.1 simlax is a Containment plant pest under the RPMS in parts of the Waitakere Ranges and NOT a Total Control plant pest.

Sec. 6.2.1 A good section.

Sec. 7.3 I feel the reporting annually to the ARC is too long. Quarterly would be better and for Total Control and Containment plant pests there is a legal requirement to report immediately.

Sec. 8.3 I feel you need to allow for agapanthus control where it presence may cause roadside erosion.

Table 9.1 Long Term Initial Control Phase, Third comments in the Weed Control Method' is wrong. The follow up Control Phase, this depends entirely on the species and not sure how the autumn and spring control is used.

Sec. 9.8 Contractors have to have input into control methods. They have some prior knowledge of the control required.

Sec. 9.9 Include: Prepare a vegetation and soil removal/disposal code of practice, as this is where the majority of weeds within the ranges spread from. Poor quarantine and garden waste dumping.

Sec. 9.11 I feel the City Engineer, while well learned and responsible, may not have the chemistry knowledge to determine the types of herbicides to use. I suggest an organic chemist or a Registered Herbicide Applicator do this role.

Also in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, I strongly suggest that a Registered Herbicide Applicator be employed to oversee the whole weed and revegetation program as far as chemical use/misuse and a liaison with the public/councillors with regards to chemical use by contractors, staff and the public. There is a legal requirement by the ARC Air, Water plan that ALL herbicides dispensed in or close to water be applied by a Registered Herbicide Applicator. WCC needs to follow this.

Also in this part the comment about the use of the lowest concentration to be effective IS wrong. You must always use the correct amount! No more and no less.

Jacki, Waitakere City is renown as an "ECO" city. My comments about the use or employment of a Registered Herbicide Applicator will work well with the cities image and show that the city is concerned and serious about herbicide use. Someone that can analyse and defuse incorrect herbicide use within the city will be an asset. They do not need any legal powers, just an advisory service.

Regards,

Chris McKain  
P O Box 2  
Greenhithe  
027 278 7377

5 July 2006



Waitakere City Council  
ATTN: Jacki Byrd, Parks Planning,  
Private Bag 93109  
Henderson  
Waitakere City 1231

21 Pitt Street  
Private Bag 92 012, Auckland  
New Zealand  
DX CP 28 098 Pitt St  
Telephone +64 9 366 2000  
Facsimile +64 9 366 2155  
[www.arc.govt.nz](http://www.arc.govt.nz)

Dear Jacki,

### **Waitakere City Council Weed Management Strategy May 2006**

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#### **Submission 1**

##### **The provision to which the submission relates is:**

'Waitakere City Council Weed Management Strategy May 2006' as a whole.

##### **The submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council supports the Waitakere City Council's general approach within the draft strategy. This approach should ensure that effective weed management is undertaken in Waitakere City.

Specifically supported are the provisions related to:

- Site-Led programmes and the approach to prioritisation, weed planning, control work and monitoring;
- the goals of weed surveillance in Waitakere City and the intention of taking a coordinated approach with the Auckland Regional Council;
- the provisions supporting and facilitating community involvement and the opportunities this provides for collaborative work with the Auckland Regional Council;
- the targets to control environmental weeds on roadsides throughout WCC.

##### **The following decision is sought:**

Approve the draft strategy, subject to the following amendments.

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#### **Submissions 2 & 3**

##### **The provision to which the submissions relate is:**

Title, Executive Summary and Introduction

##### **The first submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council's Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS) provides a strategic and statutory framework for efficient and effective management of plant and animal pests in the Auckland Region. The draft WCC strategy does not sufficiently clarify in the Title, Executive Summary or Introduction, how it relates to the RPMS.

A243

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to:

- Include a statement clarifying that this strategy primarily concerns WCC land and that the Auckland Regional Council has statutory powers on private land under the Biosecurity Act (1993) as outlined in the Regional Pest Management Strategy (2002-2007).
- Replace all references to the 'Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy' with 'Regional Pest Management Strategy'
- Replace all references to 'plant pests' with 'pest plants'.

**The second submission is:**

Section 1.1 – Overview of Weed Issues in Waitakere City – contains no reference to the amenity and scenic values of the Waitakere Ranges, and in particular those of the Waitakere Regional Park. These amenity and scenic values are immense, due to the size and relatively pristine condition of the Regional Park and extremely high visitor numbers. These values are under extreme threat from pest plant and other weed invasion.

