Notice is hereby given that a meeting of Horizons Regional Council will be held on:

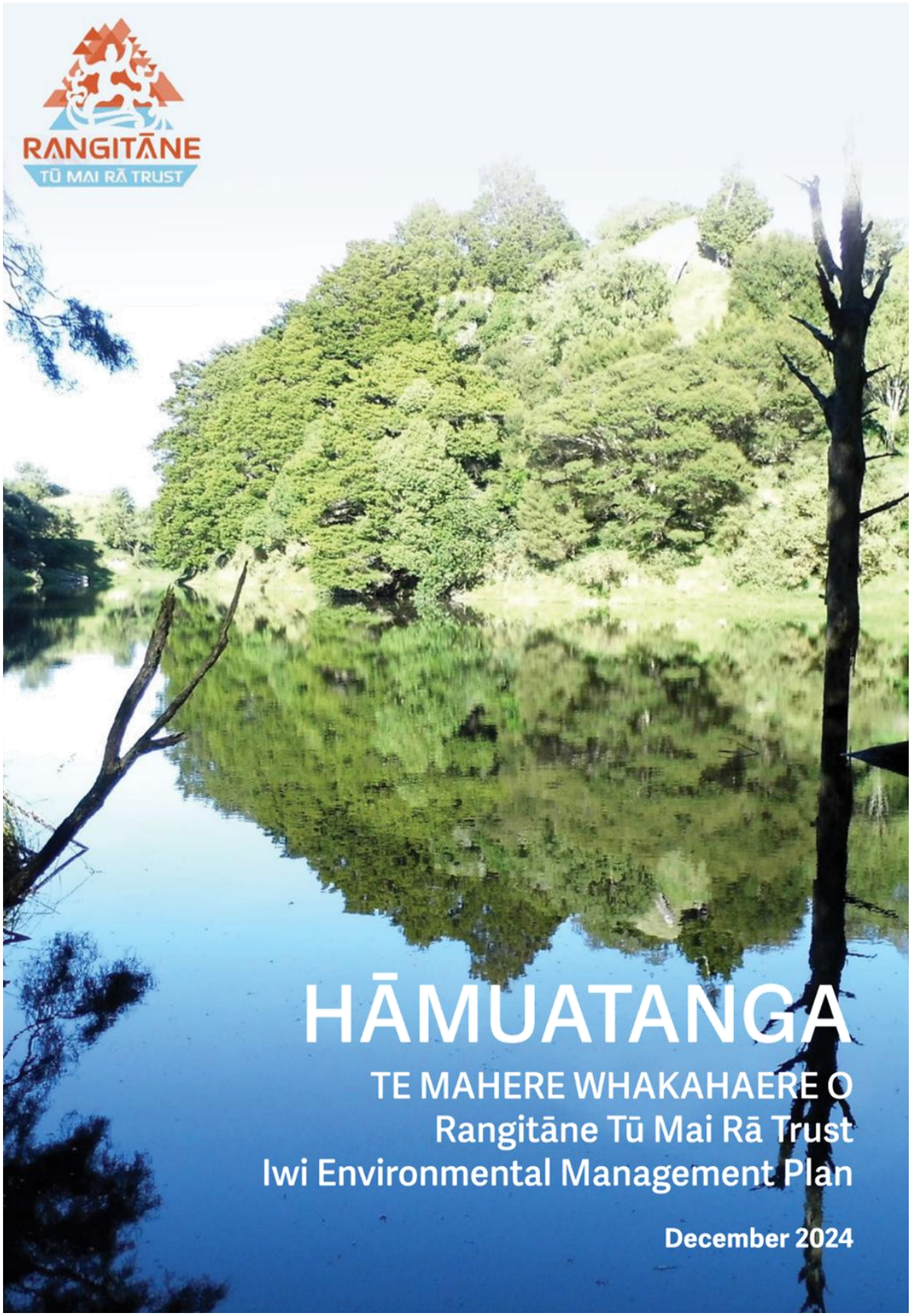
Date: **Tuesday 25 August 2026**
Meeting Room: **9.30am**
Venue: **Tararua Room Horizons Regional Council**
11-15 Victoria Avenue
Palmerston North

Regional Council

ATTACHMENTS

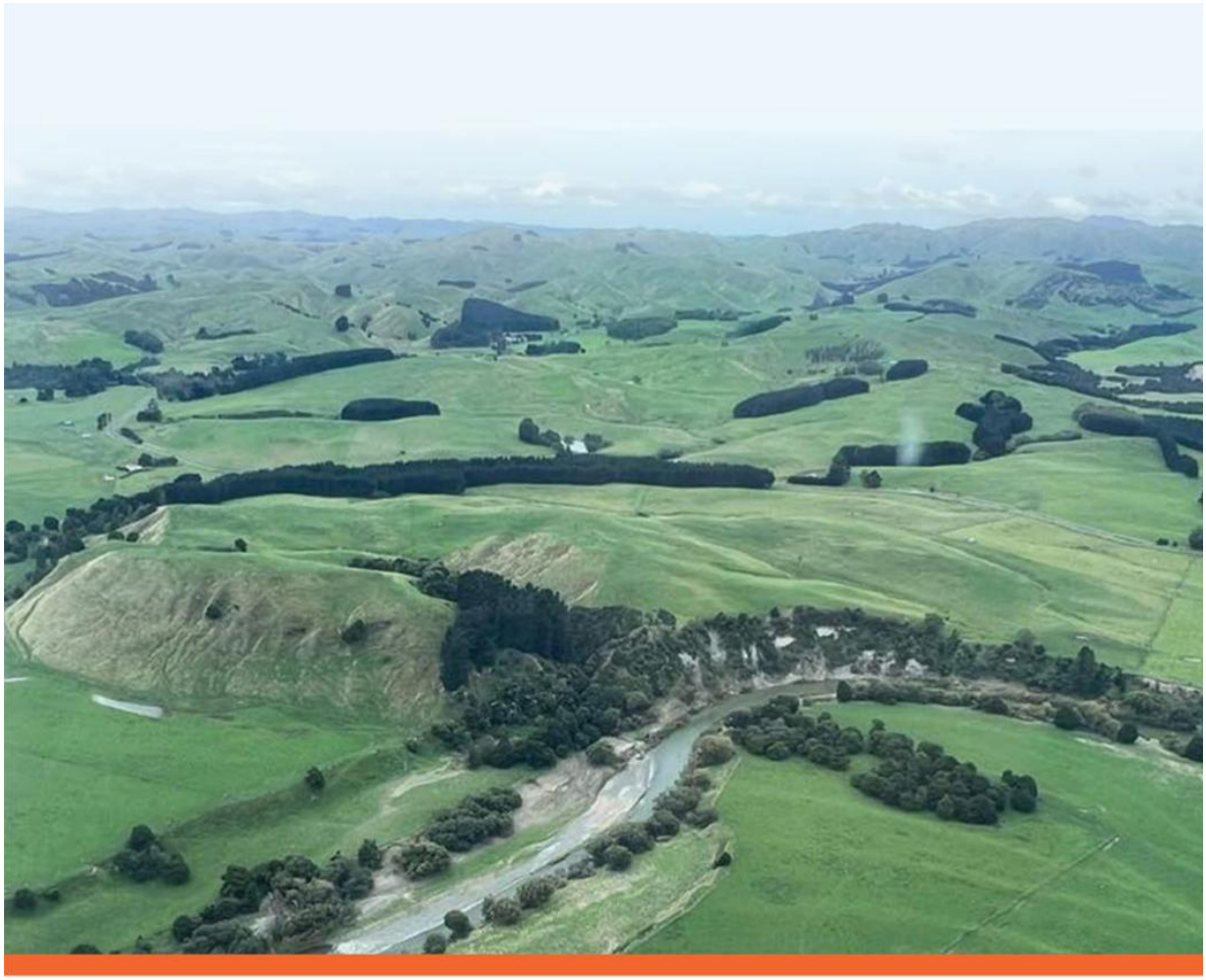
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Note: The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.


RANGITĀNE
TŪ MAI RĀ TRUST
HĀMUATANGA
TE MAHERE WHAKAHAERE O
Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust
Iwi Environmental Management Plan
December 2024

Item 8.1

Annex A



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Cover: Te Tirohanga o Hinetearorangi ki te motu o Kapiti (The Hidden Lakes). Joseph Pōtangaroa
This page: Te Awa Pokere o Tamakuku and Puehutai looking towards Puketoi Pae Maunga by TWT

Kupu Whakataki *Foreword*

Nau mai, haere atu tāku kupu ki a Rangitāne tāngata, ki a Rangitāne hapū, ki a Rangitāne whenua, ki ngā whakahaere hoki o te rohe, kia rongo mai koutou i ngā kōrero tuku iho, tuku atu e tiakina ai tō tātau taiao. Tēnei rā ko te mauri o Rangi, tēnei rā ko te mauri o Papa, tēnei rā ko ngā mōrehu o Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga, tēnei rā ko te mātauranga o rātau mā e karanga ana kia mārama, kia tipu, kia tiakina hoki ngā whenua, ngā moana, ngā arawai, ngā ararangi. Toitū te kupu, toitū te reo, toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao, turuturu ōwhiti whakamaua kia tina, tina. Haumi ē, hui ē, taiki ē!

As chair it is my pleasure to write this foreword for the 'Hāmuatanga Iwi Environmental Management Plan'.

It is my hope that our Rangitāne whānau will use this document to help guide and support delivery of sound thinking and clear actions in respect of environmental matters and also increase the active protection of our natural environment and taonga for present and future generations.

This Plan is an empowering document which supports the vision of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust to guide and inform decision making by empowering whānau, hapū, marae and Rūnanga as kaitiaki of our rohe.

There are several messages within the plan, one of these being that Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and the two Rangitāne Rūnanga will participate and be proactive in every way possible in the decision-making process for our natural environment and taonga.

As a settled Iwi, we have more opportunities for better relationships with local councils and to work more effectively in guiding changes, reviews and development of district and regional plans and statements so our Rangitāne values can be properly recognised, provided for and honoured. We are hopeful that the Trust can continue to build on these strong relationships into the future.

There is still much work that needs to be done. We must continue to adapt and evolve to meet the changing environment and needs of our whānau and communities. As new kaupapa taiao and resource management issues emerge and statutory regulations change, we will remain flexible and update or review the Plan as appropriate.

I sincerely congratulate all those involved over the last few years who have brought this document together, as it takes the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and our whānau on a new journey to protect our takiwā and taonga for our future.

As stated in the Plan consultation with the Trust and two Rūnanga is still required for any type of impact on our natural environment and taonga. The Hāmuatanga Iwi Environmental Management Plan is not a replacement for kanohi-ki-te-kanohi dialogue. We look forward to working with authorities, agencies and resource users on the proper management, utilization and protection of our taiao.

Mauri ora
Sonya Rimene



Chairperson of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust Board

Tūtohunga *Acknowledgements*

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust wish to acknowledge the following for their support and input to this plan:

- Kāhu Environmental
- Kaitiaki and members of the Advisory Rōpū
- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Board
- Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne
- Rangitāne o Wairarapa
- Wider Rangitāne whānau
- Poipoia Limited
- Department of Conservation

The Trust would like to acknowledge and thank the Department of Conservation for their funding support for this Iwi Environmental Management Plan (**IEMP**).

Photos, maps and design work:

Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne, Joseph Pōtangaroa, Pūkaha/Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre, Shontelle Peeti, Department of Conservation, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Daniel Brown of SOLmedia Ltd, Renee Iosefa, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project, Carbon Environmental Limited, South Wairarapa District Council, Tararua District Council, Rina Kerekere of KE Design.

Intellectual Property and Copyright is held by:

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust.

Hāmuatanga – Te Mahere Whakahaere o Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust Iwi Environmental Management Plan is recognised and endorsed by the following who represent the interests of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua whānau, hapū, marae and iwi:

- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust Board
- Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated
- Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust

This Plan has statutory weight under sections 5-8, 61, 66, 74 and 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

This plan does not:

- supersede or replace any planning documents prepared by our two Rūnanga (Rangitāne o Wairarapa or Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua);
- alleviate or replace any obligation to consult with whānau, hapū or the Rūnanga;
- preclude the Rūnanga from adopting alternative policy positions in areas outside of our Treaty Settlement Lands.

This plan is available for viewing at tumaira.nz – Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust or email info@tumaira.nz

Executive Summary

The Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua environment provides the people of Rangitāne and our wider community with an amazing variety of resources. It is a taonga. The air that we breathe, and the mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, coast, sea and indigenous biodiversity are treasures that provide for and sustain life. This natural environment and resources were gifted to us from our ancestors. Along with this gift comes the responsibility of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga, to ensure they are safeguarded for us and our future mokopuna.

This Hāmuatanga Iwi Environmental Management Plan (the **Plan**) has been developed to provide consistent guidance and advice on various environmental issues and the current statutory context and approaches for managing these issues. It draws on several legislative and national direction instruments and the part they play in offering Māori (Rangitāne) a voice in the planning and management of our environment and resources. The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi provides a foundation for these instruments.

The Plan is a collection of information from Rangitāne documentation, historical reports, Treaty and contemporary research, workshops and Rangitāne strategic plans. It outlines how we want our Hāmuatanga respected and expresses our expectations regarding the important issue of Manaaki for our whenua, awa, manga, takutai moana, rangi, all life within our taiao, our whānau, hapū, Rūnanga and future opportunities. It also provides the principles for consultation and engagement based on our tikanga. This plan is a living document that we will review and update.

By naming this plan 'Hāmuatanga', we celebrate the whakapapa connections that our people have across Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua based on our common descent from our ancestor Hāmua.

In this plan, Rangitāne refers to all who descend from or affiliates to Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua whānau, hapū, marae or iwi. Rangitāne also includes the various organisations or bodies that have been established to manage the individual and/or collective affairs and interests of Rangitāne whānau and hapū. This includes Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust, Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust and any other structures that Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua may establish to consider matters of relevance under this Plan.

The Plan contains some narrative about Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, but this is only a brief overview. For more in-depth narrative and further understanding of Rangitāne identity and values, we refer you to the various management plans and documents that both Rūnanga have.[1]

Who should use this plan

The Plan has been developed and written with five groups of readers in mind:

I. the Trust, as a centralised planning tool to achieve agreed outcomes;
II. the Rūnanga to use as a planning tool, as a referencing and guiding document to support their mahi;
III. Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua whānau and hapū, to use as a reference and guide;
IV. the Plan provides direction to local, regional and national government agencies; and
V. for other stakeholders or anyone conducting any activities that could impact on our people, culture or taiao.

1 *Rangitāne o Wairarapa website – Rangitāne o Wairarapa (rangitane.iwi.nz); and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua website – www.rangitane.co.nz*

Navigating the plan

In an overview of the Plan, it describes the process by which resource users and others engage with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust (the Trust) in resource and environmental management. Those wishing to engage with the Trust should read this part, before considering matters in further sections and parts of this document. The plan is divided into six main sections:

1

Section One: He Kupu Arataki

This section introduces you to the Plan, its purpose, a brief description of how it was developed, how we intend to monitor its use and when we plan to review and/or update the plan.

It provides a brief introduction of who Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua are, our takiwā and the two Iwi entities who service our whānau, hapū, marae and iwi.

Moving forward to Treaty settlement claims information, we look briefly at the Settlement of Historical Claims, the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 and the various Cultural Redress sites and items received through the settlement process and who Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust are.

2

Section Two: Hononga

This section describes how the Trust would like to build positive and robust relationships (together with and for our whānau, hapū, marae and Rūnanga) with local, regional and national environmental policy makers and decision makers.

Through the Deed of Settlement 2016, the Trust and two Rūnanga have entered into relationship agreements and/or protocols with the Ministry of Environment and the Department of Conservation. These agreements are summarized in this section.

We describe how we would like government and non-government organisations to work with Rangitāne and what is expected regarding engagement, consultation and all decision-making, including our expectation of alignment with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. In the context of caring for te taiao, Rangitāne has processes in place dependent on the circumstance and/or issue at hand, including mechanisms for resource consent processes and submissions.

3 Section Three: Legislation and Planning Framework

For use by government and non-government planners and resource users.

This section provides information on key Rangitāne cultural and environmental documents. A brief description is provided for the documents with their purpose and how they link into environmental decision-making processes. This includes Statutory Acknowledgements, Deeds of Recognition, Crown Protocols, as set out in our legislation. A link to the document can be found if accessible online, together with guidance to whom you should contact for accessing, and further information and discussion.

There is also information on the various environmental boards of which the Trust sits, and which have a delegated Rangitāne representative.

For use by Rangitāne

This section collates and reviews key legislation at the local, regional and national government level relevant to environmental management and planning and details the Crown obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi.

Across the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua takiwā there are two regional councils and four district councils. The Plan collates the key planning instruments and policies across these organisations in diagram and table form to support ease of access and use, with links to the various documents:

1. Long-term Plans (these outline council's vision, priorities, and activities for a ten-year period)
2. District and Regional Plans (manage land use and environmental protection and include objectives, policies and rules for managing natural and physical resources)
3. Regional Policy Statements (provide an overview of the resource management issues and include the policies and methods to achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources)
4. Strategies (set out approaches to how council's aim usually in collaboration with other organizations to achieve specific goals, such as economic development, sustainability, or public health over multiple years)
5. Policies (these are guidelines with specific information for decision-making on various issues such as housing, transport, and community services). These are rules.
6. Bylaws (local laws made by councils to address issues within their communities, such as noise control, animal management and public safety). These are regulations.

Guidance is then given on the various central Government legislation and national direction instruments and statutory responsibilities towards Māori (Rangitāne) contained within these documents. These include documents such as:

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Local Government Act 2002
- Conservation Act 1987
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020
- Other legislation and national direction instruments

Summaries are given with relevant information to support and guide whānau, hapū, Rūnanga and the Trust with mahi in environmental decision-making and planning. Links are also provided to these documents and to the Appendices where a further breakdown is given.

These instruments are subject to change to reflect the aspirations of the Government of the day. As there are changes to these instruments, we will update this guidance.

4 Section Four: Cultural Matters

This section provides a brief overview of cultural matters for the Trusts approaches to environmental management, including the expectations Rangitāne have for the sharing and use of their mātauranga. It is important to understand that not all information is open to everyone, it is a gift with the expectation that you will honor it as such, and therefore provide appropriate protections for its use.

In line with protection is that of taonga, this section touches on scientific research proposals, our data sovereignty and GE modification. Rangitāne has best practice principles and aspirations that we require those seeking Rangitāne support to know and understand. There are also direct referrals to the two Rūnanga taiao rōpū for documentation which may need to be completed.

A description of Rangitāne values and desired outcomes for te taiao are listed and summarized in a table, to support and guide decision-making. For those who would like more information and a deeper understanding of Rangitāne cultural and environmental values, we refer you to the Rūnanga and two Pou Tikanga.

5 Section Five: Environmental Framework

This section outlines the Trusts views on various environmental issues, which ultimately have given rise to the Trusts approach to addressing issues regarding the management of te taiao and its resources throughout our takiwā. This Plan does not cover all environmental issues of concern; however, it is a starting point that provides guidance regarding Rangitāne environmental values and interests.

The information has been broken into seven parts with various issues listed that the Trust has identified. A description is given for each issue on how it impacts on Rangitāne and their values:

1. **Hau o te takiwā (Air space between Rangi and Papa)**
   - Air quality
   - Discharges to air
   - Electromagnetic Radiation

2. **Te huri o te āhuarangi me ōna whakaputanga mōrearea (Climate and Hazards)**
   - Mōrearea (Natural hazards)
   - Te Anumatao (Climate Change)

3. **Te wai māori ki a Maru (Freshwater)**
   - Tino rangatiratanga
   - Allocation, take and use of wai Māori
   - Agriculture, horticulture and the health of wai Māori
   - Urban environments and freshwater pollution
   - Modification of water bodies

4. **Te whānau a Tangaroa (Fisheries)**
   - Depletion of kai resources
   - Customary fishing

5. **Takutai moana (the Coast and Ocean)**
   - Tino rangatiratanga
   - Development and use of the coastal environment
   - Rangitāne as kaitiaki of the coast
   - Climate change and the coastal environment
   - Marine reserves
   - Invasive species

6. **Whenua (Land)**
   - Loss of indigenous habitat
   - Lack of integrated management of land and water
   - Infrastructure and urban development
   - Heritage protection
   - Soil and food security
   - Forestry
   - Regenerative agriculture

7. Tānenuiarangi (Natural Heritage and Biodiversity)
   - The Wai 262 Claim
   - The rapid loss of species and habitat
   - Pest management and biosecurity
   - Bioprospecting
   - Whenua managed by DoC
   - Management of flora and fauna on Māori land

8. **Infrastructure and Industry**
   - The information in this part has been broken into three subparts with various issues listed that the Trust has identified. A description is given for each issue on how it impacts on Rangitāne and their values:
     i. Energy, Transport, Water Services
        - Energy generation and transmission
        - Transport networks
        - Water infrastructure services
     ii. Mining and Quarrying, Oil, Gas and Minerals
        - Extraction activities
     iii. Waste and Hazardous Waste
        - Waste and the circular economy
        - Hazardous substances

Each part contains in table format Rangitāne objectives, policies and actions which have been developed to mitigate environmental issues.

Use by Rangitāne

This section can be used as a guiding tool to support our aspirations and mahi for such things as: the various district, regional and national programs and processes (such things as resource consent applications/submissions to plans), and any on the ground initiatives that we may have. The Tables also list relevant documents that whānau, hapū, Rūnanga and the trust can refer to for further support and guidance in their mahi.

Use by government and non-government planners and resource users

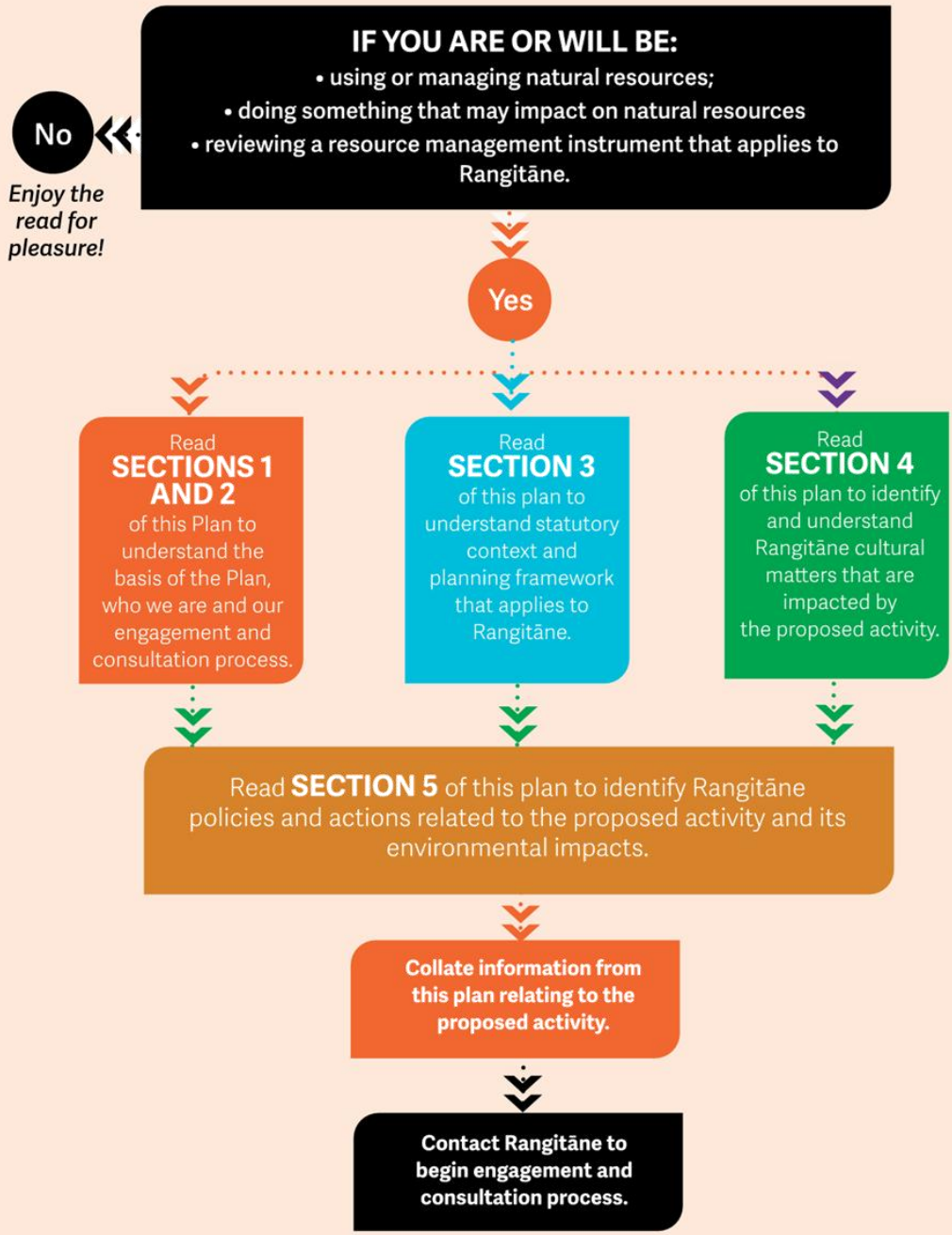
This section can be used as a guiding tool for all decision-makers, planners and resource users. It states what the Trusts views are regarding particular activities and environmental and resource use. Also, what the Trust requires to be included or implemented into statutory functions, plans and applications from resource users. The Table also lists relevant documents that we encourage you to refer to for further guidance and direction on Rangitāne objectives and processes regarding management of te taiao and resources.

6 Section Six: Appendices

This section contains tables of the various government legislation, in which we have attempted to articulate into a useable form for whānau, hapū, marae, Rūnanga and the Trust, and also resource users. We want this to be a tool that brings the various environmental and resource management legislation and national direction into one place.

There are links that allow for direct access to the various documents should they be accessible online.

Figure 1: Flow Chart Guide to this document



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SECTION ONE: He Kupu Arataki

Hāmuatanga Iwi Environmental Management Plan (the Plan) provides various frameworks to support the work of the Trust in resource and environmental management, and conservation. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust is the Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) for Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua.

This Plan is a strategic document that is intended to guide discussions at a Te Tiriti partnership level. It sets out our whakapapa and connection to the taiao, the core values and principles that guide our decision-making and expresses our high-level aspirations for te taiao.

It is not possible to capture or articulate every dimension of our te Ao Māori relationship with the taiao, or how our values and relationships should be appropriately provided for or protected. Therefore, the engagement and decision-making values and principles should be used as a guide for establishing a dialogue and framing an appropriate response.

At times the whānau, hapū, and Rūnanga of Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa may express different perspectives from what is set out in this Plan. Reference to this Plan is not a substitute for establishing enduring relationships with or as mana whenua. It is important to ensure their early and ongoing involvement in policy development, decision-making, and implementation or enforcement processes, and others that may impact on their cultural values and relationships with te taiao.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (sections 61, 66, and 74) local authorities must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority when developing or changing regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans.

Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this Plan is to provide a statement of the Trusts values and aspirations for natural resource and environmental management in our takiwā (see Map 1). This is achieved by identifying environmental resources and issues within takiwā, and the legislations and policy that have been set up to safeguard and manage resource use and activities. The Plan seeks to further guide the management of those resources from a Rangitāne perspective and therefore, ensuring that our relationship with our Treaty settlement assets, and our wider area of interest is recognised and acknowledged.

The primary objectives are to ensure that any activities conducted within our takiwā and in particular in and around our treaty settlement assets, are conducted in a culturally and environmentally responsible manner according to Rangitāne tikanga and values. It provides specific guidelines and mitigation measures that safeguard our people and taiao.

Development, monitoring and review of the plan

The development of this Plan began primarily by engaging with key whānau and Rūnanga members. Developing the plan gave the Trust a forum to discuss shared values and issues, which then aided in the production of polices and actions needed to address issues of resource and environmental management significant in our takiwā. The following methods were used to inform and develop the Plan:

- An Advisory Rōpū - made up of key representatives from the Rūnanga and whānau members, responsible for overseeing and guiding the development of the plan.
- Workshops - several held with key whānau and hapū, the Trust board and Chief Executive, our Rūnanga (Board members, General Managers, Pou Tikanga and Taiao kaimahi), and other practitioners (internal and external) who have worked with Iwi Management Plans (IMP). This provided an opportunity to discuss a range of options for the Plans development and identify what needs to be included and what would work best for the development of a collective iwi environmental management plan.
- Interviews - held with Pou Tikanga, kaumātua and whānau with the knowledge and experience of the taiao past and present, and resources or activities of cultural importance.
- Documents - existing information provided a solid basis for the issues, objectives, policies and actions. The documents consisted of existing Rangitāne iwi plans and strategies, Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA), Cultural Values Assessments (CVA), Rangitāne Deed of Settlement documents, submissions, Poipoia Ltd Literature Review, technical reports, historical documents and other written information.

This Plan will be monitored, reviewed and updated by the Trust to ensure its relevance. The Trust will monitor the use of the Plan by whānau, hapū, Rūnanga, local authorities, other stakeholders and resource users to assess effectiveness of the Plan. A full review will be undertaken after one year as current legislation are changing and there after every five years or at any other time when and if issues emerge or significant change is required in the Plan.

1.1. He tuhinga peha

1.1.1. Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua

Rangitāne trace their origins to Whātonga, one of three rangatira who commanded the Kurahaupō waka as it sailed to Aotearoa. According to tradition, the canoe was hewn out of a tree from the Tawhitinui forest, in the Pacific homeland Hawaiki. It survived an epic voyage across the Pacific Ocean and with a final landing at Nukutaurua, a small bay on Māhia Peninsula. There, the canoe is said to have been turned into stone by the tohunga Hau.

Whātonga eventually left Nukutaurua and shifted to the Cape Kidnappers area where he established a Settlement. He built a house there which he named 'Heretaunga', in time his settlement became known as Heretaunga as did the wider Hawkes Bay delta area. He married Hotuwaipara, and their son Tara/Taraika became the ancestor of the Ngāi Tara people. Whātonga's second wife, Reretua, bore him a son, Tautoki, and a daughter, Rerekitaiari. Tautoki married Waipuna, a great-granddaughter of the great navigator Kupe, and their child was named Rangitāne (also known as Rangitānenui, Tānenui-a-rangi and Rangitānenui-a-rangi) – from whom the iwi took its name.

Some generations later, the Rangitāne tribe migrated to Tamaki nui-ā-Rua (around present-day Dannevirke), Wairarapa, Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington), Wairau in the south, and Manawatū and Horowhenua to the west. Rangitāne people continue to claim mana whenua in these places[2] and the four takiwā of the Rangitāne iwi maintain their mana within their respective rohe.

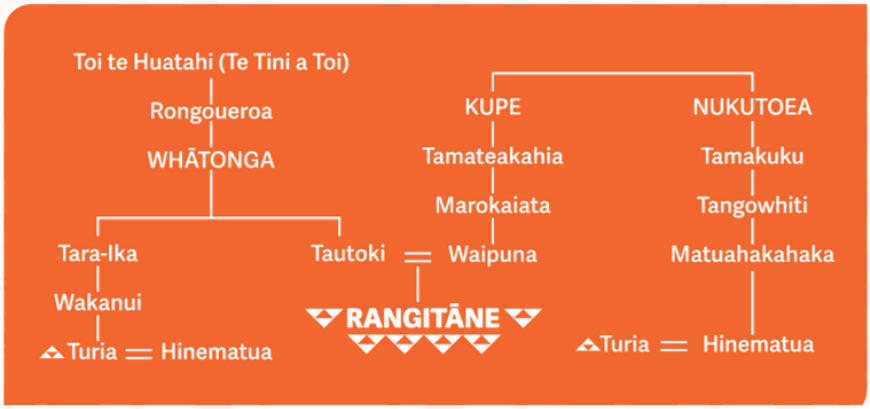


Figure 2: Whakapapa, as set out in the Deed of Settlement, 2016, pg 2

1.1.2. The takiwā of Rangitāne o Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua

The Rangitāne area of interest spans from north of Dannevirke to Poroporo, down to Cape Palliser, and encompasses the wider Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua regions. Together the Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Wairarapa regions comprise approximately 2.5 million acres.

Tamaki nui-ā-Rua

The Tamaki nui-ā-Rua takiwā comprises the eastern side of the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges, Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga (the old Seventy Mile Bush) and is also embraced by the eastern or coastal area from Poroporo to Mataikona. The area consists of Te Awa Pokere o Tamakuku (Eastern Manawatū River), Wainui, Akitio and Owahanga Rivers and their catchments. The landscape that surrounds and feeds into these catchment's consists of elevated valleys, steep hill country and broad terraced river valleys. Rangitāne customary interests also exist in areas north and west of the traditional Tamaki nui-ā-Rua district, but within the Rangitāne area of interest.

Rangitāne o Tamaki-nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust (RoTnaR)[3] is the Rūnanga authority which represents the hapū of the Tamaki nui-ā-Rua rohe and is based in Dannevirke.

Wairarapa

The Wairarapa takiwā comprises the eastern side of the Remutaka and Tararua Ranges, the area south of Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga and is also embraced by the eastern coast from Mataikona down to the southern coast at Palliser Bay and Cape Palliser. The area consists of the Ruamāhanga River and Wairarapa Moana Catchments, including the many rivers that drain into these waterways. It also includes the eastern rivers that drain into the Pacific Ocean, among an array of majestic landscapes and biodiversity.

2 *Mason Durie and Meihana Durie, 'Rangitāne - The origins of Rangitāne', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. Accessed at http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/rangitane/page-1*

3 *Rangitāne o Tamaki-nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust https://www.rangitane.co.nz/*

Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated (RoW)[4] is the Rūnanga authority who represent the hapū of the Wairarapa rohe of Rangitāne and are based in Masterton.

The Rūnanga

Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust are the two Rangitāne Iwi entities we refer to as 'Rūnanga' throughout this document. They provide a wide range of cultural, political, educational, environmental, development and economic and primary health services to the whānau and communities of their respective areas.

In the environmental and cultural spaces, the Rūnanga take responsible for such things as, but not limited to:

- On the ground, active kaitiakitanga;
- Direct engagement with councils and developers;
- Provider of content to Tū Mai Rā for national and council issues where required;
- Provide views or have authority delegated in regard to specific matters; and
- Engage with whānau on the ground to drive local advocacy.



Photo: Te Hui a motu Rangitāne o Wairarapa o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua.

4 Rangitāne o Wairarapa (rangitane.iwi.nz)

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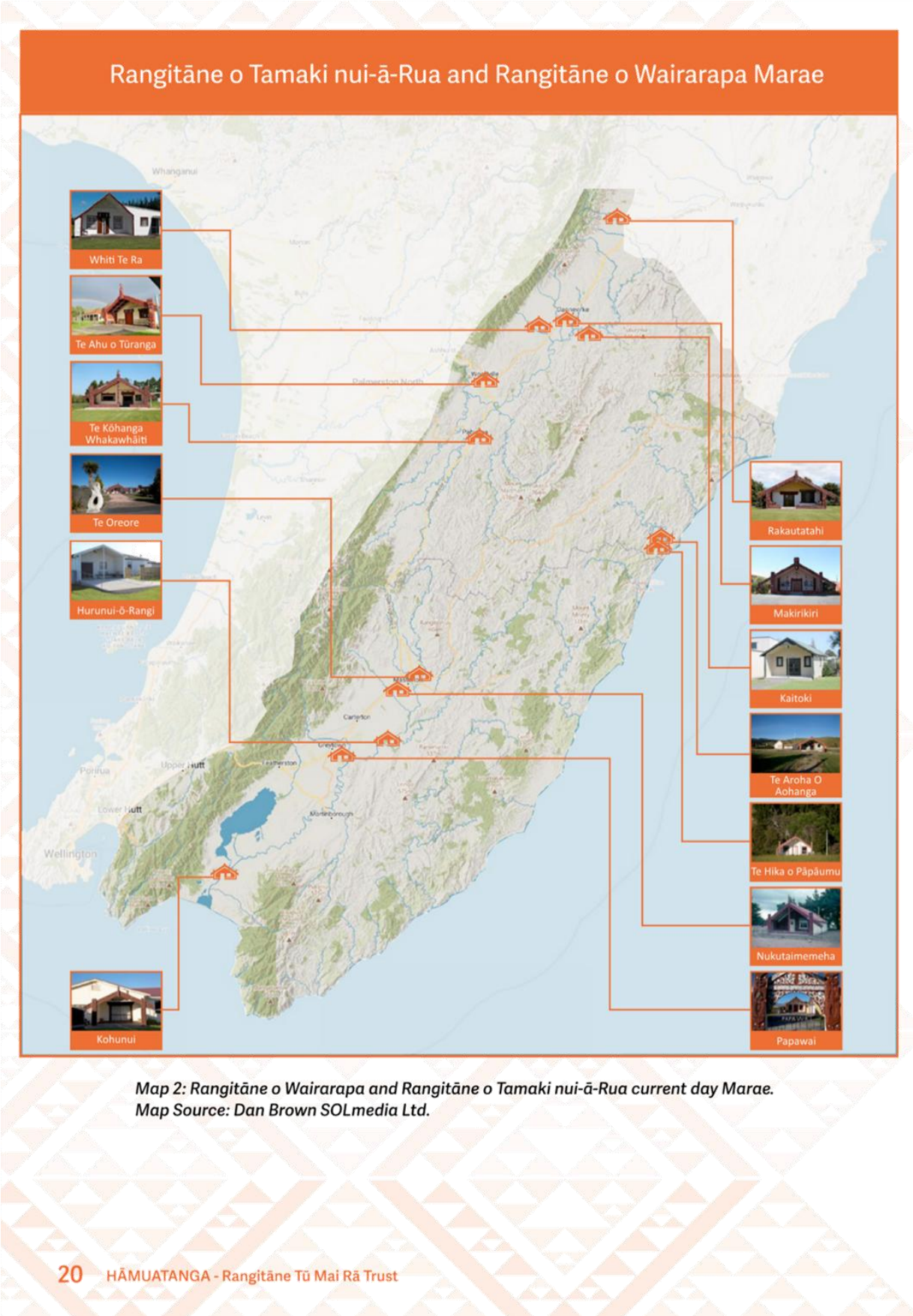


Map 1: Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Rangitāne o Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Area of Interest. Accessed at: Deed of Settlement Schedule: Attachments, p. 1 and 4, Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua- Attachments - Signing version 6 August 2016 https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa/DOS_documents/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-Attachments-6-August-2016.pdf


Photo: Rākau by Te Whare Taiao
IWI ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 19

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Map 2: Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua current day Marae.
Map Source: Dan Brown SOLmedia Ltd.

1.1.3. Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Marae and Hapū today



RĀKAUTĀTAHI MARAE
Ngāti Ruatōtara, Ngāti Rangitotohu, Ngāi Tahu



MĀKIRIKIRI MARAE
Ngāti Mutuahi, Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa



KAITOKI MARAE
Ngāti Pakapaka, Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa



WHITI TE RĀ MARAE
Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa, Ngāti Pakapaka



TE AHU A TŪRANGA MARAE
Ngāti Te Koro, Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa



TE KŌHANGA WHAKAWHĀITI MARAE
Ngāti Hāmua, Te Kapuarangi



TE AROHA O AOHANGA (PĀPĀUMA) MARAE
Te Hika o Pāpāuma



TE HIKA O PĀPĀUMA MARAE
Pāpāuma



TE ORE ORE MARAE
Ngāti Hāmua, Ngāti Ruateika



NUKUTAIMEMEHA MARAE
Ngāti Hāmua



HURUNUI O RANGI MARAE
Ngāi Tāneroroa, Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Te Atawhā, Ngāti Raekaumoana



PAPAWAI MARAE
Ngāti Moe



KOHUNUI MARAE
Ngāti Te Whakamana, Rakaiwhakairi

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1.1.4. Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims 2016[5]

In 2010, Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Inc (the Rūnanga authorities), who collectively represent their respective hapū and areas, established the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust and entered into negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of Rangitāne historical Treaty claims.

In August 2016 a Deed of Settlement between the Crown and the Trust was signed which included an agreed historical account, Crown acknowledgement and apology for the lack of recognition of Rangitāne as an iwi of the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua rohe, as well as the acts and omissions that breached the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi and which had far-reaching social, cultural and political impacts for Rangitāne.

The Settlement also included cultural, financial, and commercial redress (through transfer of landbank properties of the Office of Treaty Settlement) and stipulated several mechanisms intended to recognise the cultural, historical and traditional associations of Rangitāne within their rohe. The redress package includes: vesting of significant sites, overlay classifications, statutory acknowledgements and name changes (see Table 1).

1.1.5. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017[6]

In August 2017 the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act was enacted, giving effect to the Deed of Settlement 2016. The Crown recognised the mandate of the Rangitāne Negotiations Trust in October 2011, to represent the whānau and hapū of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua in negotiating a comprehensive historical Treaty settlement. A Deed of Settlement was then signed on 11 May 2016 by Rangitāne and the Crown.

Through the apology and settlement, the Crown seeks to restore its honour and atone for its wrongs by easing the burden of grievance that has been carried for generations. The Crown also seeks to develop a new relationship with the whānau and hapū of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua that has trust and respect for Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.[7]





5 *Accessed at: Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua- Deed of Settlement - Signing version 6 August 2016 (tearawhiti.govt.nz)*

6 *Accessed at: https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2017/0038/latest/DLM6929717.html*

7 *Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims, 6 August 2016, sections 3.18 – 3.26, pp. 78-79. Accessed at Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-6-August-2016.pdf (tearawhiti.govt.nz)*

1.1.6. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust

The Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust (the **Trust**) is the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua. Established in March 2014 the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust has received all the Treaty Settlement assets from the Crown and is responsible for the overall management of those assets and for determining post settlement initiatives for its tribal base.

Through Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi 1840, international declaration and conventions, Te uri o Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā estates and territory: statutory area of interest covers the land and coastal marine area of the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua rohe (see Map 1).

The two Rangitāne iwi entities; Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust, are not subsidiaries of the Trust. However, in accordance with the provisions of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust Deed, the Trust and the two Rūnanga have established relationship agreements.

In the environmental and cultural spaces, the Trust take responsibility for such mahi as, but not limited to:

- Enabler of Taiao advocacy at an iwi level through the Rūnanga;
- Treaty Settlement Acknowledgements;
- National Issues and Iwi Authority for RMA Issues dependant on korero from the Rūnanga;
- Support capacity and capability; and
- Providing support for connecting the kaupapa across the iwi.

An objective of this Plan is to build on this relationship agreement with the two Rūnanga and provide support. The Trust's Mahere Rautaki 2023-2028, states that its role is to:



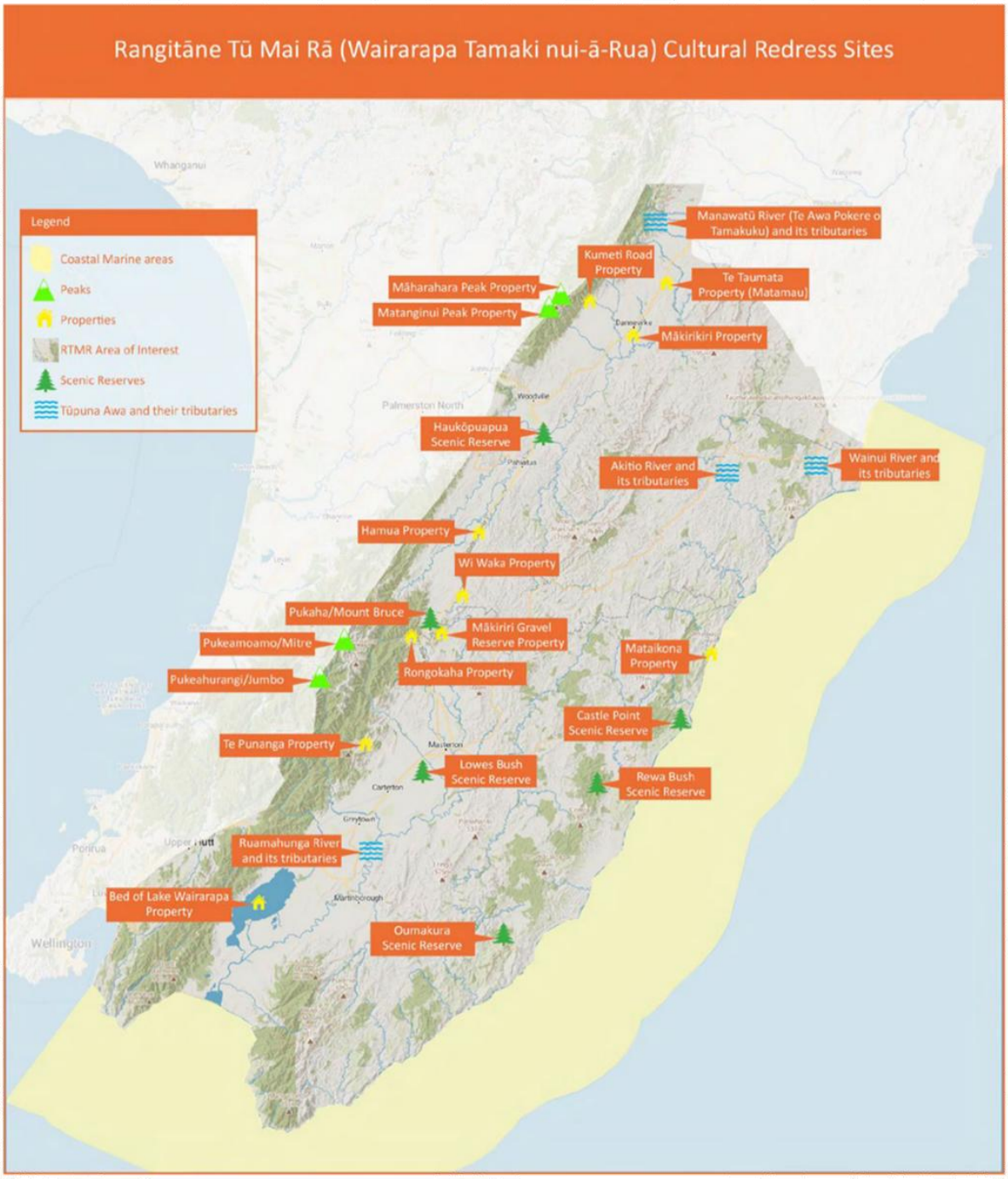
Figure 3: Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Iwi Entities Relationship

Table 1 Rangitāne o Wairarapa & Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Cultural Redress sites[8]

Vesting of Significant Sites	Overlay Classifications	Statutory Acknowledgements	Name Changes
Te Taumata property (Matamau) Hāmua property Kumeti Road property (Ruahine Forest Park entrance) Rongokaha property (Ruamāhanga River just south of Pūkaha) Wī Waaka property (south of Eketahuna) Māharahara Peak (Ruahine Ranges) Matanginui Peak (Ruahine Ranges) **Jointly vested:** • Mākirikiri Gravel Reserve (Pūkaha/ Mount Bruce) • Mataikona property • Bed of Lake Wairarapa property **Vested in Rangitāne and People of Aotearoa:** • Pūkaha/Mount Bruce Wildlife Centre Reserve • Pūkaha/Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve **Vested in the Tupuna Te Rangiwhaka-ewa:** • Mākirikiri property (Dannevirke)	Haukōpuapua Scenic Reserve Pūkaha/Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve Pūkaha/Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve Shared redress for Castlepoint Scenic Reserve	Wainui River and its tributaries Akitio River and its tributaries Manawatū River and its tributaries within the Area of Interest (Te Awa Pokere o Tamakuku) Ruamāhanga River and its tributaries Coastal Marine Area Pukeahurangi/Jumbo Pukeamoamo/Mitre Rewa Bush Conservation Area Oumakura Scenic Reserve Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve	Rimutaka Range to Remutaka Range Rimutaka Stream to Remutaka Stream Rimutaka (hill) to Remutaka Rimutaka Forest Park to Remutaka Forest Park Otahoua to Ōtahuao Mitre to Pukeamoamo/ Mitre Jumbo to Pukeahurangi/ Jumbo Haukopua Scenic Reserve to Haukōpuapua Scenic Reserve Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve to Pūkaha/Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve to Pūkaha/Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve

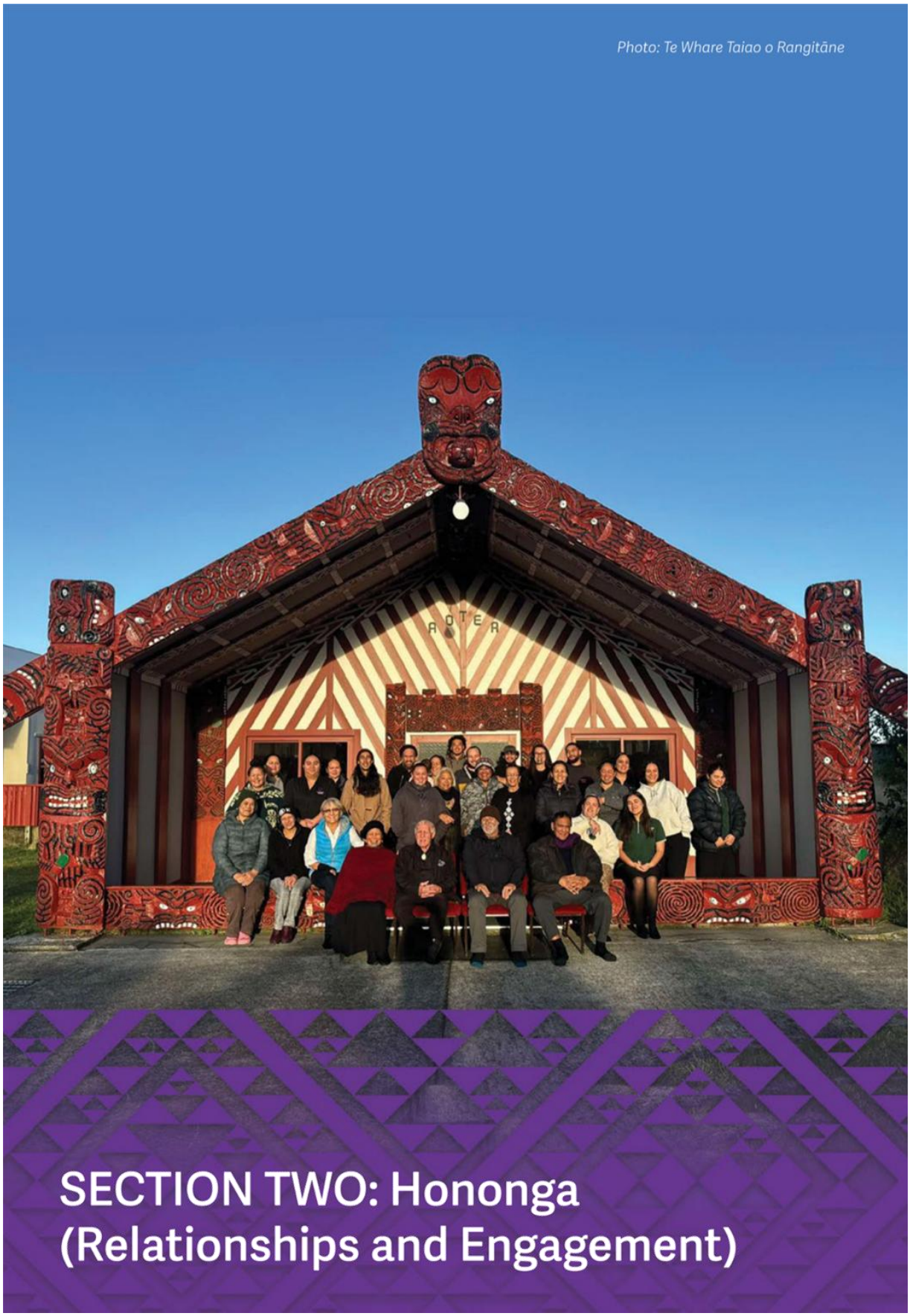
8 *Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement, pp. 88 - 96. Accessed at Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-6-August-2016.pdf (tearawhiti.govt.nz)*

Map 3: Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Cultural Redress Sites



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Annex A



The Trust recognises that relationships are key to achieving positive environmental outcomes. These outcomes enable a pathway for our cultural and environmental values and aspirations to be included or provided for in district, regional and national environmental policy making and decision-making processes. The Trust welcomes opportunities to participate in reviews, policy and strategy development, historical research and other environmental activities.

