

Attachment A. Key objectives and deliverables for natural environment targeted rate work programmes

Programme	Objectives	Deliverables
Plant pathogen management	<p>Kauri dieback – maintain and control kauri dieback-free areas, significantly reduce the rate of spread of kauri dieback, reduce the impact of the disease in infected areas</p> <p>Dutch elm disease – control Dutch elm disease to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, human health and enjoyment of the natural environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 190km of track upgrades, to reduce risk of kauri dieback • 300 plus phytosanitary stations installed and maintained to reduce risk of kauri dieback • 12 vehicle washdown stations installed and maintained to reduce risk of kauri dieback and other pest plants and pathogens • Kauri dieback ambassadors and compliance staff • Disease distribution mapping and tracking of plant pathogens over time across whole region, including data collection via aerial survey, ground-truthing, soils sampling on private land, and associated data management. • Awareness and behaviour change campaigns in relation to plant pathogens, including signage, events, schools, electronic platforms including Facebook and website, hard copy collateral such as brochures. • Development of enhanced regulatory programmes through implementation of Regional Pest Management Plan provisions. • Support to landowners for kauri protection (and potentially other pathogens) on private land via resourcing such as phytosanitary supplies, tree felling, fencing. • Driving industry phytosanitary best practice, through nursery accreditation scheme, SOPs • Membership of multi-agency programmes. Co-facilitation of research projects including social science, epidemiology and control tools.
Protecting our parks	Protect 66% of highest ecological value area on regional and local parkland by expanding the existing General Rates funded work programme to control priority pest plants and animals in and around parkland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice control of > 30 pest plant species on and around 66% of high ecological value council parkland. • Best practice control of seven priority pest animal species on 66% of high ecological value council parkland. • Best practice control of feral pigs in managed park sites to reduce the risk of kauri dieback spread. • Targeted education, behaviour change and enforcement campaigns on surrounding private properties to reduce pest reinvasion of parks. • Increased populations of priority indigenous species. • Improved condition of indigenous ecosystems.
Expanding community action	Supporting community groups, iwi, households, landowners and schools to achieve and amplify biodiversity outcomes for the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the community to identify, manage and enhance landscape ecological connections to provide safe, healthy and linked habitats. • Enabling and developing capacity and co-ordination within the community through a toolbox of mechanisms so the community can act and influence more directly. • Developing and implementing funding tools (including an innovation grant) to remove barriers, stimulate new thinking; facilitate best-practice conservation action across community and land tenure types and deliver Focus Area management on private land. • Providing direct support to the conservation community in the form of advice, training and tools. • Council and community working together and the use of behaviour change principles to share and amplify the Auckland conservation story and key messages. • Council and business working together to develop and implement a 'green credential' that supports a broad application of 'Pest Free Auckland'. • Increased eco-literacy of Aucklanders. • Increased populations of priority indigenous species. • Improved condition of indigenous ecosystems.
Islands biosecurity	Eradicate significant plant and animal pests from priority Hauraki Gulf islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect priority native ecosystems and threatened species, and other parts of the Hauraki Gulf from pest impacts. • Expand the protection of the Hauraki Gulf Island Controlled Area from pests, thereby avoiding economic, recreational and ecological costs. • Expanding biosecurity education and behavioural programmes for the Hauraki Gulf. • Undertake to eradicate pests from Waiheke, Kawau and Aotea Great Barrier Islands with community support.

Marine biosecurity	Protect a representative range of Auckland's marine ecosystems types and threatened species, and also gives effect to aspects of SeaChange – Tai Timu Tai Pari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the number of new to the region infestations from marine pests already established elsewhere in the country. • Minimise human-mediated spread of marine pests already present within the region. • Reduce the threat of marine pests to our marine environment and biodiversity. • Maintain reputational integrity and continue to lead in regional marine biosecurity, for the North Island collectively with our neighbouring regions through the Top of the North marine biosecurity partnership.
Marine ecological health	<p>Improve representation of marine habitats in Significant Ecological Area protection.</p> <p>Increase the knowledge and understanding of seabird habitat utilisation to underpin management strategies to protect and restore seabird populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review important species and habitats and their threats and vulnerabilities, approaches to implementing Significant Ecological Areas nationally, and existing Significant Ecological Area layer to identify gaps. • Survey target locations and habitats. • Prioritise habitats and locations for protection. • Protect habitats through a plan change scheduling new Significant Ecological Area - Marine areas. • Assess seabird populations and breeding health data. • Survey habitat on Hauraki Gulf islands and identify potential restoration sites. • Develop and trial of seabird restoration techniques. • Inform implementation of restoration actions.
Freshwater biosecurity	<p>Reduce the incidence of human-mediated spread of freshwater pests to new waterbodies.</p> <p>Manage freshwater pest plants and fish at two high priority lakes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive management of five pest fish species and two pest plant species at two lakes: Tomarata and Rototoa. • Awareness and behaviour change campaign, including signage, events, electronic and other media channels, hard copy collateral such as brochures.
Region-wide biosecurity	Control priority pest plants and animals across the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest animals across the region are controlled, including feral deer, goats, pigs, cockatoos, rabbits, wallabies, possums and unowned cats; • Pest plants across the region are controlled, including low incidence pest plants, and agricultural pest plants; and • Trade regulations are in place with industry including nurseries and pet traders.
Region-wide biodiversity	Auckland's biodiversity is flourishing and treasured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >42 species are actively managed with no risk of regional extinction; • A representative range of ecosystems are actively managed with no risk of regional extinction; and • Priority species and ecosystems have management plans in place.
Enabling tools	Data is transparent and accessible for increased operational efficiencies, and to enable quality advice and support to elected members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have transparent and streamlined reporting mechanisms in place on the current state and impact of natural environment targeted rate work programmes to ensure we are maximising the efficacy of investment; • Biodatabase developed with legacy programmes discontinued; • Community relationship management system developed; and • Digital portal to streamline access and dissemination of data developed.