**The following decision is sought:**

Add a paragraph to Section 1.1 to take account of the amenity and scenic values of the Waitakere Ranges and the threat to these values of pest plants and other environmental weeds

---

**Submission 4**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

'Summary of Site-led Approach. Ecological Site Criteria'

**The submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council supports the approach of project prioritisation, weed planning, control and monitoring proposed in this section.

Point 1 of Ecological Site Criteria reads "Identify sites in order of ecological significance and the green network system.", however under 3.2.1 in the "Ecological value criteria" no mention is made of the green network

**The following action is sought:**

Amend the ecological value criteria to incorporate the green network system.

---

**Submission 5**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

'4.1 Surveillance at Significant Sites – 4.1.1 Issues'

**The submission is:**

The sentence regarding the Auckland Regional Council's ability to initiate work under the Biosecurity Act is not accurate.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to state:

A244

*Where such weeds are detected, Auckland Regional Council may initiate a weed-led eradication programme and may request the support of Waitakere City Council.*

---

#### **Submission 6**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

‘Surveillance at Significant Sites – 4.1.2 Actions’

**The submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council supports the setting up of a system for recording new weed sightings in Waitakere City and suggest that that system be compatible with the Auckland Regional Council’s weed database and that the emphasis on surveillance should be on the Research and Total Control species included in the RPMS.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend ‘4.1.3 Targets’ to state:

*Develop a simple database to collate weed distributions that is compatible with the Auckland Regional Council’s weed database...*

*This should include contractors actively surveying as they undertake weed control operations. In particular, RPMS Total Control and Research species should be the target of such surveillance.*

---

#### **Submission 7**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

‘4.2 Best Practice for Weed Management in Council Operations.’

**The submission is:**

Highways and rail corridors act as vectors for weed spread. The level of pest plant infestations on Transit and Ontrack land is markedly higher than on road corridors managed by territorial local authorities. The proposed 2007-2012 Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy will provide for a greater level of pest plant control.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to state:

*Management of transit corridors (Waitakere City Council need to work with Auckland Regional Council to inform and, where necessary, enforce the relevant landowners to maintain pest populations on their land).*

---

#### **Submission 8**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

‘5. Objective 3: Support and Facilitate Community Involvement. 5.2 Actions. 1. Develop advocacy measures to limit the spread of environmental weeds.’

**The submission is:**

A nationwide multi-agency community programme called Weedbusters has been running in New Zealand since 2003. Weedbusters is about communicating weed issues and educating people about how to manage the growing weed problem. The vision of Weedbusters is that “New Zealanders are aware of and taking action to reduce the impact of weeds on the environment, economy and human health”. The Auckland Regional Council is currently

A245

developing a regional strategy for Weedbusters that could support the WCC's community work through regional networking. This would aim to maximise the respective strengths of the Auckland Regional Council and WCC and prevent duplication of work. The ARC therefore supports the references to working in partnership with stakeholders and seeks explicit mention of the Weedbusters programme.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend '5.1 Issues' to include mention of the Weedbusters programme and the potential benefits to WCC collaboration with this programme

Amend '5.2 Actions' to state:

*1. Work with ARC and other Weedbuster organisations to develop advocacy measures to limit the spread of environmental weeds.*

Include as a target group:

*Existing Weedbuster groups: Friends of the Whau, Friends of Three Streams & Kauri Grove, Karekare Landcare Group, Laingholm School and Weedfree Waitakere Trust.*

Amend '5.3 Targets' to state:

*Work with the ARC to create a Weedbuster Regional Strategy that will develop stakeholder agreements with other agencies (years 1 and 2).*

---

**Submission 9**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

'6. Objective 4: Eradicate or Contain Specific Weeds'

**The submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council supports the intention of WCC to target weeds of low abundance and to input into the Auckland Regional Council's RPMS process. A correction is sought to correct smilax to a 'Containment Pest Plant' rather than a 'Total Control plant pest' as described in the draft strategy.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to state:

*For example smilax (Asparagus asparagoides) is a Containment Pest Plant in the Waitakere Ranges area...*

---

**Submissions 10 & 11**

**The provision to which the submissions relate is:**

'6.2.1 The Management of Gorse'

**The first submission is:**

Gorse is a weed of environmental and agricultural areas around the Auckland region. Gorse is of particular concern in low stature or open native vegetation such as sand dunes, coastal cliffs and forest margins. In situations where gorse is well established, it can act as a nurse crop for native seedlings that can then overtop and shade out gorse. However, it should be acknowledged that regeneration through gorse can result in a different suite of native species

than that found under native regeneration. Gorse can also act as a nurse crop for other exotic species such as woolly nightshade and make it more difficult to access and control these weeds.