Through the Deed of Settlement 2016, the Trust and two Rūnanga have entered into relationship agreements and protocols with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for the Environment. In summary, these relationship agreements and inputs to processes and decisions, require that positive and enduring working relationships are guided by a commitment to:

- the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi
- understand Ko Aotearoa Tenei (WAI 262) Te Tiriti Claim
- a positive and collaborative approach
- act in good faith, with transparency and accountability
- an enduring and evolving relationship
- respect the independence of each party, including respective mandates, roles and responsibilities
- share knowledge and expertise, including mātauranga Māori and the latest scientific methods
- acknowledge that the respective parties may only make commitments within their resources and capacity [9]

The Trust seeks to work with all relevant crown agencies and stakeholders to develop a shared understanding and pathway forward to strong and enduring relationships.

This Plan expresses the expectations the Trust have when engaging with the Crown or Crown representatives, local government, researchers, interest groups and resource users in matters which affect te taiao (the natural environment). These expectations are drawn, in part, from the Post Settlement Governance Entity Deed (2016) and the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017[10] . It also provides a guide for how we will support our whānau, marae, hapū, and Rūnanga duties for te taiao and make decisions about management of our Treaty Settlement assets and around government legislation.

To provide for early, meaningful and effective engagement:

- Establish and maintain relationships early in the process and duration of project/activity
- Learn about who you are engaging with - our values and relationships with te taiao and more
- Be genuine, honest and open about what your intentions are
- Agree realistic timeframes, appreciating that we will have other commitments
- Be aware of the values you bring to the relationship and project, and work to develop shared values
- Build enduring relationships over the long-term that extend beyond individual projects [11]
- Provide practical support to enable whānau, hapū, marae and Rūnanga to engage in taiao matters. Support could take several forms, including financial assistance, technical support, or capacity building[12]

9 *Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and The Trustees of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and the Crown. Deed of Settlement Schedule: Documents, sections. Accessed at: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-and-Rangitane-Tamaki-nui-a-Rua/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-Documents-6-August-2016.pdf*

10 *Accessed at: Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 No 38 (as at 12 April 2022), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation*

11 *Potter, H., & Rauika Māngai. (2022). A WAI 262 Best Practice Guide for Science Partnerships with kaitiaki for research involving taonga: Lessons from Māori voices in the New Zealand Science Sector. Dunedin, NZ: Rauika Māngai. Accessed at: Wai262-Report-Rauika-Māngai.pdf (rauikamangai.co.nz)*

12 *Statement of Evidence of Jason Reuben Warena Kerehi in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Piriniha Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175*

2.1. Working with Rangitāne

Rangitāne expects that all decision-making will be in line with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi. The Treaty principles have developed over time to reflect our nation's maturing understanding of all that the Treaty means, and to suit the changing world we find ourselves in. The principles need to be relevant to the situation at hand.

In the context of caring for the taiao, Rangitāne agrees with the 'sliding scale' identified by the Waitangi Tribunal in the Ko Aotearoa tēnei: *A report into claims concerning New Zealand law and policy affecting Māori culture and identity* (2011). That is, there are different ways that Māori (Rangitāne) rights and interests in taonga should be protected, depending on the circumstances. For some matters, Rangitāne seeks full decision-making to be in the hands of us as kaitiaki. For other matters, we consider it appropriate to form a partnership with the Crown, and to genuinely share decision-making. Lastly, there are matters where we only require the ability to influence Crown decisions that affect kaitiaki relationships, such as through formal consultation mechanisms[13]. We will determine where an issue sits on this sliding scale, as matters arise.

The Waitangi Tribunal has also stated that the right to tino rangatiratanga and the responsibility of kaitiaki should be protected to the greatest extent practicable. Also, that the right of Māori to exercise tino rangatiratanga carries the obligation for Māori to act as kaitiaki in relation to all taonga (2011, pp. 8, 15-17). This is how Rangitāne sees the world too.

We also believe that recognising and providing for the relationship of Rangitāne and our culture and traditions with the natural environment means more than simply providing opportunities for cultural 'use'. It is about ensuring we are enabled and have the ability to care for the taiao, and that we can connect with it by simply having access to it. Ensuring that it is a physically and spiritually safe place for us to interact with, and that we can develop and pass on our knowledge about te taiao and our practices within it.

2.1.1. Resourcing engagement and consultation

Like many iwi organisations, we suffer from intense demands on our time, as we are invited to consult and partner in an increasingly complex policy environment. The political direction in Aotearoa is currently leading major reform across large intergenerational issues such as drinking and waste waters, local government, infrastructure delivery, climate change adaptation and carbon emissions reduction. This places a significant burden on our resources, time and personnel. Many government agencies and councils have varying understanding or capability to engage with us. We consider it is important to build capacity and capability throughout our partner organisations, as well as within our own whānau, hapū and Rūnanga, if a partnering approach is to succeed.

We are committed to our duty as kaitiaki, and to ensuring that our tikanga and kawa is upheld in resource and environmental management. The traditional rohe of Rangitāne covers an extensive area and therefore requires engagement across multiple local authorities and government agencies. This requires effective communication and a commitment to building and maintaining positive relationships[14] .

13 *Mead, A. (2021). Panel presentation, webinar on the history and impacts of Wai 262, 21 July 2021, cited in: Potter, H., & Rauika Māngai. (2022).*

14 *Rangitāne Literature Review, Poipoia Ltd (unpublished).*

The importance of whānau, hapū, Rūnanga and the Trust's participation in resource management and decision-making is important not only because of Rangitāne's unique status as mana whenua and kaitiaki. But also, to ensure that decision-makers give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi and legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991[15]. The Crown has a duty to make informed decisions on matters which affect the interests of Māori (Rangitāne). Iwi retained tino rangatiratanga over our resources and taonga. Thus, the Crown also has a duty to share decision-making on matters affecting Māori (Rangitāne), or to provide for Māori (Rangitāne) to retain decision-making over these matters.

The best forum for discussing issues with whānau, hapū, Rūnanga and the Trust can take a wide range of forms, depending on the topic and level of complexity. For some simple issues, we may only require written communication. For other issues, a process may need to include hui where information is received, further hui where information is debated and considered; and then again, hui where whānau, hapū, Rūnanga and the Trust make their views known. For complex matters, this process of receiving, processing and feeding back on issues might be iterative. Time and resources need to be set aside for this. It is important to check in with us at the beginning of engagement to see what our preference is for each matter and how this is resourced.

Those looking to engage with us (the Trust and two Rūnanga) should recognise and appreciate that the service that we provide comes at a financial cost, and that this cost needs to be shared[16]. Resource consent applicants and other stakeholders requiring consultation are charged on a user pays basis for the time involved in consultation and feedback.

2.1.2. The resource consent process

Where resource consent applications are considered for consultation and feedback, we ask that you:

- Regarding best practice for resource consent applicants, go directly to the appropriate Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Rūnanga for engagement.
- Consult with the Trust where proposals might affect our Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Claims Settlement lands (refer Table 1).
- Both Rangitāne Rūnanga have Taiao units mandated to deal with these areas, and who will act on behalf of whānau, hapū, marae and iwi.
- Regional and District' Councils to develop ongoing relationships with the Trust, and the Rūnanga and relevant iwi planning documents.
- Regional and District' Councils to provide summary reports on resource consent applications with intentions to develop or use resources within takiwā to the Rūnanga Taiao units.
- Detailed Resource Consent Processes are reflected in the Rūnanga iwi planning documents, of which this Plan supports and advocates for.

15 *Statement of Evidence of Jason Reuben Warena Kerehi in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims.*

16 *Ibid.*

- Rangitāne o Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua have statutory acknowledgement for a number of sites and areas. This allows us to cite within feedback to resource consent applications as evidence our association with the area, as stated in our Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017:

> *"The trustees and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua may, as evidence of the association of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area" (Office)*

2.1.3. Submissions

Where submissions are required to formal consultation processes, we ask that you:

- Ensure that both the Trust, Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa, are provided with sufficient information to make informed decisions and submissions.
- Provide sufficient time for us to respond, recognising that preparation of our submission will likely require us to consult and discuss matters with whānau, hapū, marae and iwi representatives.
- Approach the consultation with an open mind, and genuinely consider our submission.
- Report back to us, either in writing or in person, in relation to any decisions you make in relation to that consultation[17].

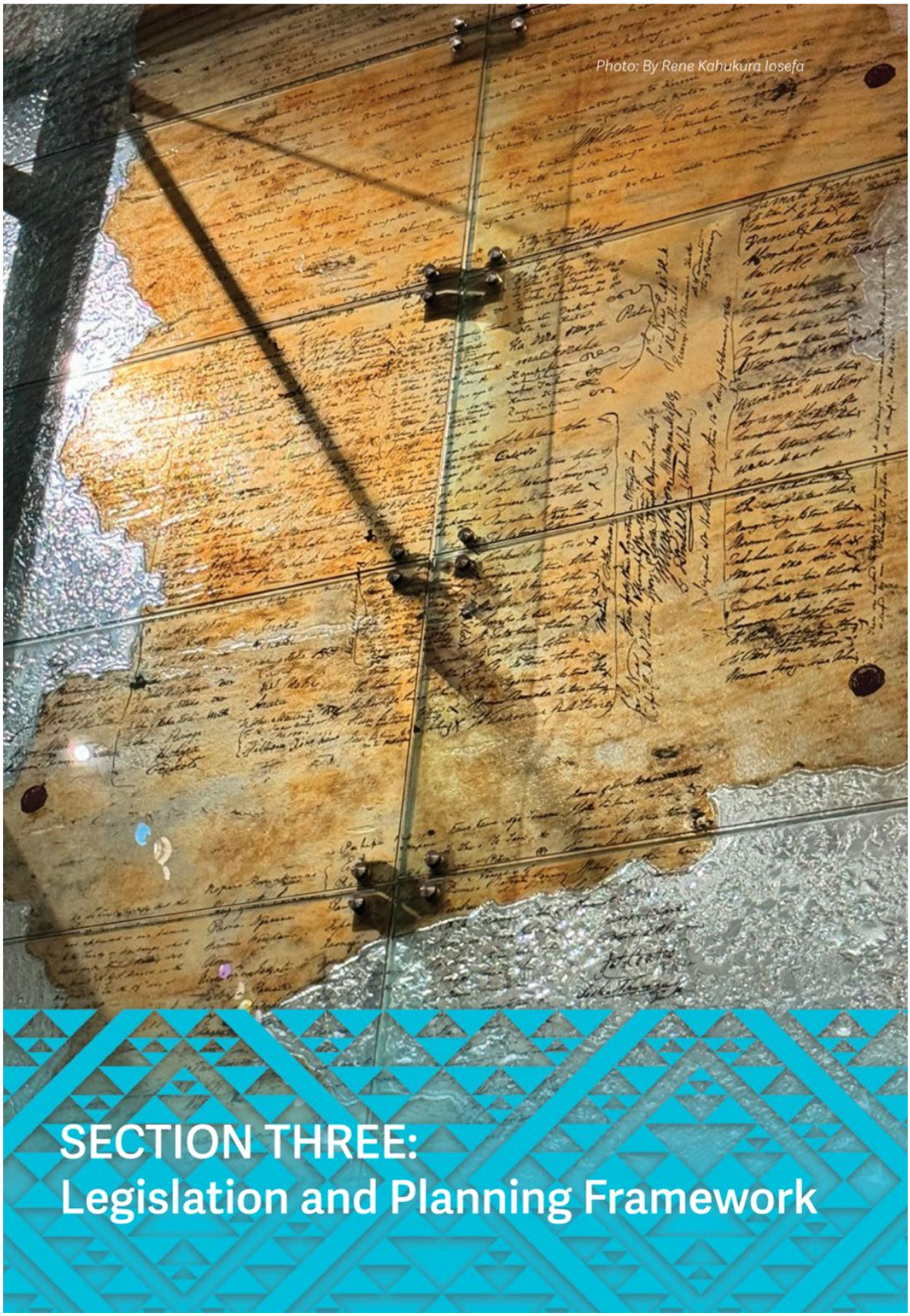


17 *Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and The Trustees of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and the Crown. Deed of Settlement Schedule: Documents. Accessed at: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-and-Rangitane-Tamaki-nui-a-Rua/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-Documents-6-August-2016.pdf*



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> *"The trustees and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua may, as evidence of the association of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area" (Office of Treaty Settlements)*


Photo: By Rene Kahukura Iosefa
SECTION THREE:
Legislation and Planning Framework

The Hāmuatanga Plan is part of a larger network of iwi, regional and territorial planning documents. The Plan sits alongside two regional councils (Horizons and Greater Wellington) and four districts (Tararua, Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa) policy statements, strategies and plans. Also, the strategies and plans prepared by Te Papa Atawhai/Department of Conservation, and other planning documents, as the voice of the Trust for our Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua people.

3.1 Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua

It is the Trust's intention that this overarching IMP will strengthen relationships and support cultural and resource and environmental management plans prepared at the whānau, hapū, marae and Rūnanga level. A tool to be used to support the Rūnanga and whānau who are at the forefront of exercising kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and manaakitanga, within our area of interest (Map 1). The idea is that the Plan will sit alongside of existing IMPs, as an umbrella that supports the information contained within them.

These plans are taonga in their own right and remain valuable sources of information of cultural and environmental values and history. If inconsistencies exist between documents, then the highest standard, target or measure within the documents is preferred, provided it fits with best practice.

Te Tapere Nui-o-Whātonga Cultural and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)[18]

This document is a Rangitāne framework for effective cultural and environmental management of natural and physical resources within the Tamaki nui-ā-Rua takiwā.[19] This plan was completed and lodged with local and regional councils, and non-government agencies in 2023. The purpose is to record and articulate the cultural and environmental values, principles and associations of Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with Te aotūroa. Produced by Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne, as a guiding document for whānau, hapū, marae and iwi in the first instance, but also the Crown (including Local and Regional Councils), key stakeholders and all other resource users. For further information and use of this document we refer you to Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne.



Te Kāuru Taiao Strategy[20]

The purpose of this strategy was to document and articulate strategies and actions for caring for all waterways, lands and all resident life within te taiao, and the people in the Eastern Manawatū River Catchment. The document was produced in 2016 by Te Kāuru Eastern Manawatū River Hapū Collective, to guide the whānau and hapū in decision making in all matters that have impact on the air, water, the land (including rocks and minerals) and all life forms, including the people in the Eastern Manawatū River Catchment. It also provides a record for local and regional councils, key stakeholders and others to consider, respect and include in all environmental decision-making processes.[21] For further information and use of this document we refer you to Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne.



18 *Accessed at: Te-Tapere-Nui-o-Whātonga.pdf (horizons.govt.nz)*

19 *Ibid, pg 12.*

20 *Accessed at: TeKauruStrategyDocumentLlowResolution-(1).pdf (horizons.govt.nz)*

21 *Ibid, pg 7.*

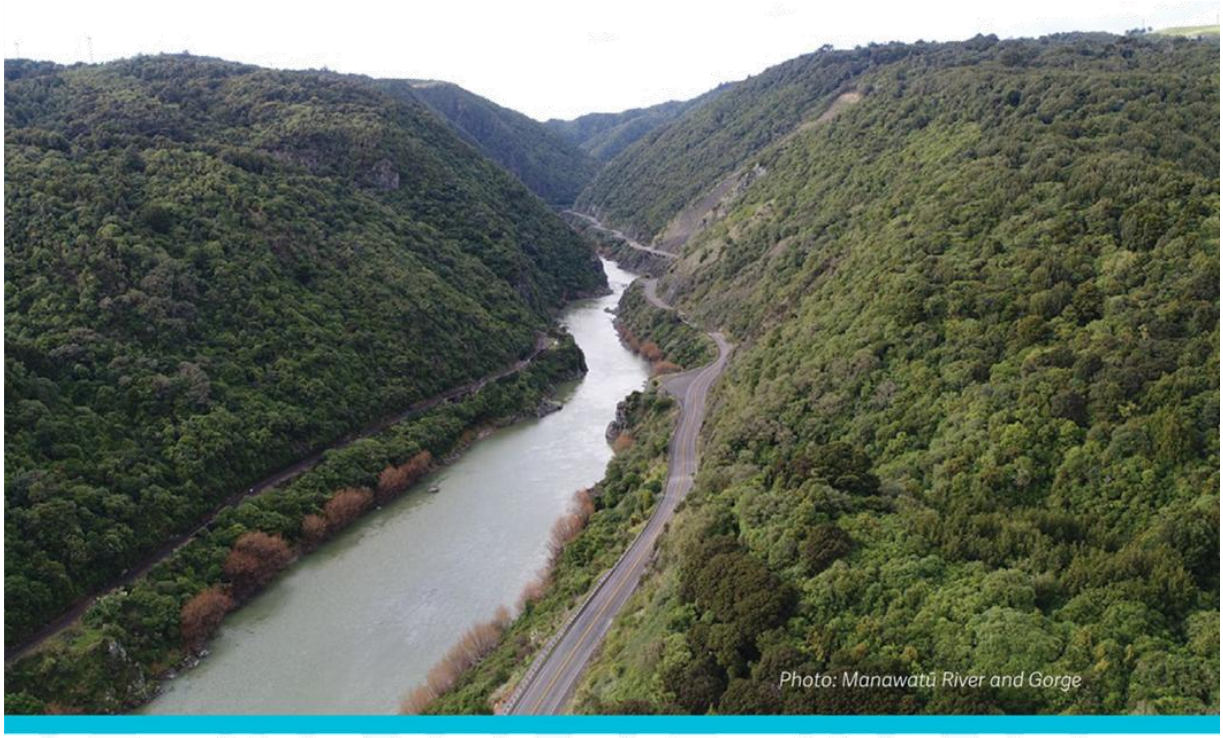


Photo: Manawatū River and Gorge

Te Ia Wairua

Rangitāne o Wairarapa have a planning document 'Te Ia Wairua Implementation Plan 2023-2024. This document is about ensuring there is a strategic plan in place to ensure the voices and values of our Wairarapa whānau, hapū and marae are captured, heard and implemented or protected. The purpose is to record and articulate a plan to restore the flow to waterways within the takiwā of Wairarapa, and also the flow of mātauranga to ngā wai. The document was produced by and for Te Ia Wairua Rōpū and the Rangitāne o Wairarapa Leadership Team, whānau, hapū, marae and iwi. It sets out a strategic and coordinated approach to enabling whānau engagement, voice, and leadership into processes such as: changes to policies, legislation, regulation, and associated work programmes.[22] For further information and use of this document we refer you to Rangitāne o Wairarapa.

3.1.1. Manawatū River Advisory Board

As part of their Treaty of Waitangi Settlement of Historical Claims (2015), Rangitāne o Manawatū agreed to form an advisory board regarding freshwater management issues in the Manawatū River catchment of which falls within the Trusts rohe. The intention of the Board is to work collaboratively with Horizons Regional Council with the purpose of addressing and promoting the health, wellbeing, sustainable use and mana of the Manawatū River.[23] The Board will take on an advisory role to Horizons Regional Council in response to Manawatū River Catchment freshwater management issues under the Resource Management Act 1991, of which the Council is required to have regard to. The Rangitāne Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua settlement legislation provides for the governance entity to appoint a member to the advisory board.[24]

22 *Te Ia Wairua Implementation Plan 2023-2024 – Restoring the flow of our mātauranga to our Wai (2023). By Te Ia Wairua Rōpū*

23 *Rangitāne o Manawatū Deed of Settlement 2015. P.g. 31.*

24 *Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement Summary. Accessed at Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-and-Rangitane-Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua-Deed-of-Settlement-sum.pdf (tearawhiti.govt.nz)*

3.1.2. Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board

The purpose of this statutory board is to act as a guardian of Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamāhanga River catchment, for the benefit of present and future generations. The board governs as the administering body of the Wairarapa Moana reserves and manager of the Wairarapa Moana marginal strips. Through providing leadership on sustainable management for the Wairarapa Moana and Ruamāhanga River catchment, the Board enables and promotes their restoration, protection and enhancement.[25]

The Board came out of three Acts that were finalised in 2022 with the settling of Treaty of Waitangi historical claims with the Crown. The Act relevant to the Trust is:

> ***Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Act 2022.*** *This Act gives effect to specific cultural redress shared between Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu and provided for in the respective deeds of settlement.*

The Board membership comprises of ten members, of which the Trust has one appointed trustee. There is also a committee of the Board that has been established to prepare and recommend a natural resources document. The members of this committee comprise of eight members, of which the Trust has two appointed trustees.

3.2. Legislative obligations and responsibilities to Trust

3.2.1. Statutory Acknowledgements and Deed of Recognition

A statutory acknowledgment and deed of recognition are formal acknowledgements of the mana of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua. They show recognition of the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations Rangitāne have with a particular site or area.

A statutory acknowledgement area provides for the Trust, Rūnanga, and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui ā Rua to cite it as a recognised statement of association with the area. It automatically makes the Trust and the Rūnanga interested parties in Council resource consents, plan changes, or designations, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga authorities, DOC concessions, and environment court proceedings; and directs relevant councils to provide us with summaries of resource consent applications[26] .

The below listed statutory acknowledgements are offered by the Crown and is in accordance with section 33 of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 (Table 6, SAA. See also Table 1). By being listed within the Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of settlement, it enhances the whānau, hapū, and Rangitāne iwi entities the ability to participate in specified resource management processes for these sites and areas (2017).

The two Regional and four District councils listed within this Plan (refer section 3.3. - Relevant Regional and District Authorities Regulatory System), are required under the Resource Management Act 1991 to include these statutory acknowledgements in their regional and district policies and plans.

25 Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne 0 Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and the Trustees of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and the Crown, Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims. P.g. 104

26 RoTnaR CIA for Te Ahu A Turanga: Manawatū Tararua Highway, Prepared for NZTA 2020. Accessed at Te Ahu a Turanga: Cultural Impact Assessment D – Ngāti Raukawa (nzta.govt.nz). Pg 11

Table 2 Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (SAA) and Deed of Recognition Areas (DRA) (2017)

SAA	DRA	Location (as shown on deed plan)
Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve (Taratahi)	Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve (Taratahi)	OTS-204-07
Oumakura Scenic Reserve (Glenburn)	Oumakura Scenic Reserve (Glenburn)	OTS-204-08
Pukeahurangi/Jumbo (Tararua Forest Park)	Pukeahurangi/Jumbo (Tararua Forest Park)	OTS-204-09
Pukeamoamo/Mitre (Tararua Forest Park)	Pukeamoamo/Mitre (Tararua Forest Park)	OTS-204-10
Rewa Bush Conservation Area (Ngāumu)	Rewa Bush Conservation Area (Ngāumu)	OTS-204-11
Akitio River and its tributaries		OTS-204-02
Coastal Marine Area (from Poroporo/ Cape Turnagain to Turakirae Head)		OTS-204-03
Manawatū River and its tributaries within area of interest (Te Awa Pokere o Tamakuku)		OTS-204-04
Ruamāhanga River and its tributaries		OTS-204-05
Wainui River and its tributaries		OTS-204-06

In the Deed of Settlement, the Crown offers deeds of recognition of five significant sites of which the Crown is obliged: "to consult with Rangitāne on specified matters and have regard to their views regarding their special associations certain areas." (2017) (Table 6, DRA).

3.2.2. Crown Protocols

In the Deed of Settlement, the Crown agreed to protocols between Rangitāne and the Ministers responsible for: the taonga tūturu protocol; and the Crown Minerals Protocol. These protocols set out how the Crown will interact and consult with Rangitāne when carrying out statutory duties and functions within the takiwā of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua (2017).

3.3. Relevant Regional and District Authorities Regulatory System

The role of the Trust extends across the rohe of two regional councils and four district councils. Within this sub-section, we have identified plans, policies and bylaws of which all territorial and regional councils within the takiwā of Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua have. Section 30 of the RMA sets out the functions, powers, and duties of regional and district councils under the Act and it is in the council's performance of these tasks that our Treaty partnership should be given expression to.

Thus, the Trust seeks to empower this partnership and be engaged in the preparation, implementation and review of all resource and environmental policies and management instruments.

This list are those instruments in which all six councils have in their own rights:

- Long Term Plans (LTP)
- Annual Plans
- State of the Environment Monitoring Reports (SoE)

We have further listed below the individual instruments of each of the five council. This list is not exhaustive and is just an example of their resource policies and management instruments in which are relevant to this Plan and the Trusts cultural and environmental aspirations.

3.3.1. Horizons Regional Council

In 2017 Horizons Regional Council (HRC) combined their resource policy and management instruments into one document titled the One Plan, a "one stop shop".

- One Plan (OP) - Operative regional policy and plans in relation to the OP activities:

Table 3 One Plan – Regional Policy Statements and Plans sections

Part 2: Regional Policy Statements	Pages	Part 3: Regional & Coastal Plans	Pages
Issues of Significance to Iwi Authorities	5-32	Air	9-28
Air	35-43	Coastal Marine Area	17-44
Coastal Environment	45-57	Land and Freshwater	45-156
Land and Freshwater	59-97	Ecosystems & Indigenous Biodiversity	157-162
Ecosystems & Indigenous Biodiversity	99-106	Financial Contributions	163-165
Energy, Infrastructure and Transport	107-112	Coastal zones	167-174
Hazards and Risks	113-127	Coastal Precincts (multi zone)	175-176
Historic and Cultural Values	129-132		
Natural Character	133-136		
Natural Features and Landscapes	137-142		
Urban Form and Development	143-145		

Other HRC Plans:

- Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-31
- Regional Public Transport Plan 2022-32
- Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-37
- Regional Wetland Inventory and Prioritisation
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan

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3.3.2. Tararua District Council

Listed in the table below are Tararua District Councils (TDC) key resource and environmental management instruments.

Table 4 TDC – resource policy and management instruments

Plans	Policies	Strategies	Bylaws
• Operative District Plan (July 2021, currently being reviewed at the time of drafting of this plan) • Dannevirke Domain Reserve Management Plan (September 2010) • Civil Defence Plan • Waste Management and Minimisation Plan • Tararua District Reserves Management Plan (currently being drafted as at the time of developing this Plan)	• Significance and Engagement Policy • Asset Management Policy (2017)	• Housing Strategy (August 2022) • Urban Growth Strategy (2024) • District Strategy – Thriving Together 2050 (October 2023) • Infrastructure Strategy 2021-51	• Water Supply Bylaw 2019 • Solid Waste Bylaw 2018 • Wastewater Drainage Bylaw 2018 • Trade Waste Bylaw 2018

3.3.3. Greater Wellington Regional Council

Listed below are Greater Wellington Regional Councils (GWR) key resource and environmental management instruments (not an exhaustive list).

Table 5 GWR – resource policy and management instruments

Plans	Policies	Others
• Natural Resources Plan (NRP) for the Wellington Region (2023) • Regional Plan for Discharges to land (amended 2003) • Regional Soil Plan (amended September 2003 • Regional Coastal Plan for Wellington Region (May 2000) • Regional Air Quality Management Plan (amended September 2003) • Regional Freshwater Plan (amended 2012) • Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39 • Floodplain Management Plan/s for Wairarapa Catchments • Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan (2021) • Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-31	• Operative Regional Policy Statement (current version) for the Wellington Region 15 December 2023	• Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw (2016) • Biodiversity Strategy 2016 • Wellington Region Emergency Management Office Community Resilience Strategy Second Edition • Regional Wetland Inventory and Prioritisation • Climate Change Strategy

3.3.4. Three Wairarapa District Councils

Listed in the table below are the key resource and environmental management instruments for Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC) and South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC). Included within is the councils' combined policies and management instruments as well as individual instruments.

Table 6 Three Wairarapa District Councils combined and individual policies and management instruments (these lists are not exhaustive).

WAIRARAPA COMBINED THREE DISTRICT COUNCIL'S PLANS AND BYLAWS
• Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Wairarapa Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2021 • Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019: Part 2 – Public Places (including Parks & Reserves); Part 5 – Water Supply; Part 8 – Wastewater; Part 9 – Trade waste

SWDC Plans	SWDC Policies	SWDC Strategies	SWDC Bylaws
• Land Transport Asset Management Plan June 2018 • Water Asset Management Plan June 2018 • Wastewater Asset Management Plan June 2018 • Parks and Reserves Management Plans	• Significance & Engagement Policy 2021 • Māori Policy • Coastal Erosion Policy	• Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy July 2020 • Waste Management Education Strategy	• Featherston Londonwood Water Race Bylaw 1936 • Moroa Water Race Bylaw 2007

CDC Plans	CDC Plans cont'd	CDC Strategies
• Stormwater Asset Management Plan 2022 • Wellington Region Waste & Minimisation Plan 2017-23 • Wastewater Asset Management Plan 2021	• Water Supply Asst Management Plan 2021 • Reserve Management Plan 2021	• CDC Infrastructure Strategy 2024-54 (Draft)

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MDC Plans	MDC Policies	MDC Strategies	MDC Bylaws
• Climate Action Plan 2022 • Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services (2018) • Masterton Water Safety Plan (2018) • Parks & Open Spaces Asset Management Plan 2021-31 • Roading Asset Management Plan 2021-31 • Storm Water Asset Management Plan 2021-31 • Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-29 • Wastewater Asset Management Plan 2021-31 • Water Supply Asset Management Plan 2021-31 • Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2016 • Water Conservation Plan • Solid Waste Asset Management Plan 2021-31	• Road and Street Naming Policy (December 2017) • Significance and Engagement Policy 2023 • Street Tree Policy 2010	• Wellbeing Strategy Environmental Development • Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy • Wairarapa Coastal Strategy	• Water Races Bylaw 2019

3.4. National Government Legislation

3.4.1. Te Tiriti o Waitangi – The Treaty of Waitangi (1840)

As the founding document of Aotearoa, Te Tiriti o Waitangi recognises the partnership between Māori (Rangitāne) and the Crown imposing several obligations on both parties. Te Tiriti provides for the exercise of Kāwanatanga by the Crown, while protecting Te Tino Rangatiratanga of Māori (Rangitāne) in respect to their natural, physical and metaphysical resources, and cultural heritage. In practise the Trust envisage this as meaning that Rangitāne who are kaitiaki and mana whenua over their taonga tuku iho, will determine and have influence over matters that affect them.

Article One in the Māori version of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Māori people agree to a central administrative government that will govern the country (but do not cede their sovereignty).

Under Article Two, it guarantees Rangitāne the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands, forests, fisheries and other properties:

English Text

"Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs..." [27]

Māori Text

"Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangitira ki nga Hapu – ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wāhi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te Wenua, ki te ritenga o te utu e wakarite ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei I te Kuini hei kai hoko mona" [28]

Translation

"The Queen of England agrees to protect the chiefs, the sub-tribes and all the people of New Zealand in the unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. But on the other hand, the Chiefs..." [29]

Under Article Three, it guarantees the treatment and protection of Māori (Rangitāne) as equal to British citizens.

27 The full text of Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi | Te Papa

28 ibid

29 The full text of Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi | Te Papa

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The Crown in its governing role, makes laws to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Thus, there are several New Zealand statutes and legislation that refer to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles which include those listed below:

For Rangitāne the principles can generally be summarised as follows.

- The Treaty set up a partnership. The partners – Māori (Rangitāne) and the Crown – have a duty to act reasonably and in good faith. As partners, decision-making needs to be shared.
- The Crown has a duty to actively protect Māori (Rangitāne) interests.
- The Crown has a duty to remedy past breaches.
- Māori (Rangitāne) retain tino rangatiratanga over our resources and taonga. This includes management of resources and other taonga according to Māori (Rangitāne) culture.
- Taonga include all valued resources and tangible and intangible cultural assets.
- Māori (Rangitāne) have all the rights and privileges of citizenship and must be treated equitably.
- The Treaty grants the Crown the right to govern.
- The needs of both Māori (Rangitāne) and the wider community must be met, which will require compromise.
- The Crown cannot avoid its obligations under the Treaty by conferring authority on some other body.

3.4.2. Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is a primary piece of legislation for sustainable management of land, soil, air, freshwater and the coastal marine area resources in Aotearoa and explicitly considers Māori (Rangitāne) issues and the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Part 2 of the RMA is of particular importance to the Trust and the implementation of this IMP.

In section 5 it states "Sustainable management" means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while –

(a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and

(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and

(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.[30]

Throughout the RMA are various provisions and mechanisms for local government to involve Māori (Rangitāne) in planning and decision making of natural and physical resources. – from taking account of Rangitāne values and world views, to transferring of powers to the Trust and/or the Rūnanga. Some key provisions and mechanisms include the requirement for all persons exercising functions and powers (including policy/plan making and resource consent processes) .[31]

30 Resource Management Act 1991 (1).pdf, Pg 71

31 Ibid. Pgs 71-72.

Section 6 – to recognise and provide for, as a matter of National Importance and specifically identifies:

- the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other Taonga;
- the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development;
- the protection of recognised customary activities;

Section 7 - have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga;

Section 8 - take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

Specific reference is made throughout the RMA to iwi management planning documents. As such, Regional and District councils are required to "...take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with a local authority...", under the provisions of Sections 61(2A)(a), 66(2A)(a) and 74(2A). This is relevant to local authorities preparing a Regional Policy Statement, Regional and District Plans.[32]

The RMA provides a range of opportunities for Rangitāne to participate in resource management planning, decision-making and implementation. This includes being involved in, and influencing, the RMA processes which form the core of resource and environmental management in Aotearoa. Such processes as: policy development processes, consenting processes, notices or requirements, alterations to designations, monitoring and compliance processes. Refer to **Appendix 1** for a detailed account of RMA parts specific to Māori (Rangitāne).

This Plan applies to all relevant sections of the RMA and is to be taken account of as a relevant planning document for an Iwi Authority as outlined in the RMA.

3.4.3. Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 is the governing statute for our six Councils in the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua rohe. This framework provides for and promotes the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of their communities, while taking a sustainable and future driven development approach.

There are provisions in the LGA which relate specifically to the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and to take consideration of Māori (Rangitāne) interests. All while maintaining and improving opportunities for Māori (Rangitāne) to contribute to local government decision-making processes, this includes fostering development and capacity to contribute to these processes. Local authorities must also provide relevant information for these purposes.

Section 4 – acknowledges the Crown's responsibility under the Treaty of Waitangi and improvement of opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision making.

Part 2 and 6 – set out the principles and requirements for Councils to facilitate engagement and participation with and for Māori in decision making processes.

32 Resource Management Act 1991 (1).pdf. Pgs 185, 192 and 202.

The following list is activities subject to LGA processes:

- Environmental management e.g. environmental policy, regulatory processes (consents, compliance monitoring, environmental health);
- Solid waste collection and recycling;
- Pest management;
- Parks and reserves management;
- Cultural facilities and resources;
- Development and maintenance of infrastructure e.g. stormwater systems, sewage network and treatment systems, landfills, roading network, and water supply.

The Trust has an important role to play in the local government planning and decision-making and seeking opportunities to proactively advance Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua interests through LGA processes. Refer to **Appendix 2** for a detailed account of LGA parts specific to Māori.

3.4.4. Conservation Act 1987

The Conservation Act 1987 (CA) is a piece of legislation that promotes the conservation of natural and historic resources, including the recreational use of these resources, and establishes the Department of Conservation (DoC). The Act provides for the acquisition and management of conservation areas, protected areas and stewardship areas. It also seeks to preserve and protect all indigenous freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats and recreational freshwater fisheries. Refer to **Appendix 3** for a detailed account of CA parts specific to Māori.

DoC is responsible under the CA to manage and protect species and ecosystems of Aotearoa, while providing for the public enjoyment of public conservation lands and conserving historic resources in protected areas. The Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 (and the Deed of Settlement 2016), contains various provisions and responsibilities for DoC in terms of Deeds of Recognition, relationship agreement, management input, place name changes, taonga species management, DoC protocols. Another responsibility is regarding the processing of concessions and other permissions under the CA and Reserves Act 1977.

Section 4 – requires DoC to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Part 3A – requires Doc to manage all conservation areas and natural and historic resources in accordance with numerous statements of policies, management strategies and plans.

Part 3B – concessions are required to undertake any activities in conservation areas that are not authorized in general policy, management strategies and plans. Notification and consultation with iwi are required to discuss proposals and assess any cultural effects prior to lodging an application. The Act provides opportunities for the Trust and the Rūnanga to be involved in conservation policy and implementation.

Section 27A – the Minister of Conservation can agree to enter a 'Ngā Whenua Rāhui' kawenata with the owner of any Māori land or Māori lessee of Crown land held under a Crown lease to preserve and protect the natural and historic values of the land, or Māori spiritual and cultural values associated with the land.

Section 29 – the Minister may enter into any agreement, contract, or arrangement with any person to carry out the conservation of any natural or historic resource. Thus, the whānau and hapū of Rangitāne can manage their land for conservation purposes and its natural and historical values can be protected as if it was a conservation area.

Schedule 1 – lists some 26 other Acts that DoC administers to which section 4 obligations also attach.



3.4.5. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020) provides our local authorities with national policy settings that they must comply with. One of the highlights of the NPS-FM is that it recognises the national significance of freshwater for all New Zealanders and brings Te Mana o Te Wai to the forefront of all freshwater management.

Te Mana o Te Wai – is the fundamental concept underpinning the NPS-FM and refers to the vital importance of water and the need to prioritise the mana and mauri of wai. The NPS-FM directs all aspects of freshwater management and requires councils to actively involve tangata whenua when determining the local approach to 'giving effect' to Te Mana o te Wai. The hierarchy of obligations lists the priorities of Te Mana o Te Wai, but is also imbedded throughout the NPS-FM:

(a) First, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems
(b) Second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)
(c) Third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.

With the increased pressures on managing the demand of water, it is vital for local and regional councils to have clear directions in their plans. These must include objectives, policies and methods that promote positive effects, and avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on the health and well-being of waterbodies, freshwater ecosystems, and receiving environments. Adopting an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai, as required by Te Mana o te Wai. Refer to **Appendix 5** for a more detailed account of NPS-FM.

3.4.6. Other legislation and national direction instruments

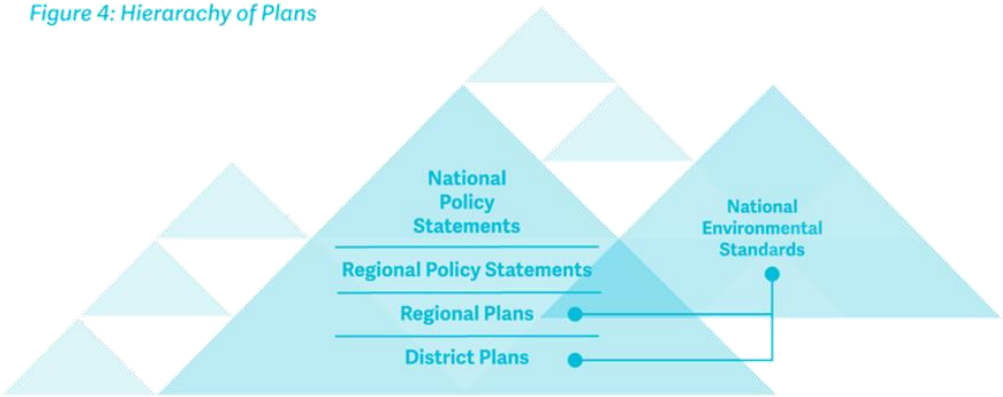
There are numerous other Acts, policy statements and environmental standards that are relevant to this Plan and provide for the administration and management of land, soil, air, freshwater, coastal marine area, flora and fauna, and other taonga and resources in Aotearoa. While explicitly considering Māori issues and the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi, which recognises the partnership between Māori (Rangitāne) and the Crown.

These legislative frameworks or regimes also provide for and promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Aotearoa communities, while taking a sustainable and future driven development approach. For a list and detailed account of other legislation, refer to **Appendix 4 and 5.**

In order to gain insight into the framework for environmental management within New Zealand's national direction, the RMA has a hierarchy of policy statements and plans **(see Figure 4) (2013):**

- at a national level you have national environmental standards (NES) and national policy statements (NPS).
- at the regional level you have regional policy statements (RPS), which support the regional plans. These regional plans are required to 'give effect' to RPS, and in turn required to 'give effect' to NPS.
- at the district level you have district plans that are adopted by each district council. These plans are generally required to be 'not inconsistent' with regional plans and required to 'give effect' to RPS, and in turn required to 'give effect' to NPS.

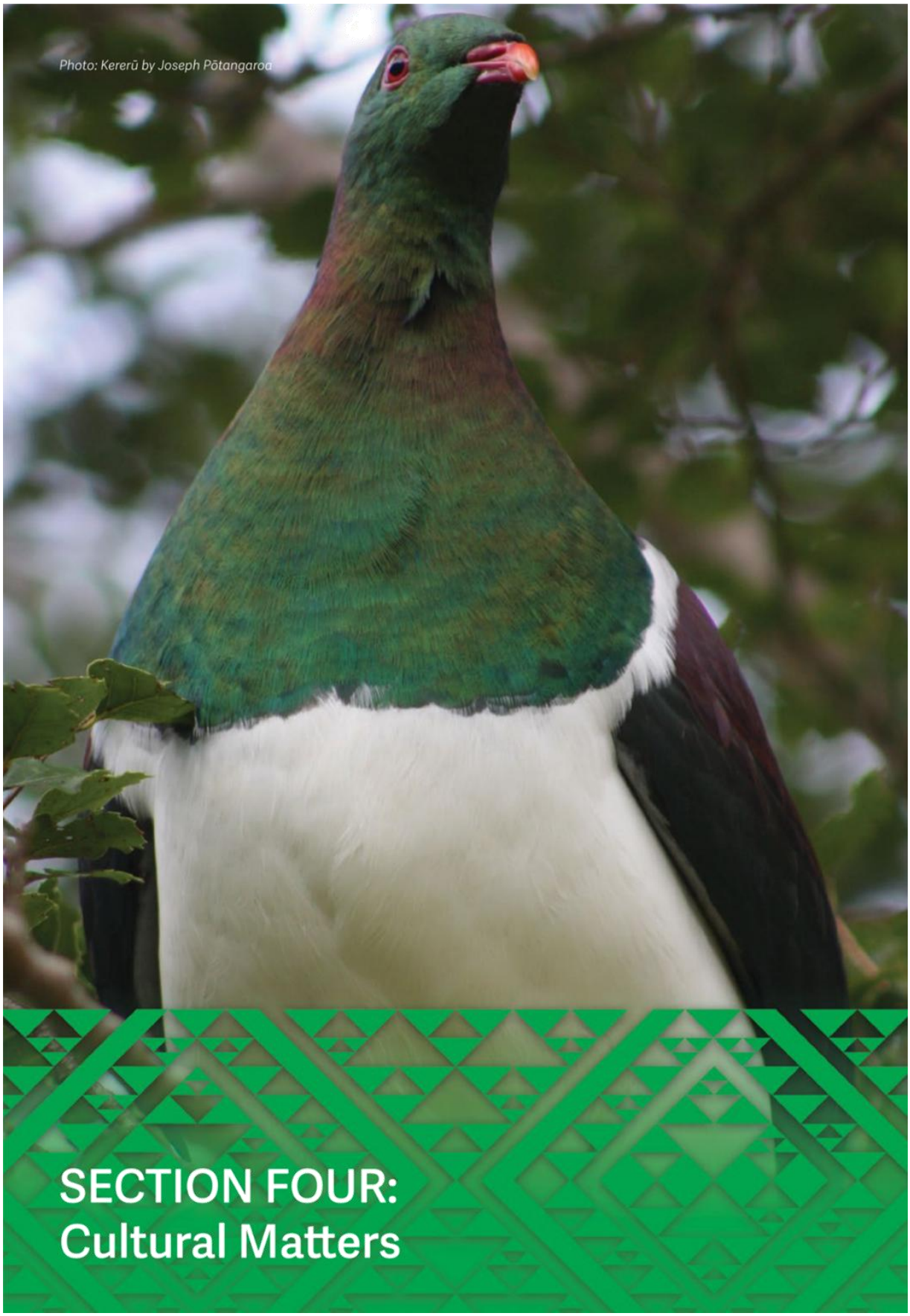
Figure 4: Hierarachy of Plans





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Rangitāne see our waters, lands and environment as part of our whakapapa in which we are inextricably interlinked. As can be seen in our pepeha:

Ko Ruahine, Tararua, Puketoi,
Remutaka nga tūpuna maunga
Ko Te awa Pokere o Tamakuku, Wairau,
Akitio, Owahanga, Ruamāhanga ngā tūpuna awa
Ko Te Tapere nui o Whātonga te ngahere

Activities within these and other environments and landscapes were carefully regulated and were completed in strict adherence to tikanga. They raised their children in amongst the ngahere, along the banks of the rivers and streams and when afforded on the tides of the moana in an environment that taught them that to desecrate the natural world was to desecrate oneself. Their environments and landscapes provided their food and other resources needed for their requirements and survival. According to Kanwar et al (2015, p. 1), literature suggests there has been an increase in recognition to include Māori values in resource management. As their knowledge and inherent interdependency with the natural environment can inform and develop resource management within environmental and legislative systems. With the principles of kaitiakitanga and care for Papatūānuku and Ranginui, Māori have knowledge systems and practices of traditional environmental management that would be of huge benefit in today's world (Commission, 2012, p. 20).

4.1. Mātauranga Rangitāne

There are many ways whānau, hapū, marae and iwi define mātauranga Māori. For Rangitāne mātauranga is knowledge and ways of understanding, seeing and learning that are developed within and from Māori philosophies and world views. It is grounded on whakapapa and the whānaungatanga between all things. It recognises the connections between all life forces, both seen and un-seen. Mātauranga Māori includes knowledge that is specific to whānau, hapū and iwi. It comes in many forms, including but not limited to oral histories, karakia, waiata, protocols and practices. It is living and dynamic – both handed down from the tūpuna and growing and developing every day. It helps us to understand, interpret and explain the world. It governs how we act as kaitiaki and determines our responsibilities to our whānau in the taiao. Lastly, mātauranga Māori is comprised of levels. These levels have different processes, requirements or conditions for how they can be attained. It is not a given that every person has access to all elements of mātauranga Māori.

In recognising mātauranga Māori, we recognise that all knowledge systems sit within their own world views and cultural contexts. They all have their own underlying philosophies. Recognising mātauranga Māori acknowledges that there are other ways of seeing and knowing, outside of the dominant Western approach. It acknowledges that in a country based on the partnership of two societies, both knowledge systems are valid.

In the context of environmental management, Rangitāne has the following expectations for the management and application of our environmental and cultural knowledge.

- Applicants, councils, the Department of Conservation, crown agencies and departments, researchers and environmental groups will ask Rangitāne what is known about an area in the early stages of developing applications, plans and projects, rather than only relying on external contractors or expertise.
- Environmental groups, the Department of Conservation and regional councils will seek to work collaboratively with Rangitāne on restoration and protection programmes in our rohe.
- The Department of Conservation and regional councils will protect whole systems, rather than focusing on individual species.
- Planning instruments will ensure mātauranga Māori can be deployed, passed on to the next generation, and developed. An example of this from freshwater planning is setting flows and allocation limits. A number of our practices centre on specific flows. For example, catching tuna heke relies on high flows in autumn. Flow regimes should account for this.
- Where Rangitāne is spending time to provide mātauranga, that time will be recompensed, in the same way you would expect to pay for advice or information from other experts.
- Rangitāne view it as the role of Crown agencies and local government to support the protection, transfer and development of Rangitāne mātauranga.

Despite our desire to participate in all kaupapa, we will have to prioritise. At times, we may not be able to supply the information councils or government agencies need. The key message, however, is that respecting our knowledge base means coming to Rangitāne and asking. Where we can assist, we will.

We also note that a key aspect of mātauranga Māori is that not all information is open to all people. Some knowledge is protected, so that it can be safeguarded from abuse. When you approach a Rangitāne person or group of people who hold our knowledge, please understand that the information given to you is a gift, with the expectation that you will honour it as such.

Protection of Rangitāne mātauranga is paramount and should be protected, respected and used appropriately under strict terms and guidelines agreed to by Rangitāne.

4.2. Developing scientific research proposals involving taonga

Rangitāne support and wish to see the best practice principles and guidelines set out in Rauika Māngai: A Wai 262 Best Practice Guide for Science Partnerships with kaitiaki for research involving taonga. Lessons from Māori voices in the New Zealand Science Sector, June 2022 applied in any scientific research involving their taonga. These principles and guidelines seek to uphold the vision of the Wai 262 claimants' – that is 'Māori control of Māori things'. Research which involves taonga should be predicated on the development of Tiriti-based partnerships between scientists and the kaitiaki of those taonga.

The greater the effects of the proposed research upon the kaitiaki relationship, the greater the right of involvement of kaitiaki (Tribunal W. , 2011).

In short, these best practice principles are:

- be informed
- develop respectful relationships with kaitiaki
- kaitiaki leadership of taonga aspects of science projects
- co-leadership across all aspects of science projects where taonga are not involved
- co-design projects with kaitiaki
- ensure reciprocity and benefit sharing relationships with kaitiaki
- build the research capacity and capability of kaitiaki
- respect and care for the people you work with
- use te reo Māori respectfully
- ongoing learning, upskilling and policy development to build best practice.

Referral:
We refer you here to email the relevant Rangitāne Rūnanga (RoW and/or TWToR), who have iwi planning documents, forms and processes. Scientists and researchers must understand these processes as they may be required to refer to the Rūnanga documents. We advise engaging directly with the Rūnanga to consult and complete any forms they may have.

4.3. Data sovereignty

Te Mana Rararunga defines Māori Data Sovereignty as "the right of Māori to access, to use, and to have governance and control over Māori Data". In this way "Māori data sovereignty supports tribal sovereignty and the realisation of Māori and iwi aspirations[33] ".

Rangitāne have the following standards:

- That our rights and interests in data are recognised and upheld
- That we have access to data for and about our people (in particular those who are registered as Rangitāne) and our taiao and that this data is safeguarded and protected from inappropriate use
- That we use data for and about our people and our resources to help transform the lives of our people and the taiao, for our collective and individual wellbeing
- That for data concerning Rangitāne people or the taiao that is developed externally (for example by the Crown or local government), there is partnership in the governance and/or ownership of that data and its use
- That Rangitāne grows our capacity to develop our own data infrastructure and security systems.

The Trust seek opportunities towards co-developing protocols for data storage, protection and access with our partners in Crown agencies, local government and research institutes.

Referral:
We refer you here to email the relevant Rangitāne Rūnanga (RoW and/or TWToR), who have iwi planning documents, processes and forms around the protection and safeguarding of data. We advise engaging directly with the rūnunga to consult on and complete any forms they may have.

33 *Te Mana Raraunga: Maori Data Sovereignty Network. Accessed at: https://www.temanararaunga.maori.nz*

4.4. Genetic Engineering

Genetic engineering, also known as genetic modification, refers to the artificial manipulation of DNA to change the genetic make-up of an organism (plant or animal). This modifying and altering of genes poses many ethical questions in Te Ao Māori[34] and is a controversial issue both within New Zealand and globally. The use and application of genetic engineering for things such as medicines and food are increasing throughout the world.

Rangitāne are concerned about the effects of genetic engineering on the mauri and whakapapa of our plant (flora) and animal (fauna) species, especially our indigenous species. The Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP (Rangitane, 2023) states that: "Whakapapa is woven through all living things, including people, soil, animals, ngahere, wai and throughout the moana, interfering with any aspects of the living world interrupts the natural balance". It is important to Rangitāne that our views on the potential adverse consequences of this practice are outlined and therefore recognised, to ensure no disruption to our cultural beliefs or the natural balance.

Genetic engineering has the potential for negative and/or unforeseen outcomes that may arise from modifying the DNA of our flora and fauna species, and the introduction of new organisms. Such outcomes could include the unknown impacts on animal organs from the various modification techniques, or the ability of flora and fauna to reproduce thus endangering their future.





Photos:
-Fire pit discovery Te Ahu a Tūranga Roading Project by Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne
-Te Waha o Te Kurī

34 *Accessed at: Te-Tapere-Nui-o-Whātonga.pdf (horizons.govt.nz), p. 77*



Photo: Kahutara Lagoon by GWRC

Rangitāne have the following standards:

- That applicants appropriately engage and consult with Rangitāne in respect to their genetic engineering or modification application prior to their submission to the Environmental Protection Authority and/or other regulatory agencies. This includes adequate time to assess the application and discuss any concerns Rangitāne may have. This relates to humans, animals, insects, water-based organisms and all forms of vegetation and other.[35]
- That information and processes are transparent on the development and use of genetically modified organisms and/or the introduction of new organisms, which includes the consideration of the risks and threats.
- That applications for genetic engineering have positive impacts and benefits. They must also demonstrate that there are no unacceptable risks to humans, flora and fauna and our indigenous ecosystems in order for our support.
- That relevant authorities and all resource users, managers, applicants and decision-makers must give effect to Rangitāne values and interests in any proposal to develop or introduce new or genetically modified organisms.

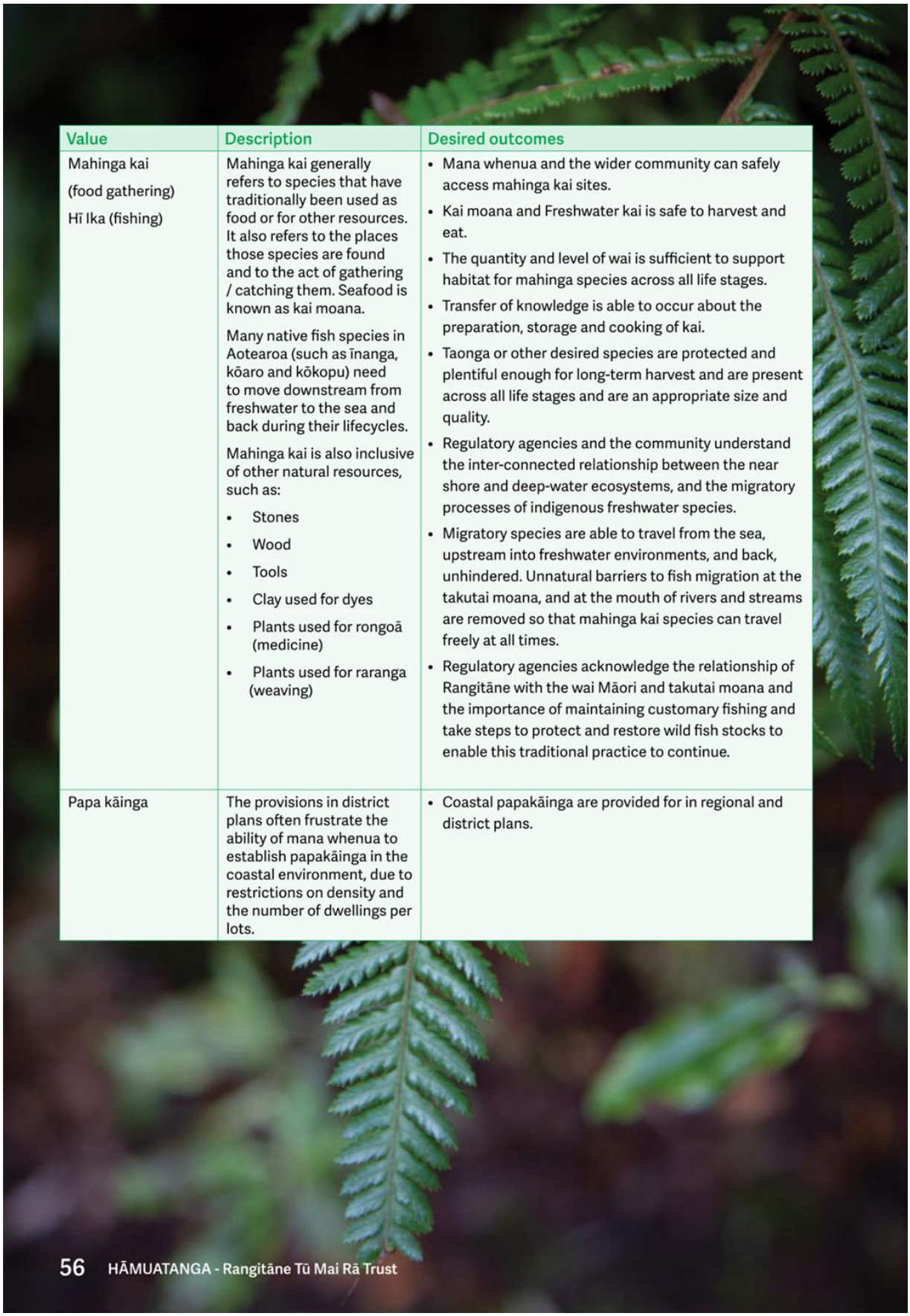
35 *Accessed at: Te-Tapere-Nui-o-Whātonga.pdf (horizons.govt.nz), p. 85*

4.5. Rangitāne values and outcomes for te taiao

Table 7

Value	Description	Desired outcomes
Wai Māori (freshwater)	Water is the basis for all life. To us as Rangitāne, it is taonga, something to be cherished and looked after. Wai holds mauri – a spiritual life force. To keep the mauri intact, we must look after the water.	• Wai is recognised as essential to all life and respected for its taonga value ahead of all other values. • Rangitāne are recognised as mana whenua and kaitiaki of the waterbodies in our takiwā and are empowered and resourced by local and central government to manage, restore and monitor the health of waterbodies. • Te Mana o Te Wai and its hierarchy of obligations in the NPSFM recognised and upheld.
Āhua (natural character)	Biological, visual and physical characteristics all contribute to āhua. The āhua of our waterways is characterised by the natural form and function of the awa, the natural movement of sediment, the voice of the awa, the habitat which the wai is home to, and the ecosystems and life it supports. The āhua of the takutai moana includes the natural and evolving form of the physical landscape, the interaction between the whenua and moana, flora and fauna, natural processes and patterns and the way we experience the coastal environment. This includes the roar of the ocean, the salty smell of the sea, and the sounds of thriving populations of native birds and other wildlife.	• The natural form of all waterbodies in the Rangitāne takiwā are protected, and streams and rivers are able to meander and take their desired paths. • Where waterbodies have been previously modified, they will be restored. For streams, rivers and lakes, this includes daylighting, removing barriers to fish passage, reinstating meanders, widening, and rebattering. It might also include reconnecting to riparian wetlands and fencing headwater seeps. It may include reinstating natural hydrological regimes. • Estuaries, coastal lagoons, river mouths, dunes and other coastal features are able to follow their natural patterns of movement and sediment transportation and deposition over time. • The sound of the waves and whistle of the wind catching sand is the dominant soundscape. The smell of wai moana can be experienced. • The coastal environment is largely free of permanent structures and buildings

Value	Description	Desired outcomes
Tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty)	The exercise of tino rangatiratanga over freshwater by Rangitāne, means the right to make decisions about freshwater resources. In Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ The Treaty of Waitangi, the Crown guaranteed Māori tino rangatiratanga. One way to give effect to tino rangatiratanga in a modern context is to establish joint governance and management of freshwater.	• Rangitāne make decisions on, manage and monitor freshwater environments of significance to us. • For all other freshwater environments, Rangitāne are partners in freshwater decision-making, through mechanisms such as co-governance and co-management agreements. • The legal weight of iwi management plans is enhanced. • Councils fund or resource Rangitāne to enable us to meaningfully engage in the management of freshwater in our takiwā. In addition to the above bullet points, this also includes resource consent and plan change processes. • Rangitāne require regular reports by those with a statutory role responsible for regulating the health of freshwater. • Allow for the controlled, monitored, managed (yet willingly accepted) re-establishment of bush throughout the original Te Tapere nui-o-Whātonga area by landowners, farmers, industry, rural and urban activities alike so that much if not all of the above can be realistically returned to play their 'by nature' intended role. This role is over and in areas such as waterway's, gullies, ravines and other unstable lands. So that nature may again be given release to do what it knows best, to allow all life to benefit and indeed flourish even mankind itself.
Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge system)	Knowledge and ways of understanding, seeing and learning that are developed within and from Māori philosophies and world views. Our people hold special and unique mātauranga relating to wai Māori and takutai moana, which must be recognised and protected.	• The mātauranga Māori of Rangitāne is protected and recognised as integral to all planning processes and taken into account and incorporated into local and central government decision making and monitoring. • Central and local government, and other crown agencies empower and resource Rangitāne to: - Share, where appropriate, our unique mātauranga, our values and aspirations with the wider community, through education and the use of visitor or public information (such as signage and other creative artworks or means, etc.) - Work together to re-instate Māori place names.



Value	Description	Desired outcomes
Mahinga kai (food gathering) Hī Ika (fishing)	Mahinga kai generally refers to species that have traditionally been used as food or for other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of gathering / catching them. Seafood is known as kai moana. Many native fish species in Aotearoa (such as īnanga, kōaro and kōkopu) need to move downstream from freshwater to the sea and back during their lifecycles. Mahinga kai is also inclusive of other natural resources, such as: • Stones • Wood • Tools • Clay used for dyes • Plants used for rongoā (medicine) • Plants used for raranga (weaving)	• Mana whenua and the wider community can safely access mahinga kai sites. • Kai moana and Freshwater kai is safe to harvest and eat. • The quantity and level of wai is sufficient to support habitat for mahinga species across all life stages. • Transfer of knowledge is able to occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai. • Taonga or other desired species are protected and plentiful enough for long-term harvest and are present across all life stages and are an appropriate size and quality. • Regulatory agencies and the community understand the inter-connected relationship between the near shore and deep-water ecosystems, and the migratory processes of indigenous freshwater species. • Migratory species are able to travel from the sea, upstream into freshwater environments, and back, unhindered. Unnatural barriers to fish migration at the takutai moana, and at the mouth of rivers and streams are removed so that mahinga kai species can travel freely at all times. • Regulatory agencies acknowledge the relationship of Rangitāne with the wai Māori and takutai moana and the importance of maintaining customary fishing and take steps to protect and restore wild fish stocks to enable this traditional practice to continue.
Papa kāinga	The provisions in district plans often frustrate the ability of mana whenua to establish papakāinga in the coastal environment, due to restrictions on density and the number of dwellings per lots.	• Coastal papakāinga are provided for in regional and district plans.

Value	Description	Desired outcomes
Wai tapu (sacred water) Wai ora (healing water)	Wai tapu represent the places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua. Wai ora refers to the water of pristine quality which is used for healing. Rituals and ceremonies include, but are not limited to: • tohi (baptism) • karakia (prayer) • waerea (protective incantation) • whakatapu (placing of rāhui) • whakanoa (removal of rāhui), and • tuku iho (gifting of knowledge and resources to future generations).	• Wai tapu are free from waste, contaminants and excess sediment. • There is no mixing of the wai tapu with other sources of wai. • Species in the wai are protected. • Rangitāne can safely access wai tapu sites. • Rangitāne are empowered to use rāhui where necessary. • Rangitāne are empowered to use rāhui where the mauri of wai Māori and takutai moana has been degraded or is at risk of being degraded. Rāhui holds statutory weight, and can apply not only to managing depleted fisheries, but to any element of the coast and wai Māori where the mauri has suffered.
Wāhi tūpuna (ancestral places) Wāhi tapu (sacred place)	Wāhi tūpuna are places of great ancestral significance. Wāhi tapu are sacred places, where access is often prohibited or restricted. For Rangitāne wāhi tapu includes but is not limited to: • Rangitāne settlements, mara and mahinga kai areas, pathways and trails that our tūpuna used • historical pā, whare wānanga, urupā, kāinga, marae • sites, areas and places where historical events took place or for cultural purposes such as artefacts, objects and structures (eel weirs) • monuments, landscape features, and archaeological taonga that are found within our lands	• Mana whenua can restrict access to wāhi tapu where it is not appropriate for people to visit (through the use of fencing and signage). • There is safe access for mana whenua to visit wāhi tūpuna. • We are able to purchase properties with exceptional cultural significance. • We can work directly with landowners to protect sites. • Sites of significant heritage are identified and protected through district and regional plans, or other regulatory mechanisms. • Development of a taonga register to assist in the protection and safeguarding of any sensitive sites and information so it is appropriately protected. • Accidental Discovery Protocols (ADP) are incorporated and adhered to in projects and activities management of archaeological sites and for any taonga that is discovered. Refer here to both Rūnanga who have documentation and processes for this. • Where Rangitāne chooses to do so, the appropriate information is shared, and education and signage is provided, on the importance of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna.

Value	Description	Desired outcomes
Kaitiakitanga	As kaitiaki in our rohe, we have a duty to protect and care for te taiao and its life supporting capacity. This includes all living things, marine mammals for example, which Rangitāne have a strong connection to, and kaitiaki responsibility for. Rangitāne have relationship agreements with DOC, the Ministry for Environment and MPI, for the purpose of fostering a positive, collaborative, and enduring relationship, whereby we can work together fulfil our mutual environmental aspirations.	• Our whenua tūturu (permanent) sites are recognised, in line with Rangitāne's relationship agreement with DOC. • Rangitāne and DOC will work together to protect wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance, according to our tikanga, including the discovery of kōiwi. • Where Rangitāne consider sites of significance require active protection, DOC will discuss with us methods to achieve this and will implement those actions. • DOC and other relevant agencies recognise and provide for Rangitāne's role and responsibilities as kaitiaki. This includes following tikanga. • In accordance with the relationship agreement, DOC shall discuss opportunities and processes for collaboration on field projects, such as pest control, vegetation and habitat protection, and aquatic and estuarine restoration. • We are resourced and assisted by MPI to develop an Iwi Fisheries Plan for our rohe, as outlined in the relationship agreement. • Rangitāne are resourced and supported by MPI to develop customary fishing regulations within our rohe.


Photo: Lake Wairarapa from Remutaka Trig
SECTION FIVE:
Environmental Framework

Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua ("Rangitāne") have lived in this region for close to 30 generations. Ever since Whātonga first set foot on the northern reaches of the Tararua Ranges near the Manawatū Gorge (Te Apiti), where he first sighted the great expanse of bush that he claimed for himself on behalf of his descendants. He used his name to claim this area which was as Rangatira of his ilk did in their days, thus the forest bears his name (Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga) (Crown, Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims, 2016). We trace our connection to the coastal marine area from Te Aho a Maui (Cape Turnagain) to Turakirae back to our earliest Māori ancestors. Rangitāne have maintained continuous occupation of the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua regions right up until today (2016). We wish for this relationship to be recognised, respected and upheld.

We consider our lands, mountains, rivers, wetlands and lakes as taonga, as part of our identity, as significant sources of food and other resources, and as integral to our spiritual and material well-being. This environment has been degraded over time through deforestation, introduction of exotic species and pests, urban, agricultural and industrial waste, road works and drainage works, and these changes have detrimentally affected the relationship of our communities to our taonga and has been a source of distress and grievance for Rangitāne (2016). Historical lack of recognition of Māori (Rangitāne) cultural values and practices has limited the ability of our people to exercise kaitiakitanga (or stewardship) over our natural environment and taonga (2016).

Our tikanga and identity is intrinsically linked with the natural elements of the Rangitāne takiwā and gives rise to ongoing responsibilities to protect and ensure the ongoing well-being of these taonga. Our people have always viewed themselves as kaitiaki of the lands, waterways, flora and fauna within our takiwā (2016). We wish to continue to protect our indigenous flora and fauna, our sites of significance and our lands and waters. We want our mana whenua status to continue to be recognised, and to enhance our kaitiaki duty (2016).

Structure

- *Issues: describes the issues of concern that impact or has the potential to impact on the overall health and wellbeing of the matter discussed in the section.*
- *Tables outlining objectives, policies and actions towards the issues of the section.*
  - ***Objectives:** outlines goals that represent the preferred state or condition of the environment and may address the matters raised in the issues section.*
  - ***Policies:** outline the course of action required to achieve the objectives.*
  - ***Actions:** outline Rangitāne position on tasks, methods or mitigation measures to promote and support the policies.*

5.1. Hau o te takiwā (Air space between Rangi and Papa)

Air is an essential element in life and the environment, of which Rangitāne recognise as a taonga derived from Ranginui (the Sky Father). Ranginui is adorned by celestial bodies such as the sun, moon and stars giving forth to life and light. As with our other taonga, air has its own mauri and life supporting capacity. The discharge of contaminants to air can have adverse effects on our taonga, people, and on our sites and resources of significance. Ensuring that our air quality levels, and air amenity values are protected and enhanced is important for the health and wellbeing of our environment and our Rangitāne whānau.

Electromagnetic spectrum is a natural resource and thus another taonga derived from Ranginui. It is otherwise known as 'Radio Spectrum', radio or air waves and radio frequencies. Prior to 1989 no one owned the rights to this spectrum, everyone had free access of these radio frequencies. However, in 1989 saw the establishment of the Radio Communications Act, which set the Crown as the manager of radio frequencies thus reforming this free access (Waitangi Tribunal). The Crown then proceeded to auction off the right to manage the radio spectrum and specific frequency (p. 3). In 1999 the Wai 776 Claim was lodged claiming that the Radio Communications Act 1989 fails to acknowledge Māori (Rangitāne) rangatiratanga over the radio spectrum, and that the Crown is ignoring the Treaty principles of partnership. In 2019, the Crown agreed to set aside radio spectrum for Māori, from this the Māori Spectrum Working Group (MSWG) was established to secure Māori rights and interests and to develop an enduring relationship that will hold and manage those interests.[36]

36 *Māori Spectrum Working Group comprises representatives of Treaty of Waitangi claimants and others. The website was established in 2023. Accessed at Home | Maori Spectrum*

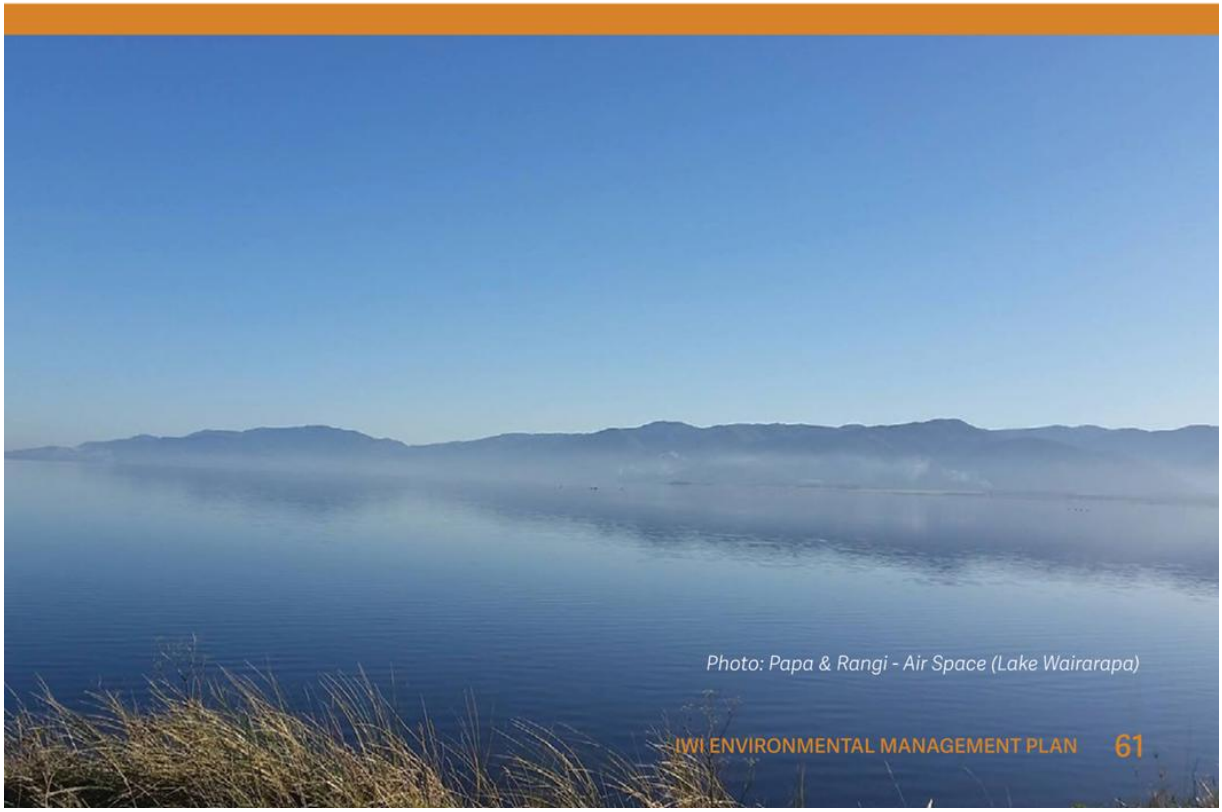


Photo: Papa & Rangi - Air Space (Lake Wairarapa)

5.1.1. Issues

Air quality

The decline of air quality due to air pollution and the build-up of contaminants degrade and reduce the mauri of air and impacts on the health and wellbeing of Rangitāne people, indigenous habitats and associated species.

Discharges to air

Discharges of contaminants to air, hazardous pollutants and particulate matter impact on air quality, indigenous biodiversity, cultural heritage and the people of Rangitāne. Discharge from such things as: odours, gases, pesticides, intensive urban development, traffic volume, loud and consistent noise and visual contamination.

The adverse effect of discharges to air is significant to Rangitāne, particularly if near to marae, urupā, papakāinga and cultural heritage areas.

Radio spectrum

Rangitāne have an interest in radio spectrum and have a right to a share in this spectrum and resource, especially as the Crown has an obligation (and where there is an opportunity) to promote and protect the Māori language and culture (1999, p. 12). Rangitāne interest in the radio spectrum range from benefits for: healthcare, digital enterprise and jobs, education opportunities and revitalisation of te reo Māori, rural economy and connectivity.

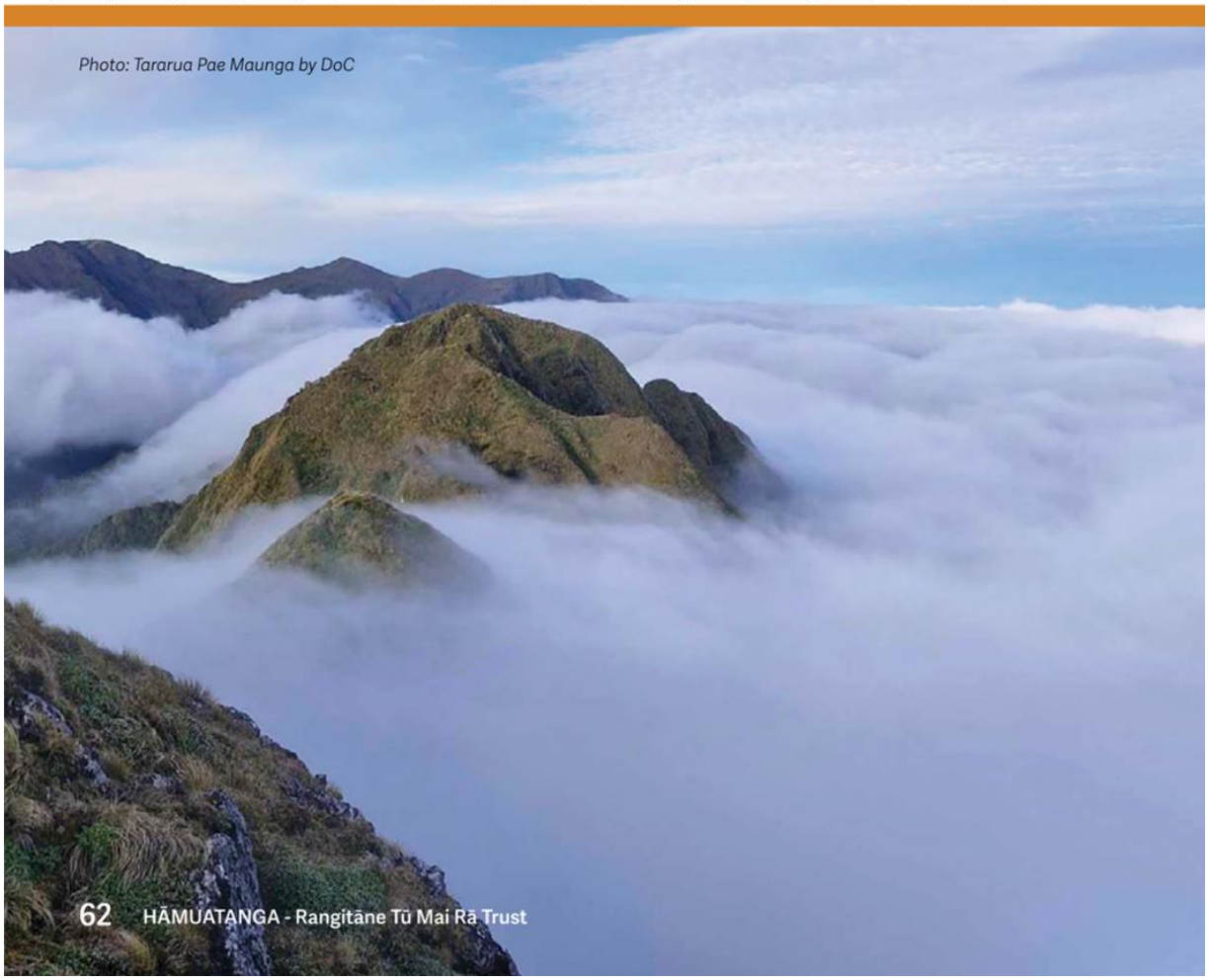


Table 8

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Air Quality OBJECTIVE: The mauri of air is protected for the health and wellbeing of people and te taiao. POLICY: • To ensure that where relevant the mauri of air is restored and maintained to air quality levels that sustain a healthy environment and healthy people. • To support funding and/or subsidies for clean home heating initiatives and insulation that reduce emissions.	(a) Ensure limits and controls for air emissions protect and restore the mauri of air. (b) Encourage and support efficient home insulation and clean heating programmes to reduce fine particle emissions (c) Encourage incentives and subsidies to support technological improvements which will decrease the number of pollutants to the air. (d) Promote measures that improve energy efficiency and minimize emissions. This includes the use of clean forms of energy (e.g. solar and wind), efficient transportation (e.g. carpooling, public transport and bikes), better designed built environments (e.g. buildings, urban planning), using alternative products and making more sustainable consumer choices, and efficient use of equipment and resources (e.g. appliances, fossil fuels, maintenance of plant and machinery, waste disposal and recycling). (e) Require councils and resource users to monitor, collect and report air quality information and data, and make it accessible to Rangitāne and others. (f)Encourage industry to implement best practice or best practicable options for improving air quality (i.e. native planting projects)	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • Te Kauru Taiao Strategy • CIAs • RMA 91 • NES – Air Quality 2004 • NES – Telecommunications facilities 2016 • HRC One Plan • GWR council – Regional Air Quality Management Plan 2003 • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Discharges to air OBJECTIVE: The realm of Ranginui is managed appropriately and protected from further degradation. POLICY: • To ensure discharges to air do not impact negatively on the ability of Rangitāne to provide for and enjoy cultural activities and events. • People and taonga are protected from the adverse effects of discharges to air. • All persons discharging contaminants into the air avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects arising from that discharge	(a) Mitigate or eliminate discharges to air that may have any negative effect on people, marae, urupā and papakāinga, wāhi tapu, all sites of significance. (b) Rangitāne must be involved in decision making on discharges to air. (c) Ensure consented discharges to air are managed and mitigated to avoid any adverse effects on air quality. (d) Implement strategies to control the cumulative effects of discharges to air. (e) Encourage the use of native plantings and/or restoration projects to offset or mitigate agricultural, industrial and residential discharges to air. (f)Ensure potentially offensive air discharges are contained within the property industry boundaries of the consent holder. (g) Those with a statutory role responsible for regulating the health of our air to regularly report and make monitoring information for air discharge consents accessible. (h) Ensure rules for light and/or noise pollution do not limit customary use activities, places or events.	

5.2. Te huri o te āhuarangi me ōna whakaputanga mōrearea (climate and hazards)

In Māori tradition, Tāwhirimātea is the god of the weather. To let light into the world, his brothers separated their parents Ranginui and Papatūānuku. But Tāwhirimātea did not agree to this. To show his anger he sent out his children, the winds, and clouds that brought rain and thunderstorms, an atua versus atua battle of God's scenario. In Climate Change, we have a Gods versus mankind battle on our hands, and if we don't take heed we may not win as the Gods (atua) are a formidable foe, as we have experienced of recent.

The weather is very important to the people of Rangitāne. The seasons, the wind and the rain influence our daily activities and with our diverse geography, reaching from the maunga (mountains) to the moana (sea), means that it is susceptible to a number of natural hazards. The Rangitāne takiwā includes the wild Remutaka, Tararua, Ruahine, Waewaepa, Puketoi Ranges, Raikatia, Paeroa, Maungaraki, Aorangi Ranges and a long stretch of beautiful, rugged coastline that runs from Palliser Bay, all the way up to where the Wainui River enters the sea and Poroporo. The natural hazards that arise in these landscapes can result in risks to:

- The physical health and safety of our whānau, hapū and iwi
- Marae, urupā, whare and community amenities and facilities owned and/or used by mana whenua (resulting in physical damage and destruction, with subsequent financial consequences arising from repair, relocation, or upgrading to increase resilience)
- Sites of significance
- The health and mauri of te ao tūroa and te wai
- Habitats and species important to Rangitāne (including mahinga kai and rongoā)

Wai Māori

We are witnessing many impacts on te taiao from a changing climate, such as increased ambient air temperatures. As a result, rising temperatures in our rivers and streams, may lead to significant pressure on freshwater fish and mahinga kai species, such as longfin eels, as they have evolved within certain temperature ranges. Warmer water temperatures will also impact nutrient cycling and primary productivity. As freshwater environments warm, invasive species such as water hyacinth may also become more prevalent.

Wai tai

The takutai moana and marine environments will face many challenges due to climate change. Our moana absorbs carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, which can cause it to become more acidic. Species that grow calcium carbonate shells – like plankton, molluscs and crustaceans — struggle to grow and maintain their shells when ocean waters become too acidic. Rising seas and coastal erosion will impact all coastal species. Warmer waters and changing currents will impact oceanic productivity and the abundance of prey species like krill and plankton. These animals form the base of the food web so changes to them will have flow on effects for all other species. Warmer waters around Aotearoa may also encourage more invasive species and diseases to establish here and spread.

Whenua

Many native birds and insects living on land will be affected by climate change. The timing of seasonal activities like flowering, breeding, growth and migration may alter as the climate changes, disrupting relationships between species.

Diverse ecosystems such as alpine, sub-alpine, lowland, and coastal forests are likely to be modified and altered by direct and indirect changes in climate regimes. Some species will find more suitable habitats beyond their current geographic ranges, while other species will not be able to move and will find their current habitat increasingly unsuitable. Warming that results in a loss of alpine habitat is likely to have a major impact on native alpine plants and animals.

Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns are also expected to lead to increased annual fire risks, with significant implications for indigenous terrestrial ecosystems and species. Most native tree species in Aotearoa have evolved without fire, and as a result cannot survive even low intensity fire. Forest recovery after significant fire events may take centuries.

Hauora, wairua and mauri

Te huringa āhuarangi has a vast impact and influence on our taiao, affecting our natural ecosystems, built environment, infrastructure and economy. These have cascading effects on our people which include on our hauora tinana (physical health), hauora hinengaro (mental wellbeing), our wairua (spirituality), and our ahurea tuakiri (cultural identity). The impacts of te huringa āhuarangi are already being felt by vulnerable whānau in our takiwā and throughout Aotearoa.

We have a history of coastal occupation, and many of our sites of significance are concentrated along the coastline and are at risk of damage from rising sea levels and climate exacerbated coastal hazards. Many of our wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other important sites are also situated next to our inland roto (lakes), awa (rivers) and manga (streams), or within our ngahere (forests), and are therefore vulnerable to flooding, drought and fires.

Te huringa āhuarangi will impact the plants and animals in our takiwā, through shrinking habitats, loss of indigenous species (such as the Huia) and the increased prevalence of existing and new invasive species. This poses risks for our ability to access taonga, practice mahinga kai and rongoā, and maintain our mātauranga and traditional skills, expertise and values. In turn this will adversely impact our customary practices, cultural identity, social cohesion and the hauora of our people. The inability to gather kaimoana also has economic and social consequences because this practice has always helped our whānau who are on lower incomes.

5.2.1. Issues

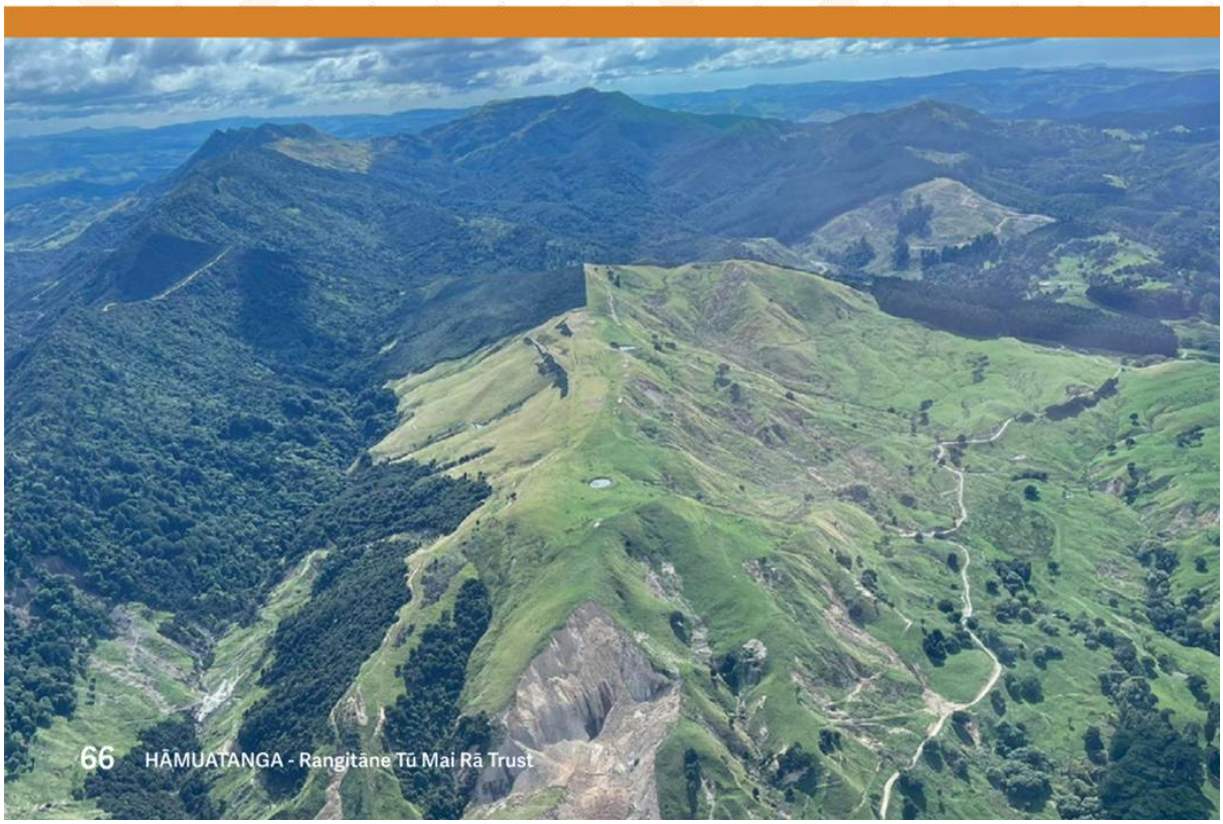
Mōrearea (Natural Hazards)

The primary hazards experienced in the takiwā of Rangitāne are earthquakes, landslides and subsidence, flooding and coastal hazards. Our takutai moana is at risk of coastal hazards such as tsunami, storm surges and erosion. There are also many significant rivers in our takiwā, such as the Ruamāhanga River, Manawatū River, Akitio River, Wainui River, and the Wairarapa Moana lakes and wetlands complex. Many of these river systems will frequently flood.

The ways in which Rangitāne can be affected by these earthquake, landslip and subsidence, flooding and coastal hazards are:

- Physical damage and destruction to our property, buildings and māra (gardens).
- Serious injury or death of our whānau and our communities due to falling debris and unsafe buildings during earthquakes or landslides, or from rapidly rising floodwaters
- Damage to the water supply network, or onsite systems we rely on for safe drinking water
- Contamination of groundwater drinking sources due to saltwater intrusion
- Contamination of mahinga kai due to broken wastewater pipes or overloaded sewage treatment systems
- Excess sediment entering our streams where we harvest mahinga kai, due to flooding, landslides/subsidence or liquefaction following an earthquake
- Damage to key public infrastructure which we rely on
- Isolation from community services and emergency services due to damage or destruction of roads and key transport routes.
- Damage to, or loss of our agricultural crops due to flooding
- Poor living conditions for, or loss of, livestock due to flooding
- Serious health problems due to the movement of pathogens in water during severe flood events
- Loss of our people's lives due to storms, strong ocean currents, or rapidly rising rivers.

Photo: Damage done by Cyclone Gabriel
-Landslide into Maitaikona awa By Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne



Te Anumatao (Climate Change)

Climate Change impacts are seen in the uneven distribution of precipitation from east to west of the North Islands axial range which borders our rohe's eastern boundary. Precipitation is captured on the Ruahine, Tararua and Remutaka mountain ranges and falls on the westside while the dry falls on the east side, this affects the recharge of the water systems (Schiele, 2015). This climatic issue leads to water stress, with serious negative impacts on the mauri and health of aquatic ecosystems (WWF, 2007).

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, from both our past and present, have committed the Earth to significant climate change for the next century and beyond. In Aotearoa, there are a number of hazards expected to arise from te huringa āhuarangi (climate change) that are likely to result in significant risk to our wellbeing. In the Greater Wellington and Whanganui-Manawatū regions, te huringa āhuarangi is predicted to result in the following hazards and changes[37] :

- Heatwaves (higher air and water temperatures at both day and night), thus significant increase in the number of hot days and also significant decreases in frost occurrence;
- Drought (low seasonal rainfall) will potentially increase, both in intensity and duration;
- Changes in climate seasonality (longer summers and shorter winters);
- Increased storms and extreme winds;
- Change in mean annual rainfall (spring rainfall will reduce by up to 15% in eastern areas);
- Reduction in snow and ice cover (reducing snowline)
- Freshwater flooding event increases (high intensity, frequency and persistence of rainfall);
- Coastal and estuarine flooding (increase in tide inundation, rising groundwater, changes in sedimentation)
- Sea level rise;
- Increased coastal erosion (cliffs, beaches)
- Increased landslides and soil erosion
- Ocean chemistry changes (changes in ocean nutrient cycling, acidification/decreasing pH)





Photos: Karakia by Matua Manahi pre construction works for the Rakaiatai Road Bridge by Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne
-Mataikona bridge washed away

Freshwater, terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity in Aotearoa are likely to be affected by the warming temperatures and changing patterns of precipitation. Vulnerable flora and fauna will face habitat loss and, in some cases, extinction. Increasing GHG emissions and global warming is impacting on our health and wellbeing, indigenous habitats, associated species and our cultural heritage.

37 *Key categories of hazards arising from climate change that are most likely to result in substantial risks to the nation's wellbeing, Table B1-2. Arotakenga Huringa Āhuarangi: A Framework for the National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand. Accessed at: https://environment.govt.nz/publications/arotakenga-huringa-ahuarangi-a-framework-for-the-national-climate-change-risk-assessment-for-aotearoa-new-zealand/*

5.2.2. Climate Change and Natural Hazard objectives, policies and actions

Table 9

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Awareness of, and resilience to the impacts of climate change OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne whānau awareness of and resilience to climate change, and inclusion in decision-making. POLICY: • Knowledge about the cause and effect of climate change within whānau, hapū, marae and iwi. • Prevent and avoid the exacerbation of adverse effects of natural hazards that are associated with climate change. • Rangitāne involvement or ideal lead in the development and review of solutions, strategies and plans which are not government imposed.	• Adequate information and data collection to analyse the state of the environment and impacts of climate change. • Require early access to information to inform decision making. • Strong communication and education. • Adequate resourcing from central and local government. • Promote and support: improved land use activities and practices, and urban planning to reduce transport emissions into the air; and the use of solar energy measures to reduce energy use. • Restoration planning for wetlands and lagoons must take into account the potential for future sea level rise associated with climate change. • Ensure our marae are appropriately resourced to act as civil defence posts in the event of a local natural hazard event (e.g. alternative energy sources, sufficient water supply, etc...) • Ensure our whānau, hapū, marae and iwi know how to prepare for natural hazard events and what to do in an emergency.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • RM (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 • LGA 2002 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS – Greenhouse Gas Emissions from industrial process heat 2023 • NPS – Renewable electricity generation 2011 • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • Councils Civil Defence Plans • HRC One Plan • GWR Climate Change Strategy • TDC Operative District Plan • Wairarapa Combined District Plan 2023 • MDC Climate Action Plan • SWDC Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy 2020

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Te huringa āhurangi and natural hazards in decision-making OBJECTIVE: Councils respond to and include Rangitāne values and interests in their policy and decision-making, and the most up-to-date information is available on natural hazards, climate change, and associated risks. POLICY: • Local and central government recognise, and make consideration of Rangitāne values and aspirations in planning and decision-making for natural hazards and climate change • Rangitāne mātauranga in relation to natural hazards and climate change is incorporated into, and informs, policy and decision making • Mauri and wairua of the people, and the cultural and spiritual hauora are intact and safeguarded	• Councils actively engage and work in partnership with Rangitāne on their values and needs to address natural hazard events and climate change and use this knowledge to manage the impacts of natural hazards. For example: sea level rise; increased salination to waterways; warming oceans and effects; rainfall changes and amounts; and changes to ecosystems and habitats. • When assessing natural hazards and climate change risks, and/or developing measures, ensure the mauri and wairua of the people, and that cultural and spiritual hauora are protected. • All decision-making bodies should adopt a precautionary principle in relation to resource management, conservation and environmental planning where there is uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse effects from natural hazards and climate change. • All decision-making bodies should recognise and provide for the values of Rangitāne when considering measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential adverse effects of natural hazards and climate change within our takiwā	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • RM (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 • LGA 2002 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS – Greenhouse Gas Emissions from industrial process heat 2023 • NPS – Renewable electricity generation 2011 • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • Councils Civil Defence Plans • HRC One Plan • GWR Climate Change Strategy • TDC Operative District Plan • Wairarapa Combined District Plan 2023 • MDC Climate Action Plan • SWDC Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy 2020

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Land use and te huringa āhurangi and natural hazards OBJECTIVE: All activities and land use, takes into account te huringa āhurangi and natural hazards to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse effects to te taiao. POLICY: • Minimise and avoid further adverse effects of natural hazards associated with climate change • All aspects of subdivision, development, land use and activities recognise, encourage and provide incentives for resource efficiency to avoid further contributing to climate change and associated natural hazard effects	• Ensure that subdivision, use and development does not increase the risk from, occurrence of, or the adverse effects of natural hazards or climate change. • For the mitigation of natural hazard and climate change effects, maintain and protect existing natural buffers, and use natural protection measures in preference to structural solutions. • Ensure district and regional plans restrict land use and activities in areas prone to natural hazards and/or areas that would create a demand for hard protective infrastructure. • Recognise and manage the risk and potential effects of climate change and natural hazards in land use planning. • Retire and appropriately revegetate erosion prone lands, including riparian areas and steep slopes, to avoid accelerated erosion from extreme weather events. • We will assess the suitability of our whenua for afforestation/reforestation to harness the multiple functions of forests, from supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services, to carbon capture and controlling erosion, and to contribute to lessening climate change risks for terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • RM (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 • LGA 2002 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS – Greenhouse Gas Emissions from industrial process heat 2023 • NPS – Renewable electricity generation 2011 • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • Councils Civil Defence Plans • HRC One Plan • GWR Climate Change Strategy • TDC Operative District Plan • Wairarapa Combined District Plan 2023 • MDC Climate Action Plan • SWDC Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy 2020

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Increasing GHG emissions and global warming OBJECTIVE: Obligations to reduce GHG emissions met. POLICY: • Support initiatives to reduce our GHG levels and hit international target recommendations in the Intergovernmental Protocol on Climate Change (IPCC) [38] • Educate whānau on methods to help reduce GHG emissions.	• Incorporating low impact design, use of renewable energy, and the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions. • Promote and support targets and limits for the reduction of GHG emissions to meet international targets in line with IPCC recommendations. • Encourage transport systems that provide the most efficient and effective use of resources and achieve reductions in emissions. • Encourage waste management practices that avoid methane and other GHGs being lost to the atmosphere. • Promote and support initiatives that encourage and reward the protection and restoration of indigenous forests, biodiversity and natural heritage values significant to Rangitāne (replant Te Tapere nui o Whātonga). • Support education opportunities with Rangitāne whānau and communities, around methods to reduce our GHG emissions.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • RM (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 • LGA 2002 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS – Greenhouse Gas Emissions from industrial process heat 2023 • NPS – Renewable electricity generation 2011 • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • Councils Civil Defence Plans • HRC One Plan • GWR Climate Change Strategy • TDC Operative District Plan • Wairarapa Combined District Plan 2023 • MDC Climate Action Plan • SWDC Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy 2020

38 http://www.ipcc.ch/

5.3. Te wai māori ki a Maru (Freshwater)

To Rangitāne waterbodies are taonga, and part of their whakapapa, and as such they have an enduring relationship with the freshwater bodies that flow on, through and under their whenua. This is described as the water flows through the arteries of Papatūānuku like blood in the body of a man and circulates with Ranginui, connecting the above with the surface below (Collective, 2016, p. 21). In comparing our waterways according to our culture with the blood vessels of our bodies, taking into account that 90% of our food economy was customarily and traditionally water based. Mankind, however, has reduced our waterways to veins as they are now just conveyer belts of contaminants and waste.