The Auckland Regional Council supports the continued practice of boundary control (20m) as outlined in the RPMS, the control of gorse in areas susceptible to invasion by gorse and the implementation of the Piha Rd Gorse Management Plan. We also advocate for the progressive, selective control of gorse in other roadside situations, as resources allow.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to state:

*"...natural environment is not significant. Gorse is, in some situations, an effective nurse crop for establishing native seedlings. However gorse can result in a different suite of native species than that found under native regeneration. Gorse can also act as a nurse crop for other exotic species such as woolly nightshade and make it more difficult to access and control these weeds.*

*Where there is no shade, or where gorse will not be overgrown (e.g. habitats with low growing native species), the weed becomes a problem...."*

**The second submission is:**

The second recommendation for the management of gorse in the draft strategy is, in some situations, contrary to the RPMS Rule 7.2.2.1:

*'Landowners/occupiers in the rural areas of the Auckland Region as defined in Appendix 3, where Gorse (Ulex spp.) is declared a Containment Pest Plant, shall successfully destroy:  
a) All Gorse (Ulex spp) located 20m or less from the boundary of land that they are responsible for. This shall apply where property boundaries are adjacent to neighbouring properties, which are free of, or being cleared of, Gorse.*

While this rule is covered in the fourth recommendation, we seek amendment of the second recommendation to clarify WCC's RPMS obligations.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to state (point 2):

*At roadside sites, not in the urban residential areas or rural areas (as defined in Appendix 3 of the RPMS) and that are not adjacent to native vegetated areas, there is no requirement to control gorse. As above, control will exacerbate weed problems within that site and potentially destabilise roadside verges and accelerate erosion. However gorse control will still need to be done for water table, visibility and traffic safety management.*

For clarity, place this recommendation after the recommendation that outlines WCC's obligations under the RPMS.

---

**Submission 12**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

'Objective 5: Address Legal Responsibilities Under the Regional Plant Pest Strategy.

**The submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council supports the actions and targets in this section, as they will meet WCC's obligations under the RPMS work and maintain the good working relationship

between WCC and ARC. One minor change is sought to clarify the role of Pest Management Strategies in enforceable plant control.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend the draft strategy to state:

*Pest Management Strategies developed in accordance with Section 76 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) provide the main avenue for pursuing enforceable plant control in New Zealand. Biosecurity New Zealand may also enforce control on 'Unwanted Organisms' not listed in a Pest Management Strategy.*

---

**Submission 13**

**The provision to which the submission relates is:**

'8. Roadside Objectives'

**The submission is:**

The Auckland Regional Council supports the WCC targets for controlling environmental weeds along roadsides, in particular the emphasis on appropriate plant identification training for contractors, the maintenance of sightlines for drivers and the range of environmental weeds to be targeted in the five year plan. The list of species included under the 'Parks 5-year Work Programme' is comprehensive but lists a number of species unnecessarily. Species in the 'Total Control' category of the RPMS are controlled by the ARC and any new records of these species should be reported to the ARC (as indicated elsewhere in the draft strategy). In addition there are a number of species listed which are never likely to be found in WCC roadsides, eg a number of aquatic weed species and species not found in the Auckland region. It is our submission that a smaller list of species – or a species list separated into abundance classes may be more easily managed and audited by WCC contractors and staff.

The Auckland Regional Council also advocates the 'method of least disturbance' for weed control, this means where herbicide is used it is the most selective herbicide and used at the time of year where it will be most effective.

**The following decision is sought:**

Amend '8.1.3 Targets, point 1' to state:

*Control all environmental weeds as specified within the 5-year roadside work programme. Where herbicides are used, ensure the most selective herbicide is used and at the time of year where it will be most effective.*

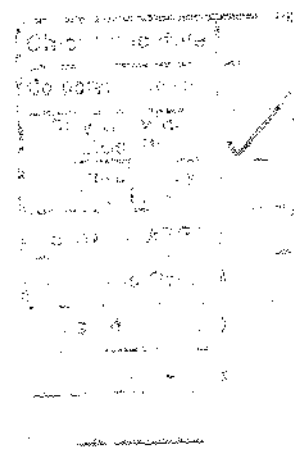
Amend the species list in '4.0 Site Led prioritisation' of the 'Roadside Five Year Work Programme' to exclude RPMS Total Control plant species and prioritise the remaining species.

---

Yours sincerely



Sandra Coney  
Chair  
Parks & Heritage Committee





Waitakere Ranges  
Protection Society Inc

WAITAKERE RANGES  
25 JUL 2006

671118

***Waitakere Ranges Protection Society***

**Submission to**

**Waitakere City Council  
ATTN: Jacki Byrd, Parks Planning,  
Private Bag 93109  
Henderson  
Waitakere City 1231**

**Weed Management Strategy May 2006  
Animal Pest Strategy May 2006**

**Submission from:**

Waitakere Ranges Protection Society

20<sup>th</sup> July 2006

Waitakere Ranges Protection Society is a voluntary community group committed to the preservation and enhancement of the Waitakere Ranges.

We are pleased to see Waitakere City has developed a comprehensive and long term plan for both types of pests, and especially welcome any measures to control pests in the Waitakere ranges. We are also pleased to have the opportunity to comment on these strategies. We are, however, disappointed at the very minimal time available to make comment, particularly as the two documents are not easy to follow. Our comments therefore include some questions regarding clarifications.

**A249**

Advocates for conservation in the  
Waitakere Ranges since 1975

waitakere ranges protection society  
PO Box 93605, New Lynn  
Waitakere City, Auckland

### **Weed Management Strategy**

- Convolvulus (excluding the native species) is not on any list. This weed is rapidly taking over any open ground that is not grazed or mown. Convolvulus makes revegetation projects extremely difficult to sustain as the young native plants are quickly overtaken by the rampant spring/summer growth of convolvulus.
- Clematis vitalba has been found in the Waitakere Ranges in the past, and should be on the list of total control species for immediate removal if it did reappear.
- There appears to be some inconsistencies regarding treatment of gorse. It is stated that it is a fire risk, and as such should be controlled, also that gorse requires light to grow and germinate. Neither of these two statements support the hands-off approach where gorse is on roadsides in bush areas. In these situations it is doubtful whether it would be shaded out.
- There does not appear to be any education (or surveillance) of commercial nurseries, or provision for ongoing advice to professional landscapers who sometimes promote inappropriate species.
- Include in the corridors: rivers, streams and pipelines.
- Roadside 5 year programme Clarify which plants are a priority for the different areas. It is difficult to follow in its present form. More explicit table headings would help.
  - Clarify pampas control. Pampas is on the list of containment regardless of the size of the infestation. A second statement in 3.1.3 uses pampas as an example and says a patch 20m<sup>2</sup> would not be controlled.
  - Section 3.1.1 include Arundo Donex in the list of species in the "City-wide containment regardless of the size of the infestation" list. As this weed is hard to eradicate all efforts should be made to minimise risk of this plant becoming more widespread in the Waitakeres. It is already a major problem along the Waitakere River, and could easily become widespread in the Te Henga Wetland.
  - Total Control Roads – Recommended additions to this list include most of the Waitakere Valley roads (a recommended area for protection). We suggest the addition of Aio Wira Rd, Falls Rd and Steamhauler Track. This would complete this area and add minimal cost as all three are through bush and all are currently in a fairly weed free state and would therefore be easy to maintain.

### **Animal Pest Strategy**

- Include the following species in the list of animal pests.
  - Exotic fish (eg at Te Henga wetland and Lake Wainamu where they are a problem).
  - Feral pigs (a problem throughout the Ranges).
  - Sulphur crested cockatoos (eg at Cascades/Kauri Park, but they probably also breed at sites outside the park).
  - Feral hens and roosters dumped at reserves (eg at Waitoru Reserve, Bethells Rd, Piha Rd ).
- We support an increased commitment to animal pest control in the Te Henga Wetland to protect rare and endangered swamp birds such as bittern and fernbird.
- Add pest control strategies for coastal bird breeding sites.
- Add strategies for biosecurity risk situations such as the Painted Apple moth (or include links to other documents covering these).
- 5 year Work Programme
  - Include Waitoru Reserve (high quality bush within a recommended area for protection) worthy of possum and other pest control measures.