Rangitāne consider wai to be the lifeblood that flows and sustains all life forms; its mauri is vital for life. The state of the wai reflects the health of land, ecosystems and the people who rely on it for its life-giving properties. The entire river systems and their interconnected parts are imperative to our identity, livelihood, cultural, physical, economic, and spiritual sustenance. Our tūpuna lived along the banks of our waterways where they gave birth in specific parts of the river, specific washing sites, baptismal sites and other wāhi tapu sites of significance. There are many korero pūrakau that are handed down from generation to generation, these teach values and principles. They say that if the river is unwell, then that was reflected in the life of the people. They cared for the river and the river cared for them.

Within the takiwā of Rangitāne there are extensive networks of waterways, including nationally significant rivers and lakes such as the Manawatū and Ruamāhanga Awa, and the Wairarapa Moana. A large part of our traditional economy was based on water and current economic activities in the takiwā also largely rely on water.

Most of our freshwater issues come from how we use the water. These issues have been caused by urbanization and agricultural intensification which has put pressures on water quantity (Naovalat, 2015). Research suggests that freshwater biodiversity is suffering from issues such as over-abstraction, and to add to this, is effects of climate change that are being felt through changes to the hydrological cycle (WWF, 2007).

5.3.1. Issues

Tino rangatiratanga of wai Māori

We are not able to exercise tino rangatiratanga over our significant rivers. Legislation has vested the bed and management of rivers in other agencies, which have entire control over these rivers and their freshwater resources. Water is treated as a commodity that can be divided, mixed, and transferred, which means that our traditional associations with water are lost.

Allocation, take and use of wai Māori

The current water allocation framework in our takiwā, and in Aotearoa in general, does not reflect Te Tiriti / the Treaty partnership. Nor does it account for the complexity of the relationship that we as whānau, hapū and iwi have with water, or for this to be reflected in policy and plans. In some catchments the demand for water is greater than the amount available, this is somewhat due to water allocation being consented before there was adequate knowledge on what was or is actually available within a water system.

A common mistake in the management of water allocation according to the OECD (2015), is assuming that the impact of climate change on water supply is gradual. However, time has shown that climatic shifts and changes in rainfall and temperature patterns within the takiwā, have changed the water flow and availability in water systems. These changes have seen a in streamflow, which in turn impacts on the amount of available water for consumptive use (2015).

Agricultural and Horticultural farming practices, place considerable pressure on wai Māori, as irrigation requires substantial quantities of water to be taken from lakes and rivers, or from groundwater sources.

Agriculture, horticulture and the health of the wai

Intensification of farming, in particular dairy farming, has severe impacts on the health of the wai and surrounding taiao. The removal of riparian planting reduces biodiversity, decreases available shade and shelter, and results in increased stream temperatures and unstable stream banks. Livestock access to waterways compacts soils reducing infiltration capacity, destabilises stream banks resulting in erosion, damages species habitat, and reduces water quality through the direct input of nutrients and microbes from animal waste.

In combination with the expansive removal of wetlands on private farmland, livestock agriculture is responsible for significant nutrient loading in our water bodies. The consequences are increased periphyton growth and algae blooms and fish habitat becoming severely compromised.

Horticulture can also generate pollutants, through the heavy use of fertilisers and chemicals such as pesticides. These contaminants make their way into waterways via runoff and spray drift. The potential impacts of horticultural contaminants include the loss of fish and invertebrate species, decreased dissolved oxygen, and the bioaccumulation of contaminants such as mercury in fish and animals, which can then be consumed by people.

Groundwater often flows beneath agricultural land where it is at risk of contamination from nitrate, pathogens and pesticides. Nitrate is the most widespread of these contaminants, and enters the soil from animal wastes, nitrogen-fixing legumes, and fertilisers. Groundwater is a source of deep, pristine wai Māori. Contamination of this untouched water is deplorable. We do not support the take of clean, high-quality water, or the return of polluted wai, with degraded mauri, to our waterways.

Mahinga kai species are reducing in numbers due to a decline in water quality, quantity and the loss of suitable habitat. Some mahinga kai species have become entirely absent from our freshwater bodies, while others are present, but are unable to be harvested due to small populations, poor health of the species, contaminant bioaccumulation, or being undersized.

Photo: Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Planting Day



Urban environments and freshwater pollution

Our urban environments place pressure on wai Māori in many ways:

1. Demand on water for drinking water, and other urban uses, which reduce the levels and flows of surface water bodies and aquifers
2. Water pollution from the direct discharge of sewage and industrial waste, which includes pathogens and hazardous substances and degrades the mauri
3. Water pollution from the diffuse discharge of stormwater
4. Piping of streams, which results in loss of habitat (especially for spawning) and velocity barriers
5. By introducing barriers to fish passage, for example perched culverts
6. By altering the hydrology, due to impervious surfaces, which increases the frequency and volumes of stream flashes.

Modification of waterbodies

We consider diversion of water from one catchment to another to be culturally offensive and unacceptable. An example of where water diversion has had significant environmental and cultural impacts is the diversion of the Ruamāhanga River in the 1960s as part of a flood protection scheme, so that it no longer fed into Lake Wairarapa. Many if not all of our rivers have been straightened and stop banked, lake levels have been reduced, and groundwater levels lowered. Our repo have been replaced with numerous channels and drains which divert water into our rivers and lakes. Our rivers and lakes have become more and more eutrophic (enriched with nutrients) and diminished in life-supporting capacity.

Following Pākehā settlement, the draining of repo (wetlands) for occupation and agriculture resulted in extensive loss of wetland habitat and species and degradation of rivers and lakes, severely diminishing the mauri of the wai. Drainage has resulted in the loss of most of the wetlands in Aotearoa and has altered the natural character of rivers and lakes. In the Manawatū-Whanganui region alone, they have lost over 98% of their wetlands (Park, 2013). The result of wetland disturbance or destruction is a loss of biodiversity and disruption in the ecosystem services they provide (Tandon, 2021). Many have forgotten their value and instead see them as aesthetically unpleasing, dark, uninhabited, boggy wastelands just waiting to be transformed into productive, useable landscapes (Garnder, 2011, p. 5). There are also many that just don't know and have never been taught of their value, sadly missing out and misinterpreting these culturally rich and inhabited places.

Gravel extraction in waterbodies can result in modification of the natural form of the river, lowering of the riverbed, and altering of the sediment composition. Changes to the form of the river and the sediments of its bed can have significant effects on communities of benthic invertebrates, small creatures living within the gravel, and fish. These changes can have significant adverse effects on the natural character of the river, as well as disrupting and destroying the habitat of species that are taonga to us.

Each of these land uses have flow-on effects for mahinga kai sites, where they can suffer considerable harm, or can be completely lost. Construction and other works in the beds of rivers and lakes destroy mahinga kai and their habitat, including spawning areas[39].

39 *Section 32 Report: Maori Values for the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region. Greater Wellington Regional Council. Accessed at: Section-32-report-Maori-values.PDF (gw.govt.nz)*


Photo: Marainanga Gorge water monitoring by TWT
IWI ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
75

5.3.2. Freshwater objectives, policies and actions

Table 10

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Water quality OBJECTIVE: Activities do not reduce water quality or have an impact on the health and wellbeing of people, and/or effects on receiving environments and ecosystems. The mauri of freshwater is restored and enhanced, and Te Mana o Te Wai protected POLICY: • All discharges of pollutants or contaminants to water should be avoided. • Water quality supports healthy ecosystem functioning • Restoration and protection of water bodies within our takiwā • Indigenous aquatic ecosystems are restored and maintained. • Sedimentation is managed to protect and restore the mauri of water. • Physical characteristics of waterways are enhanced and/or restored	• Ensure no new discharge of wastewater to water under any circumstances. Preference is to land, and use long term, outcome driven sustainable methods. • Encourage progressive reduction of existing discharges of wastewater to water bodies, including coastal water, with a defined timeframe included in plans, after which time no discharges of wastewater to water will be allowed. • Ensure activities and natural resource use restore, protect, enhance and maintain indigenous aquatic biodiversity, including continued development of indigenous biodiversity / habitat corridors. • Encourage the use of indigenous species to establish riparian buffer zones and ecological corridors along waterways and drains to enhance and protect healthy functioning ecosystems. • Ensure water level flows protect the quality and integrity of water and provide for customary use and practices. • Encourage a no stock access to waterways to avoid erosion, effluent and sediment issues. • Monitor and control activities taking place in river, lake beds and wetlands • Identify areas of high biodiversity value to protect and enhance. • Conduct riparian cultural health assessments to measure improvements and to inform resource users and the public on maintaining healthy riparian environments. • Recognition and use of Rangitāne monitoring and assessment tools to compile base line information and assess the state of freshwater resources.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • Te Kauru Taiao Strategy • CIAs • RMA 91 • Water Services Act 2021 • Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 • LGA 2002 • Conservation Act 1987 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS-FM 2024 • NES – Sources of drinking water 2007 • NES – Freshwater 2020 • HRC One Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • GWR Councils Regional Freshwater Plan & Regional Wetland Inventory Prioritisation • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 & Water Supply Bylaw 2019 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019 • MDC Water Conservation Plan 1

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Hazardous substances OBJECTIVE: No hazardous substances enter waterbodies. POLICY: • All discharges from roads, vehicle repair and wash sites should not enter into water.	• Rangitāne oppose the discharge of hazardous substances to surface water bodies, or to land where it will enter and have adverse impacts on groundwater quality. • Rangitāne oppose the discharge of hazardous substances into the stormwater and wastewater networks.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • Te Kauru Taiao Strategy • CIAs • RMA 91 • Water Services Act 2021 • Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 • LGA 2002 • Conservation Act 1987 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS-FM 2024 • NES – Sources of drinking water 2007 • NES – Freshwater 2020 • HRC One Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • GWR Councils Regional Freshwater Plan & Regional Wetland Inventory Prioritisation • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 & Water Supply Bylaw 2019 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019 • MDC Water Conservation Plan 1
Water allocation OBJECTIVE: Water is allocated in a manner that restores and protects the health and wellbeing of water bodies within our takiwā The volume of water allocated for people to use does not reach or exceed the sustainable limits of any waterbody or system. POLICY: • Rangitāne values and interests are recognised and provided for in water allocation regimes, therefore having the ability to contribute to the achievement of cultural and environmental values	• The health and well-being of the wai and waterbodies is the first priority when allocating water. Councils to consider how much water the waterbody needs to be healthy rather than what the lowest possible flow it can sustain. • Ensure a higher rate of recharge to waterways then abstraction, over the long term. • Effective water allocation mechanisms need to be developed that adequately manage the use of our water systems. • Allocation, take and use of water should be done so with an understanding of, and consideration of, the current and future impacts of climate change. • Rangitāne support the allocation of water for long-term and sustainable use, and not for short term economic gains. The short-term use of water must not compromise the long-term use of wai Māori for current and future generations. • Where there is no further water available for use, catchments should be referred to as "closed". • No new abstraction or water permits in over allocated water catchments. • Encourage appropriate water recycling and water storage. • Allocation frameworks will recognise Rangitāne rights and interests in freshwater. • Encourage progressive reduction of over allocated waterways, with a defined timeframe included in plans, after which time water resource users must have an alternative water source in place. • Rangitāne do not support the transfer of water permits where the waterbody or catchment is over allocated, or where the allocated take is not being used.	

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Hydroelectricity OBJECTIVE: Hydroelectricity does not have a significant impact on the mauri of the wai, surrounding landscape and environment, mahinga kai habitats and / or species. POLICY: • Rangitāne values and interests are recognised and provided for in the damming, diversion or altering of landscapes and the natural flows and levels of a body of water.	• Policies and rules on taking, use damming and diversion of water are designed to protect the relationship of Rangitāne values with freshwater. • Hydro-electricity generation should not breach national bottom lines in the NPS FM (and these bottom lines should address both freshwater quality and quantity). • Rangitāne do not support the degradation of our freshwater from construction and use of energy infrastructure, such as hydroelectricity. • Rangitāne are partners in planning and decision-making around the potential impacts of hydroelectricity systems on wai māori which include: - impaired or obstructed fish migration; - altered water levels; - altered hydrological regime; - modified channel form; - loss of species habitat; and - damage to banks and floodplains.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • Te Kauru Taiao Strategy • CIAs • RMA 91 • Water Services Act 2021 • Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 • LGA 2002 • Conservation Act 1987 • Environment Act 1986 • NPS-FM 2024 • NES – Sources of drinking water 2007 • NES – Freshwater 2020 • HRC One Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • GWR Councils Regional Freshwater Plan & Regional Wetland Inventory Prioritisation • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 & Water Supply Bylaw 2019 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019 • MDC Water Conservation Plan 1
Activities in the beds and margins of freshwater OBJECTIVES: Freshwater bodies are managed and protected from future and/or further degradation from activities within or near to beds of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and their riparian zones. POLICY: • To ensure the protection and restoration of native riparian vegetation along all waterbodies • All river works activities protect and maintain Rangitāne cultural and environmental values. • Rangitāne values are recognised and provided for around gravel extraction.	• All waterways in the urban and built environments have indigenous vegetated healthy functioning riparian margins. Where there are areas that have existing exotic vegetation along margins, promote the inclusion or replacement with native species. • All new residential, commercial, industrial, and other urban activity and built environments have buffers or set back areas. • Ensure all agricultural and land use activities and practices have an appropriate buffer or setback from waterways and riparian margins. • All river works activity is undertaken in a manner that protects the bed and margins of the waterway from disturbance. • Rangitāne oppose the use of wetland, river and lake beds and their margins for farming activities, such as: conversion to pasture, and growing of winter feed crops. • Ensure any river works activity that results in the loss or damage of riparian vegetation includes measures to replace or restore vegetation with appropriate indigenous species. • Rangitāne require that any spoil is appropriately disposed of, with a preference for the use of spoil as compost. • Ensure measures are in place around any structure in the bed or margin of a waterway, to support and enable fish passage. • Ensure gravel extraction is undertaken in areas where there is no surface or groundwater flow, and that methods used avoid or minimise sedimentation. • Ensure any activities maintain the natural character of the waterway.	

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Wetlands OBJECTIVE: Wetlands are healthy, enhanced and protected from damage, destruction and further reductions. With the overall net gain in wetland areas within takiwā as wetlands are restored. All planning and regulations for land use adjacent to wetlands restores and maintains wetland mauri and health POLICY: • Increase awareness around wetlands and ensure no loss of existing natural wetland area. • Restore the mauri of wetlands.	• Raise awareness and understanding of the taonga value of wetland ecosystems. • Ensure the cultural value of wetlands is recognised and included in council's assessments of wetlands. • Recognise and enhance the natural infrastructure of wetlands as a major asset in combating and adapting to climate change. • Ensure recognition, preservation and/or restoration and enhancement of all wetlands. • Ensure planning rules, policies and methods prevent further reduction in wetland areas. That measures are in place to avoid, remedy or mitigate any actual or potential adverse effects of land use and development activities on cultural and environmental values. • Support initiatives to identify and map wetlands and increase wetland inventory	Refer to reference documents at beginning of Table 10

5.4. Te whānau a Tangaroa (Fisheries)

Our fisheries are threatened by the changing climate. Fluctuations in ocean temperatures can result in declines in productivity, and changes to the spatial distribution of fish and shellfish. Species that have evolved within certain temperature ranges will be particularly vulnerable, such as snapper, crayfish, pāua, kina and mullet. Climate-induced Ocean acidification will make survival harder for organisms that rely on calcification, such as calcified algae, corals, shellfish, as well as some species such as starfish and kina. Warming waters will exacerbate the pressures we already experience from invasive species.

5.4.1. Issues

Depletion of kai resources

Overfishing is taking more fish from an ecosystem than can be replaced by natural processes such as breeding and migration. Commercial fisheries have led to the depletion of many species in our takiwā. Commercial fishing methods such as dredging and trawling can be extremely damaging to the sea bed. Fishing industries are also a source of significant pollution and litter in the moana and on beaches worldwide.

Crown practices, policies, acts and omissions have allowed the depletion of kai moana through overfishing and degradation of the marine environment, leading to the loss of crayfish, fish, pāua, karengo, shellfish and other traditional kai moana. We consider this to be a breach of Te Tiriti /the Treaty principles, and in particular the principle of active protection[40] .

40 *Wai 863: Wairarapa ki Tararua district inquiry claims Final Statement of Issues, February 2004.*



Photo: Tuna by TWT

Customary fishing

A depletion in wild fish stocks due to commercial fishing has led to the current fisheries compliance laws and quota management systems. Our people did not make this problem, however we now face severe limitations because of it[41]. We have been unable to exercise tino rangatiratanga over our customary fisheries resources such as pāua, kuku, kōura, hāpuka, kahawai and whitebait, or maintain our customary practices associated with the resources of the foreshore, seabed, and sea[42].

41 *Statement of Evidence of Joseph Michael Pōtangaroa in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863, and the claims by James Rimene and Piriniha Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitaane iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū. – Wai 175*

42 *Wai 863: Wairarapa ki Tararua district inquiry claims Final Statement of Issues, February 2004. Part 2.*

5.4.2. Fisheries objectives, policies and actions

Table 11

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Commercial fisheries OBJECTIVE: Commercial fisheries activities undertake best practice method and that they align with Rangitāne values and interests, to ensure the longevity of the industry and fish stocks for future generations. Establish relationships, partnerships and opportunities for Rangitāne within commercial fisheries. POLICY: • Relationships and partnerships with key stakeholders, managers and agencies are established and maintained to enable whānau, hapū, marae and iwi to reconnect with their fisheries.	• There must be significant repercussions for fishing operations which result in litter and discharges and pollutants entering the water. • Rangitāne are opposed to dredging and trawling. • Ensure bylaws contain provisions that enable Rangitāne people to share, manage, research, restore and protect resources. • Establish relationships with commercial fishing entities within our takiwā to enable regular communication between these entities, kaitiaki and Rangitāne people to ensure information flow to make informed decisions on fisheries management. • Ensure measures are in place to avoid or mitigate activities that adversely affect the mauri of fisheries. • Councils undertake a survey of fisheries to gain a baseline understanding of current state of fisheries, to track and monitor commercial fisheries activities in takiwā. • Recognition and use of Rangitāne monitoring and assessment tools to compile baseline information and assess the state of freshwater resources. • Ensure Rangitāne are involved in any allocation and use of coastal space (for e.g. aquaculture activities) in the decision-making process.	• Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement 2016 • Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • Conservation Act 1987 • Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 • Takutai Moana Act • Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 • Fisheries Act 1996 • NES – Marine Aquaculture 2020
Customary fisheries OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne reconnected with traditional fisheries. Rangitāne customary management, harvest and use of fisheries are protected and restored. POLICY: • Provisions are made for Rangitāne involvement in the management of customary fisheries	• Enable resource users to work collectively with Rangitāne to enhance river fisheries and marine areas. • Develop and support projects towards recreating pā tuna, habitat restoration, and wananga to help re-establish relationships between Rangitāne and their fisheries. • Ensure partnerships and relationships between Rangitāne and Governments are established to share learnings and understandings of each other's function, roles and responsibilities in fisheries management. • Ensure Rangitāne users, other users and regulators of fisheries have an understanding and/or demonstrate appropriate recognition of tikanga, kawa and mātauranga in the use or regulation of fisheries. • Ensure regional aquaculture policies and plans enable Rangitāne to develop aquaculture for customary purposes to support existing or depleted mahinga kai areas.	

5.5. Takutai Moana (the coast and ocean)

Wai moana is known as the water of the ocean; wai tai refers to its composition (it is saline), and takutai refers to the coast or shore. The ocean is known as the Te Moana nui a Kiwa, the Great Ocean of Kiwa, but is personified in Hinemoana, the second wife of Kiwa. Kiwa is a guardian of the ocean waters. Fish are the descendants of Tangaroa, who is the God of all the animals/fish of the ocean. There is kōrero of taniwha who live below the water in dangerous spots, and who pull swimmers, divers, and fishermen to their deaths. The taniwha serves as a warning against the strong currents (Crown, p. 9).

The sea has great spiritual importance to Rangitāne. Like wai Māori, wai tai which has a superior quality to it, is used to cleanse and heal, and is collected for ceremonial purposes. Just like the whenua, the moana is a water-based pharmacy for our people. For example, wai moana is used to heal wounds, ground pāua shell is used to treat skin conditions, burns, and karengo is used to assist with allergies.

Our ancestral relationship with the coast was reflected in the traditional migration to seasonal fishing camps and the use of coastal lagoons or estuaries as natural stopping points for travellers to shelter (Crown, p. 8). Our ancestors had numerous permanent and seasonal occupational sites that ran the length of the coastline. Kāinga on the beach were used as a base to harvest kōura, īnanga, kina, pāua, oysters and other shellfish, shark, and species of ngohi. The beaches were used as locations to dry and/or smoke the harvest, which was then stored and could be traded or taken to inland settlements (p. 8)[43] .

The hī ika (fishing) takiwā of Rangitāne extended many miles out to sea and our tūpuna knew the nature of the underwater terrain and offshore fishing grounds intimately[44] . Hāpuku, kahawai, pāua, kuku, and crayfish were amongst the fish and shellfish collected. Edible seaweeds were also harvested.[45]

Our oral traditions refer to significant pā, kāinga, tauranga, pakanga, tūpuna, toka, tupua, and taniwha along the takutai moana. Many wāhi tapū are also to be found along the coast. Traditionally sand dunes were used for burials, and urupā can be found along the coastline[46] .

Archaeological sites of early Māori settlement along the Wairarapa coast can be traced back to Rangitāne occupation[47] . While there were many tuku (gifting) arrangements between Rangitāne and other iwi and hapū, we maintain our customary rights and interests along our coastal area[48] .

43 The locations used by Rangitāne hapū for occupation and coastal resource use include: Tautāne, Wainui, Akitio, Owahanga, Mātaikona, Whakataki, Rangiwhakaoma, Outhaumi, Waimimiha, Whareama, Oruhi, Motukairangi, Uruti, Okautete, Kaihoata, Te Unuunu, Waikekeno, Pukaroro, Te Awaiti, Matakitaki, Ngāwihi, Te Kawakawa (Palliser Bay), and Ōnoke Moana.

44 Accessed at: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-and-Rangitane-Tamaki-nui-a-Rua/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-Documents-6-August-2016.pdf.Pg 9

45 He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō: Rangitāne o Wairarapa Traditional History, p. 51-52

46 Ibid, p. 8

47 Ibid, p. 8

48 Ibid, p. 9

5.5.1. Issues

Tino rangatiratanga of takutai moana

We have not been able to exercise tino rangatiratanga over our coast and its resources. The protection, management, and development has fallen to territorial authorities and, to some extent, coastal landowners. Our role as tangata whenua has at best, been minimal and generally non-existent, and often no more than a consulted party on activities carried out by government agencies and developers. There has been little or no collaborative approach to the management of the takutai moana[49] .

Rangitāne hapū have been involved in Kai moana customary fisheries for the management of the customary food gathering arrangements within the whānau, hapū and iwi of Te Hika o Pāpāuma. Their area of management is from the Mataikona river in the south to Poroporo in the north.

Development and use of the coastal environment

The coast is facing growing pressure from recreational activities, and the infrastructure required for residential and commercial activities. The demand for space along the coast can result in restrictions to public access, impacts on natural character, historic character and coastal landscapes, increased risks from natural hazards, and adverse effects on coastal biodiversity. Where development is not managed well, this can have significant impacts on the mauri of the takutai moana, through the degradation of coastal features (such as dunes and cliffs), habitat (such as unique coastal vegetation), water quality (of coastal lakes, estuaries and lagoons) and wāhi tapu (such as pā and urupā).

The moana is the ultimate receiving environment for many contaminants generated on land, whether it be point source discharges direct to the moana, diffuse discharges from activities within the coastal environment, or discharges from river systems. Stormwater discharges often contain elevated concentrations of sediment and pollutants that are harmful to the moana. Diffuse discharges from agricultural activities often contain very high quantities of nutrients such as nitrate and phosphate. When entering the moana, this can cause enrichment of the seabed, and reduce the availability of dissolved oxygen, which can have lethal effects on aquatic life. Unfortunately, wastewater is still discharged into the ocean today. Not only does wastewater in our moana have public health implications, it also impacts the mauri, results in increased nutrient loading of the wai, reduces the available dissolved oxygen, and can be fatal for marine ecosystems. Contaminants, including pathogens from wastewater, can make it unsafe to harvest or eat kaimoana.

Improved roading has given far greater access to the coast, a situation that has benefited those wishing to access the coast to fish, but that has put added pressure upon kai moana[50] .

Recreational activities such as dog walking can also threaten our native wildlife through disturbance, injury and even death, if not done appropriately and safely. Dogs can impact many species, but in particular, have been known to disturb sunbathing seals and penguins returning to their nests[51].

49 Statement of Evidence of Jason Reuben Warena Kerehi in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Piriniha Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175

50 Statement of Evidence of Jason Reuben Warena Kerehi in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Piriniha Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175

51 https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/lead-the-way/

Rangitāne as kaitiaki of the coast

As kaitiaki of the takutai moana, we have struggled to fulfil this role of protector, due to the environmental legislation we are bound by. We must watch as our taiao degrades and its mauri diminishes, with little power to take meaningful action to prevent this. While the Fisheries Act 1996 provides for limited (and voluntary) rāhui in the form of temporary closures, this can only be executed by the Minister of Fisheries on recommendation.

Macca hearings have been in progress and Rangitāne have been involved from Cape Palliser to Poroporo.

There is also an interconnected relationship between the near shore and deep-water ecosystems, that the Crown has failed to sustainably manage and protect. Of particular relevance is the migratory processes of many indigenous freshwater species and in particular tuna (eel).

Climate change and the coastal environment

Hazards are compounding at the takutai moana, because of increased coastal erosion and inundation due to storms and sea-level rise, rising groundwater and salinisation in coastal lowlands, and the increased exposure of our coastal infrastructure and communities.

Sea level will continue to rise for at least several centuries, posing an ongoing challenge for the transition to more sustainable coastal communities. Retreating from at risk areas is one way of managing the risks of climate change and natural hazards. See part 5.2 for more on climate change and natural hazards.

Marine reserves

In Aotearoa, marine reserves are areas where fishing, removing or disturbing any marine life, is prohibited. However, there is no legal mechanism to create marine reserves beyond the boundaries of the coastal marine area, and the current framework fails to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti by not allowing for cultural use and connection. We maintain a deep connection with the marine environment and are extremely concerned that so many sensitive marine ecosystems remain largely unprotected.

Invasive species

Invasive non-indigenous species are a considerable threat to the takutai moana. They can predate on, compete with or crowd out indigenous species, fundamentally changing the nature of habitats and species they support. Not only do invasive species pose a risk to our species, but they also threaten our

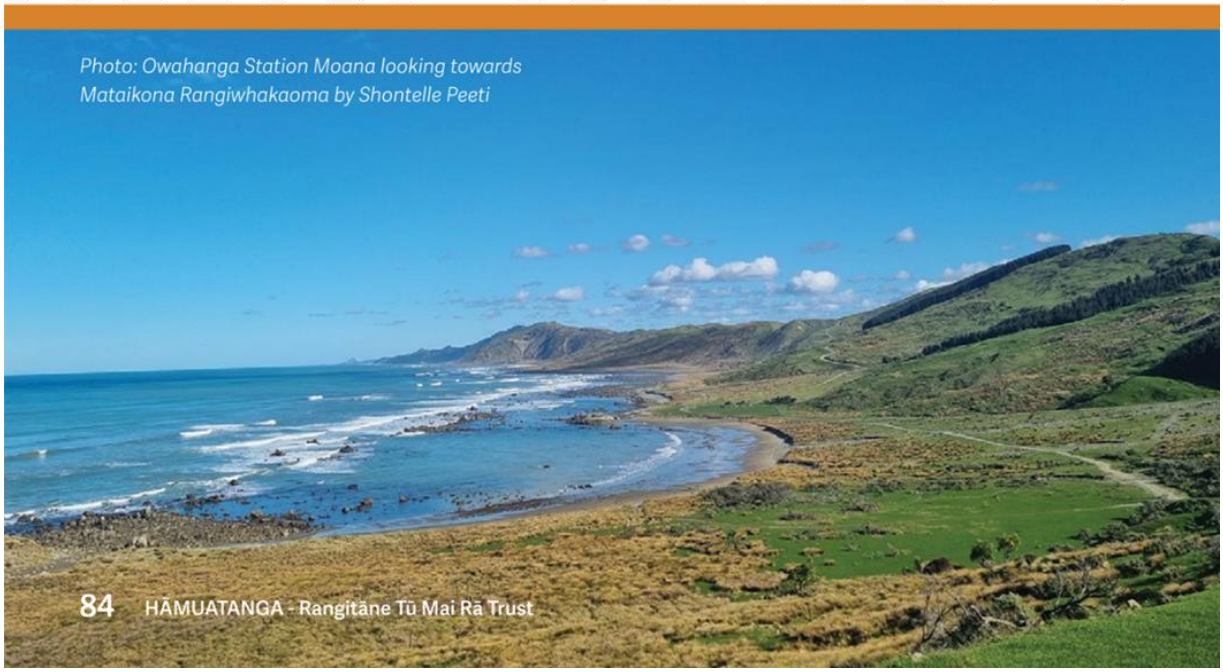


Photo: Owahanga Station Moana looking towards Mataikona Rangiwhakaoma by Shontelle Peeti

ability to safely practice hī ika and gather kai moana at the coast.

5.5.2. Coastal and marine objectives, policies and actions

Table 12

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Use and development of the coastal and marine environment OBJECTIVE: Recognition and support for the cultural and environmental relationships and values Rangitāne have with the coastal and marine environment. POLICY: • Ensure Rangitāne values and interests in coastal and marine areas and activities are recognised and given effect to.	• Rangitāne kaitiaki should be resourced to undertake monitoring of the coast. • Opportunities are provided for Rangitāne to participate at all levels of planning and decision-making in coastal and marine management and governance. • Regular reports by those with a statutory role responsible to regulating the health of our coastline. • We do not support the use of vehicles on our sensitive foreshore and seabed's, including sandy and pebble beaches, dune systems and native grasslands. • We support the limited provision of safe, environmentally sensitive vehicle access to the coastline where it is necessary for the launching of boats, and it is not in proximity to coastal wāhi tapu. • Visitors to the coast should be informed and educated about cultural values at the takutai moana. • Councils and heritage agencies be more proactive in examining archaeological values along the coastline in areas under threat by development, and these areas should be protected in district and regional plans, or through other mechanisms[52] . • We are strongly opposed to our takutai moana being included in any offshore exploration permit block or minerals programme.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement 2016 • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • EEZ Act 2012 • Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 • Takutai Moana Act • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010 • HRC One Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports • GWR Council Regional Coastal Plan • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan
Discharges at takutai moana OBJECTIVE: To enhance, restore and protect the mauri of takutai moana. POLICY: • The mauri of takutai moana is protected from discharges.	• We strongly oppose the discharge of poorly treated wastewater into the wai moana or the coastal environment. • We oppose the discharge of untreated stormwater to wai moana. • Ensure appropriate land management practices are in place that reduce or eliminate non-point source discharges, animal effluent from stock access to coastal waterways, and seepage from septic tanks in coastal regions	

52 *Statement of Evidence of Jason Reuben Warena Kerehi in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Piriniha Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175*

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Beached Marine Mammals OBJECTIVE: Appropriate management procedures are in place and in line with Rangitāne values and interests. POLICY: Relevant agencies and Rangitāne agree on appropriate protocols and guidelines for the management of beached marine mammals.	• DoC protocols consider and provide for Rangitāne values, interests, tikanga and kawa to manage beached marine mammals appropriately. • Processes in the protocols should outline the steps Rangitāne wish to take in responding to beached marine mammals, such as: recovery, use, storage, distribution and burial.	Refer to reference documents at beginning of Table 12

5.6. Whenua (Land)

Our old people told us that the land is our earth-mother - Papatūānuku. Not only is she precious but she is vulnerable to the actions of people. ... We are told that we have a physical and spiritual connection to the land, that we whakapapa to the land and to Papatūānuku and in that sense we can never be disconnected from her nor can our responsibility to care for her because she will remain long after we have gone. We are reminded that we must care for her so that she may continue to nourish our children and those that follow after. (2015 Submission)[53].

Papatūānuku represents many things to Rangitāne. Whenua (land) and oneone (soils) provide a basis for life and are fundamentally important to our identity – as demonstrated by the term 'tangata whenua' (people of the land.) Whenua provides a tūrangawaewae – a place where a person can stand and feel they belong. Whenua also means placenta. Humans are born of Papatūānuku, are sustained by her placenta (the land) and return to her upon death. It is tradition following childbirth to return the placenta to Papatūānuku by burying it in a significant place.

The maunga (mountains) that form the body of Papatūānuku and the ngahere (forests) that cover her like a korowai (cloak), make up te whenua. The Puketoi, Ruahine, Tararua, Remutaka, Maungaraki, and Aorangi ranges are just a few of the key features in Rangitāne identity and history, and of considerable significance to Rangitāne. The maunga are also home to the mātāpuna (source) of many awa (rivers) of significance to Rangitāne (2016, p. 43).

In former times, the maunga served many purposes for our people. In autumn, hapū would migrate to seasonal camps in the mountains to snare birds and kiore, to forage for berries, kōrau and fern root for food, mokimoki used for scenting oils[54] and plants used for rongoā. Historical narratives describe bird-snaring as a significant economic activity for the people of Rangitāne[55]. Families would wait for the berries to start falling from the trees in autumn because this would determine the time when the kererū and kiore were fattest and therefore easiest to catch[56].

53 *Rangitāne Literature Review, Poipoia Ltd*

54 *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō: Rangitāne o Wairarapa Traditional History, p. 57*

55 *Ibid, p. 53*

56 *Statement of Evidence of Joseph Michael Pōtangaroa in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863, and the claims by James Rimene and Piriniha Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitaane iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū. – Wai 175*

The higher mountain areas were mainly used for hunting and Rangitāne had several known routes to travel through the ranges. In times of conflict Rangitāne could retreat to camps or pā in the mountainous ranges and the mountain peaks were also used as part of a signalling and defensive system[57] .

The expanse of forest east of the Ruahine and Tararua ranges was called Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga, as named by their discoverer, Whātonga (the grandfather of Rangitāne). This name means 'the great district food basket (resource) of Whātonga' and is also known as Seventy Mile Bush[58] . Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga once covered much of northern Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua. It was one of the most important spiritual, cultural, and physical features within the Rangitāne takiwā (2016, p. 6).

The ngahere provided supplies of timber for firewood, buildings and waka, and kai for harvest. The rich lowland forest soils were valued for cultivation and māra (gardens) were often established on fertile river flats. Medicinal plants for rongoā were gathered to maintain the health of Rangitāne communities (2016, p. 6 & 9) and harakeke (flax) provided an important resource for clothing, kete and mats[59] . The ngahere was home to many pā sites and natural clearings provided ideal places to establish kāinga (villages) and māra (p. 6).

A vast area of Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga was cut down to make way for agriculture, roading and railways. Wetlands were drained for farming. This was to the detriment of many Rangitāne kāinga (villages), and resulted in the loss of food, timber, weaving and medicinal resources. The huia, which was incredibly valued by Rangitāne, became extinct because of habitat loss (Crown, p. 42), predation and hunting. Deforestation and drainage schemes were followed by the introduction of exotic grasses, crops and animals. This adversely impacted on traditional practices such as the gathering of mahinga kai and contributed to the loss of mātauranga Māori and tikanga (p. 42).

There are numerous significant sacred sites and sites of importance to the iwi within the Ruahine and Tararua ranges and particularly along the gorges formed by the rivers, such as the Manawatū and Ruamāhanga awa, whose sources start in the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges. Many of these sites are not mapped formally.

Earth and soil

In te ao Māori, soil is taonga. It is also whānaunga – it holds ancestral connections and is the root of tūrangawaewae and whakapapa[60] . Soil is a source of shelter, kai, paint, storage, protection in war, and manaakitanga[61] . There is an intrinsic relationship between soil and Māori sovereignty, wellbeing and spirituality[62] . Being able to provide for people through growing kai was essential to upholding mana. This required looking after the soil to ensure it remained fertile and understanding that growing food is part of a cycle of reciprocity that must always benefit land, water and people.

Māori managed mutually beneficial relationships with the soil through practices such as modifying soils using gravel, sand, shells or charcoal, or fertilising soils with weeds and ash[63] .

57 *Rangitāne Settlement Negotiation Trust. Sites of Significance Map Book, November 2013*

58 *Statement of evidence of Manahi Paewai representing Rangitāne o Tamaki Nui a Rua*

59 *Kōrero Tuku Iho mō: Rangitāne o Wairarapa Traditional History, p. 58*

60 *Te Mahi Oneone Hua Parakore: A Māori Soil Sovereignty and Wellbeing Handbook Edited by Jessica Hutchings (Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Huirapa, Gujarati) and Jo Smith (Kāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe, Waitaha) Harvest: Fresh Scholarship from the Field (Free Range Press, August 2020).* New Book: A Māori Soil Sovereignty and Wellbeing Handbook - Jessica Hutchings

61 *Muru-Lanning, C. A world beyond our feet: Rethinking our relationship with where we grow our kai. October 20, 2020. Accessed at:* https://thespinoff.co.nz/food/20-10-2020/a-world-beyond-our-feet-rethinking-our-relationship-with-where-we-grow-our-kai

62 *Ibid.*

63 *Ibid.*

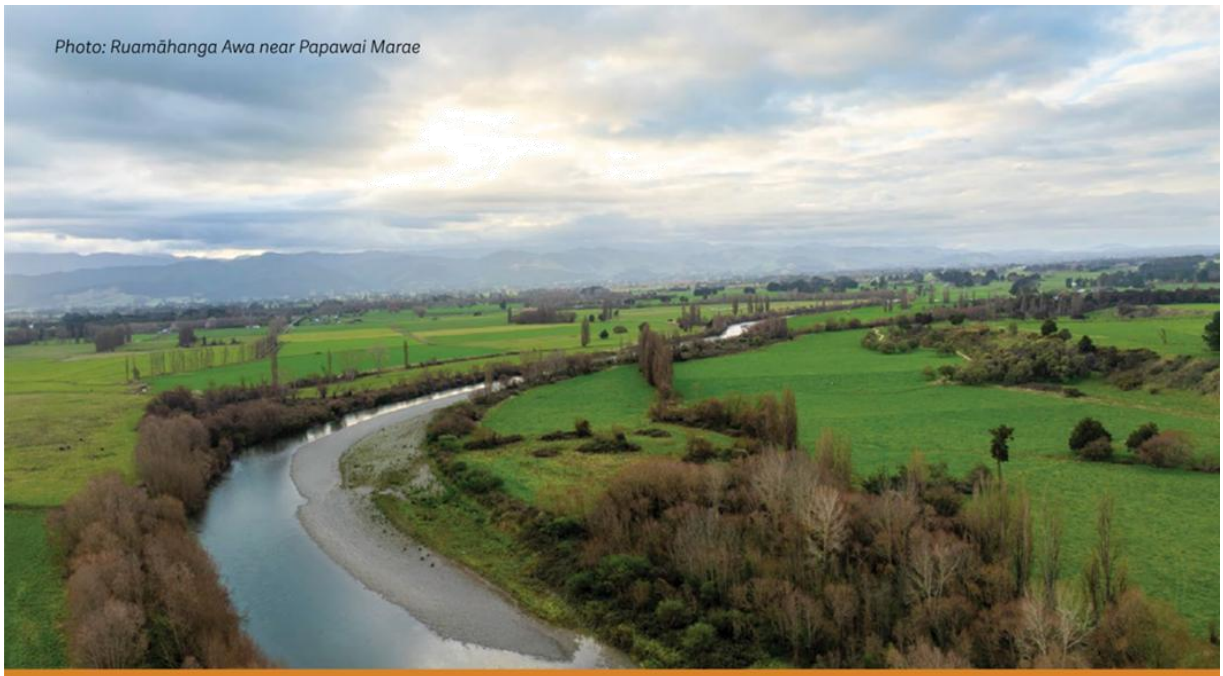


Photo: Ruamāhanga Awa near Papawai Marae

5.6.1. Issues

Loss of indigenous habitat

The considerable forest clearance in our takiwā has caused our people to suffer physically, psychologically and spiritually from the loss of the forest and its taonga (bird, insect, lizard and plant life) (Crown, p. 42). The little hill country with significant indigenous habitat that remains is in Crown or private hands. This failure to actively protect the ngahere and its taonga is a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi[64] .

Pastoral land uses and commercial forestry have accelerated soil erosion, particularly in steep hill country. Wetlands no longer function as nutrient and sediment traps or provide flood mitigation due to draining and grazing.

Lack of integrated management of land and water

Non-point-source discharges from land uses such as forestry and dairy farming (nutrients, pathogens) and from urban areas (untreated stormwater) adversely impact on waterbodies and the mauri of the wai.

We seek a much more integrated and catchment-based approach (ki uta ki tai) to manage issues such as non-point source discharges, protection of valued landscapes and ecosystems, and to respond to the threats of climate change. Flora and fauna and climate change are addressed in sections 5.8 and 5.3 of this Plan.

We acknowledge that there is a short term – long term tension associated with many current land uses, especially when people's economic wellbeing is affected (2016, p. 37). However, actions for short term economic gain must not compromise the wellbeing of future generations.

64 *Wai 863: Wairarapa ki Tararua district inquiry claims Final Statement of Issues, February 2004.*

Infrastructure and urban development

Rangitāne are both users and developers of infrastructure and urban development, which help us to access recreation, health, education, business and employment. A partnered approach to the delivery of infrastructure and new urban development is needed, to ensure that our values and aspirations are reflected in projects from planning to construction. Strengthening partnerships requires effective engagement that starts early, uses best practice and is proportional to the issue, nature and strength of our interests. When developing and delivering new infrastructure and urban development, the process and what is finally delivered, must recognise and provide for our cultural heritage, identity and mātauranga Māori.

Heritage protection

Loss of title to land does not automatically mean loss of heritage, but our alienation from the land has inevitably resulted in a decline in knowledge of our past associations[65] . Our relationship with particular areas of the whenua is often not well understood or recognised by those making decisions about the use and development of land (or water). Through subdivision and development, the special nature of important areas becomes fragmented, and we risk losing the sense of 'belonging' that we have with a particular place[66] .

Wāhi tūpuna are the physical evidence of our historical occupation and connection with a place. Wāhi tūpuna may be archaeological sites (such as a shell midden), or prominent landscape features, for example former pā sites. The degradation and destruction of places, sites and areas with which our people have a spiritual, cultural or historic connection, causes much grief. In the past, whānau, hapū, and iwi have been reluctant to disclose the location of significant sites, especially where these sites are wāhi tapu, or sacred sites[67] . This meant that many of our sites of significance have not been recorded and publicly protected, either through resource management plans or the Historic Places Act 1993. As legislative protection for heritage is predominantly reactive; and triggered by discovery and often damage to an archaeological site or wāhi tapu, it gives little protection to the hundreds of known sites that are not listed[68] .

Threats to our physical and cultural heritage include[69] :

1. lack of robust information on heritage values
2. inaccurate or incomplete data
3. impacts of subdivision and sprawl from existing settlements
4. earthworks and land disturbance.

Earthworks pose an irreversible threat to archaeological sites. Once a site is altered it can never be recovered, for example is the fire pits on the southern end of the Ruahine ranges which were uncovered during the construction of the Te Ahu a Turanga roading project. Because such sites are often buried beneath the surface, they are not always evident. More proactive approaches to raise awareness are needed to prevent removal, destruction or alteration of these sites[70] .

65 *Rangitane o Tamaki nui a Rua Cultural Values Assessment for the Mount Munro Wind Farm Project, Patrick Parsons, May 2014*

66 *Statement of Evidence of Elizabeth Anne Burge in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Pirinihia Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175*

67 *Statement of Evidence of Elizabeth Anne Burge in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Pirinihia Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175*

68 *Statement of Evidence of Jason Reuben Warena Kerehi in the matter of: The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Inquiry Wai 863 and the claims by James Rimene and Pirinihia Te Tau for and on behalf of the Rangitāne iwi of Wairarapa and their constituent hapū – Wai 175*

69 *Ibid.*

70 *Ibid.*

Soil and food security

We consider any adverse impacts on soil, or life that lives within the soil, such as worms and naturally occurring micro-organisms, as culturally undesirable. This is particularly the case in respect of noke (native earthworms) which are a taonga. Noke are important as a source of food for culturally significant manu, are used in traditional fishing methods e.g. toitoi tuna (eel bobbing) and feature in our Māori cosmogeny e.g. stories concerning Māui and the mortality of humans[71] .

Threats to fertile soil include increasing urbanisation, development of large-scale infrastructure and roads, use of fertilisers and pesticides, and relentless horticulture, agriculture and forestry stripping nutrients from the soil without replenishment. This threatens the mauri of the whenua.

In terms of measuring the quality of the soil, commercial operations typically focus on soil fertility, which can be defined as the capacity of the soil to provide essential nutrients (such as nitrogen and phosphorous) for plant growth and optimum profitability. Soil health is more than a balance of plant supporting nutrients. Healthy soil will support numerous ecosystem functions and is dependent on physical, chemical, and biological properties, such as pH, moisture levels, compaction, aeration, the presence of macro and micro-organisms, organic matter, heavy metals/trace elements and the ratio of carbon to nitrogen.

Agricultural practices such as livestock farming can have significant impacts on the health of the soil, through trampling and compaction of the soil, which reduces the ability of oxygen to circulate and can result in reductions in microbial activity (for those who require oxygen). Excessive fertiliser use can result in a surplus supply of reactive nitrogen and phosphorous, which threatens the quality of the soil and results in the emissions of ammonia and nitrogen oxides to the air and loss of nitrate and phosphorous to water bodies.

71 *Environmental Protection Agency. Māori Perspectives Report: Amendment of the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard (APP203289). Appendix. Accessed at: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/Fire-Fighting-Chemicals-Group-Standard-consultation/Amendments_to_Fire_Fighting_Group_Standard_2017_PFAS_Maori_Perspectives_Report.pdf*

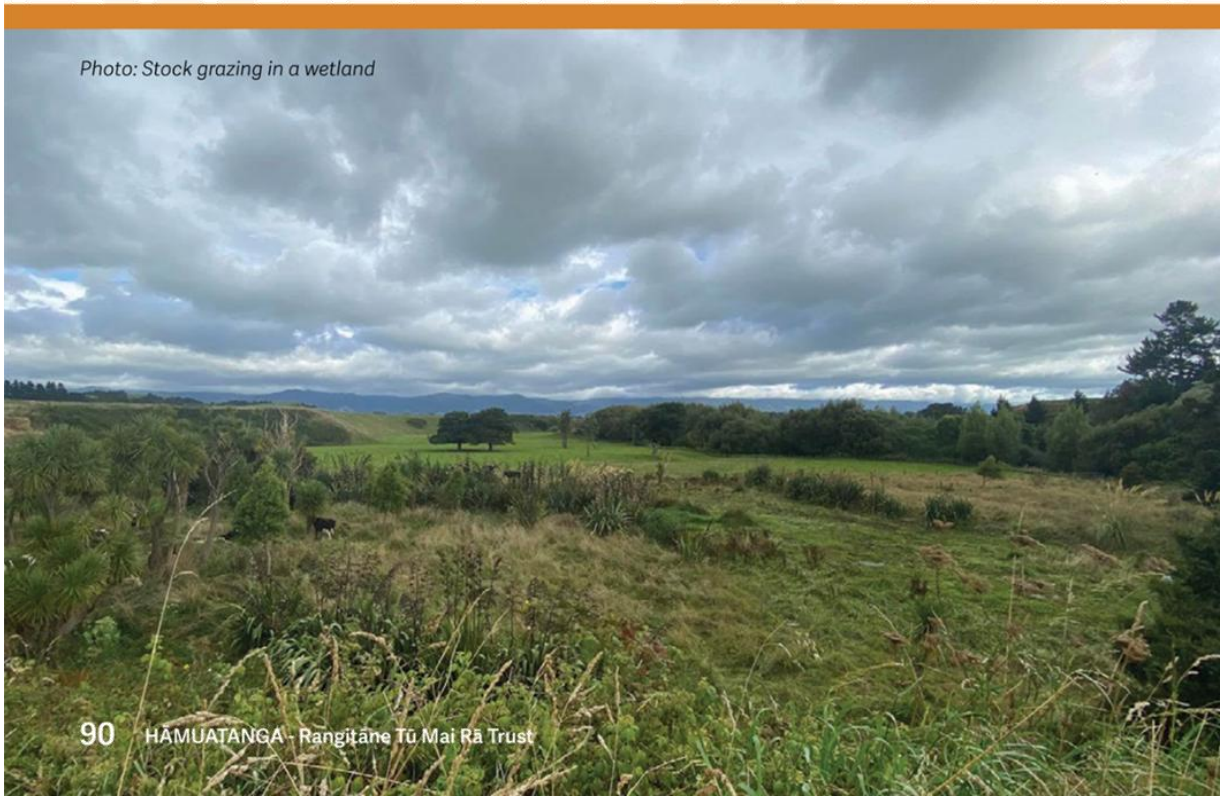


Photo: Stock grazing in a wetland

The use of pesticides and fungicides can also have significant impacts on the soil, often containing heavy metals such as zinc, copper and lead. These can be toxic to the soil, animals, aquatic life and human health, if the concentration is too high. Heavy metals can also bioaccumulate in larger organisms and pass through the food chain.