General. It would be very helpful to have a table summarising and clarifying private landowners responsibilities for control of the plant and animal pests on their own private property, and local authorities responsibilities for land under their management and for roadsides in the various different areas.

John Edgar

President

*[Handwritten signature]*

A251

19 December 2006

Bob Harvey  
His Worship the Mayor  
Waitakere City Council  
3 Memorial Drive  
New Lynn  
Waitakere

*Given to Ray Day*

*15/1/07*

*subject*

**FILE COPY** Auckland

*City*

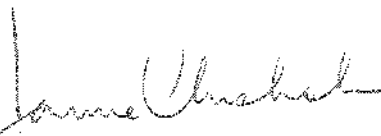
Dear Mayor Harvey

You may be aware of the initiative by the Manukau All Tide Ramp Trust Board to develop an all tide boat ramp facility for the Manukau Harbour. Extensive research undertaken by the Trust has determined that the optimal site for the ramp is adjacent to the Ports of Auckland complex near Onehunga Wharf. The total cost of the project is currently estimated to be between \$6-8 million.

The proposed development will fill an urgent need in the region for an easily accessible all tide all weather, dedicated boat launching facility for the Manukau Harbour. This is particularly important in terms of providing safe launching and landing facilities at all times for recreational boating activities and for rescue and emergency services. Given this, the boat ramp will service many communities in the Auckland region and be well used by everyone seeking better access the magnificent Manukau Harbour. It will also be a regional asset that will provide opportunities for commercial and tourist charter boat and training activities for the Manukau Harbour.

Auckland City has pledged \$1 million to assist with the project while Manukau City Council has pledged \$600,000. I would strongly encourage Councils from the region, and whose communities will benefit from this regional asset, to consider supporting the project with a financial contribution in the 2007/2008 financial year. I would be pleased to receive your thoughts on this proposal.

Yours sincerely



Councillor Penny Sefuiva  
Chairman, Arts, Culture and Recreation Committee

A252

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE CULTURE, ARTS AND EVENTS SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
HELD AT WAITAKERE CENTRAL, 6 HENDERSON VALLEY ROAD, HENDERSON,  
WAITAKERE, ON WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER 2006,  
COMMENCING AT 9.36 AM.**

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**PRESENT:** Councillors JP Lawley (Chairman)  
RI Clow  
AK Corban, OBE, JP  
C Harding, JP (until 10.53 am)  
VS Neeson, JP

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Director: Public Affairs  
Group Manager: Democracy and Support Services  
Group Manager: City Development  
Manager: Arts  
Events and Special Projects Manager, Public Affairs  
Committee Secretary Intern: A Lin  
Democracy Support and Sister City Officer

**ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:** R Kerr, Project Manager, Waitakere City History Project  
N Legget, Senior Editor, Random House Publishers  
P Si'ulepa, Chairman, Waitakere Pacific Arts and Cultural Trust  
S Pasene, Director, Waitakere Pacific Arts and Cultural Trust

**1 APOLOGIES**

2456/2006  
MOVED by Cr Neeson, seconded Cr Harding:

That apologies from Crs Chan, Cooper, Gilmour and Stone for absence be received and sustained.

**CARRIED**

**2 URGENT BUSINESS**

There was no Urgent Business.

**3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

2457/2006  
MOVED by Cr Neeson, seconded Cr Corban:

That the minutes of the Meeting of the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee held on Wednesday, 11 October 2006, as circulated, be taken as read and now be confirmed.

**CARRIED**

**PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS**

2458/2006

MOVED by Cr Neeson, seconded Cr Harding:

That Item 8: Waitakere City History Project be accorded precedence at this time.