The use of forestry practices such as the removal of stumps and intensive cycles of harvesting can diminish the organic matter content of soils (essential for healthy functioning) and disrupt the natural carbon and nitrogen cycle. Certain species, such as Pinus radiata, can also lead to acidification of the soil, if not managed correctly.

An alternative approach that is practised by Māori hua parakore, or organic agriculture and horticulture growers, is to adopt agri-food practices that are informed by an understanding of the interconnections and interdependencies between land, food, people and waterways. These practices use a holistic, systems-based approach and aim to achieve multiple outcomes – which include well-being, building social and economic capital and maintaining and enhancing natural capital[72].

Forestry

Māori own 40 per cent of the commercial forests in Aotearoa. Commercial forestry plantations are vulnerable to climate extremes such as high intensity storms, droughts and wildfires. More frequent and severe droughts, particularly across eastern areas of the takiwā, are very likely to affect production yields and product quality. An increase in the prevalence of invasive pests and diseases can also impact monocultural plantations such as Pinus radiata and douglas fir.

72 *Muru-Lanning, C. A world beyond our feet: Rethinking our relationship with where we grow our kai. (October 20, 2020) Accessed at: https://thespinoff.co.nz/food/20-10-2020/a-world-beyond-our-feet-rethinking-our-relationship-with-where-we-grow-our-kai*

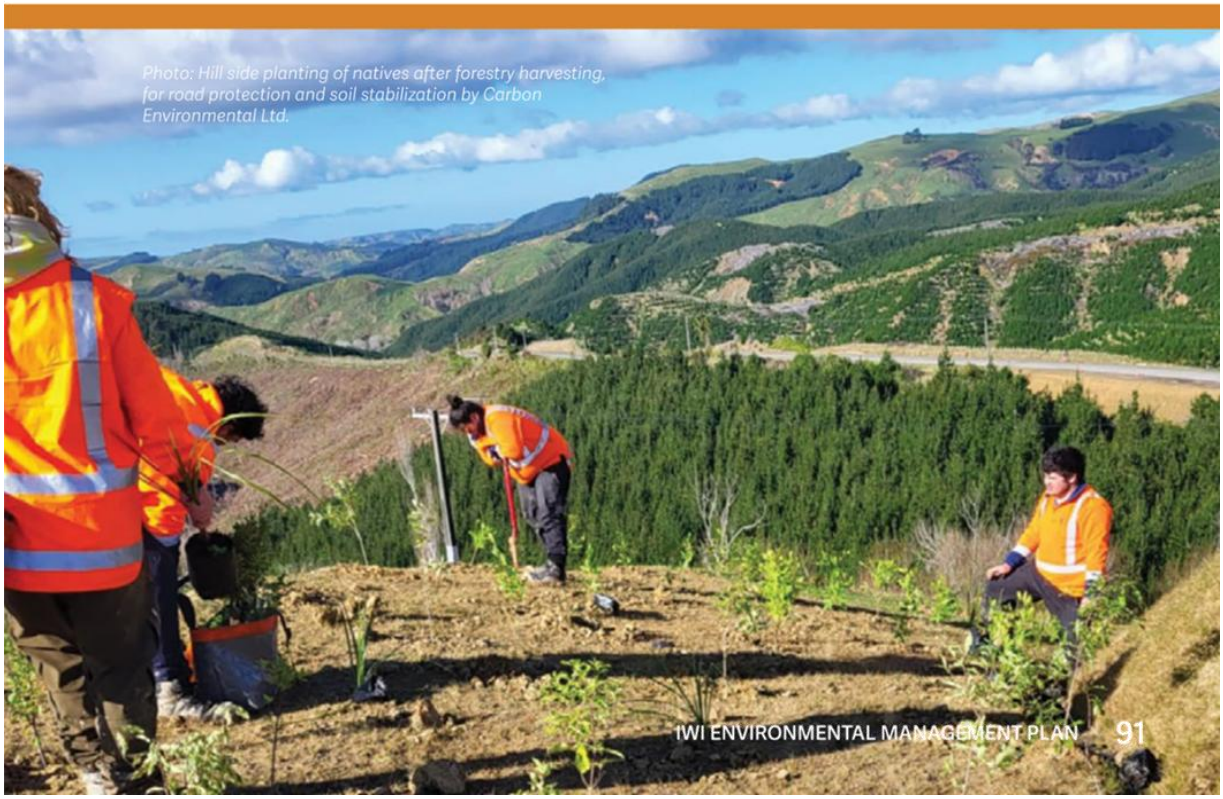


Photo: Hill side planting of natives after forestry harvesting, for road protection and soil stabilization by Carbon Environmental Ltd.

Item 8.1

Annex A

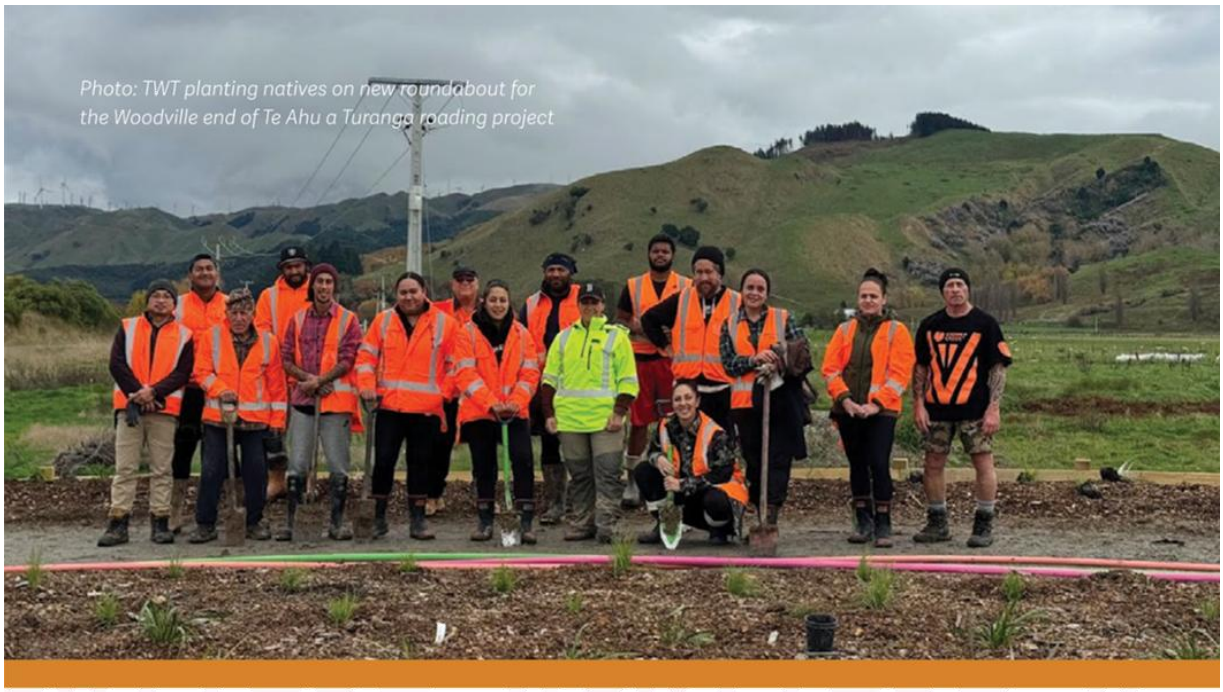


Photo: TWT planting natives on new roundabout for the Woodville end of Te Ahu a Turanga roading project

Regenerative agriculture

From a te ao Māori perspective, the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) or synthetic inputs disrupts the whakapapa and vitality of the natural world[73] . Regenerative agriculture is an opportunity to switch on-farm inputs from synthetic chemical fertilisers to natural fertilisers and minerals and make other adaptive changes in management practice[74] to optimise farm performance. Research suggests that regenerative agriculture may provide opportunities to increase resilience to flood and drought conditions, adapt agro-ecosystems to climate change, improve animal welfare, increase nutrient density and food quality, improve soil health, promote carbon storage and increase native biodiversity.[75]



73 Letica, S. A perspective on Te Ao Māori and regenerative agriculture - Tangata ahu whenua: nurturing our landscapes. Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research Contract Report LC3954-3 for Our Land and Water National Science Challenge & The NEXT Foundation. (2021). Accessed at: https://ourlandandwater.nz/regenag and https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/regenag

74 Accessed at: https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/BU2003/S00090/whenua-ora-tangata-ora-partnership-leads-the-way-forward-in-regenerative-agriculture.htm

75 National Science Challenges: Incentives for change – Regenerative Agriculture – Developing a framework to collect scientific evidence about regenerative agriculture in Aotearoa. Accessed at: https://ourlandandwater.nz/incentives-for-change/regenerative-agriculture-regen-ag/

5.6.2. Land objectives, policies and actions

Table 13

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Native Habitats OBJECTIVE: Native habits within takiwā are protected. POLICY: Ensure no further losses of native habitats.	• Natural wetland and forest ecosystems are now very rare. It is essential that all remaining wetlands and lowland forests are protected from use and development, and from any further degradation and we demand strong provisions for their protection. • There is no further loss of native habitats, including our native forests and wetlands.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement 2016 • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • Treaty of Waitangi Ac t1975 • Historic Places Act 1993 • NPS-HPL 2022 • NPS-UD 2020 • NES – Commercial Forestry 2023 • NES – Assessing & Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 • NES – Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Plan for Discharges to land 2003 & Regional Soil Plan • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Integrated management OBJECTIVE: integrated and catchment-based approach to manage issues. POLIVY:: Ensure Rangitāne values and interests upheld.	• Issues which affect Papatūānuku are managed holistically, rather than separating management of land from the management of freshwater. • Rangitāne strongly object to any activity that has the potential to cause blemish, pollution and devastation to Papatūānuku. If people or communities use the resources of Papatūānuku, those resources should be used respectfully and returned in a way that the resources are either in the same state they were found, or better, if they were degraded previously.	
Infrastructure and urban development OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne have a prominent and influential role in infrastructure and urban planning and development. POLICY: Urban planning and development conducted in accordance with best practice principles, and infrastructure services provide for the environmental, social, economic and cultural needs of Rangitāne.	• Rangitāne values and aspirations are reflected in new infrastructure and urban development projects from planning to construction. • The delivery of new infrastructure and urban development must recognise and provide opportunities to express our cultural heritage and identity. • Ensure long-term environmental sustainability and land use practices in line with Rangitāne values are considered in planning and decision-making processes, such as annual plans, infrastructure and strategic planning, plan and policy development and consenting processes.	

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Regenerative Agriculture OBJECTIVE: Improvements in land, water and food systems from holistic alternative farming practices. POLICY: Holistic Māori approaches incorporated into farming practices.	• We strongly support Māori hua parakore, or organic agriculture and horticulture which adopts holistic growing practices that encourage diversification rather than monocultures. • Rangitāne supports research which is being conducted to explore the possibilities of adopting regenerative agriculture on a widespread basis across the takiwā, to achieve more holistic wellbeing. • Rangitāne oppose the release of GMO into the environment, until such time as we can fully address any concerns, we may have that are associated with GMO. This includes concerns relating to kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and whakapapa.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement 2016 • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • Treaty of Waitangi Ac t1975 • Historic Places Act 1993 • NPS-HPL 2022 • NPS-UD 2020 • NES – Commercial Forestry 2023 • NES – Assessing & Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 • NES – Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Plan for Discharges to land 2003 & Regional Soil Plan • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Heritage OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne significant sites respected and protected. POLICY: To ensure Rangitāne maintain and protect sites of importance.	• That we as Rangitāne exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over our sacred sites and taonga, sustaining and protecting these for current and future generations. • The numerous and significant sacred sites and sites of importance to Rangitāne are protected from use and development that will adversely affect the characteristics and qualities that provide for the relationships we have with them, and their associated values. • Rangitāne wish to see a more proactive approach to the identification of heritage values which are under threat from development, and to the protection of these values and sites.	

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Soil conservation and food security OBJECTIVE: Soil and food security can sustain our physical, spiritual and cultural wellbeing. Healthy and life sustaining soils and landscapes. POLICY: Ensure soil health, including the health of organisms in the soil, is maintained and restored. Ensure best practice land and soil management practices.	• Re-establish our traditional gardening knowledge in order to protect our soils, thereby empowering our people to practice manaakitanga, whānaungatanga and kaitiakitanga, which are values and practices often strained by the pressures of rising living costs, urbanisation and the ongoing impacts of colonisation. • To maximise opportunities to create local Māori food systems that are self-sustaining and community focused. • To achieve healthy, life sustaining soils and landscapes we must: - understand and improve the health of soils and the health of the land; - better understand and reduce the loss of soil through erosion; - ensure that farming practices are in harmony with land capability and capacity; - reduce mono-cropping. • The contribution that the whenua makes to sustaining a healthy community, not only as a source of food but also through emotional and spiritual connections and relationships, must be reflected in decision-making. • Ensure best practice methods used in earthworks and vegetation removal to minimise erosion and soil loss. • Encourage minimising inappropriate land use activities on steep or otherwise erosion prone land. • Rangitāne do not support clearance of indigenous vegetation and soil disturbance on highly erosion prone land.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement 2016 • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • Treaty of Waitangi Ac t1975 • Historic Places Act 1993 • NPS-HPL 2022 • NPS-UD 2020 • NES – Commercial Forestry 2023 • NES – Assessing & Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 • NES – Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Plan for Discharges to land 2003 & Regional Soil Plan • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Land use practices OBJECTIVE: Land management and use enhance and protect the natural environment. POLICY: The mauri of whenua is protected and enhanced, and land management and use is sustainable. Land use prioritises the protection and restoration of the māuri of land and its resources.	• Ensure best practise methods and sustainable land management practices are applied to improve soil nutrient balance and prevent erosion. • Encourage the identification and protection of erosion prone land areas and promote restoration initiatives that ideally use locally sourced indigenous plants. • Ensure councils and others identify and record information about the location and nature of contaminated sites, and that clean up where and when possible by those responsible are completed or held accountable. • Indigenous vegetation areas are enhanced and, where possible, expanded or established to improve and restore the mauri of land. • Ensure any application of nutrients, typically nitrogen and phosphorus, avoids adverse effects on Rangitāne values to protect and enhance the mauri of the land. • Any discharges to land are appropriate to the soil type and slope, and the absorptive capacity of that land site. • Ensure regular testing and monitoring of discharge to land sites to avoid over saturation and therefore the contamination of soil, and/or run off and leaching. In the event that accumulation of contaminants in the soil is such that the mauri of soil is compromised the discharge activity must change or cease.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement 2016 • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • Treaty of Waitangi Ac t1975 • Historic Places Act 1993 • NPS-HPL 2022 • NPS-UD 2020 • NES – Commercial Forestry 2023 • NES – Assessing & Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 • NES – Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Plan for Discharges to land 2003 & Regional Soil Plan • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Forestry OBJECTIVE: Opportunities for whānau, hapū and iwi within forestry. Management and planning in line with Rangitāne interests and values. POLICY: Promote the establishment of native forestry operations in the takiwā alongside other commercial operations.	• Ensure commercial forestry activities do not occur in areas of significance to Rangitāne. • Require provisions are in place for existing commercial plantations that are located in areas significant to Rangitāne, such as: harvesting is followed with planting of native species. • Rangitāne do not support the granting of global consents for activities associated with commercial forestry. • Require buffers and setbacks of at least 20 metres from any sites of significance to Rangitāne, including wetlands, waterways, or remnant indigenous forest areas. • Buffers to be planted with indigenous plant species that are locally sourced, to provide a refuge for bird and insect species at harvest time, erosion and sedimentation control.	

5.7. Tānenuiarangi (Natural Heritage and Biodiversity)

We as Rangitāne have always viewed ourselves as kaitiaki of the lands, waterways, flora and fauna within our takiwā. Our tikanga and identity is intrinsically linked with the natural world in our takiwā, and this gives rise to ongoing responsibilities to protect and ensure its ongoing wellbeing (2016, p. 41).

We understand that most ecosystems require a diversity of life forms to exist and function properly and to sustain the multitude of services which ecosystems provide us with (Harmsworth, 2013). For us, it is clear that our social, economic, cultural and spiritual well-being are dependent on healthy natural systems and the conservation and protection of all living things, habitats and ecosystems.

The Māori world view of ecosystems:

- Is based on ancestral, genealogical bonds explained through whakapapa (we see ourselves as part of ecosystems, not separated from them)
- Sees a reciprocal relationship between humans and the environment as fundamental for food, shelter, recreation, cultural practice, arts, and human wellbeing
- Seeks to understand the whole system, not just parts of it
- Is supported by a knowledge system – mātauranga Māori – which has developed over thousands of years, dating back to our ancestors' life in Polynesia and the trans-Pacific migrations, and which continues to evolve
- Is that all living things are dependent on each other – this creates a natural order, balance or equilibrium. When one part of this system is adversely affected, this causes a shift to other parts of the system which are most closely related and eventually the entire system becomes out of balance, or 'un-well'
- Aims to achieve intergenerational equity, with natural, treasured resources passed from one generation to the next in as good a condition as it was passed to them, or better.

For our ancestors, plants and animals were a source of food and rongoā (medicine) and materials for weaving, buildings, art, and ornamentation. These species remain important to us today so that we can continue our customary practices and meet cultural obligations. For example, we require access to these species to show manaakitanga (hospitality) to guests on the marae, provide whānau with traditional kai, heal people using age-old remedies, and perform rituals in accordance with proper methods and materials[76] . We value plants, birds and insects for both their tangible uses and their intangible values (for example as spiritual guardians or guides), and for their contemporary values as well as their historic or remembered cultural values (Harmsworth).

Today our people are still dependent on and value ecosystems, not just in traditional terms, but due to our interests in agriculture, forestry, fishing, aquaculture, horticulture, urban and rural development, and eco-tourism (Harmsworth). Healthy functioning ecosystems provide us with safe and ethical food to eat, clean freshwater to drink, and oxygen to breathe.

76 *Kaupapa Kura Taiao for the Environmental Protection Agency. Māori Perspectives Report (MPR): Amendment of the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard (APP203289), 20 October 2020. Accessed at: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/Fire-Fighting-Chemicals-Group-Standard-consultation/Amendments_to_Fire_Fighting_Group_Standard_2017_PFAS_Maori_Perspectives_Report.pdf*

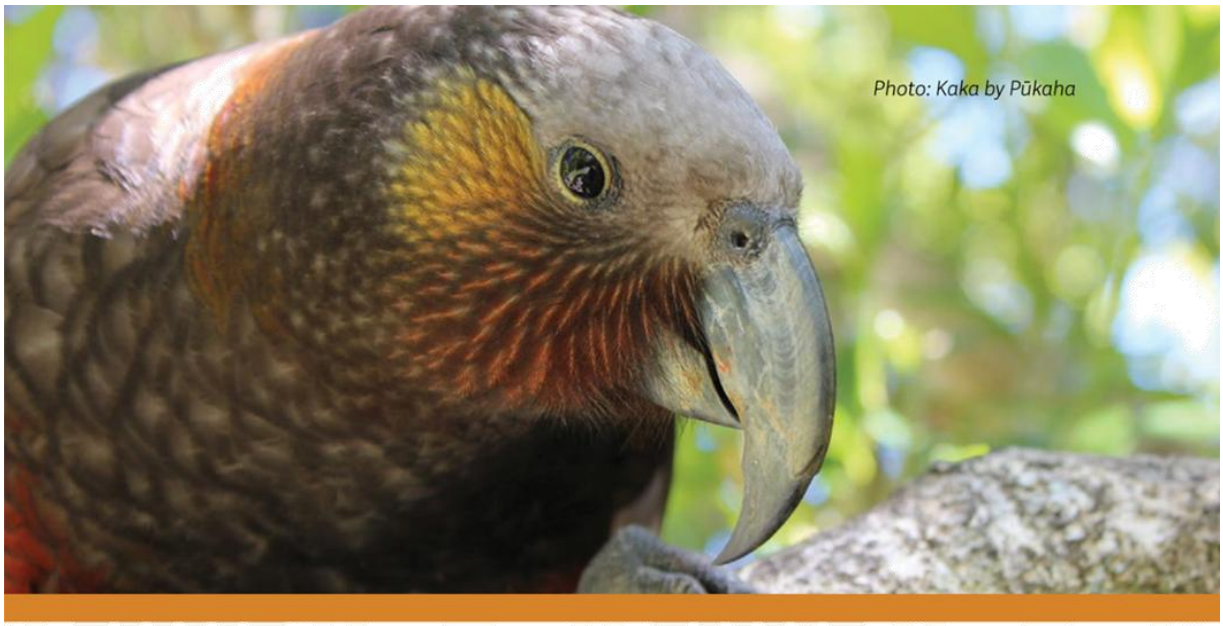


Photo: Kaka by Pūkaha

5.7.1. Issues

The Wai 262 Claim

Wai 262 is one of the most significant and far-reaching claims that has been considered by the Waitangi Tribunal. This pan-tribal claim covered key issues including the misappropriation of mātauranga Māori through research processes, the protection of Māori knowledge systems, the protection of native flora and fauna, and cultural intellectual property rights. Although it is over 30 years since the Wai 262 treaty claim submission, Māori engagement with the Crown on this important kaupapa continues, as the Crown finally turns to consider how it might respond.

The rapid loss of species and habitat

The speed of land use change is putting pressure on Aotearoa New Zealand's unique ecosystems and species, causing loss and degradation of species and habitat[77]. Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation are three key drivers[78]. For Māori, this widespread loss and degradation is demonstrated by the decline in the spatial extent and quality of customary resources and the increasing difficulty we have in accessing these resources. The statistics are sobering and alarming:

- 1,123 of our species are classified as Threatened, including 531 Nationally Critical species and 215 Nationally Endangered species.[79]
- 3,333 of our species are classified as At-Risk.[80]
- Approximately 90% of wetlands have been lost since pre-human times due to draining, ploughing, or burning. Of the 10% that remain, 60% are in a severely degraded state.
- More than 80% of Aotearoa New Zealand was covered with indigenous forest before human arrival. In 2018, this was reduced to 27%[81].

77 *Ministry for the Environment & Stats NZ, 2022, New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Environment Aotearoa 2022, p 19. Accessed at: Ministry for the Environment & Stats NZ, 2022, New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Environment Aotearoa 2022, p 19. Accessed at: https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/environment-aotearoa-2022.pdf*

78 *Environment Aotearoa 2020 'Pohutukawa', cited in EDS submission on Exposure Draft NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity, 21 July 2022. Accessed at: https://eds.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/20220721-EDS-NPSIB-Submission-final.pdf*

79 *Accessed at: NZTCS*

80 *Ibid*

81 *Accessed at: https://eds.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/20220721-EDS-NPSIB-Submission-final.pdf*

Photos: Fungi and Fern by Pūkaha





Because Aotearoa is a remote land that has been separated from other lands for a very long time and has many plants and animals that are only found here, it is hard for those plants and animals to adapt to new threats. For example, Aotearoa New Zealand has an unusually high proportion of native animals with low mobility (e.g., flightless insects or birds). These are particularly susceptible to invasive mammalian predators, such as stoats and rats, and are slow to spread to new habitat. There is a clear link between the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis. The threats to indigenous biodiversity from climate change are addressed under the climate change section of this plan.

Pest management and biosecurity

Preventing, managing and controlling threats to our indigenous biodiversity from animal and plant pests is an important part of protecting Aotearoa New Zealand's unique ecosystems. As indigenous peoples, we have always practiced biosecurity and pest management, but our knowledge and role in this area remains largely unacknowledged and unappreciated.

The most effective approach will be a balance of engagement, education and behaviour change, research which incorporates both Western science and mātauranga Māori, and operations on the ground (surveillance, monitoring and control)[82].

We consider biosecurity programmes work best when there are working links with Māori in the field, as different hapū practising kaitiakitanga have different ways of working, which reflect their knowledge of their local area. Local responses which reflect local ecologies will be the most successful, using a combination of innovative and traditional methods and technology. We are happy to use technology if it helps make this ever-growing task easier, but we consider that any tools which are developed should also reflect our knowledge.

If we are informed of the latest research about incoming pests and diseases and resourced to develop cultural monitoring indicators and participate in surveillance training, we will be better prepared, more easily mobilised and able to take an active role in the protection of sites and species of significance to us[83].

82 *Lambert, S, Waipara, N, Black, A, Mark-Shadbolt, M and Wood, W. Indigenous Biosecurity: Māori Responses to Kauri Dieback and Myrtle Rust in Aotearoa New Zealand, 25 May 2018. Accessed at: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-76956-1_5. Published in The Human Dimensions of Forest and Tree Health – Global Perspectives.*

83 *Lambert, S, Waipara, N, Black, A, Mark-Shadbolt, M and Wood, W. Indigenous Biosecurity: Māori Responses to Kauri Dieback and Myrtle Rust in Aotearoa New Zealand, 25 May 2018. Accessed at: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-76956-1_5. Published in The Human Dimensions of Forest and Tree Health – Global Perspectives.*



Photo: Kawakawa by Joseph Pōtangaroa

Our preference is that anthropogenic compounds are not relied on for this work, unless there no other viable alternatives.

When working in biosecurity it is important to consider and protect the proprietary rights of Māori over particular plants and plant material, and that our mātauranga Māori is not appropriated without our consent or acknowledgement[84].

Bioprospecting

There is widespread interest within the science sector in bioprospecting and biodiscovery. These disciplines often seek to use the indigenous biological knowledge of communities, such as mātauranga Māori, to identify natural products that can be used to develop commercial products[85].

Māori are the custodians of mātauranga Māori. We have both the right and the obligation to protect and secure the integrity of our mātauranga. If scientific research is exploring the use of mātauranga Māori, the kaitiaki who hold that knowledge must be at the forefront of making decisions about this – we must have both leadership and oversight of this work[86]; alongside acknowledgement. Kaitiaki should also share in the benefits of bioprospecting based on their species or knowledge. This isn't just about financial benefit; purely 'transactional funding approaches' disregard the critical importance of kaitiakitanga, mana motuhake and whakapapa. It is important that mātauranga is not extracted and used without understanding its wider context[87].

To assist researchers and scientists working in this space, best practice guidelines have been prepared to ensure the fundamental right of Māori to define and control their own lives and knowledge, and arising from that, the right and responsibility to determine if the taonga they are kaitiaki of may be researched and used by scientists, and if so, for what purpose[88]. We refer you here to Section four: Cultural Matters.

84 Accessed at: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-76956-1_5

85 Kukutai, T., McIntosh, T., Boulton, A., Durie, M., Foster, M., Hutchings, J., Mark-Shadbolt, M., Moewaka Barnes, H., Moko-Mead, T., Paine, S-J., Pitama, S. & Ruru, J. Te Pūtahitanga: A Tiriti-led science policy approach for Aotearoa New Zealand. (2021) Auckland: Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. Accessed at: http://www.rauikamangai.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/CB_TePutahitanga_A4_2021_inner_Digital_final.pdf

86 Ibid.

87 Ibid.

88 Potter, H., & Rauika Māngai. A WAI 262 Best Practice Guide for Science Partnerships with Kaitiaki for research involving taonga: Lessons from Māori voices in the New Zealand Science Sector. Dunedin, NZ: Rauika Māngai. (2022) Available at: http://www.rauikamangai.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Wai262-Report-Rauika-Ma%CC%84ngai.pdf

Whenua managed by DoC

As set out in the Deed of Settlement, we are seeking to rebuild and maintain our kaitiaki role, based on Te Tiriti and its principles, and to ensure that the Department of Conservation manages land in its care in a manner consistent with Rangitāne tikanga and kawa (2016). Our Relationship Agreement provides for early consultation when the Department of Conservation is undertaking business planning processes, such as determining potential projects, annual work budgets and priorities.

The Department of Conservation's work programmes prioritise the survival of threatened species, in particular those most at risk of extinction. Our priorities may differ, based on our desire to protect te ao tūroa holistically, as well as our economic, cultural and spiritual relationships with different species than those prioritised by the Department of Conservation. We consider that we are best placed to manage te ao tūroa and seek the autonomy to do so.

Where concessions are made available for economic opportunities within conservation land within our takiwā, Rangitāne members should be given the first offer of refusal. This recognises the historic loss of our economic base and the ongoing effects this has on our people's wellbeing.

At times we may we wish to share knowledge about our values and relationships with the takiwā with visitors and the general public. We will seek the Department's assistance to do this. We consider this is important to increase visitors' enjoyment and understanding of this heritage, and to develop awareness of the need for its conservation.

Management of flora and fauna on Māori land

We understand that up to 50 per cent of the land cover on Māori-owned land is indigenous vegetation[89]. Te Wai Māori have highlighted to government that the Biodiversity Collaborative Group (who were responsible for developing an early draft of the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity), identified several barriers that prevent the maintenance and enhancement of indigenous habitats within Māori land. These include lack of physical access, multiple ownership, lack of access to bank lending, the inefficiencies of legal processes in comparison to privately owned non-Māori land, and lack of coordinated access to land information and support for owners across agencies and service providers. It is important to recognise these barriers when designing ways to respond to the biodiversity crisis.

We agree with Te Wai Māori, that additional guidance, funding and support should be provided for Māori landowners to incentivise active protection of indigenous biodiversity on Māori land. This recognises their unique position and that policy measures should not unfairly impact on Māori or worsen the disadvantages our people face as a result of historic confiscation and loss of land[90].

89 *Te Wai Māori submission on the Submission on the Ministry for the Environment and Department of Conservation's Discussion Document and Proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity, accessed at: https://waimaori.maori.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Te-Wai-M%C4%81oris-response-to-the-national-policy-statement-for-indigenous-biodiversity.pdf*

90 *Ibid.*

Item 8.1

Annex A



5.7.2. Tānenuiarangi objectives, policies and actions

Table 14

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga OBJECTIVE: Rangatiratanga and Kaitiakitanga responsibilities and our mātauranga knowledge systems are valued equally alongside Western science. POLICY: To Ensure Rangitāne are able to access, use and protect mahinga kai resources, Rongoā resources and other valuable ecosystems services as guaranteed by Te Tiriti o Waitangi.	• Through strong relationships with DOC, MfE, MPI and the regional councils, our kaitiaki duty is enhanced and enabled, so that we can provide for the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of our taikiwā, for present and future generations. • Our mātauranga knowledge systems are valued equally alongside Western science and contribute equally to decisions on how to restore, manage and enhance ecosystems and species, and address biosecurity risks. Rangitāne are partners in all decision-making processes for conservation and resource management. • Ensure Rangitāne have the ability to participate in initiatives to protect and sustain seed stocks for species endemic to Rangitāne rohe for future generations. • Rangitāne led initiatives to replant indigenous species as appropriate in ecological corridors along waterbodies and water systems, rural shelter belts, roadsides, subdivisions, and urban and amenity plantings throughout takiwā. • Ensure that indigenous biodiversity is recognised and provided for as the natural capital of papatūānuku, providing essential and invaluable ecosystem services.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • NPS-IB 2023 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39 • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • MDC Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports



Photo: Weta by Joseph Pōtangaroa

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Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Loss of habitats and species OBJECTIVE: The diversity of natural heritage areas, habitats and ecosystems are preserved in a healthy state. POLICY: Indigenous biodiversity within takiwā is maintained through restoration, enhancement and protection.	• All remaining wetlands and lowland forests are protected from use and development, and from any further degradation and we demand strong provisions for their protection. • There is no further loss of native habitats, including our native forests and wetlands. • A much more holistic approach is needed to effectively tackle our biodiversity challenges. The government needs to move away from policy silos – one policy statement for freshwater, another for terrestrial biodiversity, another for the coast – this lack of integration has not helped protect or maintain biodiversity. • Ensure Rangitāne are provided with the opportunity to participate in the development of regional biodiversity initiatives to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is maintained, enhanced and protected. • Encourage the development of inventories and biodiversity monitoring frameworks. • Strengthen regulatory mechanisms to protect and enhance the biodiversity of ecosystems within takiwā.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • NPS-IB 2023 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39 • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • MDC Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Pest management and biosecurity OBJECTIVE: The establishment and spread of invasive pest and weed species is identified and progressively and effectively controlled. POLICY: Plant and animal pests are identified, managed and controlled.	• Rangitāne are full partners in biosecurity programmes and involved at all levels when government agencies or regional councils are planning, prioritising and implementing programmes or systems. The role and values of Rangitāne with regard to biosecurity are acknowledged, recognised and enhanced, including our role as kaitiaki, and our intimate knowledge of the environment and its taonga. • Rangitāne will contribute to decision-making on pest control programmes within the takiwā, including a say on which tools or methods are used, monitoring and assessment of programmes, and co-ordination of pest control with other landowners • Encourage and support private landowners and conservation groups that undertake weed and pest control programmes. • Ensure pest control measures, including trapping, poisoning, spraying and removal, is best practice and in line with Rangitāne values, and therefore minimises any risk or threat to indigenous species. • Encouraging minimal use of hazardous substances, giving preference to natural solutions and lowering application rates of herbicides, pesticides and other toxic control tools. • Require control agents, including biological control agents to demonstrate no-effect on non-target species or a minimal effect that may be acceptable to Rangitāne before agents are introduced.	

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Bio-prospecting OBJECTIVE: Indigenous flora and fauna, and mātauranga Māori is protected with regard to the use and development of indigenous species. POLICY: Support the findings on the WAI 262 claim (2011) Rangitāne mātauranga cannot be used without their consent.	• Decisions on bio-prospecting are made jointly by the Crown and Rangitāne, where they involve our species and traditional knowledge. Our kaitiaki oversee any use of their mātauranga in a research context; and share in the benefits of any bio-prospecting which is based on their species and/or mātauranga Māori. • Researchers and scientists should follow the best practice guidelines which honour the Wai 262 Treaty Claim • Protect Rangitāne intellectual property rights with respect to indigenous flora and fauna.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • NPS-IB 2023 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39 • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • MDC Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Management of flora and fauna on Māori land OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne led opportunities. POLICY: To ensure restoration and protection of flora and fauna.	• Establish native nurseries to propagate and cultivate our taonga species, educate our tamariki and provide a source of plantings. • Additional funding is made available to assist Māori landowners to actively protect indigenous flora and fauna on their lands.	



Photo: Kihikihi by Joseph Potangaroa

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Whenua managed by Department of Conservation (DoC) OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne involved in the ongoing and future management of DoC lands. POLICY: To ensure Rangitāne values and interests is included in management of conservation lands.	• Ensure that land managed by the DoC within takiwā is looked after in a manner consistent with Rangitāne tikanga and kawa. • All species within conservation land are restored and enhanced, and our people have access to plants, animals and minerals for cultural harvest and use. • DoC and Rangitāne will jointly develop and agree a Cultural Materials Plan which provides for access to, restoration, enhancement and use of cultural materials within takiwā. The plan will identify sites, species, quantities, conditions, methods of harvest, and monitoring. Following agreement on the plan, relevant statutory authorisations will be issued a copy to enable members of Rangitāne to take and use cultural materials in accordance with the authorisation. The plan will be reviewed every five years. • Rangitāne expects to be consulted on all Statutory Authorisation applications within Conservation Land which may have an impact on the spiritual, cultural or historic values of Rangitāne, those values will be reflected in the decision-making process. • Rangitāne expects to be consulted at an early stage, and to contribute to decision-making about proposed activities in relation to conservation land within its takiwā; including but not limited to: establishing new or reclassifying any conservation land, vesting or management appointments under the Reserves Act 1977, any other management arrangements with third parties and the disposal of conservation land, as set out in our Relationship Agreement with the Department of Conservation . • Where concessions are made available for economic opportunities within conservation land within our takiwā (for example for recreation/tourism), Rangitāne expects that its members should be given the first offer of refusal. • To share knowledge with visitors and the public on our natural and historic heritage, and on our values and aspirations, within conservation land.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • NPS-IB 2023 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39 • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • MDC Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports
Landscapes OBJECTIVE: Significant cultural, spiritual, natural and ecological landscapes, features and locations are protected and enhanced. POLICY: Rangitāne relationship with these significant landscapes restored, and any adverse effects from activities and uses avoided.	• Ensure resource use and activities maintain and restore connections between ecological corridors and landscapes and enable species to exist within their natural ecological range. • Mitigation measures for the management of effects includes, where appropriate, the restoration of ecological corridors and landscapes. • Ensure significant landscapes are protected from destructive activities such as vegetation clearance and earthworks. • Ensure significant landscapes, features, locations and associated view shafts are protected from development or any other adverse effects on their character or amenity values.	

5.8. Infrastructure and Industry

5.8.1. Energy, Transport and Water Services Issues

Energy generation and transmission

The Rangitāne rohe is a prime location for alternative energy sources, such as: hydroelectric dams, wind and solar farms. Research for clean, renewable energy generation developments is promoted although any activities are subject to the management of effects and protecting and enhancing the mauri of the environment and Rangitāne values. The Ruahine, Tararua and Puketoi ranges are three significant Rangitāne maunga that have already established wind farms and proposed future locations. The effects on Rangitāne values and interests from wind energy generation that, amongst other things, disrupts the line of sight to wāhi tapu or our significant maunga and where the structure disrupts or has the potential to destroy a wāhi tapu. There is also the run of the river that dams where the structure and infrastructure built has the potential to disrupt or destroy wāhi tapu and impact on native fisheries, water flows and levels and create barriers to fish passage.

Transport networks

The Rangitāne takiwā transport network and infrastructure is vital in connecting the small and dispersed communities, which are important for services such as health and education, employment and markets, as well as to friends and whānau. The small rating bases and large rural land areas, place pressure on the ability of relevant councils to meet the costs of providing transport infrastructure, which impact on whānau, hapū, marae, iwi and other members of the public.

The low population density of our small rural areas and towns, reduce options, resulting in a high reliance on private motor vehicle for daily activities and trucks for freight. The transport network is critical to industry in our takiwā, particularly agriculture and forestry.



Photo: Te Ore Ore Marae, Whakaoriori Masterton - Richard Jones & Sonya Rimene

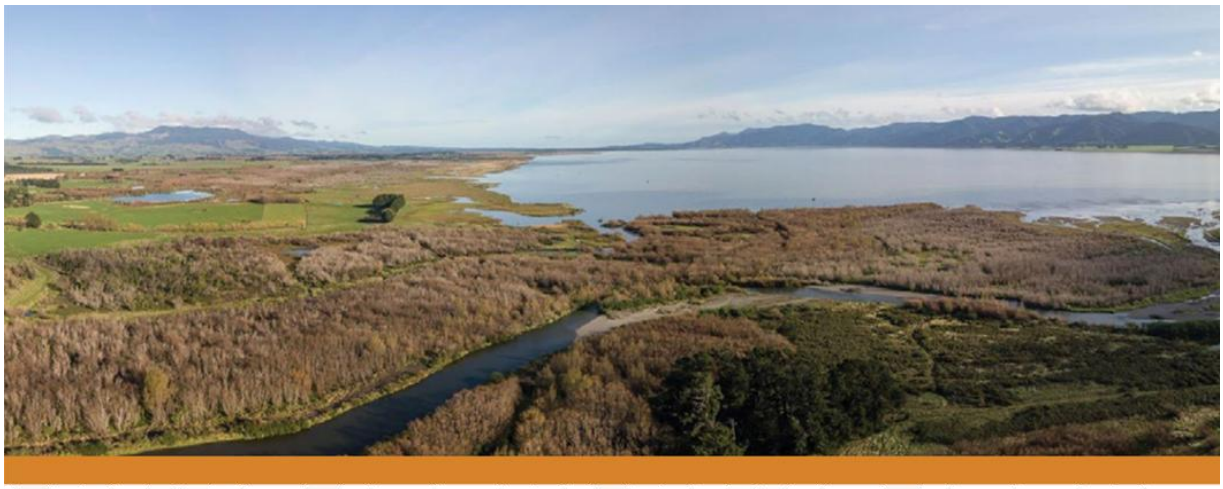


Photo: Wairarapa Moana by SWDC

Water infrastructure services

There are numerous water infrastructure services scattered throughout the Rangitāne takiwā, which supply water, treat and dispose of stormwater and sewage systems. The development and upgrades of these water infrastructures have and continue to increase pressure on existing water resources. Community and industry water supplies has aided in the degradation of water quality, quantity and use, impacting on Rangitāne values and interests in waterways.

The water takes for supplying our towns and communities with water, is being impacted by the quantity of water within our rivers and streams. Climate change is having a huge impact on the recharge to these water bodies; thus some water take sites are currently in rivers and streams that are over allocated as they no longer have the quantity within them to cater to the demand.

There are major concerns with respect to contaminants, sediment loading, treatment and management of these wastewater infrastructure and systems. Discharge of wastewater and stormwater to our waterways continues to affect Rangitāne cultural and environmental values, which in turn will affect the cultural and environmental values of the wider community.



Photo: Dannevirke water storage with floating cover

5.8.1.1. Energy, transport and water services infrastructure objectives, policies and actions

Table 15

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Water infrastructure OBJECTIVE: Environmental standards employs best and most practicable practices. A robust cultural and environmental framework (based on bottom lines) is established to assess water infrastructure. POLICY: Best practice methods and solutions are implemented for each water infrastructure site and the receiving environment. All decision-makers recognise our position, with implementation of our values and interests in plans, policies and strategies. Educating whānau and communities to bring about awareness around water use and discharges.	• Ensure all water infrastructure services are developed and managed to enhance and protect the mauri of water. • Ensure best practice methods to maintain optimum quality levels of discharge from wastewater to ensure minimal adverse effects on water quality in the receiving environment. • Ensure Rangitāne are actively involved with councils, resource users and developers in water infrastructure development to ensure our cultural interests and values are recognised and acknowledged in developments, plans, policies and strategies. • Encourage a robust evaluation and assessment of land use and our freshwater resources that are supporting our whānau and communities, to ensure future access and availabilities. • Rangitāne support in principle the storage of water through district and regional infrastructure development provided: - the storage does not compromise Rangitāne sites of significance; - compromise outstanding natural and cultural characteristics or values of site; - storage relieves pressure on all freshwater systems; - water is harvested on receding flows of floods and freshes. • Ensure critical evaluation of any potential damming, diversion or water storage proposals that have positive effects. • Ensure critical evaluation of cultural and environmental implications of any damming, on-farm storage, or community water schemes and others that may have adverse effects on resources. • Require on site solutions to stormwater management in all new urban, commercial, industrial and rural developments. • Educate by engaging with all water users such as whānau and communities, to bring awareness of stormwater and its interaction with the natural environment, encouraging steps to protect their local environment such as rainwater collection tanks for example. • Require discharge of wastewaters to land based methods, no direct discharge to waterbodies.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • NPS-IB 2023 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39 • TDC Operative District Plan 2021 • Wairarapa Combined District Plan • MDC Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy • Councils SoE Monitoring Reports

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Energy generation and transmission OBJECTIVE: Electricity generation, transmission and distribution within our takiwā, has benefits for Rangitāne whānau and other members of our communities while also protecting the mauri of the environment. Rangitāne have strategic and influential roles in decisions about energy extraction and generation within takiwā, as a Treaty partner with specific rights and interests in resources used for energy generation, in particular water POLICY: Ensure there are no negative impacts or effects on people or te taiao from energy generation, transmission and distribution. To ensure Rangitāne and other members of the community have access to reliable, sustainable and efficient energy sources.	• Ensure constructive and enduring relationships are established between Rangitāne and developers to enable the consideration and implementation of Rangitāne values within all planning areas of infrastructure. • Rangitāne are involved in the planning and development of all infrastructure and adequately resourced to do so. • Require the biodiversity of indigenous fish species is protected by ensuring unhindered fish passage in designs and construction of in stream structures in all waterways. • Ensure impacts on indigenous biodiversity from electricity generation is in the first instance avoided, or where unavoidable, mitigated, monitored and reported through consenting processes. • Ensure the safeguarding and protection of the natural functioning of ecosystems where energy infrastructure and systems are located. • Support Rangitāne marae, kura and kohanga to develop and access reliable, sustainable and efficient energy sources. • Promote and educate on various ways to reduce energy consumption	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • CIAs • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • NPS-FM 2022 • NPS-HPL 2022 • NPS – Electricity Transmission 2008 • NES – Sources of Drinking Water 2007 • NES – Electricity Transmission Activities 2009 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council • TDC regulations
Transport networks OBJECTIVE: Transport networks connect Rangitāne and communities, industry and business while ensuring that negative environmental impacts are minimised. POLICY: Transport infrastructure avoids where possible or reduces adverse effects on the environment.	• Require transport infrastructure projects avoid any adverse effects on significant sites and areas of interest or value to Rangitāne. If unable to avoid, then mitigation measures must be agreed with Rangitāne before project can begin. • Support the planning and installation of sustainable transport measures in urban and rural design and development, such as multi modal transport options (public transport, pedestrian walkways, and cycle ways). All options assist in the reduction of emissions. • Require engagement at the early planning stages of all transport proposals, to ensure there are no risks of the proposal on Rangitāne values. • Rangitāne support improved transport network infrastructure and services to support. • Rangitāne support improved transport network infrastructure and services.'	

5.8.2. Mining and Quarrying, Oil, Gas and other Mineral Resources Issues

Aotearoa has an impressive geological landscape that has been shaped by millions of years of earthquakes causing uplift and heating of bedrock producing diverse minerals. Extracting of these minerals has been relatively low within our takiwā to date, with just mining or quarrying activities for aggregates such as limestone and riverbed gravels. However, in the past we have been subjected to oil and gas deposit exploration and mining applications both onshore and offshore (Block Offers). Rangitāne are not in support of mining operations, nor oil and gas, or coal extraction and we are concerned technology may advance access to these minerals. We need to move away from petroleum based and coal fired activities to more sustainable options, to achieve our emissions reduction targets.

5.8.2.1. Mining and Quarrying, Oil, Gas and other Mineral Resources activities objectives, policies and actions

Table 16

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Extraction activities OBJECTIVE: Rangitāne participation at the highest level of decision-making for all mining and exploration activities. Effective management of any adverse cultural and environmental effects resulting from mineral extraction activities POLICY: Effects of mineral extraction activities are managed, and any associated discharges avoid significant adverse effects on Rangitāne people and the environment.	• Require resource users, government agencies to engage and consult early with Rangitāne for any mining, quarrying and exploration activities within our takiwā. • Ensure Rangitāne cultural and environmental values and interests are recognised and acknowledged in plans, policies, strategies and developments. • Ensure all extraction activities occur in such a manner that our Rangitāne values, interests, taonga, wāhi tapu, land and waterways are protected and enhanced. • Require that all extraction activities applications or proposals must be accompanied by the appropriate information such as: Assessment of Environmental Effects, site management plans for all aspects of the activity, site rehabilitation plans, and others. This is to ensure that there are no impacts or adverse effects on Rangitāne values. • Ensure minerals or mining waste is contained to prevent any contamination of the environment. • Rangitāne support initiatives to reduce reliance on mined materials. • Promote working with mineral extraction companies to build capacity and capability in these activities and shared understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities. • Require adequate resourcing for monitoring capabilities giving effect to kaitiakitanga. • Require regular reports by those with a statutory responsibility.	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977

5.8.3. Waste and Hazardous Waste

According to our creation stories, birds, insects, trees, plants and humans are descendants of Tāne, and fish and other aquatic species are descendants of Tangaroa. All of these organisms share whakapapa with one another and are closely related. Since birds, insects, trees and plants were created before humans, we view these species as the senior siblings or tuākana in comparison to humans, who are the taina or junior siblings. This tuākana – taina relationship means we have a responsibility to exercise kaitiakitanga, which includes carefully considering the potential risks and impacts of our actions on plants and animals.

Waste and the circular economy

Māori views on waste and recycling emphasise the whakapapa connections between humans and the natural world. We show respect to plant and animal life and the products which are made from them by maintaining their value for as long as possible – for example by finding another use for them. All things need to be designed to become food for something else at the end of their life, or to be transformed into a natural substance, for example through decomposing into soil, nutrients and minerals.

The idea of a Circular economy is very much in line with the Trusts ideas and aspirations towards waste minimisation. In the National Adaptation plan and emissions reduction plan, it states under principle 5 that circular economy: "is an approach that involves eliminating waste and pollution from our economy, keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and recovering value from products and materials at the end of their lifecycle".[91] The Trust advocates for this and has a number of programs in line to support this reduce, reuse and recycle of products and materials towards waste minimisation.

The Māori (Rangitāne) view on waste has many similarities with the concept of a circular economy. This view acknowledges the mauri (life force) of natural things[92] and recognises that ecosystems are the first circular economy[93].

Hazardous substances

We are opposed to any substance that poses a risk to the natural environment and to any life forms within it. There must be compelling justification for the use of any hazardous substance[94], especially where this may have an adverse impact on our taonga. In all cases, a precautionary approach should be taken. History has many examples of substances that were thought of as safe later proving to be harmful.

91 *Ministry for the Environment. National adaptation plan and emissions reduction plan: Resource Management Act 1991 guidance note. November 2022. Pg 17. Accessed at: national-adaptation-plan-and-emissions-reduction-plan-guidance-note.pdf (environment.govt.nz).*

92 *Waste MINZ: Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa. Prepared for the Ministry for the Environment (May 2020) Accessed at: https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/recommendations-for-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-in-Aotearoa.pdf*

93 *See Pare Kore website – Hollie Russell interviews Matt Peryman Taitokerau, 27 September 2021, https://www.parakore.maori.nz/video-resources/*

94 *Kaupapa Kura Taiao for the Environmental Protection Agency. Māori Perspectives Report (MPR): Amendment of the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard (APP203289) (20 October 2020).*

5.8.3.1. Issues

Waste and the circular economy

The colonial legacy of the 'take, make, waste' model has led to chronic pollution of our lands and waters, loss of biodiversity, depletion of natural resources, climate change, unhealthy outcomes for people, and rising inequality. It continues to have a disproportionately adverse effect on indigenous peoples across the world.

Microplastics are now universally present in our soil, food, bodies, plants, animals, waterbodies, air and oceans. Our coastal communities that rely on kaimoana for a large percentage of their food are particularly at risk of microplastics contamination.

Plastics are made from oil, which is a fossil fuel. Māori voices on this topic, which we support, highlight the link between waste, pollution and colonialism; and the need to address these issues at the very highest levels of power[95]. Our government needs to take leadership and action on these issues, given that the biggest culprits in the generation of plastic waste are very large corporations [96].

As a country we have a very poor record on waste minimisation. We are one of the highest waste per capita countries in the OECD and the 10th most wasteful country in the world[97]. The amount of waste we produce is also increasing. Between 2009 and 2019 the amount of waste going to levied landfills increased by 48%[98]. The rate of resource recovery in Aotearoa New Zealand is only 28%.[99].

Issues like this require us to think and act collectively to affect change. We must develop local solutions and economies rather than continue to be trapped in global consumerism. Authorities such as Teina Boasa-Dean advise that we should re-set and re-establish our relationship with Papatūānuku[100], and that this will demonstrate rangitiratanga and care for the taiao. We support this, and also recognise that this is challenging for our whānau. It is difficult to reduce consumption of non-recyclable plastics and substitute these with alternatives, when non-recyclable products are usually the cheapest and most accessible.

Hazardous substances

We do not support the use of hazardous substances that may potentially poison, harm or adversely interfere with Papatūānuku, including any substances that may affect other species or soils and the life forms that live within the soil. Any level of contamination by hazardous substances is undesirable and concerning – irrespective of the quantity of contaminants, the period of exposure, or the nature, scale and intensity of the adverse effects.

95 *Interview with Matt Peryman, see Pare Kore website. Accessed at: https://www.parakore.maori.nz/video-resources/*

96 *Ibid*

97 *Kaza et al, 2018 as cited in: Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2021/34. The journey to a circular economy in the Waikato Region (January 2022) Accessed at: https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/WRC/TR202134.pdf*

98 *MfE, 2019, cited in WasteMINZ: Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa. Prepared for the Ministry for the Enviroment (May 2020) Accessed at: https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/recommendations-for-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-in-Aotearoa.pdf*

99 *Wilson et al, 2017, cited in WasteMINZ: Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa. Prepared for the Ministry for the Enviroment (May 2020) Accessed at: https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/recommendations-for-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-in-Aotearoa.pdf*

100 *Teina Boasa-Dean, speaking in Te Tiriti Led Transition to Waste Strategy – You Tube discussion, 24 November 2021, available at: https://www.parakore.maori.nz/video-resources/*

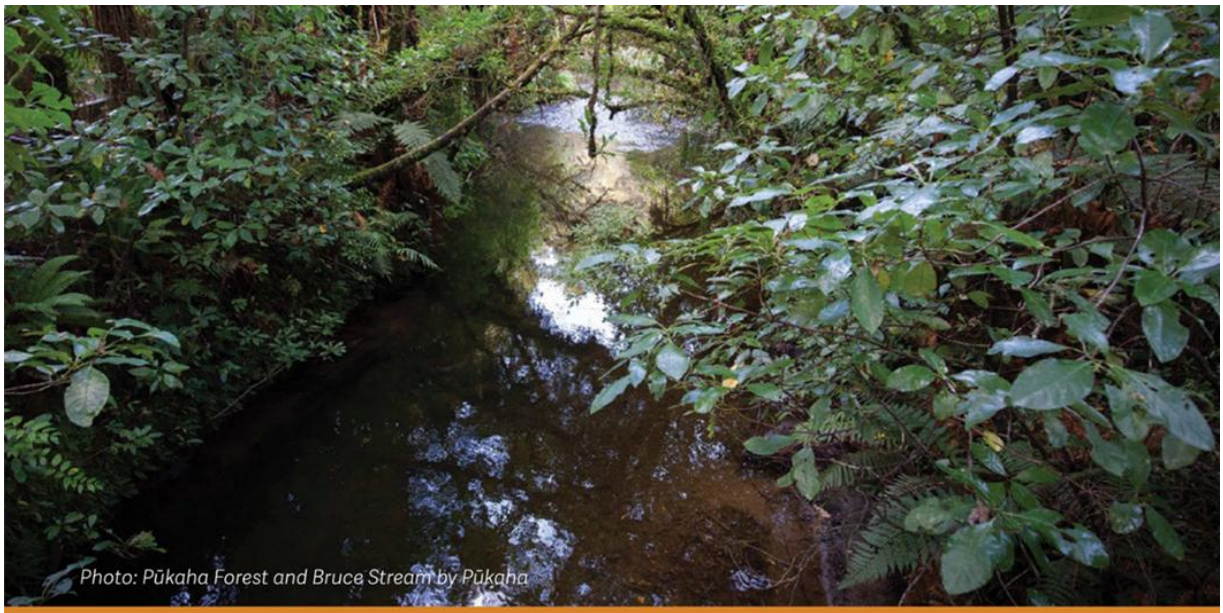


Photo: Pūkaha Forest and Bruce Stream by Pūkaha

As Rangitāne, we consider the presence of any anthropogenic compound that is unable to be eliminated naturally as having an impact on mauri and resulting in an environment that is unbalanced or unwell. We understand there is a range of established processes and relationships that continuously cycle chemicals through the spiritual states of tapu (restricted state) and noa (relaxed or normalised state). Compounds that resist these natural processes, such as chemical pesticides are therefore likely to be opposed[101].

Hazardous substances can have both direct impacts, such as through adverse effects on taonga, or indirect effects, such as affecting the ability to undertake customary practices or to use culturally significant species. As much of our flora and fauna is unique, we are concerned about the robustness of information on the potential impacts of agrichemicals and other anthropogenic substances on our endemic species [102]. We do not consider biophysical information on potential effects to be an appropriate substitute for consideration of the spiritual and intangible effects[103].

In addition to the effects on taonga and associated cultural values and practices, we are concerned about the potential for hazardous substances to enter the food chain and waterways, in particular surface and ground waterbodies used for water supply and mahinga kai[104].

101 Ngā Kaihautū Tikanga Taiao, cited in: Environmental Protection Agency. Māori engagement guideline for hazardous substances notified applications (January 2015). Pg. 6. Accessed at: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Te-Hautu/0a3d58d8ae/Guide-to-Maori-Engagement-for-HS-applicants-2015.pdf

102 For example when hazard assessments based on non-endemic species are submitted in applications to the EPA to introduce new chemical agents.

103 Ngā Kaihautū Tikanga Taiao Report – APP201999 Solvigo - To import SOLVIGO, containing Abamectin and Thiamethoxam, as an insecticide for the control of insect pests in onions. Accessed at: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/FileAPI/hsno-ar/APP201999/cad7b23bba/APP201999-APP201999-Solvigo-NKTT-Report.pdf

104 Kaupapa Kura Taiao for the Environmental Protection Agency. Māori Perspectives Report (MPR): Amendment of the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard (APP203289) (20 October 2020). Accessed at: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/Fire-Fighting-Chemicals-Group-Standard-consultation/Amendments_to_Fire_Fighting_Group_Standard_2017_PFAS_Maori_Perspectives_Report.pdf

5.8.4. Liquid, Solid and Hazardous Waste objective, policies and actions

Table 17

Objective and Policy	Action	Reference Documents
Waste and hazardous substances OBJECTIVE: Reduce our waste with the aspiration of a zero-waste economy. To avoid adverse effects from solid and hazardous waste. The protection and enhancement of Papatūānuku and Ranginui from harmful and hazardous waste. POLICY: Advocate for an equitable, zero waste economy. To leave things in a better state than when they were found. Reduce and design out waste and pollution. Reduce the use of hazardous substances. Eliminate the unsafe disposal of hazardous waste and by-products.	• We will advocate for an equitable, zero waste economy. To do this we will: - focus on finding local solutions for products which have come to the end of their useful life - develop solutions for managing waste that focus on our values, mātauranga Māori, equity and the Te Tiriti o Waitangi and work within frameworks which uphold tikanga Māori. - educate our whānau, hapū, marae on how to design out and reduce waste, through programmes such as Pare Kore. • We will work to leave things in a better state than when we found them – always thinking about what will be passed to the next generation. • Promote and educate whānau and communities on waste reduction and plastic use. • As individuals and collectives, we will aim to design out waste and pollution through better product, services and system design. We will design, make and use things that are durable and repairable, that can be re-used for the same purpose or a different purpose, and that do not involve the use of toxic substances. • When we have finished using products, we will take advantage of natural processes such as composting and biodegradation and feed these resources back into the natural system. We will follow Papatūānuku's lead and enhance and regenerate natural systems rather than destroy them. For example, we will advocate for regenerative farming practices and use of renewable energy. • Avoid the importation, manufacture or use of any hazardous substances that may have a significant tangible or intangible impact on the environment, its mauri and the cultural, social, spiritual, health, or economic well-being of Rangitāne people. • We prefer the use of chemical control agents that do not bioaccumulate and bio magnify and non-chemical methods like lures and traps. • Adequate resourcing for monitoring capability giving effect to kaitiakitanga. • Regular reports by those with a statutory role responsible for regulating the use of hazardous substances and therefore the health of waterways. • Ensure Rangitāne input into planning and policy around hazardous substances and where waterways are impacted by their use	• Te Tapere nui o Whātonga EMP • Te Ia Wairua • RMA 91 • LGA 2002 • CA 1987 • Waste Minimisation Act 2008 • Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 • Environment Act 1986 • Protected Objects Act 1975 • Reserves Act 1977 • HRC One Plan • GWR Council regulations • TDC regulations • Wairarapa 3 Districts regulations


Photo: Pūkaha Forest by Pūkaha
SECTION SIX: Appendices

6.1. Appendix 1: Resource Management Act 1991 (3 September 2024 version) – sections that make mention or have a particular regard to Māori

Section	Statement	Reference Documents
5 (2)	States "Sustainable management" means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while – (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and (f) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.	71
6	Requirement for all persons exercising functions and powers in relation to managing natural and physical resources to recognise and provide for (all listed points), as a matter of National importance and specifically identifies for Māori (Rangitāne): • the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapū, and other taonga; • the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development; • the protection of recognised customary activities. These can include places, sites, areas, or objects that have special value or significance to Rangitāne (such as mahinga kai sites, taonga raranga, rongoā sites.	71
7	Requirement for all persons exercising functions and powers in relation to managing natural and physical resources to have particular regard (for all listed points) to kaitiakitanga.	72
8	Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).	72

PART 3 – Duties and restrictions under this Act		
11	x No person may subdivide land, within the meaning of 218, unless the subdivision is – • effected by the establishment, change, or cancellation of a reserve under 338 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (TTWMA)1993.	77 TTWMA pg 270
14	The taking, using, damming or diverting of geothermal waters for water, heat or energy is not a prohibited activity if it is for the purposes of communal benefit of tangata whenua, in accordance with tikanga Māori and there is no adverse effect on the environment.	82
17	Rangitāne whānau, hapū, marae and iwi can carry out recognised customary activity in accordance with any controls.	87

PART 4 – Functions, powers, and duties of central and local government		
32	Requirements for local authorities in preparing and publishing evaluation reports, must identify and assess environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including opportunities for economic growth and employment. If the proposal is a proposed policy statement, plan, or change the evaluation report must – • summarise all advice concerning the proposal received from iwi authorities under the relevant provisions of Schedule 1;	106
33	A tool to transfer functions, powers, duties to an iwi authority (the Trust and our two Rūnanga);	109
34A (1A)	In delegating powers and functions a local authority must consult tangata whenua through relevant iwi authorities to appoint at least 1 commissioner who understands tikanga Māori and the perspectives of Rangitāne	111
35 (2)(e) & 35(5)	Local authority shall monitor the exercise of a protected of a protected customary right in the rohe, including any controls imposed on the exercise of that right under Part 3 of Takutai Moana Act (TMA) 2011. Records to be kept by a regional council of every protected customary rights order or agreement relating a part of the common marine and coastal area within its rohe.	113 TMA pg 41 114
35A	The relevant local authorities must keep and maintain a record of all Rangitāne entities and hapū, including contact details and IMPs.	115
36B	Joint management agreements with public authorities, iwi authorities (the Trust and our two Rūnanga) and groups	123
39 (2)(b)	Hearings to have appropriate procedures and purposes that recognise tikanga Māori, and received evidence written or spoken in Māori.	129
42 (1)	In the protection of sensitive information an order may be made by a local authority on an application or any proceedings in order to avoid serious offence to tikanga Māori or to avoid the disclosure of the location of wāhi tapū.	137
42AA	The provisions of relevant information is required to be given to post-settlement governance entities relating to a resource consent application affecting a statutory area.	140

PART 5 – Standards, policy statements, and plans		
45	The Minister may have regard in preparing a national policy statement, anything which is significant in terms of section 8 of Treaty of Waitangi Act (TWA) 1975.	156 TWA pg 13
46A	The process in preparing national directions must include giving notice and consulting with the public and iwi authorities (the Trust and our two Rūnanga) on the proposed national direction.	158
58	Coastal policy statements may state objectives and policies on the protection: • of the characteristics of value to tangata whenua such as wāhi tapū, Tauranga waka, mahinga mātaitai, and taonga raranga. • of protected customary rights	168

PART 5 – Standards, policy statements, and plans		
58D (3) (d)(i)	In preparing and approving national planning standards the Minister must establish a process to consider the public, local authorities and iwi authorities (the Trust and our two Rūnanga) with adequate time and opportunity for submissions to be made on the draft.	171
58H (3)	The Ministers must give the public and iwi authorities (the Trust and our two Rūnanga) notice and enough adequate time and opportunity to comment on the proposed revocation of a national planning standard.	173
61 (2)(a), (2A), 66 (2A) (a) & 74 (2A)	Makes specific reference to IMP documents, Regional and District councils are required to "...take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with a local authority...". This is relevant to local authorities preparing a Regional Policy Statement, Regional and District Plans. The issues and perspectives provided within this IMP will assist councils in these policy and decision-making processes with regard to Rangitāne values and aspirations.	185 191 201
61 (2)(a), 66 (2)(c) (iii) & 74 (2)(b) (iii)	Councils in changing or preparing a regional or district plan must have regard to any "regulations or bylaws relating to taiapure, mahinga mātaitai, or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing".	192 201
62	Regional policy statements must include "...resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities "(the Trust and our Rūnanga)	186
64A (4A)	No imposition of coastal occupation charges on a customary rights or customary marine title groups exercising rights under Part 3 of Takutai Moana Act	189
77I &77O	Iwi participation in legislation around qualifying matters for territorial authorities for applying in residential standards and policy 3 to relevant residential zones, and intensification policies to urban non-residential zones.	211 215
85A	A plan or proposed plan must not allow or permit an activity that will have an adverse effect that is more than minor on a protected customary right carried out under Part 3 of the TMA 2011.	238 TMA pg 41
85AA	Aquaculture settlement area amendment or changes a regional council must make on notices issued under section 12 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act (MCACSA)2004.	239 MCACSA pg 12
85B	Customary rights group process if a plan or proposed plan does not comply with section 85A	239

PART 6 – Resource consents		
88	Requires resource consent applicants to undertake an assessment of environmental effects (AEE), which is inclusive of cultural effects. Complies with section 62A of the TMA 2011 if it relates to a customary marine title.	258 TMA pg 52
95A & 95B	Sets out notification requirements for consents and for consent applications, depending on factors such as the likelihood of adverse environmental effects of the consent and whether there are any "affected protected customary rights groups, or customary marine title groups relating to the Takutai Moana Act; or holders of statutory acknowledgements".	277-279
104	Also provides an opportunity for recognition of IMPs in local authority's consideration of applications for resource consent.	289
108 (9)(b)	Resource consent conditions in relation to financial contribution of which excludes "Māori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 unless that Act provides otherwise".	301

PART 6AA – Proposals of national significance		
149K	In appointing members for a board of inquiry, the member must have knowledge, skill and experience relating to tikanga Māori.	360
149ZCC	The Minister must in relation to limited notification of an aquaculture activity identify any affected protected customary rights group or affected customary marine title group.	383

PART 7A – Occupation of common marine and coastal area		
165E	MACA applications in aquaculture settlement areas can only be granted by a consent authority after consultation with the trustee or iwi.	401
165K (2) & (8)	Allocation authorisations for space in the MACA regarding Crown obligations in regard to under any agreement in principle or deed of settlement, and MACACSA 2004.	406-407
165N (5) & (10)	In approving allocation of MACA requests, the Minister must have regard to ability for Crown to give effect to any obligations under any agreement in principle or deed of settlement and any group or representative of any group of Māori claimants in relation to a claim and MACACSA 2004.	410-411
165ZDA (1)(ii)(B)	Suspension of applications to occupy common marine and coastal areas for the purposes of aquaculture activities if demand for the occupation of that space desires the use of other measures under the MACACSA 2004 that uphold the Crowns settlement obligations.	423

PART 8 – Designations and heritage orders		
186 (7A) (b)	Compulsory acquisition of land does not apply if its protected Māori land.	466

PART 9 – water conservation orders		
199 (2)(c)	A water conservation order may be provided for waterbodies that are considered to be of outstanding significance in accordance with tikanga Māori.	497
204	Notice of application to be served on the relevant iwi authorities.	499
208 (1)(c)	Application for a water conservation order notice shall "be sent to ... the relevant iwi authorities, and every person who made a submission".	502
209 (3)	A person who makes a submission to the Environment Court on a proposed water conservation order, must within 5 days serve a copy on "...the relevant iwi authorities..."	502

PART 11 – Environment court		
253 (e)	In considering a suitable person to be appointed as an Environment Commissioner or Deputy Environment Commissioner of the Environment Court, the Attorney-General shall have regard to the need for the person to have knowledge and experience in the matters relating to the Treaty of Waitangi and kaupapa Māori.	559
269 (3)	In court proceedings the Environment Court shall recognise tikanga Māori.	569
276 (3)	Evidence by the Environment Court may be received inwritten or spoken Māori.	873

PART 14 – Miscellaneous provisions		
353	In regard to notices and consents in relation to Māori land, Part 10 of TTWMA 1993 shall apply to the service of notices under this Act on owners.	650 TMA pg 160
360B	The Minister of Aquaculture must not make a recommendation on regulations unless notification and consultation has been had with the public, iwi authorities, customary marine title group and any applicant group as defined in section 9 of the TMA 2011.	671 TMA pg 11

SCHEDULE 1 – Preparation, change, and review of policy statements and plans		
Part 1	Preparation and change of policy statements and plans by local authorities: Mana Whakahono a Rohe compliance with iwi, Relationship with iwi participation legislation, Preparation of proposed policy statements/plans in consultation with Māori (the local authority concerned shall consult the tangata whenua of the area who may be so affected, through iwi authorities and tribal Rūnanga), Notification requirements concerning iwi authorities and tangata whenua.	754-776
Part 2	Requests for changes to policy statements and plans of local and authorities and requests to prepare regional plans: Mana Whakahono a Rohe that specifically provides a role for iwi authorities.	782
Part 4	Freshwater planning process: • Provides a number of opportunities for inclusion of "...any relevant iwi participation legislation, ...or Mana Whakahono a Rohe". • Any person on a freshwater hearing panel or a freshwater commissioner must have an understanding of tikanga Māori and mātauranga Māori, and for the hearing panel be nominated by local tangata whenua.	789, 798, 803 802, 805
Part 5	Streamlined planning process: Consultation with iwi authorities and use of any relevant iwi participation legislation or Mana Whakahono a Rohe.	809-811

Part 6	• Territorial authorities must prepare and notify any intensification planning instruments where it relates to either iwi participation legislation, consultation with iwi authorities and where it requires local authority to fulfil certain pre-notification requirements to iwi authorities. • In establishing independent hearing panels, territorial authorities must consult with and consider tangata whenua through iwi authorities and at least 1 member of the panel must understand tikanga Māori and the perspectives of local iwi or hapū. • Planning documents that are recognised by an iwi authority must be lodged with specified territorial authority and relevant to any obligations arising under any relevant iwi participation legislation, ...or Mana Whakahono a Rohe to the hearing panel. • Territorial authorities must consider recommendations and make decisions in a manner that is consistent with any relevant iwi participation legislation, ...or Mana Whakahono a Rohe to the hearing panel.	819 821 822 825

SCHEDULE 3A – MDRS to be incorporated by specified territorial authorities		
6 (1)(b)	Inclusion of matters of significance such as historic heritage and the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water sites, wāhi tapū, and other taonga	839

SCHEDULE 11 – Acts that include statutory acknowledgments		
	Acknowledgement of iwi with statutory acknowledgements – Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017	867

6.2. Appendix 2: Local Government Act 2002 (1 July 2024 version) – sections that make mention or have a particular regard to Māori

PART 1 – Statement provisions		
4	Is the acknowledgement of the Crown's responsibility under the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi and improvement of opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision making	5

PART 2 – Purpose of local government, and role and powers of local authorities		
14	Local authorities should conduct business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner, have regard to the views of all of its communities, and provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes.	39
17	When Councils are transferring responsibilities, they must ensure provisions for any affected co-governance or co-management arrangements that are established by legislation (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation) and that are between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations. Also promotes linkages between communities (including iwi and hapū) and sites of significance	43-44

PART 3 – Structure and reorganisation of local government		
33	Membership of the Commission must have 1 member with a knowledge of tikanga Māori	61

PART 4 – Governance and management of local authorities and community boards		
40	A local authority in any statement must include information: • representation arrangements. Including the option or establishing Māori wards or constituencies, and the opportunity to change them; • consultation policies; • policies for liaising with, and memoranda or agreements with, Māori;	64

PART 5 – Council controlled organisations and council organisations		
57 (3)	When identifying the skills, knowledge, and experience of directors of a council-controlled organisation, the local authority must consider whether they have knowledge of tikanga Māori.	91
60A	Before a council-controlled organisation makes a decision that may significantly affect land or a body of water, it must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.	92
64B (1)	Statement of expectations for council-controlled organisations specifies relationships with iwi, hapū, and other Māori organisations and requires the organisation to act consistently with the shareholders' obligations and agreements with third parties (including iwi, hapū, or other Māori organisations).	94

PART 6 – Planning, decision-making, and accountability		
75	State the obligations of local authorities in relation to the involvement of Māori in decision-making processes	99
77	Requires that a local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapū, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.	101
81 (1)	A local authority must provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, and provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of enabling Māori to contribute to decision making.	103
82 (2)	A local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Māori.	104
102 (3A)	The revenue and financing policy must also support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (TTWA) 1993, on development contributions or financial contributions, and the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land. (Also, in LGA – Schedule 1AA, Part 4, Section 22 (4) & (c), pg 293)	127 TTWA pg 16
108	Policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land must state • objectives sought to be achieved by remission or postponement of rates • conditions and criteria to be met in order of the remission or postponement	133

PART 7 – Specific obligations and restrictions on local authorities and other persons		
125 (5)(d)	The requirement in assessing drinking water services may be carried out by the territorial authority, or undertaken on its behalf an iwi or Māori orgnaisation	144

PART 8 – Regulatory, enforcement, and coercive powers of local authorities		
199F (3) (c)	The Minister must ensure in appointing development contributions commissioners that the person has knowledge of tikanga Māori.	199
199K (4) (a)	A development contributions commissioner may make an order that prohibits the communication or publication of any information supplied in the course of deciding a development contribution objection, if satisfied that the order is necessary to avoid serious offence to tikanga Māori or to avoid the disclosure of the location of wāhi tapū.	202
205	A territorial authority must use a development contribution received for reserves purposes for the purchase or development of reserves may include payment where the territorial authority thinks fit, to the trustees or body corporate in whom is vested a Māori reservation to which section 340 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (TTWA) 1993 applies, to enhance the reservation for cultural or other purposes.	310 TTWA pg 275

SCHEDULE 3 – Reorganisation of local authorities		
Part 1: 7	The Commission must adopt a process to undertake a reorganisation investigation which includes: • affected iwi or hapū and how they will be given an opportunity to engage with the investigation; • recognition and reflection of the nature and extent of the interests of affected iwi or hapū in the outcome of investigation; • the extent and nature of public and stakeholder engagement should reflect the degree of interest of affect iwi or hapū in the issues and reorganisation plan resulting from the investigation; • consultation with all affected iwi or hapū about whether, an how, the proposed reorganisation investigation, or reorganisation plan that may result from the investigation, may affect their relationship with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapū, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga, or affect their relationship with local authorities. • Notify affected iwi or hapū after adopting or amending a process document (Also in LGA – Schedule 3A, Part 1, Section 6, 365-366).	321-322
10 (i)	In assessing options for the reorganisation of local government, the Commission must take into account how best to achieve effective provision for any co-governance and co-management arrangements that are established by legislation (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation) and that are between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations (Also in LGA – Schedule 3A, Part 1, Section 9 (i), pg367).	323
11 (b)	Notify all affected iwi or hapū on completion of investigation	324

Part 2: 12	• In deciding to adopt a reorganisation plan, the Commission must have regard to existing iwi and hapū interest and the extent to which the proposed changes will maintain linkages between iwi and hapū and sites and resources of significance to them. • The Commission must not adopt a reorganisation plan under this clause that affects the application of any Act that establishes co-governance or co-management arrangements between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation), without first consulting all iwi or Māori organisations to whom that Act applies, the Attorney-General, and the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations. • A reorganisation plan must provide for the same level and scope of participation in decision making by iwi or Māori organisations as the arrangement specified in the Act referred to in that subclause. (Also, in LGA – Schedule 3A, Part 2, Section 11, pg 368-369)	325
14 (2)	The reorganisation plan must describe the extent to which the areas of interest of affected iwi or hapū are included in the district or region, along with the names of the areas of interest.	326-327

SCHEDULE 7 – Local authorities, local boards, community boards, and their members		
Part 1: 35 (2)	A local authority has provisions requiring them to be a good employer such as recognition of: • the aims and aspirations of Māori; and • the employment requirements of Māori; and • the need for greater involvement of Māori in local government employment.	421

SCHEDULE 10 – Long term plans, annual plans, and annual reports		
Part 1: 8	A long-term plan must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1)(b), to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan.	437
Part 3	An annual report must include a report on the activities that the local authority has undertaken in the year to establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority.	450

SCHEDULE 11 – Matters relating to rates relief on Māori freehold land		
1	Local authorities must consider under section 108(4) whether, and to what extent, the attainment of any of those objectives (could be prejudicially affected if there is no/likely to be facilitated by the) remission rates or postponement of the requirement to pay rates on Māori freehold land. Objectives incl: traditional purposes, relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, alienation of Māori freehold land, wish of owners to develop the land for economic use, wāhi tapū, importance of land fer e.g. marae and papakainga, and environmental reasons.	452

SCHEDULE 13A – Procedure relating to development contribution objections		
Part 1: 8	The development contributions commissioners must establish a procedure that recognises tikanga Māori.	458

Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2010		
Part 2: 56 (1)(a)	Transitional provisions for review of certain funding and financial policies – a local authority's policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land under section 108(4A) of the principal Act (as inserted by section 25 of this Act).	519

6.3. Appendix 3: Conservation Act 1987 (23 December 2023 version)– sections that make mention or have a particular regard to Māori

PART 1 – Preliminary		
4	Requires DoC to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.	24

PART 3A – Management Planning		
17A – 17N	Requires Doc to manage all conservation areas and natural and historic resources in accordance with numerous statements of policies, management strategies and plans.	45-60

PART 3B – Concessions		
17O – 17ZJ	Concessions are required to undertake any activities in conservation areas that are not authorized in general policy, management strategies and plans. Notification and consultation with iwi are required to discuss proposals and assess any cultural effects prior to lodging an application. The Act provides opportunities for the Trust and our two Rūnanga to be involved in conservation policy and implementation.	61-80

PART 4 – Specially protected areas		
18AA-23B	Provisions to preserve and protect conservation areas for the purpose: • of a wilderness area and/or a sanctuary; • recommendation to declare that a wetland be notified to Ramsar; • that its natural and historic resources are protected and also to facilitate public recreation and enjoyment; • its indigenous natural resources shall be preserved; • to protect values and natural states And to have the official geographic name stated in the order.	80-85

PART 4A – Marginal strips		
24	Crown strip of land 20 metres wide extending along and abutting the landward margin of any foreshore, normal level of bed of lake/river/stream. In an artificial lake a strip of land 20 metres wide from the maximum operating water level to the maximum flood level of lake.	86
24A – 24BA	Provisions for reducing, increasing and exemptions to marginal strips if the values or reasons satisfy the Minister	88-91
24D – 24E	Reservation, management and other provisions of marginal strips.	92-99

PART 5A – Sports Fish and Game Councils		
26ZH	Māori fishing rights	122

PART 6 – Miscellaneous		
27A	The Minister of Conservation can agree to enter a 'Nga Whenua Rahui' kawenata with the owner of any Māori land or Māori lessee of Crown land held under a Crown lease so as to preserve and protect the natural and historic values of the land, or the spiritual and cultural values which Māori associate with the land.	150
28	Acquisition of any natural or historic resource for the purpose of conservation.	152
29	The Minister may enter into any agreement, contract, or arrangement with any person to carry out the conservation of any natural or historic resource. Thus the whānau and hapū of Rangitāne can manage their land for conservation purposes and its natural and historical values can be protected as if it was a conservation area.	152
30 (2)	The Director-General may authorsie any person to take on or from a conservation area any plant intended to be used for traditional Māori purposes.	153
38	The Director-General may issue permits for hunting in accordance with the management plan of a conservation area or any specified part of it. The Trust has a relationship with DoC and are in the process of working on a management plan for this.	156

6.4. Appendix 4: Other relevant legislation summary

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (TTWM Act) Version as at 23 December 2023	TTWM Act is a piece of legislation relating to Māori land. The Act provides a framework to facilitate and promote the retention, use, development, and control of Māori customary land and Māori freehold land by owners, their whānau, their hapū, and their descendants, protecting wāhi tapū, Marae and papakāinga. It recognises that land is taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people.	Part 6: status of lands	127-136
		Part 7: controls on alienation or disposal of customary land or freehold land	137-144
		Section 171: sale of timber, etc...	155
		Part 12: Māori trust activities	186-203
		Section 296: dwelling sites for Māori	240
		Section 315: easements and roadways	254-260
		Section 326A-327: landlocked land	261-266
		Part 15: occupation orders	266-268
		Part 16: surveys of land	268-270
		Part 17: Māori reservations	270-276
		Section 346: prevention of waste on land	278

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT Act) Version as at 23 December 2023	The purpose of the HNZPT Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of Aotearoa. The HNZPT Act replaces the Historic Places Act 1993 and streamlines the method of obtaining archaeological authorities, bringing the timeframe for consenting in line with the RMA 91. Archaeologists on sites relevant to Māori, are required to have the skills and competencies relating to recognising and respecting Māori values and have cultural support systems. The Treaty clause reflects the provisions in the Act that would give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The Act includes opportunities for engagement and collaboration with Māori.	Section 4: persons with functions and exercising powers must recognise Māori and their culture and traditions.	6
		Section 7: Crown to give effect to Treaty of Waitangi	12
		Section 27: Council in their functions regarding wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapū and areas, and other historic places and areas of interest. Must meet the needs of Māori in a culturally sensitive manner.	24
		Section 45: any person applying for approval of an activity on/in a site of interest to Māori must be able to recognise and respect Māori values.	31
		Section 46: an application must include Māori values of the site in detail and a statement on consultation with tangata whenua	32
		Section 47: to conduct a scientific investigation of a site of interest to Māori the applicant must have their consent.	33
		Sections 51 & 62: notification of determination to Māori.	36 & 44
		Section 59: considerations of relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapū, and other taonga.	42
		Section 64: right of appeal on a site of interest to Māori	46
		Sections 66, 69 & 73: Criteria, procedure and notification for entering historic places or area of interest to Māori on the New Zealand Heritage List	47-48, 51 & 53
		Section 67 & 68: applications relating to historic places or areas on Māori land or wāhi tūpuna, wāi tapū and areas.	49-50

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 Version as at 23 December 2023	The Takutai Moana Act is a piece of legislative framework for the management of the coastal and marine environment. The Act provides for the recognition of Māori customary interests within the common marine and coastal area (CMA), including Customary Marine Title (CMT) and Protected Customary Rights (CPRs). A CPR will effectively exempt land from the application of the RMA providing that it meets the criteria (i.e customary rights have been established within the "common marine and coastal area"). This means that no regional or district plan applies to the activity and a group holding such a right is not liable for payment of any coastal occupation charge. The Act also preserves and protects existing recreational fishing rights, navigation rights and all other existing uses.	Section 4: sets out the purpose of the Act and recognises the mana tuku iho exercised in the CMA by whānau, hapū and iwi as tangata whenua. It also acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi.	10
		Section 6: restores customary interests in the common CMA.	19
		Section 7: takes into account the Treaty of Waitangi.	33
		Section 11: recognition of customary interests.	37
		Section 36: the Minister in making a determination of an application must take into account whether any historical claims have been made under the Treaty of Waitangi or cultural value of the reclaimed land.	40
		Section 43: Land reclaimed from CMT areas by CMT groups.	41-76
		Section 45: offers to Minister, iwi or hapū, or public.	46
		Part 3: an overview of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area of Aotearoa.	51
		Section 55: a consent authority must not grant a consent for an activity to be carried out in a protected CPR area if the activity will, or is likely to, have a more than minor advers effect on the exercise of the CPR.	60
		Section 62: requires resource management applicants to notify and seek the views of relevant CMT applicants.	77-93
		Section 68: provides that CMT holders can veto resource consents within their CMT area.	60
		Part 4: provisions around recognition of customary interests.	77-93

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act 2012 (EEZ Act) Version as at 23 December 2023	The EEZ Act is a piece of legislation that forms apart of the marine management regime in Aotearoa. The purpose of the Act is to promote the sustainable management of the natural resources in the 200 nautical mile (exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf), and protect the environment there from pollution by regulating or prohibiting the discharge of harmful substances and the dumping or incineration of waste or other matter. The Act contains a process for activities in the exclusive economic zone and extended continental shelf to attain marine consents. The types of activities are inclusive of: prospecting, exploration and/or extraction of petroleum and minerals, aquaculture, carbon capture and storage, and marine energy generation. The activities managed under the Act have regulatory requirements under other Acts as well.	Section 12: to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and to recognise and provide for the rights and interests of hapū and iwi in relation to te taiao (including purposes and principles in relevant natural resource legislation and planning/ policy instruments).	30
		Sections 33 & 59: have requirements of Crown to "take into account" the effects of activities on existing interests as a part of recognising and providing for the Crown's responsibilities to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti.	52 & 71
		Sections 52 (5) & 99A (5): a board member must have knowledge of tikanga Māori.	52 &99
		Section 60 (d): giving effect to the Treaty of Waitangi principles is intrinsically relevant as having regard to the nature of those interests as they can be seen as relevant matters that must be taken into account in assessing the effects of an activity.	73
		Section 158: process for protection of sensitive information to avoid causing offence to tikanga Māori or disclosure of location of wāhi tapū.	136

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Crown Minerals Act 1991 (CMA Act) Version as at 1 April 2024	The CMA governs the management and administration of Crown owned minerals and provides a regime for managing mining activities. This includes a permit process to allocate Crown minerals, and access arrangements to allow landowners to agree (or decline) access to their land. Such minerals include gold, silver and petroleum in Aotearoa (onshore and offshore to 12 nautical miles), and coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals, industrial rocks and building stones. It is the job of the Ministry for Economic Development to grant mineral permits under this Act for prospecting, exploring or mining petroleum and minerals on land or in the seabed.	Section 4: all persons exercising functions and powers shall have regard to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.	27
		Part 1A & 1B: sets provisions for reference to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. States that on request of an iwi or hapū, a minerals programme may provide that defined areas of land of particular importance to its mana are excluded from the operation of the minerals programme or must not be included in any permit. The Minerals Programme for Petroleum (2013) also sets out provisions for iwi engagement and the Crown's responsibility the active protection of areas of particular importance to iwi.	31-36
		Sections 51: provides that Māori land that is regarded as wāhi tapū by the tāngata whenua cannot be entered for the purpose of carrying out a minimum impact activity without the consent of the owners of the land. Also requires reasonable efforts to be made to consult with those owners of the land able to be identified by the Registrar of the Māori Land Court, and requires the local iwi authority to be given 10 working days' notice of proposed land entry.	82

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Fisheries Act 1996 Version as at 23 December 2023	The Fisheries Act provides a regime for the management and utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability and includes taiapure and is administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries. The Act requires that prior to the Minister setting any sustainability measure, or altering a quota management area, the Minister must undertake consultation with interested tangata whenua, and have particular regard to kaitiakitanga.	Section 5: the Act shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi (fisheries claims) Settlement Act 1992.	47
		Sections 11A, 12, 16, 97(1)(c), S21, 25, & 75A: requires consultation with Māori.	52, 53, 61, 69, 74, 132 & 166
		Section 89: taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in accordance with any Māori customary non-commercial fishing regulations.	158
		Section 121 (2)(a): process for protection of sensitive information to avoid causing offence to tikanga Māori or disclosure of location of wāhi tapū.	204
		Part 9: establishment of a taiapure, significance to Māori for food gathering, spiritual or cultural reasons.	233-242

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Reserves Act 1977 Version as at 23 December 2023	The Reserves Act is a piece of legislation for the preservation and management of areas in Aotearoa possessing: • recreational use or potential • wildlife • indigenous flora and fauna • environmental and landscape amenity or interest • natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value Typically, local authorities and the DoC administer and manage such areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. All reserves are required to have a management plan and concessions are required to undertake activities.	Section 8: any suitable person may be appointed as an honorary ranger	19
		Section 46: granting of taking or killing of birds within a scenic reserve previously Māori land, providing it doesn't contravene with Wildlife Act 1953.	67
		Section 76: Minister may enter into an agreement with owner of land or lessee of Crown land which has natural, scientific, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, geological, or other values to declare the land protected.	100
		Section 77A: Minister can agree to enter into a Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata with the owner of any Māori land or lessee of Crown land.	103

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Biosecurity Act 1993 Version as at 23 December 2023	The Biosecurity Act regulates the exclusion, eradication and effective management of pests and unwanted organisms. A focus on protecting Aotearoa biosecurity through controlling imports and managing unwanted organisms already here (pest management strategies and control operations) and preventing the introduction of unwanted organisms not already established (border control).	Sections 59 & 78: national and regional pest management strategies must specify the actual or potential effects, beneficial or detrimental, what the implementation of the strategy might have on the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapū and taonga.	104-125
		Sections 63, 72, 76, 83, 92 & 96: requires consultation.	108, 118, 123, 130, 140 &144
		Sections 63, 72, 76, 83, 92, & 96: notification providing opportunity for input into process.	104, 108, 118, 123, 130 & 144

Other legislation (not a complete list):

- Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 – gives clarification around regulations to provide for rights to customary fishing. [Version as of 28 October 2021]
- Protected Objects Act 1975 –for registered collectors of taonga tūturu as it contains regulations regarding their ownership and/or trade. [Version as of 28 October 2021]
- Environment Act 1986 – establishes the MfE and provides regimes for the management of natural and physical resources. [Version as of 23 December 2023]
- Māori Fisheries Act 2004 – implement agreements made and develop collective and individual interest of iwi in fisheries activities. [Version as of 27 July 2024]
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 – management of hazardous substances and new organisms under the EPA. [Version as of 23 December 2023
- Forest Act 1949 – to promote the sustainable forest management of indigenous forest land, and carbon sequestration provisions. [Version as of 30 June 2024]
- Public Works Act 1981 – provides for the compulsory acquisition of land for public work, without the agreement of the owner. [Version as of 23 December 2023]
- Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978 – protects all seals, dolphins, whales and porpoises. [Version as of 28 October 2021]
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Act 2011 – establishes the EPA and provides for its function and operations. [Version as of 23 December 2023]
- Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 – provides for ownership, access and customary rights in the CMA. [Reprint as of 1 April 2011]
- Land Transport Management Act 2003 – established NZTA and functions in a way that contributes to an effective, efficient, and safe system. [Version as of 1 July 2024]
- Wild life Act 1953 – enables authorities to hold, catch alive, handle or release, sometimes kill, absolutely protected wildlife. [Version as of 6 May 2022]
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008 – promotes a reduction in the amount of waste generated and disposed of in NZ. (Currently under amendment). [Version as of 1 July 2024]

6.5. Appendix 5: National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards – sections that make mention or have a particular regard to Māori

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
NPS – Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) as amended in January 2024	The NPS-FM is based on the Te Mana o te Wai concept of restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community. Te Mana o te Wai and its hierarchy of obligations, ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b) second, the health needs of people (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. A fundamental concept throughout the National Policy Statement and is relevant to all freshwater management issues.	**Part 1:** Te Mana o te Wai fundamental concept and framework (the 6 principles and the hierarchy of obligations	5-6
		Part 2: the objective of the NPS and its list of 15 policy priorities of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) are: Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved and Māori values are identified and provided for	10-11
		Part 3: sets out a non-exhaustive list of things local authorities must do to give effect to the objective and policies in Part 2 and emphasises that the NPS does not limit the general obligation established under the RMA 91.	12
		Subpart 1: sets out how local authorities must implement this NPS, particularly in relation to giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai. They must develop long-term visions for freshwater, actively involve Tangata whenua, adopt an integrated approach (ki uta ki tai) and must be transparent in decision-making,	12-15
		Subpart 2: sets out the National Objectives Framework (NOF) for managing freshwater and what every regional council must do: (1) identify Freshwater Management Units (FMUs), special sites and features, (2) identify values and set environmental outcomes, (3) identify attributes, their baseline states, or other criteria, (4) set target attribute states, (6) special provisions for attributes affected by nutrients, (7) limits on resource use, (8) action plans, (9) environmental flows and levels, (10) take limits, (11) monitoring, (12) responding to degradation.	15-23
		Subpart 3: set additional freshwater management requirements on regional councils. Such as: (1) wetlands and rivers definitions, (2) Natural inland wetlands policy, (3) identify, map and monitor natural inland wetlands (one exception), (4) Rivers policy, (5) determination of deposited sediment in rivers, (6) fish passage policy, (7) primary contact sites, (8) water allocation, (9) freshwater accounting systems, (10) assessing and reporting of data, (11) hydro-electric generation schemes, (12) natural occurring processes.	23-35

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
NPS – Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) as amended in January 2024	The NPS-FM is based on the Te Mana o te Wai concept of restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community. Te Mana o te Wai and its hierarchy of obligations, ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b) second, the health needs of people (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. A fundamental concept throughout the National Policy Statement and is relevant to all freshwater management issues.	**Appendix 1A & 1B:** Compulsory values and other values that must be considered	38-42
		Appendix 2A & 2B: Attributes requiring limits on resource use and action plans	42-63
		Appendix 2C: Sediment classification tables	64-65
		Appendix 3: National target for primary contact	66-67
		Appendix 6 - 7: Principles for aquatic offsetting and compensation	72-75

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
NPS – Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) Updated May 2022	The purpose of the NPS-UD is to ensure as part of the Urban Growth Agenda, that New Zealand's towns and cities are well functioning urban environments that meet the changing needs of our diverse communities. It sets out the objectives and policies for planning under the RMA 91 and directs councils to remove overly restrictive planning rules and barriers, to plan for growth up and out. Which allows for denser housing in locations where people want to live and that have good access to jobs and existing services such as public transport networks and community facilities.	**Part 2:** the objectives of the NPS and its 11 policies of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) are: Policy 1(a)(ii): enable Māori (Rangitāne) to express their cultural traditions and norms. Policy 9: Local authorities, in taking account of the principles of The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi in relation to urban environments.	10-12
		Part 3: sets out a non-exhaustive list of things that local authorities must do to give effect to the objectives and policies in Part 2 and emphasises that the NPS does not limit the general obligation established under the RMA 91, of particular reference or relevance to Māori (Rangitāne) are:	14
		Subpart 1 & 2: Councils have to provide sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and business land and must consider private plan changes where they would add significantly to development capacity.	14-17
		Subpart 3: Councils must use a strong evidence base for their decision making.	
		Subpart 4: Councils must work together to produce Future Development Strategies (FDS), setting out their long-term strategic vision for accommodating urban growth. The FDS must be informed by clause 3.14(1)(d) Māori (Rangitāne), and in particular tangata whenua, values and aspirations for urban development. They must also consult and engage with Māori (Rangitāne), developers and infrastructure providers.	17-18
		Subpart 5: Councils are obligated to prepare a Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA), to provide information on the demand and supply of housing and of business land. This must be informed by clause 3.23(2) an assessment of how well the current and likely future demands for housing by Māori (Rangitāne) and different groups in the community are met.	18-21
		Subpart 7: Development outcomes for Zones	21-26
			27-28

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
Proposed NPS – Renewable Electricity Generation 2023 (NPS-REG)	The purpose of the NPS-REG is to provide guidance for local authorities by setting out the objectives and policies for renewable electricity generation under the RMA 91, and how they should be dealt with in planning documents.	**Part 2:** the objectives of the NPS and its 9 policies of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) is: **Policy 3:** Māori (Rangitāne) interests in relation to REG activities are recognised and provided for, including through early engagement, protection of sites of significance, and through enabling small and community-scale REG activities.	5-6
		Part 3: sets out a non-exhaustive list of things that local authorities must do to give effect to the objectives and policies in Part 2 and emphasises that the NPS does not limit the general obligation established under the RMA 91, of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) are: **Subpart 1:** sets out approaches to implementing this NPS, such as considerations of benefits of REG, and in clause 3.5 the recognition and providing for Māori (Rangitāne) interests in relation to REG activities. **Subpart 2:** sets out what councils must do to manage effects on the environment from REG activities.	7 7-8 9

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS)	The purpose of the NZCPS is to provide policies and guidance for councils to achieve the purpose of the Act and in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment. The RMA requires there to be a NZCPS at all times as it guides the work of councils in managing activities and development along the NZ coastline. The policies deal with the identification of coastal hazards	**Objectives:** there are 7 objectives of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) is: **Objective 3:** To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment	10-11 10
		Policies: there are 29 policies that deal with the management of coastal environment, the identification of coastal hazards, natural defences against coastal hazards, subdivision use and development in areas of coastal hazard risk and strategies for protecting significant existing development from coastal hazard risk. Polices that make direct reference to Māori (Rangitāne) is: **Policy 2:** The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage **Policy 4(a)(iii):** co-ordinated management or control of coastal activities on the natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries. Policy 6(1)(d): recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them.	12- 12-13 13 14 1

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2024 (NPS-HPL) Amended August 2024	The purpose of the NPS-HPL is to provide clear guidance for councils and improve the management of this land under the RMA 91. Through enhancing the protection of HPL from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.	**Part 2:** the objective of the NPS and its 9 policies.	7
		Part 3: sets out a non-exhaustive list of things that local authorities must do to give effect to the objective and policies of this NPS, but nothing in this Part limits the general obligation established under the RMA 91.	8
		Clause 3.3: Tangata whenua involvement	8
		Clause 3.4(4)(b): consultation with tangata whenua when councils are mapping HPL	9
		Clause 3.6(1)(c): cultural benefits inclusion and/or influence in rezoning requirements	10
		Clause 3.8(1)(b) & (3)): subdivision on specified Māori land or under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993	11
		Clause 3.9(2)(d): use or development of HPL on specified Māori land	12

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023 (NPS-IB)	The purpose of the NPS-IB is to provide guidance and direction to councils on their roles and responsibilities towards protecting, maintaining and restoring New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity under the RMA 91. It also requires that at the very least there is no further reduction nationally.	**Part 1:** Preliminary provisions of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) is:	5
		Clause 1.4(4): states that nothing in this NPS limits iwi participation legislation	6
		Clause 1.5: decision making principles – references Māori values, relationship, partnership, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, kaitiaki and mātauranga Māori	6
		Part 2: the objective of the NPS and 17 Policies of particular reference to Māori (Rangitāne) is:	14
		Policy 1: IB management takes into account principles of the Treaty of Waitangi	
		Policy 2: Tangata whenua ability to exercise kaitiakitanga responsibilities for IB.	
		Part 3: sets out a non-exhaustive list of things that local authorities must do to give effect to the objective and policies in Part 2 and emphasises that that the NPS does not limit the general obligation established under the RMA 9, of particular reference or relevance to Māori (Rangitāne) are:	15
		Subpart 1: sets out approaches to implementing this NPS, such as roles of tangata whenua in decision making, as partners, and ability to exercise kaitiakitanga protected	15-17
		Subpart 2: sets out what councils must do district-wide when assessing areas that qualify as Significant natural areas (SNAs), that nothing in these clauses have adverse effect on customary se of IB, how SNAs on Māori land are to be managed, and geothermal SNA on specified Māori land requirements.	18-25
		Subpart 3: sets out specific requirements regarding, Māori land, taonga, mobile fauna, restoration, works, vegetation cover, regional biodiversity strategies, monitoring by councils, and information.	25-31

Name	Description	Relevant Section/Part	Page
National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023 (NPS-IB)	The purpose of the NPS-IB is to provide guidance and direction to councils on their roles and responsibilities towards protecting, maintaining and restoring New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity under the RMA 91. It also requires that at the very least there is no further reduction nationally.	Appendices:	
		Appendix 1: Criteria for identifying areas that qualify as SNAs	33-37
		Appendix 2: Table listing specified highly mobile fauna	38-40
		Appendix 3-4: Principles that apply to the use of biodiversity offsets and compensation	41-44
		Appendix 5: Regional biodiversity strategies	45-46

Other National Direction for NPS and National Environmental Standards (NES)[not a complete list]

- NPS-Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2023 (NPS-IGHG): The purpose of the NPS-IGHG is to set out national objectives, supporting policies and implementation requirements to guide the work of councils in decisions on resource consents required under the NES-IGHG. The objective is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by managing the discharges to air of greenhouse gases (GG) from production of industrial process heat. There are 3 policies.
- NPS-Electricity Transmission 2008 (NPS-ET): The NPS-ET sets out the objective and policies for managing the electricity transmission network under the RMA 91. Its purpose is to provide guidance to local authorities on how to manage adverse effects caused by development and activities of Electricity Transmission. The objective is to facilitate the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing transmission network and establishment of new transmission resources to meet current and future needs. There are 14 policies.
- NES for Electricity Transmission Activities 2009 (NES-ET): set out which transmission activities are permitted, subject to conditions to control environmental effects and a framework for consent requirements for activities on existing electricity transmission lines and their associated activities. [Reprint as at 20 May 2014].
- NES for Telecommunication Facilities 2016 (NES-TF): provide rules for the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure across New Zealand, while ensuring the effects on the environment are minimised and managed appropriately.
- NES for Commercial Forestry 2023 (NES-CF): provide regulations to manage the environmental effects of all forestry types, of which includes both plantation forestry and exotic continuous-cover forests (carbon forests) and across eight core forestry activities.
- NES for Air Quality 2004 (NES-AQ): sets a minimum level of health protection for people living in New Zealand and requires councils to manage air quality under the RMA 91 and to monitor areas where air quality is likely or known to exceed the standards. It is made up of seven standards that ban activities that discharge significant quantities of dioxins and other toxics into the air, five standards for ambient (outdoor) air quality, design standard for new wood burners and a requirement for landfills over 1 million tonnes to collect GG emissions. [Reprint as at 1 September 2020].
- NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007 (NES-DW): sets requirements for protecting sources of human drinking water from becoming contaminated. It ensures that drinking water is managed from source to tap. It requires councils to ensure that activities effects on drinking water sources are considered in decisions in the consenting process and regional plans. [Version as at 15 November 2021].
- NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 (NES-CS): set of planning controls and soil contaminant values. It ensures that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed before it is developed.
- NES for freshwater 2023 (NES-F): regulates activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and its ecosystems, by setting requirements for carrying out certain activities that pose risks to them and standards for anyone carrying out activities.
- NES for Marine Aquaculture 2020 (NES-MA): sets national rules that replace regional rules for existing marine farms, there are some instances where the regional rules remain in force. The NES will ensure marine farms meet best environmental practice while providing a more certain and efficient process.
- NES for Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021 (NES-STO): provide rules for storage of tyres. The purpose is to ensure the risks of harm to the environment, human health and communities are appropriately managed and fills gaps in regulatory settings that creates incentives to move tyres between regions.