**CARRIED**

**8 WAITAKERE CITY HISTORY PROJECT**

2459/2006

MOVED by Cr Clow, seconded Cr Corban:

1. That the Waitakere City History Project report be received.
2. That the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee, appoints Councillor Lawley as its representative to the Project Advisory Group of the Waitakere City History Project.
3. That the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee endorses the Waitakere City History Project with an initial print run of 3,500 soft cover copies and 250 hard back copies as described in the revised project plan and further, endorses option A as outlined in the Agenda report with costs to Council of \$96,250 over three years and the balance to be covered by funding organisations.
4. That the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee endorses the option to approach the Going West Trust as a project and funding partner for the Waitakere City History Project.
5. That any further print run(s) into the future be the subject of a separate contract between Council and the publishers.

**CARRIED**

The Order of Business resumed at Item 4: 2006 Sister City Activity Review and 2007 Proposed Programme.

**4 2006 SISTER CITY ACTIVITY REVIEW AND 2007 PROPOSED PROGRAMME**

2460/2006

MOVED by Cr Corban, seconded Cr Neeson:

1. That the 2006 Sister City Activity Review and 2007 Proposed Programme report be received.
2. That the Proposed 2007 Sister City Programme be endorsed.

**CARRIED**

A254

**5 CITY EVENTS UPDATE**

2461/2006

MOVED by Cr Harding, seconded Cr Clow:

That the City Events Update report be received.

**CARRIED**

10.53 am Cr Harding left the meeting.

**6 CORBAN WINERY ESTATE PROGRESS REPORT**

**DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

10.54 am Cr Corban declared an interest and stepped back from the table taking no part in the discussion or decision on Item 6: Corban Winery Estate Progress Report.

2462/2006

MOVED by Cr Clow, seconded Cr Neeson:

1. That the Corban Winery Estate Progress report be received
2. That the next update report on the management of the Corban Winery Estate to the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee ensure the daily management and future planning for the Estate is aligned under one section within Council.
3. That a report be taken to the mid-year budget review process outlining the costs and programme for the proper maintenance of the heritage buildings and the remainder of the Corban Winery Estate until such time as the proposed Estate redevelopment takes place.

**CARRIED**

**7 LOPDELL HOUSE ARTS DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

11.04 am Cr Corban returned to the table

**DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

11.05 am Cr Clow declared an interest and stepped back from the table taking no part in the discussion or decision on Item 7: Lopdell House Arts Development Trust.

2463/2006

MOVED by Cr Corban, seconded Cr Neeson:

1. That the Lopdell House Arts Development Trust report be received.
2. That a partnership agreement between Council and a new Lopdell House Arts Development Trust be developed and brought back to the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee for approval at the February 2007 meeting of the Committee.

3. That, subject to the completion of trust deeds and a partnership agreement between the new Lopdell House Arts Development Trust and Council being completed, the Culture, Arts and Events and Special Committee approves the release of \$100,000 of Auckland Regional Services Trust monies, currently held by Council, to support the next stage of development of the Lopdell House Arts Precinct.

**CARRIED**

11.12 am Cr Clow returned to the table.

**8 WAITAKERE CITY HISTORY PROJECT**

This item was considered following Item 3: Confirmation of Minutes.

**9 WAITAKERE PACIFIC ARTS AND CULTURAL TRUST: ANNUAL REPORT (2005/2006) AND FUNDING AND SERVICE AGREEMENT (2006/2007)**

2464/2006

MOVED by Cr Clow, seconded Cr Corban:

1. That the Waitakere Pacific Arts and Cultural Trust Annual Report (2005/2006) and Funding and Service Agreement (2006/2007) report be received.
2. That the 2006/2007 Funding and Service Agreement for the Waitakere Pacific Arts and Cultural Trust be approved.
3. That a progress report against the funding and service agreement be brought back to the Culture, Arts and Events Special Committee in March 2007.

**CARRIED**

11.35 am

The Chairman thanked Members for their attendance and attention to business and declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AT A MEETING OF THE CULTURE,  
ARTS AND EVENTS SPECIAL COMMITTEE HELD  
ON

DATE:.....

CHAIRMAN:.....