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Item 8.1

Annex A



Lodgement of your hapū/iwi planning document

There are specific provisions under the Resource Management Act 1991 which make reference to hapū/iwi planning documents. In order for Horizons staff to consider the contents of such plans, two criteria must be met.

1. The hapū/iwi planning document must be recognised by the relevant iwi authority.
2. The plan must be lodged with the respective council.

! PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

WAYS TO LODGE YOUR PLAN

(In all cases below, endorsement by the relevant iwi authority is required)

There are a variety of ways to lodge your plan. Horizons Regional Council encourages that hapū/iwi either:

- Lodge the plan by using Horizons' official lodgement form.
- Lodge the plan with a letter of support from the relevant iwi authority.
- Lodge the plan with a copy of the minutes of hapū/iwi/marae meeting where the plan was mandated by tangata whenua present.
- Lodge the plan at an organised meeting with relevant Horizons staff and hapū/iwi representatives.
- Other method as agreed by the applicant and Horizons staff.

MATTERS TO CONSIDER

Having regard to the plan
Once the plan is lodged with Horizons, the plan becomes a reference document for our staff. The plan will be placed on Horizons Regional Council's website.

Withdrawal of plan
Should the hapū/iwi wish to withdraw the plan from Horizons' records, the hapū/iwi group must make a request in writing. The correspondence must be signed by an authorised hapū/iwi representative.

Updating the plan
The plan may be updated, reviewed or amended at any time by agreement between Horizons and the hapū/iwi.

Council Acknowledgement
Once lodged, the plan will be presented at a Strategy and Policy Committee meeting of Council for acknowledgement.

1 OFFICIAL LODGEMENT FORM FOR A HAPŪ/IWI PLANNING DOCUMENT

This application is for

(●) A new hapū/iwi management plan ( ) Updating an existing management plan

Name of hapū or iwi Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua

Full name and date of hapū/iwi planning document Hāmuatanga Te Mahere Whakahaere o Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust – Iwi Environmental Management Plan, December 2024

Name of the relevant iwi authority Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust

Has this plan been recognised by the relevant iwi authority? Please provide a:

- ○ Copy of minutes of meeting in which the final plan was mandated by the relevant iwi authority.
- ◉ A letter from an authorised hapū/iwi representative such as the chairperson/trustee/secretary, confirming that the plan has been duly recognised.
- ○ Other form of confirmation (please provide detail below)

Hapū/iwi contact details

2 AGREEMENT

On behalf of Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua [hapū/iwi], I would like to lodge our hapū/iwi planning document with Horizons Regional Council. I understand that the plan will be available for staff use and will become a public document. I understand that the plan will be placed on Horizons' website.

Name Hineirirangi Pearse

Designation .....

Signature ..... Digitally signed by Hineirirangi Pearse Date: 2026.06.19 14:21:28 +12'00' Date 19/06/2026

3 COUNCIL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Plan received by .....

Signature ..... Date .....

Please contact an iwi and hapū relationships advisor on freephone **0508 800 800** if you require assistance with your lodgement.

Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne

Cultural, Environmental & Education Services

19 June 2026

Tēnā koe

I, Manahi Paewai, formally acknowledge and confirm, in my capacity as a Rangitāne kaumātua, Marae Committee member, and Pou Tikanga at Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust, that the *Hāmuatanga – Iwi Environmental Management Plan* has been duly recognised and endorsed by the Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua iwi, hapū, and marae.

We welcome the opportunity to see and hear how Horizons Regional Council will give effect to, implement, and utilise this Iwi Environmental Management Plan in its planning and decision-making processes.

Ngā mihi

Manahi Paewai

Pou Tikanga
Te Whare taiao o Rangitāne
Phone: 027 201 2458
Email: manahi.paewai@twt.rangitane.co.nz

Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne
Cultural, Environmental & Education
(06) 374 4185
6 Ward Street, Dannevirke
tewharetaiao@rangitane.co.nz
Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Charitable Trust

Have Your Say

Puka tono | Submission form Results

Mar 13, 2026 - May 17, 2026

Project: Regional Pest Management Plan Review

Form: Puka tono | Submission form

Tool Type: Form

Activity ID: 55

Exported: 2026-07-14 15:24:02

Exported By: mreiche

Filter By: No filters applied.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 1	**Contribution ID:** 4319 **Member ID:** **Date Submitted:** May 15, 2026, 09:38 PM
Q1	**Name**
Short Text	Richard Higham
Q2	**Email address**
Email	[redacted]
Q3	**Which district do you live in?**
Select Box	Palmerston North City
Q4	**Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**
Select Box	All of the above
Q5	**Please explain your choice.**
Long Text	I would love to see a pest and predator free district in my lifetime
Q6	**When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**
Ranking	Protecting the most important places and values Setting ambitious long-term goals Flexibility to adapt over time Achieving measurable results Being realistic about funding and delivery
Q7	**Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**
Select Box	Agree
Q8	**Please explain your choice.**
Short Text	
Q9	**Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**
Select Box	Very important
Q10	**Please explain your choice.**
Long Text	
Q11	**If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**
Slider	50
Q12	**Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**
Long Text	
Q13	**How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**
Ranking	Funding or incentives for control Education and awareness campaigns Support and guidance for occupiers Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Soil resources
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 2

Contribution ID: 4318
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 05:01 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Kerry Griffiths

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: There is an absolute abundance of pest plants that are badly out of control and getting worse all the time. They need imediate work, and then refocus on prevention. We just shouldn't be importing potential pest plants in the first place!

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box:

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Human health
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

We are not passing on anything I feel is even close to a decent future for our environment. I see more pest plants than actual natives in many instances.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I have been through an area of the Whangaui National Park, and was horrified. I counted 80 goats before I gave up counting, many pigs, deer, even stoats running around in the daytime. I could even walk around barefooted because the area was quite denuded.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer are a pest species and need bringing back to numbers that help the environment, not the brief happpiness of hunters.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Advice, direction, and whatever financial and technical support is available. Some people just need easy permissions and a little positive reinforcement!

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Our group is removing Tradescantia from the Ashhurst Domain, it is a massive undertaking, being done by hand. But there is an awful large amount of Old Mans Beard on the River track to Raukawa road and in the neighbours orchard that really irks me too! It is just firing out seeds constantly.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 3

Contribution ID: 4317
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 04:12 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Shayne Harris

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Effective biosecurity requires a whole-system approach. However, for pests already present in the Manawatū District and wider Horizons region – including Phragmites karka, pink ragwort, old man's beard, and blackberry – active, well-resourced control programmes remain essential. Equally, shared responsibility is fundamental: Horizons cannot achieve outcomes alone. MDC is committed to that shared responsibility on its own land and will continue to encourage it in the communities we serve. In addition to prevention, Horizons would need to think of contingency plan in the event that invasive species are accidentally introduced into the region.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: While MDC acknowledges that Horizons undertakes valuable pest management work, particularly for possums, rooks, and mapped progressive containment species, there are significant gaps in the current RPMP that affect the Manawatū District. In particular: •

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It depends on how it is managed.
As a manager of extensive road reserves, parks, and reserves throughout the Manawatū District, MDC invests significant resources in pest plant control on its own land. The effectiveness of this investment is directly undermined when adjacent landowners are not required to manage the same species. The good neighbour and clear land rules are therefore critically important to MDC's ability to achieve lasting pest management outcomes. A good example is Mt Lees Reserve, where banana passionfruit has been controlled to very low levels over the past two years (no fruiting age plants remain). However, there is a large infestation of mature banana passionfruit in/over the pine plantation on the adjacent property. MDC strongly supports the retention and strengthening of these rules in the revised RPMP.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

40

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

MDC considers the appropriate balance to be approximately 60:40, with Horizons taking a strong direct delivery role for eradication and progressive containment of mapped species high-risk, landscape-scale species such as Phragmites karka and old man's beard, the scale of the challenge suggests a need for Horizons to play a more direct role in coordinating and delivering management efforts. Efforts need to be targeted to the most critical areas e.g. Phragmites karka in the Makino Stream through Feilding township.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

MDC is particularly concerned about the rate of spread of Phragmites karka in waterways within and adjacent to Awahuri Forest-Kitchener Park and within Feilding township that eventuates in flooding and property damage. We are also concerned about the lack of a regional or national management framework to address it. The ecological values of this significant biodiversity site are under threat. MDC is also concerned about the continued spread of pink ragwort across the Manawatū District and the encroachment of old man's beard beyond current active management zones.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

The current 4-hectare threshold creates a gap in the rules that allows pest spread from smaller properties to go unchecked, even where those properties border Council reserves, road reserves, or farmland where significant management effort is being invested. In the Manawatū District, urban fringe and lifestyle block areas frequently host pest species that spread into road reserves and parks managed by MDC. MDC recommends that the threshold be reduced, with appropriate consideration of proportionality for small landholders.
Having a lower threshold in combination with other methods for dealing with pests on properties under the threshold would be a preferred option. An example of an additional method that could be employed is small landholders being obliged to grant access for Horizons/MDC to control weeds impacting a Council reserve.

Biosecurity benefits are broadly shared across the community – environmental, economic, and social – and it is appropriate that general rates contribute to implementation. However, where specific rules impose obligations on identifiable groups (such as large landholders or particular industries), targeted rates can ensure that those who contribute to the pest problem or who benefit most directly from control contribute proportionately. MDC notes that as a District Council and land occupier, it contributes to regional biosecurity through both its own rates and its direct expenditure on pest management on MDC-managed land.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Feral animal management is an important component of Horizons' biosecurity role, particularly where impacts extend beyond individual properties and require coordinated, landscape-scale intervention. MDC recognises the value of Horizons' existing programmes, including sustained possum control and rook eradication, which are delivering demonstrable benefits across the district.
However, MDC considers that the current framing of feral animal management is overly constrained and does not adequately reflect the evolving risk profile across the region. In particular, there is a need to move beyond a narrow focus on existing RPMP species and ensure that the framework is sufficiently responsive to emerging threats and national policy direction.
A notable omission is the lack of explicit recognition of feral cats as a priority pest species. There is increasing evidence, both locally and nationally, that feral cat populations are expanding in rural environments and are contributing to ongoing biodiversity decline. This is consistent with the New Zealand Government's recent decision to include feral cats within the Predator Free 2050 target species list, signalling a clear shift in national priorities.
While MDC acknowledges the distinction between feral, stray, and domestic cats—and supports a non-regulatory approach to domestic cat management based on responsible ownership—the absence of any strategic position on feral cats within the regional framework represents a gap that should be addressed.
Similarly, MDC considers that wild deer warrant closer scrutiny as an emerging pressure, particularly in areas adjoining the Ruahine Ranges. While MDC does not advocate for immediate inclusion of deer within a regionally funded control programme, there is sufficient national and regional evidence to suggest that population growth is contributing to degradation of indigenous forest understorey and imposing increasing costs on primary production systems. At a minimum, MDC considers that Horizons should take a more active role in monitoring, data collection, and impact assessment to inform future decision-making.
In addition, MDC notes the absence of a clearly articulated position on rats, which is a significant omission given their status as one of the most widespread and ecologically damaging introduced predators in New Zealand. Rats are a core target within national biodiversity policy, including Predator Free 2050, and are widely recognised as among the most damaging introduced species driving native biodiversity decline. Their limited visibility within the discussion document raises questions about how Horizons is positioning its role in relation to one of the most fundamental pest pressures affecting the region.
From a policy perspective, the issue is not necessarily whether rats should be managed through regulatory mechanisms under the RPMP, but whether the regional framework clearly acknowledges their importance and defines Horizons' role—whether through direct intervention, coordination, or alignment with national and community-led initiatives. The absence of this clarity risks creating a disconnect between regional biosecurity priorities and nationally recognised threats.

MDC would support rates-funded feral animal management where there is a clear evidence base, well-defined outcomes, and a robust assessment of cost-effectiveness. In particular, MDC considers it important that any proposed programme demonstrates a clear link between intervention and measurable environmental or economic benefits at a scale that justifies regional funding.
MDC notes that broad, region-wide programmes targeting species such as deer or pigs could involve significant cost, with uncertain outcomes if not carefully designed and prioritised. In this context, MDC considers that site-led or landscape-scale programmes focused on areas of high ecological value or production significance are more likely to deliver effective and defensible outcomes.
MDC also notes that some feral species, particularly deer and goats, have dual status in the region. While they can cause significant environmental and economic harm, they are also utilised as a food resource and support

recreational hunting activity for some communities. This reinforces the need for a targeted and proportionate management approach, rather than blanket control measures, ensuring that interventions are directed to areas where impacts are greatest and where the benefits of control clearly outweigh the costs.
Accordingly, MDC would support further investigation, including stakeholder engagement and improved data on population levels and impacts, prior to committing to new or expanded rates-funded programmes. Additionally, MDC notes the constraints of controlling deer and goats in a Council reserve with public access particularly with restrictions around firearm use.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer affects some MDC-managed reserves and park margins in the Manawatū District, and MDC acknowledges the concerns expressed by neighbouring farmers. However, given the significant challenges in measuring deer populations and the cost of effective control, MDC considers that Horizons should first establish a robust evidence base before committing to a regulatory or rates-funded deer management role. Any programme should be targeted at areas of greatest impact and designed in close collaboration with affected landowners and communities.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Other (please specify): MDC considers that both environmental and production values should drive deer management decisions. The primary purpose of Horizons' involvement should be to address harms that individual landowners cannot practically manage alone, and where coordinated landscape-scale action is demonstrably more effective.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): A combination of both. MDC considers that Horizons should lead where species require landscape-scale coordination (such as Phragmites karka, old man's beard, and rooks) and where individual landowners cannot practically address the problem alone. Horizons should also actively support local communities and councils to manage pests in their areas, providing technical guidance, funding, and coordination. The current model of Horizons-led eradication and progressive containment work, combined with occupier responsibility for sustained control species, is broadly appropriate but requires adequate funding to be effective. Horizons also needs to continue to be in charge of data governance and management

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

MDC suggests the following approaches:
• Formalise partnerships with existing community groups who are already managing non-RPMP species, such as the Awahuri Forest-Kitchener Park Trust (Phragmites karka) and Catchment Care Groups (waterway species).
• Consider a formal co-funding arrangement with Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) to support on-the-ground control of priority non-RPMP species, with agreed monitoring and reporting requirements.
• Expand the Kanorau Koiora Taketake fund eligibility to specifically include control of high-risk species not yet in the RPMP where there is a clear biodiversity rationale.
• Engage iwi and hapū as partners in surveillance and monitoring, particularly for freshwater and coastal species such as Phragmites karka and sea spurge, building on existing relationships and mātauranga Māori.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

MDC has two experiences to share:
Positive: MDC has had a productive working relationship with Horizons in relation to the possum control programme, and the sustained reduction in possum numbers across MDC-managed reserves and road corridors has produced measurable ecological benefits. MDC also welcomes the support provided to the Awahuri Forest-Kitchener Park Trust through the Kanorau Koiora Taketake fund for Phragmites karka control research, which has been critical in developing the 'cut and inject' method now showing strong results.
Negative: MDC has significant concern about the lack of a regional management framework for Phragmites karka. Despite extensive known infestations in the Makino Stream from South Street in Feilding to the Oroua River confluence, and in the lower Rangitikei River and Tangimoana estuary, there is no RPMP listing, no active management zone, and no coordinated control programme. MDC and the AFKP Trust (with scant funding from Horizons) have effectively been managing this weed in isolation, with limited resources and without the regulatory framework that would require neighbouring landowners to contribute to control. This is not a sustainable situation given the scale of the threat.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

MDC's experience indicates that while the RPMP provides a sound strategic framework, there are notable gaps in delivery, resourcing, and practical implementation. These are evident in the management of feral rabbits, field horsetail, and old man's beard, where current approaches are not consistently achieving intended outcomes.
Feral rabbits remain widespread across the Manawatū District, causing ongoing economic and environmental impacts, including damage to road reserve infrastructure, pasture loss, erosion, and sediment runoff. While MDC invests in control on its land, this is often undermined by reinfestation from neighbouring properties. Although the RPMP Evaluation (Better Biosecurity Solutions Ltd, October 2024) finds the programme broadly "on track," MDC's experience is that reliance on the Good Neighbour Rule creates a reactive, complaints-based model that does not deliver sustained population reduction. This results in ongoing costs without durable outcomes, and MDC is concerned the Sustained Control Programme is under-resourced, particularly given potential future funding constraints. A more effective approach would include increased resourcing, stronger regional coordination, clearer operational alignment with MDC as road control authority, and improved clarity and enforcement of the Good Neighbour Rule.
Field horsetail presents a different but equally significant challenge. While MDC supports containment objectives and investigation of biocontrol, current rules are not operationally practical. The species is persistent and difficult to eradicate, with herbicide providing only partial suppression over multiple seasons. Requirements to destroy infestations within 21 days, including within 10 metres of boundaries, are not achievable at scale, particularly across the road reserve network. There is also uncertainty around how rules apply in practice, including thresholds, surveillance expectations, and responsibilities between MDC and contractors. MDC considers a more practical approach would allow alternative compliance pathways, such as Approved Management Plans, and focus on effective control over time. Given the limitations of chemical control, MDC strongly supports biocontrol as the most realistic long-term solution and seeks clarity on research progress, including the field horsetail weevil.
These challenges are most acute for old man's beard. The RPMP Evaluation assigns this species a "red" status, indicating objectives are unlikely to be achieved. Contributing factors include insufficient initial data, infestations exceeding resources, reduced partner contributions (notably DOC), and continued spread. MDC's experience aligns with this, with infestations both inside and outside Active Management Zones (AMZs), and control on MDC land often undermined by reinfestation from unmanaged neighbouring land, including conservation areas. MDC considers the programme under-resourced and is not aware of sufficient funding increases to address this. A reassessment of AMZ boundaries, funding, and partner commitments is essential, along with realistic, fully funded objectives.
More broadly, MDC observes increasing reliance on territorial authorities and landowners without corresponding coordination, funding, or operational flexibility, creating a risk that pest management burdens are disproportionately shifted to local authorities. MDC encourages stronger regional leadership, adequate resourcing, practical regulatory settings, and a shift toward proactive, coordinated approaches.
In summary, MDC seeks a more practical and deliverable RPMP, including increased investment in rabbit control, more flexible compliance for field horsetail, and a substantive review of the old man's beard programme. Without these changes, achieving current outcomes will remain difficult and pest management efforts constrained.
MDC looks forward to continued engagement with Horizons through the RPMP review process and is committed to working collaboratively to achieve better biosecurity outcomes across the Manawatū District and the wider Horizons region.

Response No: 4

Contribution ID: 4316
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 04:07 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Brenda Lascelles

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because sometimes the owner should take total responsibility as apposed to horizons once yhe initial pests are under control.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Not concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Horizons should have a good reason to justify poisoning of any species

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 5

Contribution ID: 4315
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 03:31 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Gabrielle Gibb

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: It's mostly in everyones interests that pests are kept under control, for economic and environmental reasons.. always good to get community input.. but Horizons have an overall oversight..just left to individuals wouldn't work

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Animal welfare
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 6

Contribution ID: 4314
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 03:30 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Everlyne Chase

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I believe there are more public that want to help by trapping and monitoring

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I have no information regarding pest control in Eketāhuna

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We have native growth in urban Eketāhuna

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 67

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I see Horizons providing resources to occupiers and landowners. Resources include traps and sustainable education with a large component of monitoring.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text — I am not sure of what predators we have in Eketāhuna

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text — I would like more information in regards to Eketāhuna

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — I work in a Native Reserve

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — I think Horizons need to work with iwi and their Pātaka programs

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice — Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Invite to hui at Te Wānanga Taiao o Manukura as it brings all iwi together under Te Tapere Nui o Whatonga

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

No

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 7

Contribution ID: 4313
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 03:12 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Bill Fleury

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: While I prioritise prevention of pest arriving I consider that pests that have arrived but are not yet widespread must be contained (or eradicated if possible) to prevent future costs/impacts.

Similarly there are many well established pests whose control provides a community wide benefit and which can only be effectively controlled with concerted intervention. This concerted intervention may be either centralised control effort funded by the community as a whole or enforced rules requiring all land managers to prevent spread of pests from their properties.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I support efforts to establish biocontrol agents, I support the widespread possum control programme. I am concerned that pest species that will have significant economic and environmental costs are not considered (e.g. Phragmites karma, Deer)

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Not necessarily rules for control but rules for containment or prevention of spread.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 56

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

This is too simplistic because each pest has a different framework. e.g. widespread pests become a management priority decision for land owners whereas new or actively spreading pests require specialist intervention and control for long term Regional benefit is best funded by the community as a whole rather than the unlucky landowner who happens to own an initial source site..

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Phragmites karka; Destruction of flood control and drainage infrastructure, loss of remnant natural habitats including estuaries, wetlands and swamps. Huge future costs.
Possum, deer, Old Mans Beard, Heather etc. etc. loss of sustainability of natural habitats, destruction of soils, impact on water, impact on sustainability of catchments from storms.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Each pest species presents distinct risks and should be assessed accordingly. For example Old Mans Beard spread from one garden. Some pests e,g. deer are unlikely to spread from small properties.

General rates should apply if the long-term benefit is Region wide. Targeted rates if the benefits are more contained or apply to a group of landowners receiving a long term economic benefit.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

If the feral animal meets the tests of the biosecurity Act a pest management plan should be considered for that animal. As most of the benefits would be to the community as a whole I consider rates an appropriate mechanism.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Expanding and increasing deer populations on rateable land (including urban areas) will be one of the major challenges for the agricultural, environmental and gardening communities in future. Currently feral deer would pose a major barrier to effective management of outbreaks of animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Other (please specify): Reducing future disease transmission risk. Reducing conflicts in urban fringe areas such as Aramoho in Whanganui

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Horizons needs to incorporate the values of these communities into its Economic Cost Benefit assessments for individual pests. Current assessments are too biased towards the agricultural economy.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I would like to know that Horizons will take a focused approach to each pest being considered i.e. that the Pest Management Plan is an "omnibus" collection of individual plans for each species.



Response No: 8

Contribution ID: 4312
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 09:21 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Mike Rogers

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If we do not continue to control and reduce the pests we have, we will be in a no-win situation as more enter the region,

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We see the progress that has been made and want to see it continue.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We need a coordinated approach and it is a waste of time, money and resources if not everybody is participating.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We need Horizons involvement because of it's history with these programmes, to continue being the major initiator of the work so that the outcomes are successful.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Pests and weeds have a high impact on the above outcomes.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Plant and animal pests can appear on any size properties, even in urban environments. Everyone in the community benefits from the control or eradication of these problems.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The highest priority is to finish the control programmes that have already been initiated under the current plan. There are enough agencies that have responsibility for these feral animals without Horizons being involved on the ground.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It is the cost of control for a smaller overall risk than with possum control.
If there was an economic return and markets for the feral deer, hunters could easily control the problem. Bring back the local chillers and venison buyers that we had in the 70's and 80's!

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Other (please specify): It should be liased and coordinated with the agencies and departments that are responsible for the feral animals.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): A combination of the other two options where Horizons leads but communities and landowners are involved.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

There should always be community consultation for ideas, approaches and delivery for those problems.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Approximately 10 years ago Horizons started a possum control programme in the western Raetihi buffer zone and it had a huge impact on reducing the opossum and rat population in the area.
With the removal of the opossums, the threat of Bovine tuberculosis in cattle and deer herds has been dramatically reduced and the Tb testing regime has gone from annual testing to surveillance.
We are now able to grow fodder crops, fruit trees and have roses in bloom! The quality of our sleep is improved as we no longer have to go spot-lighting at night or have them screeching outside our bedroom window.
Getting the rat population under control has reduced the threat of leptospirosis in sheep, cattle and domestic livestock, through the use of Broadificum combined with Ferotox.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

We need a coordinated approach to animal pest and weed control throughout the district and region between the Councils, agencies, departments and stakeholders to achieve more thorough results. Over the whole region, there have been tremendous gains in reducing the opossum, disease and pest incidence and we want to see this continue to improve.
As vice president of Ruapehu Federated Farmers, I see these pest problems surface regularly for the 113 members in the province. I also represent Ruapehu Federated Farmers on the Ospri TbFree Nait Manawatu/Whanganui committee where these difficulties with pest and disease control also come to light.

Response No: 9

Contribution ID: 4311
Member ID: 810
Date Submitted: May 15, 2026, 07:27 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Karen J Matthews

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box:

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I strongly detest the increased forced use of poisons on the farmland that I live on, although contractors say it does not affect native bird life I strongly dispute this - the skies go deadly silent for an extended time after a bait station refill !

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not important at all

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I detest that you come onto the property that I live on & lay cruel poisons that risk innocent lives - farm dogs & cats - which do a great job keeping rats & rabbits down.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 4

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because I detest OTT control measures/ systems - there is NO WAY I would choose to give Horozons even as much control as they now take .

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
Human health
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Not concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Nature has a balance - this is interfered with too often .Economic values are important, increased cost of poisoning with cruel kill methods over ripping out public plantings due to lack of funds (Vifginia Lake) are I feel mismanaged economic decisions.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I feel this surveys generic answers are unfairly stacked & remove the option for accurate options- for example- I don't feel the property or ratepayers should be forced to contribute to the barbaric poisoning measures that DO AFFECT our native birds- you want to poison drop forcefully - Horizons should fund it themselves .

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not important at all

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I don't support Horizons killing regimes FULL STOP ! There is NO WAY I would support giving them any power to continue their killing & especially disagree with being forced to pay for this as a ratepayer .

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

This role should be given to Hunters , allowing them to put food on the table without risks of contamination by poisons .

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Allow farm owners to manage their own pest populations without forced control and with subsidized (by Horizons)management measures costs.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I don't believe Iwi or Hapu should be the priority focus - this is a racist view - One Country - One people - and I don't agree with increasing species regime - e.g.- cats & deer .

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We have a forced Horizons bait station refill at Horizons choice of time on our land - our native bird life declines rapidly after a refill for at least 2 years - I have been told the poison does not affect for example Morepork - however I also have veterinary qualifications- and logi defies this - birds that ingest poisoned carcasses WILL be affected by the poison that killed what they eat .

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I also do not agree with the increase of poisons placed in the bait stations e.g - last drop Horizons newly added Cyanide - without prior landowner consultation until post poisoning .

Response No: 10

Contribution ID: 4310
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 14, 2026, 10:55 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Ayden Kaine

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: The pests already here are the ones that have a foot hold and will expand in numbers. The responsibility should be on council and the land owners to be helped so there is a one approach

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It may not be the fault of the adjacent owner that pests have had easier access or proximity to attractants

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 71

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Occupiers should still have a right to not grant access. PRIVATE land owners means the PUBLIC SERVANTS do not have a right to their land irregardless of why. But yes the responsibility should be on council to provide advice NOT enforcement
Enforcement is too broad spectrum and paints up images of enforcing poisons, particular ways of dealing with pest, cost incurring etc. I don't like the council to be able to enforce anything! Do I chose the ranking below as last for enforcement only because you have made it mandatory fore to choose an option but it is NOT a choice I want at all

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Animal welfare
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Some of the above I don't think are directly impacted by pests. It's a flow on effect

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I'm unsure how this can be funded as I feel a lot of funds are wasted by council
I feel there is no more room to squeeze more money from people through rates. People can't afford to live and there are more priorities than this. Council needs to tighten their own belt and reduce spending in other non essential areas to fund this and ensure every dollar is spent wisely

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

You can not keep taking more and more money. You're robbing the poor now. Reduce non essential spending and use those funds. You waste money as it is

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer are less damaging and you can grant more hunting days in areas where it's needed. Private people will pay for the privilege. Like the rimatuka hill road gets closed off to allow public to hunt

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Rodents, mustelids, cats

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): If needing rate funds then no, no involvement UNLESS you use existing funds from other wasteful spending

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Nope

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 11

Contribution ID: 4309
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 14, 2026, 07:31 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: C Ebisu

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Wanted to say Strongly Disagree, but couldn't choose that one. Spelling mistake? I see rooks, magpies, lots of different types of noxious weeds...especially on private properties.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 21

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Some occupiers are very knowledgeable about pests and prefer to do the work themselves, with advice from Horizons.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We live next to a reserve and see lots of cats in there, negatively impacting the native birdlife.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 12

Contribution ID: 4308
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 14, 2026, 02:34 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Steve Bielski

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

I believe biosecurity in our region needs to cover all three areas — preventing new pests from arriving, controlling the pests already here, and sharing responsibility between Horizons, DOC, landowners, and local communities. No one group can manage these problems alone. Good communication, practical support, and people working together are the key to protecting both our farming land and our natural environment.

A current example is the spread of Old Man's Beard. Horizons currently has a buffer zone for its control, with one of the buffer zone boundary points, as I understand it, being north of the Mangoira Bridge on Main South Road. However, south of the bridge in the same gorge the vine is now appearing in various places, including along the roadside. Further back towards the Oroua Gorge it is becoming worse on roadsides, and I have also noticed it spreading within the main Apiti Scenic Reserve itself. DoC have attempted to control it on the roadside with little success and appear to have given up as the area is beyond manual management.

We recently travelled the Potaka Road off Kawhatau Valley Road and were horrified to see an entire basin on the other side of the Kawhatau river covered in Old Man's Beard. It is also growing unchecked along Mangamako Road and is present around the Ruahine Road, Ruahine Dress Circle Reserve and in the Rangiwahia Scenic Reserve.

In my opinion, the current buffer zone either needs to be removed or significantly extended. Farmers with Old Man's Beard growing on their properties outside the present buffer zones need practical support and encouragement to control it before it spreads further. The use of drones to detect flowering vines and target spraying would likely be a far better use of resources and allow infestations to be identified and treated earlier. The challenge with some farmers is that they are often very busy and may not prioritise weeds such as Old Man's Beard. Control can be delayed or put off, and in some cases there may not be full awareness of the long-term damage this type of vine can cause to land, native vegetation, and surrounding areas.

I understand there has also been research into biological control options for Old Man's Beard, including insects or fungi that may help reduce seed spread or weaken the plant. We are very concerned about the continued spread of this weed, and believe all practical control methods must be urgently expanded, in close cooperation with DOC and district councils. However, at the same time, we need to be extremely cautious with any introduced biological controls because of the potential risks and unintended consequences for other plants and the wider environment.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Horizons' bait station programme on surrounding farms has definitely been effective in reducing possum numbers. However, a major problem remains within DOC reserves, where poison control is not allowed inside the reserves

themselves. Instead, bait station

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box

Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text

Effective pest control on neighbouring properties is important and should be encouraged. Some landowners invest significant time and money into pest management measures such as bait stations, traps, DOC 200 traps, and controlling feral deer through hunting. However, these efforts can be undermined where adjoining properties undertake little or no pest control, or in some cases are resistant to measures such as deer management.
At the same time, neighbouring landowners are understandably concerned about practical farming issues, including gates being left open or not properly secured, which can result in stock mixing or escaping. Any pest management approach needs to recognise and address these concerns while still supporting coordinated control efforts across properties.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

There should be a shared responsibility, with Horizons working alongside landowners to support effective pest management. A cooperative and collaborative approach is far more likely to achieve positive long-term outcomes than relying on enforcement measures. Heavy-handed enforcement can create resentment and resistance, whereas partnership, education, practical support, and funding assistance encourage greater participation and goodwill among landowners. Farmers are generally very independent and practical people, and when they are provided with the right skills, guidance, and resources, they are far more likely to engage positively and build long-term compliance and trust.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

We are particularly concerned about the spread of noxious and fast-spreading weeds, in particular Old Man's Beard. We have seen the long-term effects of this damaging vine throughout the Mangawhariki Basin and along the Mangaweka cliffs. It is distressing to see this invasive weed flourishing in roadside areas, including DOC scenic reserves.

One clear example is the Apiti Scenic Reserve, where Old Man's Beard is growing right alongside the road. We alerted DOC to the issue, but only a poor attempt was made to address the problem, and the infestation is slowly

but surely spreading, which includes down the Oroua and Mangoira Gorges. Patches have also been found throughout the Rangiwahia and Ruahine reserves.

My wife and I have also dealt with various infestations in the Rangiwahia Scenic Reserve, and I recently noticed another vine in the reserve had been cut, possibly by DOC workers. I even found a vine growing in a neighbour's garden. At the current rate of spread, it is only a matter of time before it is out of control and worse-case scenario spreading into the Ruahine Range.

This also highlights a wider issue around responsibility and coordination. If weeds or pests are found on DOC land, Horizons often appears unable to act, and the same applies in reverse. This lack of coordinated responsibility undermines effective pest and weed management. We require a joined-up and cooperative approach between agencies and landowners.

If anything, rates could be used to better support landowners and volunteers through subsidies for blackberry and OMB control and other pest plant management. Practical assistance would help achieve more consistent and effective outcomes across the region. The ability to apply for grants is also an option, but these are not always easy to find unless someone with local knowledge points them out.

Another approach would be for pest-control staff from Horizons to attend local meetings, such as regular district council meetings held throughout the Manawatu, to listen to local concerns and share information and make support options more visible to the community.

A major factor contributing to the land-use change, is the retirement of riparian and other marginal land from grazing. While these changes were introduced to improve water quality, they have also created terrible unintended consequences, including increased habitat for feral deer and the spread of weeds such as blackberry.

In the past, weeds like blackberry were actively controlled by farmers as part of noxious weed requirements. That level of consistent control has reduced over time, and the current situation reflects the lack of a unified, practical approach to pest and weed management.

Where appropriate, sheep grazing should also be allowed on marginal land, as it can be an effective and low-cost way of keeping weed growth under control. In many cases, grazing livestock already provide a useful and natural tool for managing vegetation, particularly in areas where other forms of control are more difficult or expensive to maintain. Overall, Blackberry remains an ongoing problem, particularly in areas where land use change and reduced grazing pressure have allowed it to expand unchecked. Blackberry once treated as a noxious weed requiring active control, it is now much more widespread and difficult to manage consistently.

Yellow lupin, is also becoming a significant issue along river margins, especially along the Oroua River. In some locations it has spread extensively, to the point where river edges are heavily obscured. Because lupin is a nitrogen-fixing plant and grows directly on riverbeds, I wonder whether its spread could be contributing to increased nitrogen levels in these local environments, particularly during rainfall events when material is washed directly into waterways. Its increasing spread and impact suggest it needs more active control.

I would like to congratulate Horizons for the excellent work carried out over many years in controlling Darwin's Barberry, particularly in the Rangiwahia area. We are incredibly grateful for these efforts. This is one project where DOC and Horizons worked well together to control a dreadful weed within our reserves, and the results have been very much appreciated. Thank you.

Overall, weed control would be better with a more coordinated and proactive approach across all land, with clearer responsibility, better resourcing, and more consistent action rather than fragmented or reactive control.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

The rules should apply to all properties regardless of size, as pests do not respect boundaries. However, the success of the "good neighbour" approach can depend heavily on attitudes and cooperation between landowners. For example, a farmer living alongside the Ruahine Range may accept feral deer coming onto their land, while a neighbouring property growing crops may suffer from those same deer. This can create tension between neighbours, particularly when responsibility is shifted to DOC because the deer originate from conservation land.

In some situations, the "good neighbour" rules are therefore difficult to enforce effectively without stronger coordination between landowners, Horizons, and DOC.

Another major issue is that health and safety regulations have, in my view, severely hindered effective feral deer control. The previous market for wild venison provided a practical incentive for reducing deer numbers, without widespread health concerns.

A bounty system could be one of the most cost-effective ways to encourage active deer control and reduce populations, and this concept could potentially be extended to other pest species as well. Under the current pest eradication system, the cost per animal removed must be extremely high. It would be worthwhile comparing those costs against a bounty-based approach. Horizons needs to think outside the square and consider more creative and practical solutions to pest management.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box — Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Yes, Horizons does need to manage pests in collaboration with farm owners, community groups, and volunteers. However, as mentioned previously, effective pest management is often limited by the lack of coordination between Horizons and DOC, and even district Councils. At times it appears that responsibility is divided in a way that reduces effective action. Pest management — including both invasive weeds and animal pests — would work better if one organisation took overall responsibility and coordinated the response.
I am also pleased to see Canada geese specifically mentioned, as they are becoming an increasingly significant problem in many areas.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box — Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Horizons should take an active role in deer management, but it must be done in partnership with DOC, landowners, community groups such as MRCC & RRCC and hunters. Effective control will only work if all parties are coordinated and working towards the same outcomes. As previously mentioned a bounty is one practical way to help reduce deer.

As I have referenced previously, a major factor contributing to the current deer problem is land-use change, including large-scale pine plantations and the retirement of riparian and other marginal land from grazing. While these changes were introduced to improve environmental outcomes such as water quality, they have also created unintended consequences, including increased habitat for feral deer and the spread of weeds such as blackberry.

Another unintended consequence I have also observed is that since pine trees were planted many years ago near a small stream up Mangahuia East Road, the freshwater crayfish have disappeared from that area.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice — Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box — Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box — Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking — Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I suggest that Horizons work with already established local groups such as Manawatu River Catchment Collective (MRCC) and Rangitikei River Catchment Collective (RRCC), which includes working with farmers and rural communities to reduce pests. This includes pests not already included in RPMP.

May I suggest one emerging pest not currently prioritised in the pest management plan is the eastern rosella, a relatively aggressive and territorial bird. Although not yet recognised as a major pest species, it is becoming increasingly established in some areas and is showing signs of wider spread.

It has the potential to compete with native birds for nesting sites and may also contribute to localised damage in fruit and crop areas. Given its expanding range and behaviour, it would be prudent to include this species in ongoing monitoring and ensure it is considered early in any future pest review processes, rather than waiting until it becomes a more significant problem.

I would also like to draw your attention to the threat of Chilean flame creeper. It is currently present around the perimeter of the Kaikawaka Reserve south of Rangiwahia. DOC staff have been actively working to control the infestation, and I hope Horizons is also aware of this noxious vine.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have been involved in pest management for all of my adult life which includes hunting for deer, and controlling possums, rats, stoats, weasels and feral cats. I manage the pest control in two DoC reserves- the Rangiwahia and Kaikawaka Scenic reserves. I have been very grateful that Horizons have bait staions around both reserves which have definitely been instrumental in supporting my quest to reduce the huge numbers of possum in the reserves with the flow-on effect of increasing the endemic and native bird populations. I despair at DoC's rules for not allowing poison control within the reserves. I have also removed about 80 feral cats primarily using Timm's traps,

I have several DOC200 traps around my property which I monitor regularly, catching rats, stoats, hedgehogs and weasels. My property borders the Mangahuia Stream which is surrounded by virgin native bush. I use both Timm's and cage traps for feral cats, plus I shoot possums, rabbits and feral deer. I also use pest-off bait in the bait staions around the farm. With this management plan, I have certainly kept pests under control.

I also manage 108 x DOC 200 traps in the Ruahines on the Rangiwahia-Deadman's route - about 15km in length. This is part of the Oroua Blue Duck Project targeting specifically rats and stoats - known predators of the Blue duck (whio).

We also experienced a significant long-term problem with possums taking up residence in the Rangiwahia Hall. It appears to have been generations of possums learning how to access the building through very small openings. The result was contamination throughout the hall, including droppings and urine staining ceilings and walls.

Over many years, I caught numerous possums in the hall using Timms traps. We did not initially realise how small an opening they could squeeze through until we began catching them in DOC 200 traps.

The issue was ultimately resolved when Horizons introduced a broader possum control programme on surrounding farms using bait stations. Once this blanket control was in place, possum numbers dropped significantly and the problem in the hall ceased completely. Our present ongoing issue is controlling rats and mice.

As already mentioned, I despair at the gradual spread of Old Man's Beard - a problem beyond my capabilities, and appears beyond DoC and Horizons. Little seems to be done about it apart from helicopter spraying in limited areas, and some isolated control by individuals. Something has to be done before such areas become like the Mangaweka Cliffs. I have also been involved in removing Darwin's Barberry and OMB from the Rangiwahia Reserve.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I understand that, following the 2023 election, the Government signalled a preference for an English-first approach in government department names and communications. I would be interested to know why Horizons has not followed this approach in its heading for this submission form - Puka tono | Submission form.

Personally, I find an English-first format easier to follow, as the use of language I do not understand can sometimes be confusing when reading official documents.

Response No: 13

Contribution ID: 4307
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 14, 2026, 10:50 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: peter till

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: all are important

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: bad stuff is under control

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 72

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons has more expertise and firepower

I want my neighbours stuff controlled

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 14

Contribution ID: 4306
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 14, 2026, 04:52 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Leland Ruwhiu

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I'm hopeful there is enough people and resources to have a multi-layered approach to our biosecurity

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Haven't engaged in this space before

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I imagine some people who depend on their land for income might be more concerned than someone who doesn't. So it depends on the landowners situation id say.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 30

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I've seen in Australia crown agencies being granted rights to gain access to private land and enforce by-laws etc. I'm not a fan of this. Even for advice and mainly for enforcement - I just have an allergic reaction to council interference

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text — It's probably too big to be that concerns about and likely that I can only be a small part of any solution. But it still is something that concerns me

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Not sure

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text — Don't know enough about clear land and good neighbour rules to comment

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — I'd rather see how these resources can be put back into the community and used for educational purposes. Like processing 'pests' for social services like Zilch to get it out to those in need in the community. I'd also like to see iwi, hapu and schools be part of these management plans for educational purposes as well

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — I would like to see more than Horizons just gets to send someone onto someone's land and slaughter 'feral' animals. There's more opportunities in the process that I would support - examples notes above

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Understand that for iwi, hapu and community groups - their viewpoints and perspectives will be extend generations. They'll understand that industry might gain a few bux among the way, but their are underlying guardianship and stewardship sentiments that don't always align with industry bottom lines and profit margins. Have a Horizons that can be honest and clear about both would be a good start

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Humans can probably be the biggest pest if I'm honest. And on that front, the examples are plenty

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Unfortunately I don't have enough time to do so

Response No: 15

Contribution ID: 4305
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 09:26 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Travis

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I would be happy to set and monitor traps on our farm

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not sure

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's too difficult to manage

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 90

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons should provide pest management tools to land owners/occupiers to help in pest prevention

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Ferrets, stoats, cats

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

There are hundreds of wild cats. Large numbers of stoats and ferrets that need management hopefully with the support of horizons we can work together to get a trapping program in place

Response No: 16

Contribution ID: 4304
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 08:10 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Antonia Sims

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Landowners need to take some responsibility as well if their actions encourage pests

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We have a rat infestation problem in a suburban area due to one property and the owners actions

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I have this issue and use 1kg of rat bait in stations 6 monthly. The neighbour has created a junkyard, throws out food scraps, has rubbish in open plastic bags, and will not respond to council requests

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 40

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because irresponsible people need to be responsible, but enforcement is sometimes necessary

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

You become more aware when experiencing pests firsthand and trying to establish a garden supporting native flora and fauna

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Residential lots and abandoned lots in suburban areas should be covered

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The nature of the pest influences funding. High priority, especially affecting health, should get higher funding.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text



Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Healthy, native flora and fauna higher priority

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Mindfully

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

See previous comments

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 17

Contribution ID: 4303
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 07:49 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Leo Cooney

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: All are tequired

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: There have been rabbits about for ages and never see a Horizons officer. d

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Spread must be stopped

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 90

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Getting rid of pests is a specialist job.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Many pests and noxious plants effect farm production and the environment

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Too many sal blocks get overlooked by Horisons but Pests find them a haven for breeding. A sheltered reservoir.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Costs must be fairly destributed on an area basis, not capital value.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Pine forestry blocks are becoming a haven for wild deer and pests and the owners of these forest should pay higher rates as they are making eradication almost impossible without 1080.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Education and law enforcement

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Used to be in the Animal Health Division of MAF.
Saw tremendous results with targeted 1080 and possum and wild pig reduction in the eradication of Bovine Tb and eradication.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

The increase in the areas of Pine forestry is froviding a reservoir and haven for pests to breed in and the owners of these forestry blocks should be rated higher on a per ha basis as they are exasterbators of providing a sanctuary for pests which are harder to get rid of in these ateas without the widespead aerial drops of 1080.
To just ignore them is a recipe for a future e disaster and a return of Bovine tb.

Response No: 18

Contribution ID: 4302
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 07:04 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: alex o'ferrall

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 19

Contribution ID: 4301
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 06:42 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Brittany Wood

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I believe there is improvement to be done about including/ increasing the management of wasps around the region

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: With owning rural property and adjacent land full of thistles becomes a concern and possibly a huge future burden on myself and the land

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: The support and knowledge will be beneficial however some work on owners is fair and allows funds to be spread for continuous planning.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Opening up the ability of hunting on selected sites with possible permits/ agreed access which don't already allow this would prevent the need for horizons intervention and reduced numbers.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I am currently struggling with wasps in both rural and central areas of Whanganui which affects myself and my family, including a young child, to use my backyard and our rural property.
We have used regular bates and attempted to make our own but there is a lack of information via horizons on this specific pest.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 20

Contribution ID: 4300
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 02:59 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Cora

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: After preventing them from coming then we can focus on stopping the already existing pests. Then we can start to get control of the pests in other rural areas. We should speak with local farmers to find out what they are doing to ensure that pests are controlled on their side of it.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We have lots of pests still here and still coming. But a lot is being done to prevent this.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If they aren't controlling pests they end up at my place and then they reduce the effectiveness of my control methods we are all in this

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Everyone needs to be held accountable

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 21

Contribution ID: 4299
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 06:59 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Leanne Huston

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: It needs to be a partnership with an Organisation like Horizons having the expertise to administer and oversee the majority of pest control and landowners following up with their on farm control. Education needs to be provided to landowners on how to set up and implement a pest control programme.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I feel Wild cats are a huge problem that is being overlooked and focus is on other pests at the moment. I trap and see several feral cats on the Oroua river catchment. A threat to Whio, Kiwi etc and spreading Toxoplasmosis.