A256

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE PROJECTS SPECIAL COMMITTEE HELD AT  
WAITAKERE CENTRAL, 6 HENDERSON VALLEY ROAD, HENDERSON,  
WAITAKERE, ON WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2006,  
COMMENCING AT 9.30 AM.**

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**PRESENT:**

Councillors	RP	Dallow, QPM, JP (Chairman)
	AK	Corban, OBE, JP (Deputy Chairman)
	DQ	Battersby, JP
	JM	Clews, QSO, JP
	LA	Cooper
	C	Harding, JP
	PA	Hulse

**IN ATTENDANCE:**

Group Manager: Project Services  
Manager: West Wave Aquatic & Recreation Centre  
Leisure Planner  
Strategic Parks Planner: Parks Planning  
Project Engineer  
Recreation Officer  
Committee Secretary: A Chan

**ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:**

J Reason, City of Waitakere Roller Sports Club Inc  
D Hall, Vice President, Western Districts Model Railway Club  
S Furneaux, Music Education Centre

**1 APOLOGIES**

2350/2006

MOVED by Cr Harding, seconded Cr Hulse:

That an apology from Cr Battersby for absence be received and sustained.

**CARRIED**

**2 URGENT BUSINESS**

There was no Urgent Business.

**3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

2351/2006

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Harding:

That the minutes of the Meeting of the Projects Special Committee held on Wednesday, 1 November 2006, as circulated, be taken as read and now be confirmed.

**CARRIED**

**4 RENEWAL WORK FOR WEST WAVE RECREATION CENTRE UPDATE REPORT**

The Chairman invited Jane Reason, David Hall, and Shirley Furneaux to speak regarding the renewal work for West Wave Recreation Centre.

2352/2006

MOVED by Cr Hulse, seconded Cr Cooper:

That the submission from Lionel Reekie, Director-Music Education Centre, regarding the renewal work for West Wave Recreation Centre, be tabled.

**CARRIED**

2353/2006

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Hulse:

That the Renewal Work for West Wave Recreation Centre Update Report be received.

**CARRIED**

2354/2006

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Corban:

That the Projects Special Committee resolves to incorporate the current space leased to the Music Education Centre into the West Wave Recreation Centre to allow for an extension of the current martial arts room as well as creating more community space for bookings and hire activities, subject to further investigation by Council officers.

**CARRIED**

2355/2006

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Harding:

That the Waitakere Central Community Arts Council be notified that at the completion of the renewal and upgrade work to West Wave Recreation Centre that their lease will not be renewed and the space previously occupied by Waitakere Central Community Arts Council be incorporated into the West Wave Recreation Centre for community space.

**CARRIED**

2356/2006

MOVED by Cr Corban, seconded Cr Clews:

That all existing annual hirers be notified of the requirement to reapply for space within the West Wave Recreation Centre at the completion of the renewal and upgrade.

**CARRIED**

2357/2006

MOVED by Cr Clews, seconded Cr Harding:

That Council officers confer with the Waitakere City Roller Skaters as to other opportunities that might exist for relocation at the completion of the renewal of the West Wave Recreation Centre.

**CARRIED**

2358/2006

MOVED by Cr Hulse, seconded Cr Cooper:

That Council officers meet with the Music Education Centre to investigate opportunities offered by the development of the youth facility adjacent to the West Wave Recreation Centre.

**CARRIED**

**5 MCCORMICK'S COTTAGE - FUTURE USES**

- 10.45 am Cr Hulse left the meeting.
- 10.46 am Hearing commenced.
- 10.46 am Stan Jones spoke to his submission and responded to questions.
- 10.53 am Cr Hulse returned to the meeting.
- 11.00 am Ann Jones spoke to her submission and responded to questions.

2359/2006

MOVED by Cr Hulse, seconded Cr Corban:

That the McCormick's Cottage - Future Uses report be received.

**CARRIED**

2360/2006

MOVED by Cr Harding, seconded Cr Corban:

That an update be brought back to the Projects Special Committee as regards the final project costs for rebuilding, costs of fit-out, and costs of waterproofing for the McCormick's Cottage.

**CARRIED**

**6 WAITAKERE CENTRAL TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE - CONSTRUCTION STATUS OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2006**

2361/2006

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Corban:

That the Waitakere Central Transport Interchange - Construction Status October / November 2006 report be received.

**CARRIED**

11.30 am

The Chairman thanked Members for their attendance and attention to business and declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AT A MEETING OF THE PROJECTS  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE HELD ON

**DATE:**.....

**CHAIRMAN:**.....

A259