Response No: 22

Contribution ID: 4298
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 13, 2026, 05:37 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Susan monk

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Of course you should be working on all. No point in only doing 1/3 of a job.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: You just need to look out a car window and you can see the damage done by pest. It's very sad and depressing and embarrassing

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Every bit of land should be trying with or without council help. Buffer zones on doc land should be bigger.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: All land owners should be aware of pest and do their best to take care of them. Council should be giving/ subsidising resources to help land owners achieve this. (Trapping, identifying)

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Human health
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Every body who owns a home rural or urban should be doing something.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Open and honestly. Get iiwi involved, Education training and jobs

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

We need to protect our local wildlife and plant life. We can't push it to the side it needs to happen now.

Response No: 23

Contribution ID: 4297
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 10:09 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Joanne Petersen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: The pests don't belong here. They need to be eradicated.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I moved here a year ago so I am still learning the current situation.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: For the good of all the pests need to he eradicated.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We all have to work together

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 24

Contribution ID: 4296
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 09:44 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Holly Darton

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: If there is more control with Horizons there is a measurable, reportable and consistent approach with govt funding rather than inconsistent unmeasureable pest controls. Potentially less incidents due to untrained use of controls and a better approach. Education on how pest controls and how to use any pest control methods combined with targeted approach would be the most effective as council cannot be everywhere.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I think everyone has a responsibility for pest control whether that is catching and killing mice in residential urban areas or possums or stoats on larger areas.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text
As a volunteer scout leader we have been educating youth ages 11-14 years of age about the important of pest control and the benefits to our native flora and fauna. We recently caught a possum using leg hold traps and showed the youth how to plug the fur. We have built mouse/rat traps to be in place for a local campsite and taken leg hold traps tramping with us in the Tararua and Ruahine ranges.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text
Id love to know of any govt discounted trapping systems to help get more pest control measures onto private and rural properties. We could use these for educational methods as well as play our part to reduce pests in the area.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 25

Contribution ID: 4295
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 09:01 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Greg Baigent

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Would be very frustrating to be doing your bit and pests keep coming in from somewhere with no pest management

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We should be in charge of our own pest management but some advise and help would be helpful

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Very important to remove these pests

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

More needs to be done about feral cats

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 26

Contribution ID: 4294
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 08:45 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Frances McKeown

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Prevention is required. Education of pests habits,food, etc means to me prevention is sometimes better that cure. The area we live in should be of interest to everyone good news & bad so involvement and informing everyone is regular.
Controlling what we have already is necessary but public knowledge is always needed.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We pay rates. Sometimes we don't have the 'tools' to get rid of pests & need help.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Wasps on our bee industry and native forests/native bees

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Some sized properties eg farms have bigger pest problems where as small town properties may not so its should be a mix

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Targeting deer would cost more than targeting cats in towns.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text
Keep the lines of communication open

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text
insect managment

Response No: 27

Contribution ID: 4293
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 08:24 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: SARAH MALONE

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: kapiti

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: a partnership with consultaion and listening to land owners.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

follow maori principles like not poisoning the land.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

1080 should be banned. ive seen how it lands on paths and tracks and in the water . its been used 70 years and the bush is worst now. its also very cruel and kills birds, animals and gets in the water that supplies our drinking water. it should be stopped. nz is tb free now by world standards so no need for that reason either.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

as above the 1080 poisoning of the tararuas must stop.

in addition this survey gives very little opportunity to actually give feedback.

Response No: 28

Contribution ID: 4292
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 06:22 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Atawhai tims

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 78

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Human health
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply only to larger properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Would like to access to hunt deer

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Would like more access to hunt deer

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 29

Contribution ID: 4291
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 05:49 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Angus Gilbertson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Not enough repeat poisoning to achieve a good reduction in pests

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 100

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: To ensure a standard approach that has common achievable goals

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 30

Contribution ID: 4290
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 02:06 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: DANIEL MATTHEWS

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Co-operation between all parties is vital to having a productive response to pest management, pests don't discriminate and if the landowner has a problem then the property next door that might be rate payer owned will have a problem and only removing pests from one of those places does not fix the overall issue.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: There is no council driven programs in the manawatu region for the pest free 2050 goal, this puts our region well behind others like Wellington, Taranaki and the Hawkes Bay.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Everyone needs to be responsible for their own land and pest problems on them, but the key is to provide council support to them to educate and ultimately start managing the pests.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 40

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons should be doing more than educating/enforcement but the landowners ultimately have control over their property and have responsibility to their neighbours to keep pests under control.

Horizons could organise community meetings/gatherings of parties of landowners that need to work together to remove pests from their areas. Horizons could also harvest data from the pest management that is then sorted and provided to those landowners so there can be better responses to outbreaks or spread. Subsidies for traps/bait

could be provided to encourage landowners to participate. You could also look to the Miramar penninsula pest free response over covid and take things that they did to encourage participation in pest management.

Landowners should have responsibility to report any pest sightings they get on their land to the council. By law/regulation they should have responsibility to complete pest management on a regular basis to keep pest numbers down for themselves and the landowners around them. Landowners need to participate financially in regard to pest management too as they brought the land and need to maintain it.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Animal welfare
Water quality
Soil resources
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

If everyone shares the cost then the burden is less for everyone. Landowners provide things to the city and the city provides things to the landowners so there is mutual benefit of removing pests from all locale.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Minor control to keep these at bay is a great idea but I think there are bigger issues like mustelids and rodents that need to be properly managed first.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Promote huntings engagement and education and the problem will take care of itself. Let hunters on to blocks that they don't normally have access to and they will hunt the deer for the council.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

There should be more support for community lead groups in the cities/immediate rural areas for the control of mustelids + rodents. This looks like providing free traps + education to people at a community level to increase awareness and understanding which in time will help reduce the pest populations. Iwi needs to be included on cultural sites and any effected Maori lands and promoting their input across the board is valuable as they tend to have the environments best interests at heart. Industry is a great place to get knowledge of how things look on the ground and there are a good network of pest managers in the manawatu region. I'm happy to be contacted about this as I work in the manawatu doing pest management and sit on the executive council of PMANZ.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Nothing major as I live in the city and tend to manage any pests myself.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 31

Contribution ID: 4289
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 01:24 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Freda Simkin

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: This is really a combined effort when it comes to sighting and reporting, let alone eradicating noxious pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I'm in the city but my husband takes our students on many bush walks in the region. (I'll send this to home too)

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: You talked about "important" areas before. Pests don't differentiate between areas - maybe just ones with food :-) If a neighbour (for example) has a breeding cat/s and is overrun with kittens that go feral, that's definitely an issue for all of us when they start spreading across the neighbourhood.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 73

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Unfortunately, a lot of our citizens couldn't care less. Enforced compliance and follow up to ensure the pests are gone are needed :-(

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

We are losing too much of our flora and fauna to pests such as possums and feral cats.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

If you have feral cats issuing from a home on a small postage stamp of land, its still a problem. Really, it should cover all size properties.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Not a ratepayer, just a renter :-)

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

There's enough hunters in the Tararuas/Ruahines, isn't there? Is DOC still doing culls every so often?

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

No

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

No

Response No: 32

Contribution ID: 4288
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 01:10 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Kim Fraser

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Sharing the responsibility with landowners and community groups and supporting them will make it easier for current pests to be managed and preventing further pests from entering the region.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: There are still plenty of managed pests observed around the region especially further away from the main centres

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Yes very important, however there are limitations to property owners when controlling pests such as personal ethics, awareness for the existence of some pests (some animals are only seen at night or stealthy so are easily not seen and observed as being absent on a property), resources for control such as the costs of traps, bait stations, bait and skills and licensing that may be needed for control such as firearms licences or hazardous substance handling, or some areas on a rural property might be inaccessible for laying bait or traps or weed control but manages to house the pests to spread out onto other properties.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Due to the points made above on limitations of property owners for controlling pests, so considerable support is needed by Horizons to ensure the job gets done but also allows some space for land owners to contribute and be responsible for the pest control strategy where they can.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Not sure

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Yes! We are already doing our own eradication of some these species at our own cost, because we are only doing this with limited time and resources we're only scratching the surface of the problem. We would happily pay through our rates for support or a more vigorous control programme.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer control is tricky as a lot of it will be on private land and the conflict with recreational hunters and landowners but more can be done on public land to prevent that from being a source of animals being fed out onto private land.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

So far the work with community groups and iwi ets is done, we need more help with private landowners wanting to do more while not having to turn their farm into a community project in order to access funding.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have been involved in various pest control projects such as the te Potae kiwi project, the Oroua Blue Duck Project, and two Community Groups in the North Waikato as part of the Predator Free NZ project (Thames Mountain Ike Club and Tiaki Repo ki Pukorokoro) and have undertaken pest control of Stoats, possums, feral cats, rats and mice on the current and last property we managed. With the community projects all have reported benefits to local biodiversity and reduction of targeted pests in those areas. On our private properties we don't have a system to measure biodiversity benefits but we are successfully removing large numbers of feral cats and stoats out of our space.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 33

Contribution ID: 4287
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 12:04 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jaimee Martene

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 42

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Should be more occupier to manage and council to support and enforcement

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 34

Contribution ID: 4286
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 09:52 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jo Anson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We belive you need all three components to have a strategic approach to preventing, minimising or eradicating pests

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We see Horizons working well with local councils, landowners and communities to identify and manage pests. We think the team needs the ability to respond to new potential pests if not already identified in the current plan to prevent spread eg phragmites

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Mechanisms for enforcement need to be strong

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons have the expertise (or know where to contract it from) and also needs to promote coordinated efforts

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers

Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

If we dont protect our environment we will lose out on all of these. To note it was very difficult to rank so many values.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Property sizes are being reduced and there are more and more life style rural blocks so it makes sense that all property owners should be aware of their responsibilities and requirements for pest control

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Making it easy for these groups to have direct access to Horizons staff for advice and support (like the groups fortunate to be funded under the current biodiversity funding have)

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text Biodiversity funding has been invaluable for our community led project. After 5yrs of funding we are now able to move into more of a maintenance programme which will be a lot less resource intensive. But groups need that sustained funding upfront to get to this point

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 35

Contribution ID: 4285
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 09:25 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jane Mason

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Obviously we can't afford to ignore so many destructive pests already here (possums,feral cats,rabbits,goats, feral pigs etc) yet we must also be preventing future pests from arriving. Pests on occupied land are very much more actively managed than the miriad of these pests on Department of Conservation land and privately owned exotic forested land. Emphasis, costs and responsibilities on unoccupied land must be far more vigorously sort and enforced.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I agree with the visibility of a little pest management carried out by the regional council. FAR more emphasis should be established and enforced by Council ratepayer representatives regarding the fair and direct responsibilities by specific and individua

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Extremely important for each and every specific adjacent land owner to ensure their individual pest management responsibilities. Enforcement by Council and the Biosecurity Act is paramount.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: A considerable degree of pest management is unable to be carried out by individual property owners (application of 1080, cyanide, land owner does not have a firearms license). Bottom line for Council is establishing and vigorously enforcing with land owner each individual pest management strategy required. No exceptions (DOC land, Māori

land, reserves, forested land, occupied land).

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Soil resources
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Bottom line is the integrity and protection of the natural indigenous environment also the threat of economic wellbeing. After protection of the essential values all other values will follow.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

A Proper Pest Management Strategy can only happen with no exceptions. Impossible for ratepayers to manage on their own. General Tax payer funding must exist alongside. Each land owner identified and responsible with proper agreed pest management in place, measured and if necessary Biosecurity enforcement 100%.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Council (whether Horizons or Local) must have a proper Pest Management overview of their region, with all identified land owners and their agreed responsibilities that are measured and enforced.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Council (whether Horizons or Local) must include deer in their pest management strategy then it becomes individual land owner management, agreement and responsibility. Biosecurity Act enforcement is necessary.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Other (please specify): Recognising deer and (and pigs) a very valuable resource and protein for many hunters and their families. A valuable recreational pastime with limits.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Regional Councils like Horizons may no longer exist. Whatever the presiding Council, it is their overarching responsibility to manage pest control with all landowners including public land, Māori land and reserves financially contributing.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Species not yet included in the RPMP but deemed scientifically hazardous and concerning must have a specific and individual best approach whether it be Iwi, hapu, community or industry initially managed by Local Council and if enforcement legally required then under the Biosecurity Act.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

After an extremely sustained and successful pest management strategy to eliminate TB in our Ruapehu Pureora Hauhangaroa area the native forest in the DOC Estate was a significant benefactor. There was scientific recognition of this healthy canopy native forest gain with the slogan after the TB in cattle was conquered 'maintain the gain'. A shared responsibility between local Council and the Department of Conservation that should always be vigorously followed up by whatever method and means.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Regional Councils may no longer exist. Whatever the case pest management must first be scientifically identified then initially managed by local council with every land owner (ratepayer or not) identified and held responsible. Pest management is not just the sole domain of ratepayers. All landowners held financially accountable.

Response No: 36

Contribution ID: 4284
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 08:45 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Karen Grimwade

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Obvious that it is too late to stop some pests - they are here already.
Be nice to try to prevent new pests and save future costs and effort we cannot foresee accurately.
And obvious communities must be involved and supported. Some education wouldn't go amiss.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I don't see that pest management is addressed. Horizons does 'help' but it is not leading.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Very important for numerous reasons I don't think I need to explain; Social and economic and environmental (Triple bottom line!).

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I think enforcement agencies need to be seen to be walking the walk as well as talking.
Education and enforcement - carrot and stick both needed.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I am involved in conservation work. Pest management (or lack of it) has a direct impact on biodiversity and ecosystem health - thus human health and social wellbeing for all.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Quite small properties can be hosting many pests. It is not that hard or expensive to be reduce them.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I would support it so long as management was carried out efficiently (no useless contractors).
Deer and goats in particular are creating a situation whereby forest collapse could occur in future. Waterways are being ruined by Canada geese. These are serious environmental issues.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Advocacy and education at the very least.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Horizons already does quite a good job of support community groups who are getting things done. But what about where things are not getting done- needs some leadership and support.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I am part of Predator Free Ohakune.
We have received funding from Horizons. We are grateful and find our local Horizons guy very helpful. I would just like more 'involvement' and education for the wider community. Leadership really. Nobody is leading on a regional basis and I can't see who else could do it but Regional Council. I think it is your job.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I'm fine thanks. But think the wider community could do with education and data.

Response No: 37

Contribution ID: 4283
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 06:32 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Luke Pepper

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I think that we seem to be losing control of pests across the board and it's time for a different and even harder line for those that don't toe the line and harbour pests of all kinds,its a tougher pest plan for me

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I disagree because I haven't seen any evidence or measurements to agree

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If you contol your portion but your neighbour doesn't it costs you more and more time and money ,time to get tougher on those that don't play a responsible role as an occupier

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because it gets a better buy in from owners, they are putting $$ in want a return and more measured approach

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers

Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Everyone who's willing to own land has a part to play in pest reduction and plenty big and small need to do more, it's seems to me that pest problems are increasing partly because of of the low enforcement and lack of understanding of what is a pest or even noxious weed

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

These pests are rampant at present and are taking over our natural environment we are weak in this type of work

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

With so many carbon forests here in Ruapehu and natural bush I think it's the owners responsibility to sort this issue out it's simply going to cost too much

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

The pest problem is out the gate so you should be getting loads and loads of feed back right , wrong everyone complains how bad it is but the response is low because a bit like the pest problem it's bogged down in an over complication!
Start surveys by making them easy and quicker , you'll get more buy in from a public that wants to see more meaningful results , we want to see and hear the good the bad and the ugly but be confident we are always on the right track to achieve a measured outcome

Response No: 38

Contribution ID: 4282
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 05:57 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jock Munro

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 30

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I hate cats, I'm s strong believer that paying more in rates/tax is a good thing, especially for those earning a lot

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text



Response No: 39

Contribution ID: 4281
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 12, 2026, 04:39 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Linda Spearpoint

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Focus should be on all as it is impossible to control what is already here without taking measures to avoid more arriving. Many landowners and communities are poorly equipped or educated on what their responsibilities are especially around blackberry etc.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We currently have an issue with blackberry clogging up our streams both on private and public areas with no sign of it being addressed despite discussions.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 90

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We currently pay high rates with very little management from Horizons. Communities and individuals are poorly equipped for this while Horizons have the means and expertise. Its what we are paying for. However there needs to be some responsibility from the landowners.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Despite the size of the property pests can breed or grow and spread to other areas. This hinders neighbours who are trying to control their own area.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

This is an area I feel should be controlled by DOC.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

This should managed through DOC and deer hunters.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

To provide educational meeting both in communities and especially visiting schools to educate our young generation. We have some great programs already which show school engagement is working.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We are have a large area of blackberry that is blocking waterways and restricting flow especially during flooding. Some is on private land but alot is on public managed by either Horizons or PNCC.
Nobody wants to take responsibility for this pest.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 40

Contribution ID: 4280
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 10:28 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Heather Hood

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because Horizons are bettwr positioned and would have the knowledge and resources to have a greater impact at managing pests than if Joe Bloggs just grabs whatever is easiest or affordable. Potentially also less humane than if an authority leads the response.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Soil resources
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It would have to be done so in a cost effective way, and with some sort of measurable factor as to its success. Wouldn't want an incentive to keep pest populations about as a steady stream of income.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

While absolutely think Horizons has some role to play, there are plenty of skilled Hunters who would likely gladly assist.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Don't become narrow minded in working with other groups or people - cast the net wide. Gather lots of perspectives. However, maintain core responsibility and control.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

There needs to be general education, particularly for tourists or those visiting the area, but also a heavy punishment for those that wilfully transport or protect pests.



Response No: 41

Contribution ID: 4279
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 10:25 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Gloria Mather

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Masterton

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Prevention, and tighter Bio security at borders.
More manpower needed for trap setting. Stop airdropping of 1080 onto the land.
Pay trappers...landowners or communitys persons, for pests pelts.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The Wairarapa area should be included.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pests need to be eradicated, everywhere as they breed up very rapidly.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 100

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizon.... more skilled manpower, and
equipment on hand.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Too many foreign pests, plants, also ocean bed pests and plants are invading our land, rivers, and seabed

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

From... "Small Acorns grow Mighty Oaks."
Be it a rapidly growing spreading pest plants, and waterway pest plants or types of aquaticpest fishand plants. they all need to be eradicated and sorted as soon as possible.
Bio security should be more diligent at our airports, seaports, and incoming tourist especially the large passenger Cruiseships.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The Government should employ and pay professional hunters, to eradicate deer, pigs, goats, on a talley basis.
Recreational... land hunters, to be paid a monitory, talley for killed cats and Canadian Geese.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

My answer is above... the previous question.
(The Government)

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Other (please specify): Hire professional Deer Hunters.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Horizon employees... maybe select members for a committee...to go out and meet and talk, with all of the above listed people/groups.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Our area has pest plants, Arun lillies, Tradescantia, Ragwort, Purple pampas, Agapanthus, Banana passion fruit, and many many more others

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Is there anything Free...Horizon would provide apart from advice, to help with animal, plant, and pest eradication for the area I reside in?

Response No: 42

Contribution ID: 4278
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 09:46 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Rob Foreman

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We are lucky to see horizons yearly to control possums. Generally they turn up just before the end of the financial year which indicates to me that we are of low importance

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I feel horizons should help land owners with pest control on their own property. But not force pest control on them. They could help by baiting boundary lines, supplying fencing to help keep pests out

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: A shared responsibility is the best way forward.
Initiatives like the doc great goat hunt to encourage land owners to cull pests is a good idea.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers

Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

All land owners in New Zealand have a responsibility to pay towards pest control

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Horizons should work with land owners to help them manage these pest on farm by supplying ammo/traps etc

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Horizons should focus on deer control in doc and public land in its area
And work with farmers if and when they require help.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Provide help and advice, funding and expertise

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

The current crew we get on farm for possum control lead by Bevan Holm are awesome.
Would love to see them more often as possums numbers are rising.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 43

Contribution ID: 4277
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 09:15 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Alex Foreman

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I feel it is largely up to farmers/landowners to determine how pest control is undertaken on their farms. It's important to work together with regional councils on carrying out pest control. But we shouldn't be bullied into undertaking it.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: If we were able to have possum control done more than once every few years they would be lower in numbers.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We can't force people into something they don't wish for, we can however go harder on our own boundaries to stop it spreading if we choose to with Horizons help.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I think horizons should be able to help those who wish to jump on board and help fund pest control but unable to force themselves onto land for the sake of pest control if it's not unreasonably under pressure or causing issues to those who boundary them.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Not concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I think all properties should contribute just as we do as pests don't care how big a property is they will survive and live where ever they can.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I would not support this, we do our own pest control at our own costs. Deer on our property isn't an issue and we use the deer for meat and goats are regularly culled on farm as family outdoor activities and hobbies. We also cull cats. If horizons could help fund farmers that are proactive about pest control it would be more successful than telling them what to do, like the DOC goat cull, great incentive to get out there culling goats.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It's up to land owners on private land.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Other (please specify): Culling deer in the public land and DOC bush.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Possums and feral cats.

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 44

Contribution ID: 4276
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 12:00 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Vicky Gane

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Obviously we need to focus effort, but there's no point fighting pests already here if we're ignoring new ones and allowing them to establish, and conversely if we're focusing all effort on fighting new pests then what's the point if we're allowing the ones already here to take over.
Spreading effort between these goals seems to be the best option.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 65

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I think if there is an expectation that landowners do the majority of control, there is a high likelihood that some landowners just won't do it. Relying on enforcement actions will still miss landowners that either are never reported by their neighbours, or who refuse/don't do a good job. I don't think that Horizons should cover all the costs, but programmes that need a landscape-scale approach (e.g. the PCO) are more likely to be successful if there is a consistent effort that Horizons can oversee.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Human health
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It's a landscape scale problem, and without leadership from regional (and national) authorities, this problem is only going to get worse. Trying to control populations on individual properties is next to useless when there are constant sources of invasion from elsewhere.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It's a landscape scale problem, and needs a management programme at that scale. At least if deer were in the RPMP then there could be a requirement for forestry companies to undertake deer control in forest blocks, for example. Deer also affect both native ecosystems and farm productivity, and therefore it's in everyone's interest to reduce deer numbers. There are always going to be people that like them being in the landscape, but while they're not even classified as pests, there's a lot of people who don't realise how much of a problem they really are.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 45

Contribution ID: 4275
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 11:57 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Pierre Pradervand

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: All of these need to act together to allow for best chance of success (i.e. none of the individual statements will be effective on their own)

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I do not have enough knowledge on the matter to determine if the current approach is successful

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I feel uncomfortable on requiring adjacent properties to manage their pests solely because they may move onto my land

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: HRC are the arguably the main beneficiary of pest control (if it works) - hence should account for the bulk of the costs.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Human health
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The control of feral vertebrates by recreational hunters need to be better considered. I would guess that for every HRC officer/ranger that exists, there are some 5,000 hunters (if not more). HRC should investigate facilitating hunter access etc.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 46

Contribution ID: 4274
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 09:00 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Leila Benton

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I feel that it isn't fair to blanket bait or trap without consultation from landowners, this isn't just a letter in the mailbox either. By consultation, I mean an in person visit or phone call about best strategy specific to the farm/ land area.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The current approach is rather harsh, and could be softened slightly to have some animals available for hunting.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 35

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Water quality
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 47

Contribution ID: 4273
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 11, 2026, 07:33 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jess hiskins

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I have moved from Wellington to the Manawatu. My partner worked for predator free Wellington and seeing the results pay off I understand it takes a collaborative approach from landowners, eradication and management of pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I rarely see traps of information about trapping in my area

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 68

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

NZ is home to rates species not found anywhere else it is a big part of th nations identity and the reason people visit. Without our indigenous species we loose our mana

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 48

Contribution ID: 4272
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 10:05 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Leanne Hiroti

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: A collective approach is required with landowners and iwi being engaged and aware of pest issues. Focussing on pests already here and preventing new infestations are both important as some already impact us and others have detrimental consequences if they establish here.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Im not aware of pest management taking place by Horizons in my area

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pests aren't bound by property boundaries, and depending on the layout of various land blocks the neighbours may not be aware or have the ability to contain pests

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 40

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Occupiers have greater control of their areas and know their places far better than Horizons but aren't resourced to manage pests, even though everyone pays rates of which a portion goes towards this work. Enforcement isn't the answer, but education and resourcing community would make a difference.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Pest impacts on indigenous biodiversity are extremely high and a cause for concern, the flow on effects negatively impacting the health and wellbeing of ecosystems.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Understanding the significant impacts and prioritizing management whilst considering cost are all important

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

This is something that owners & occupiers can do but it should be resourced in some way

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Regular engagement with iwi & community at place, raising awareness of pest species & management techniques

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have seen ferrets in broad daylight hunting rabbits and birds in close proximity to Putiki and Upokongaro. This is concerning as visibility means active presence.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

There are many groups doing pest control but there may not be coordinated activity or knowledge of what everyone is doing. whether it's making a difference...

Response No: 49

Contribution ID: 4271
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 09:50 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Mike evans

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Deer, rabbits and possums are running rampant

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Pests are rapidly increasing

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not important at all

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Rules are a waste of time without real action

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: The current outbreak of four legged pests on farmland is a dirct result of council inaction for 20 years

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Not concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

None of those values talk about the effect on farmland and the resultant loss of income

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Not required

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We are trying to manage pests but the restrictive rules on semi and automatic rifles makes it a much slower process

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

When are you going to stop talking and having meetings, rather than putting armed feet on the ground?

Response No: 50

Contribution ID: 4270
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 08:21 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Alex Courtney

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 90

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 51

Contribution ID: 4269
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 08:16 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Mike Treder

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 52

Contribution ID: 4268
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 07:52 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Melissa Colville

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 53

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Community working together

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Human health
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Native animals insects and birds are struggling and their numbers are in decline

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Don't know

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Not sure how big this problem is

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 53

Contribution ID: 4267
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 07:09 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Lisa Swinburn

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It take all 3 to make a big difference not one would work on its own

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 30

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Not all occupiers have the skill or knowledge to remove pests

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Plenty of hunters etc around that could do it if allowed

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 54

Contribution ID: 4266
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 06:38 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Morna Matangi-Bush

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pest affect native plant species and native birds

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Equal responsibility

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply only to larger properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

We all have a responsibility to support pest management

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Hui and set up local community groups to educate and promote activities such as backyard trapping and tracking of numbers on a database from these initiatives. People are encouraged when they see results.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We did backyard trapping in Taranaki. We noticed an influx of native bird in our backyard as a result.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 55

Contribution ID: 4265
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 03:00 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Gordon Kuggeleijn

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Costs effectiveness. By keeping options open HRC can determine - with communities - which approach best fits the situation.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: CATS - not enough done to eradicate wild cats or control pet cats. Current poison area rules stops the sale of wild venison. Fix the rules or stop using poisons. Brodi, pindone 1080. Use cyanide - no residual poison leading to secondary poisoning.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: The whole of catchment, area, zone approach is most cost effective.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 53

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We are all in this together. HRC staff change, land owners change. Having the longer term knowledge combining with new staff/land owners is most cost effective and logical. And the land owners fund most of this direct through rates or via government grants from our TAX, Respect the golden rule.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

What we have now is what we have. Keeping our environment in this state, or improving things with a few moderate changes is most affordable and logical. We have to make money to pay for any changes. People first and we are all equal. And those that pay the rates, taxes should have the real say in priorities, above all others. Spending money on nice to have ideas before ensuring financially viable businesses can operate is most important and logical. What did you lot do to vege farmers re nitrogen ?? A bit of a dumb situation really.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

We are all in this together ! Divide and rule? keep us going as one big team.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Your poison policies have led to the current situation. By removing all overly toxic , long lasting poisons and freeing up the sale and sharing and harvesting of game meat animals - we can reduce any overload on the environment. CATS should be removed. Put a bounty on cats, ferrets, stoats. These are the real problem for our native species - and pheasants, quail, duck - valued species. Puts cats where they belong, not with deer, goats and pigs and game birds. Put cats with stoats.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

These are a valued game species. Have you sought opinion from the GAC ? (Game Animal Council) NZDA. local hunting clubs directly or will you do that asap? Fish and Game ?

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Cats, ferrets, stoats, hedge hogs rats and mice. Possums in that order.

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Education. HRC staff should be aware of and educated about the wider possible issues that may arrive. Then bring that to the rate payers notice, awareness. eg. cats, OMB, nassella tussock to name a few.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

HRC are doing and have done great work. Possums is a good one currently. I feel this is getting lower priority?? Focus for possums should be on going around our forests managed by DOC. eg. Ruahine Forest Park boundaries with farmland need much more work than areas away from the boundaries. Currently NO extra possum control happens in this reinfestation zone. So, get that done. HRC staff know how to do this, and have done a brilliant job with in Tararua.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

The future direction - value our game animals as a food and economic resource. Change the poison rules to allow this. All that has and is happening is very good. Just the future direction priorities can change for the better. Yeah, my opinion only.

Response No: 56

Contribution ID: 4264
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 02:52 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Gary Trow

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not sure

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: One man's pest is another's valued game animal. It's all about perspective, one size does not fit all scenarios.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 25

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: If the pests are on your land then you should be the primary manager. Some landowners are responsible for the pests being introduced to their properties.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Soil resources
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Not concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

The echo systems usually take care of themselves it's when man interferes that things start to go wrong

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not important at all

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

There are large numbers of hunters in the area that will control animals for free. Unfortunately they are locked out of large areas of land by the owners who then go to council and expect ratepayers to foot the bill. Access is the biggest issue to controlling animals.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

As above. New Zealand Deerstalkers Association and DOC have been running a nationwide goat culling programme for 2 years. This year they approached Federated Farmers to contact their members to try and get access to farms to help them control goats on their properties. Federated Farmers did join reluctantly. NO farmers came on board! This access issue is worse when it comes to deer!

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 57

Contribution ID: 4263
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 01:43 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Laura Simpson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Focusing on preventing pests arriving could likely take resources from the efforts to control those which are alreay here. Working with landowners, catchment groups, and the general community can increase by in to have people involved and caring about their surrounding environment.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Seeing an increase in possum numbers at the moment, and weeds increasing around Awahuri rod, near the confluence of the Mangaone West and Makino stream

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's a team effort to control weeds and pests, and it's nice to be able to have something to encourange others to be held accountable.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Landowners should have the ability to do own pest control if they wish to, but this needs to be inline with requiements to meet wider pest control programmes and outcomes

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Our native species are just so special to who we are as new zealanders, and they need all the protection and help they can get.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Everyone should be part of the programme

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I'd rather my rates go to this than empty buses that run red lights PN

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

And work with the likes of catchment groups, venison packers, DOC etc.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I'm seeing an increase in the collboration between industry good orgs (beef n lamb etc) and regional catchment groups. Horizons provide wonderful support here, and I would like to see these collaborations continue with the support to involve widrer community and iwi/hapu.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Horizons have been a great support to Mangaone West Catchment group over the last 26 years with continued possum bait operations. As we're so closde town, continued work is appreciated to reduce possum numbers spreading.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 58

Contribution ID: 4262
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 01:32 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Michelle Brink

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's up to us all as a collective for pest management

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We have a strong pest management strategy on all our properties . We are surrounded by land owners who have absolutely no interest in pest management on their properties thus costing us a strong long term pest management when those pests are constantly entering our properties.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: It's a collective responsibility of both land owners and regional councils if we are to achieve some kind of sustainable pest control

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

In fairness all properties regardless of size should be responsible.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Other (please specify): All of the above

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Other (please specify): All of the above

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 59

Contribution ID: 4261
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 10, 2026, 01:09 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Brenda Loo

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Keep use of poisons to absolute minimum

Response No: 60

Contribution ID: 4260
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 09, 2026, 07:01 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Mary-Anne Hart

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We have many possums in the reserve behind our house last year I caught 13

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: not enough is being done

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 61

Contribution ID: 4259
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 08, 2026, 06:30 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jennifer Yanko

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We already have banana passion fruit and convolvulus taking over and spreading further every year in the same places. Trying to tackle everything at once just spreads already stretched resources. Get one thing at a time under control.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Banana passion fruit vines are present in very accessible areas within suburbs of Palmerston North, and habe been getting bigger every year. This should be an easy win for the council, but instead it's ignored.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: A landowner needs to be responsible for maintaining their land, not just generating profit off it or land banking. Owning land is a privilege.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 74

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons should take a harder approach when landowners don't take appropriate action to control invasive plants. Landowners should be charged when Horizons is required to intervene after advice and any free resources have been ignored.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Lifestyle blocks are often maintained below the standard of a larger farm due to costs and time constraints. Boundaries are often the source of weeds creeping into farmland and pests can be introduced more readily from non agricultural mulches and plant stocks from small scale operators. Often new block owners are blissfully unaware of things like pea weevil, agapanthus spread, giant willow aphids, banana passion fruit, pond weeds etc

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not important at all

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Leave the ungulate population for DOC to manage and birds to fish and game.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No, iwi need to be better organized in the region and take the initiative to protect and improve the land they supposedly value.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text Yes. I reported rooks years ago (with photos) and was told they were magpies. I gave locations of nests to confirm. Years later DOC asked for images which I provided and they couldn't believe I was ignored. Nests were in the old cloverlea carpark in the gum trees when they were there. Also noticed the 'weed free' promise out by Massey was abandoned

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 62

Contribution ID: 4258
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 08, 2026, 06:15 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Greg Dillon

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I already do bio-security work on mine and neighboring blocks.
I see blackberry creeping along our road. I just cannot understand why my neighbours don't spra y it when they have the equipment on their tractor or quad. I plan to do it myself if I can next year.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I never see any monitoring of contractors work, checking how effective their work is by your own staff.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: For goodness sake, I don't want them on my place. Ragwort is a problem here. the seed blows a long way. There are b no sheep on my bush block to control it.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 90

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We do pay rates!!!

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
Animal welfare
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text — I live on the edge of rural bush and can see what is happening.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text — Smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation because the can be just as bad as bigger properties.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Because I have limited income being a retiree and I already do feral control.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — see above

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Cats, cats, cats, are the worst pest. They are the main reason juvenile kiwi don't make it to adulthood!!!! along with other native birds, Followed by mustelids and rats in our area.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

It is impossible for NZ to be predator free by 2050 or any time after that!!! It is totally prohibitive financially!!
I am totally against Genetic engineering of any sort for pest control or anything else for that matter.
I grew up rurally and lived rurally and next to native bush all my life, farming in my own right, "owning them", ruminant animals, large scale chickens and large scale bees, so as a result I know nature very well.
The dicking around of nature with Genetic Engineering, Genetic Modification and Genetic Modification of Microorganisms, eg. covid and covid injections. Pfizer's own information said that, among many side effects. caused the Hunta Virus on that cruise ship, which has now been detected in Europe and Singapore. In my opinion GE, GM, and GMM will cause the end of ALL life on earth. I am not religious at all, but the only thing that could possibly stop that is divine intervention!!!

Response No: 63

Contribution ID: 4257
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 08, 2026, 05:09 PM

Q1 **Name**
Short Text: Christine Sumner on behalf of SPCA

Q2 **Email address**
Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**
Select Box: Other: Auckland

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**
Select Box

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**
Long Text

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**
Ranking

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**
Select Box

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**
Short Text

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**
Select Box

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**
Long Text

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**
Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**
Long Text

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**
Ranking

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**
Ranking

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text — SPCA is concerned about the welfare impact of methods used to control animals targeted in the pest management plan or those not targeted but still impacted. Pest management methods should cause the least harm to the fewest animals. Methods including leg-hold traps and poisoning (currently via secondary), carry a high welfare impact to animals due to prolonged fear, pain, or stress. We are also concerned that people engaging in pest management are not experienced, not using best practices such as appropriate firearms that lead to a swift death, are setting lethal traps that have not passed animal welfare performance assessment or not in good working order, or are using live traps that are not checked frequently enough to reduce the welfare impact on a trapped animal. We are concerned that people may be modifying a trap system (such as enlargening the size of the access hole in the mesh baffle of a trap tunnel) which then allows animals of a species to interact with a lethal trap for which it is not designed. For example, a cat may be able to enter a trap tunnel with a lethal trap designed for stoats or rats, and end up captured in the trap, but not immediately killed. This can bring serious welfare cost for the animal, such as severe injury or a prolonged death.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Don't know

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — SPCA advocates that Horizons Council make clear distinctions between feral cats and cats that are stray or companions. SPCA supports the use of cat categories that are included in the National Cat Management Group Report. The definitions advanced in the National Cat Management Group Report are based on the definitions in the Code of Welfare: Companion Cats which is tertiary legislation under the Animal Welfare Act 1999.
We support the use of these definitions because distinguishing between companion, stray, and feral cats ensures cat welfare and social license to manage cats are central to decisions about cat management. New Zealanders show rather high support for feral cat management (Palmer & Thomas, 2023). Studies in New Zealand have found the public is more concerned about the impacts of feral cats, (and unmanaged strays and colony cats) on native and nonnative wildlife compared to companion cats (Ovenden et al., 2024; Walker et al., 2017). However, public support of feral cat management can be impacted by confusion in determining if a cat is truly feral or stray (Deak et al., 2019). Lethal control of feral cats is generally more acceptable to the public, conservationists, and cat advocates than lethal control of stray cats (Farnworth et al., 2011; 2014; Nguyen et al., 2022; Palmer & Thomas, 2023). Importantly, inadequate justification and use of lethal control may be poorly supported by the public (Farnworth et al., 2014).
We have seen where failure to distinguish stray cats from feral cats in local communities can lead to a backlash against feral cat management (e.g., N Canterbury feral cat hunt). We are concerned failing to factor in the complexities of managing urban and rural cats (e.g., that most companion cats roam from home and will roam far from home, stray cats can be lost or abandoned companion cats) leads to an erosion of concern about a cat's welfare and leads to management practices that undermine their welfare and put cats in communities at risk.
Deak, B. P., Ostendorf, B., Taggart, D., A., Peacock, D., E., & Bardsley, D. K. (2019). The significance of social perceptions in implementing successful feral cat management strategies: A global review. Animals, 9(9), Article 617. https://doi.org/10.3390/ani9090617
Farnworth, M. J., Campbell, J., & Adams, N. J. (2011). What's in a name? Perceptions of stray and feral cat welfare and control in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science, 14(1), 59-74.

https://doi.org/10.1080/10888705.2011.527604
Farnworth, M. J., Watson, H., & Adams, N. J. (2014). Understanding control of non-native wild and feral mammals: Similarities and differences in the opinions of the general public, animal protectionists and conservationists in New Zealand (Aotearoa). Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science, 17(1), 1-17. https://doi.org/10.1080/10888705.2013.799414
Nguyen, T., Balanovic, J., Aley, J., & Neff, M. B. (2022). Human dimensions of Predator Free 2050: A literature overview of social and behavioural research. Department of Conservation. https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/f98m3
Ovenden, K., Bassett, I., & Sumner, C. L. (2024). 'I want you to want me': How owners value cats' choices has implications for cat containment. People and Nature, 6(2), 548-561. https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10580
Palmer, A., & Thomas, V. (2023). Categorisation of cats: Managing boundary felids in Aotearoa New Zealand and Britain. People and Nature, 5(5), 1539-1551. https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10519
Walker, J. K., Bruce, S. J., & Dale, A. R. (2017). A survey of public opinion on cat (Felis catus) predation and the future direction of cat management in New Zealand. Animals, 7(7), Article 49. https://doi.org/10.3390/ani7070049

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

SPCA encourages Horizons Council to support efforts to desex and microchip companion cats as complementary to feral cat management. SPCA recognises the ecological impact of all types of cats in New Zealand across urban, rural, and wild locations. All types of cats (companion, stray, and feral) need to be managed holistically and in socially acceptable ways if we are to reduce the impact of cats on wildlife and also reduce overpopulation of cats in our communities. Companion cat populations contribute to stray cat populations, which can also then contribute to feral cat populations. Efforts to control feral cats need to also promote desexing (and microchipping) of companion and stray cats to help reduce future contributions to feral cat populations (see McDonald et al., 2023).
SPCA is concerned about the welfare of cats in our communities, especially companion cats that are undesexed, not microchipped or if microchipped, not registered, or allowed to roam from home. There are welfare risks to these individual cats from injury, illness, disease, death, or becoming lost or stolen. We are concerned that cats in our communities face the risk of being captured in lethal or live traps as more people are involved in biodiversity protection. Undesexed companion and stray cats contribute to overpopulation of cats in communities, which then leads to many stray kittens and cats facing challenges such as illness, death, or being targeted for pest control. Approximately 30% of the kittens that come into our care each year across our Centres are unhealthy. We assume there are many kittens that don't make it into care and experience welfare harm and death in the community.
SPCA is concerned that the cost barrier to desexing and microchipping leaves companion cats at risk as we know this is the primary barrier for cat owners. We know that ensuring a high rate of desexing amongst companion cats is needed at all times to reduce the number of stray cats in communities that also possibly contribute to feral cat populations. SPCA offers subsidised desexing services to cat owners and desexing grants to local rescues to help alleviate the cost of desexing and microchipping.
SPCA is concerned about cat nuisance in communities because it can lead to people taking matters into their own hands when they are frustrated with a lack of options to resolve nuisance. We are concerned that people will harm or kill neighbourhood cats, including using restricted traps in communities (e.g., leg-hold traps).
We are concerned that efforts to target feral cats without clear messaging and guidance on distinguishing feral cats from stray cats risks stray and companion cat welfare.
McDonald, J., Finka, L., Foreman-Worsley, R., Skillings, E., & Hodgson, D. (2023). Cat: Empirical modelling of Felis Catus population dynamics in the UK. PloS ONE, 18(7), Article e0287841. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.028784

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

SPCA is increasingly concerned about the welfare harm to animals related to people modifiying kill trap systems such as enlarging mesh or entrances designed to exclude non target animals, use of kill traps and leg hold traps in circumstances where companion animals are at risk, and failure to check live capture traps as required under the law. We urge Horizons Council to take a leadership role in ensuring legal obligations for using live traps and best practices for any trapping of animals are clearly communicated to community groups and individuals that are engaging in pest manageement activities. We are happy to discuss this further.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

This submission is on behalf of SPCA.

Response No: 64

Contribution ID: 4256
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 08, 2026, 01:50 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Michael Morgan

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Preventing pests coming in currently can create savings down the line if the prevention is working and stops a potentially costly pest entering our region.

Controlling pests in our region (through maintaining their current spread or trying to eradicate low density pests) helps as maintaining animal pests allows for bush regen and less pasture loss on farms, and prevents loss of biodiversity and smothering of pine crops etc for plant pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Rory and the team to a great job already, however more can be done. Probably not with the limited funding you currently have, but somehow getting private land owners on board or educated about certain pests could work.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I live in a property where the pest plants are constantly spreading into my current property and it is frustrating. As a landowner you'd hope that the pests can be managed, but in most cases it can be out of the control of the council.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Landowners have a responsibility to control common pests and identify and remove some pests, however when expertise is needed or a local infestation is greater than the landowner can manage, the council should get involved.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Losing species locally or forever by pest ingress would be devastating, and can in some cases impact the ecosystem.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

We have to think about the bigger picture. Just because it isn't affecting you now doesn't mean you shouldn't pay for it, as lack of control may result in you being burdened by that pest

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Feral animals should've controlled far more than they are now. The damage on the environment and the economy is huge. Whether people like it or not, feral cats and ungulates cause huge damage and should be controlled.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

So many of our rare ecosystems are damaged or are collapsing due to the sheer number of deer. Let alone the economic impact of pasture damage. Their numbers need to be massively reduced, or removed.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 65

Contribution ID: 4255
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 07, 2026, 03:33 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jennifer Lowe

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Prevention of new pests and managing existing pests are both important. You can't have one without the other. And one group or organization can't prevent / manage pests alone. Community buy-in will be vital.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I haven't lived in the area for long and don't know enough. But I see a lot of pest plants in the area eg masses of pampas grass which suggests it's being left to spread. But I also know Horizons is leading work to fix lake horowhenua so prioritizing perh

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Not everyone is approachable or reasonable so regulation can be important.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Actually I think Horizons needs to provide leadership to the community, and expertise in general and for the bigger and most important priorities (such as lake horowhenua). But community-led projects should be the majority with the regional council providing strategic guidance and support. And the regional council focuses on delivering on the bigger and more challenging priorities.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Pests affect all of these values and seem to be more prevalent with not enough funding to combat. Just look at the impact of Wilding pines. I don't want to live in a monoculture pine forest.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Everyone has a role to play and I'm not sure why the onus to contribute should only be on larger property owners? I've just moved into a residential property that has agapanthus- which I'm going to remove. It may be a small thing to do in the context of pest management but small steps (as in everyone playing a role) can end up having a bigger impact?

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Obviously it depends on by how much as times are hard but I think prioritizing feral animal management is important. But pest plants seem to me a bigger economic and social threat?

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I don't feel I know enough specifically about deer management.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

It would be good to know the active community groups working in pest management and how to get involved.

Response No: 66

Contribution ID: 4254
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 07, 2026, 12:04 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Geoff P Duncan

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box:

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I wish to reinforce the imperative nature of possum control and the implications regarding TB and native bird life. Control measures in recent years were excellent to the point that possums were in very low numbers and difficult to find. Now they seem to be everywhere. The gains made have been lost.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: See above

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box:

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking:

Q15 How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?

Select Box

Q16 Please tell us why you chose this option.

Long Text

Q17 Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

Multi Choice

Q18 In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...

Select Box

Q19 Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?

Select Box

Q20 Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.

Long Text

Q21 How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?

Select Box

Q22 Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.

Select Box

Q23 Please explain your answer to the last question.

Long Text

Q24 Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?

Select Box

Q25 Please explain your answer to the last question.

Long Text

Q26 What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?

Multi Choice

Q27 Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

Select Box

Q28 Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?

Select Box

Q29 For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.

Ranking

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 67

Contribution ID: 4253
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 07, 2026, 11:57 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Lauren Scott

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Canterbury

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: There can be a greater consistency in landscape-scale management when one party manages most of the control. However landowners should still hold some responsibility

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Water quality
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Human health

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Smaller property sizes would increase costs for enforcing compliance

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Yes, but not in the horizons region

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 68

Contribution ID: 4252
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 07, 2026, 07:08 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text

BARRY GORDON GLEDHILL

Q2 **Email address**

Email

[redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box

Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box

All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box

Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box

Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

97

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box — Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box — Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box — Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice — Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box — Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box — Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 69

Contribution ID: 4251
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 07, 2026, 07:07 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Tanya Reichenbach

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: As a landowner, my husband and I have been working with the regional council to eradicate possums. Through our joint efforts, we have lessened the population considerably. It requires both the regional council and landowners to have more effectiveness in dealing with pest problems. For the whole community.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Together, we are doing great with the possum population. Rabbits are an ongoing problem. The bait doesn't seem to work. Just feels like we are feeding them. The strength of the poison is so low that i gave up using bait for rabbits.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not important at all

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's kind of a ridiculous statement. How does anyone stop any type of pest from going where they want to? How could anyone manage to do that ?

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: By having shared responsibility, the task gets done.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
Animal welfare
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I continually are trying to get rid of Bathurst bur from establishing itself as well as deadly nightshade and that other creeping vine with white tubular flowers. It's quite disappointing that when I'm out driving, that strangulating vine is in a lot of places. I thought it was the council's responsibility to control it. Doesn't seem that there is any effort to be doing so. We struggle with California thistle on our property. We top the paddocks when we can but we still have it growing in places. Everything takes time and effort/ vigilance and for some this isn't always possible.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I don't chose a property size. There are some regulations that I am unaware of.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The issues I face on our property are rabbits, ducks and paradise ducks. I don't have the above animals being an issue so I don't want to add extra rates for something that is not relevant to us.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I live in an area where deer are not an issue.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

This seems like an ongoing discussion. Have you thought about having a meeting where the public can attend to voice their suggestions?

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We have been working with Horizons to eradicate possums from our property. We have facilitated with Manfeild and Horizons to cover a broader area and this has been effective in lowering the effect that possums were having in our region.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 70

Contribution ID: 4250
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 07, 2026, 05:20 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Ruth Richards

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Weeds and pests live and thrive anywhere and everywhere so mall should be covered.
Council land, especially roadsides, DOC and government land all harbour huge amounts of weeds and pests with little to no control efforts. They should be doing their share.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text



Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 71

Contribution ID: 4249
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 06, 2026, 09:50 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: William Morrison

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The possum control program is fantastic. Rooks were dealt with well. Feral cats are a massive issue. Peacocks are out of control.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I have seen the fantastic results from the Horizons possum control program and this couldn't and wouldn't have been achieved without Horizons.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

There is a massive issue with feral cats and peacocks.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

We need to replicate what Horizons has achieved with possum control, for cats and peacocks.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

With the popularity of deer hunting, I think that this can be coordinated and used to cost-effectively manage the feral deer population.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 72

Contribution ID: 4248
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 06, 2026, 09:46 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Emma King

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Depends on species/goals

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 73

Contribution ID: 4247
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 06, 2026, 04:03 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Patrick and Marlene Anderson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We see reduced effort to control possom ingress

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 99

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Ingress from adjacent DOC land impossible for us to control but poisoning would help stop ingress to neighbouring farmland

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Pests are a region wide problem

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer are a continuing problem which we take seriously and support deer culling on our propertydespite our giving free access and accomidation.
An incentive per head would encourage more partication in control of this serious problem.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No. Our comunity has limited funds for their efforts and we fear without help communiy groups will / must eventually loose heart.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

In the past possum management was continus - regularly managed with spectacular results.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

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Response No: 74

Contribution ID: 4246
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 06, 2026, 02:21 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Selena Helleur

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Taumarunui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Wild goats and rabbits are our biggest ongoing issue on our 4.1 hectares on SH43, just 2.8km from Taumarunui town centre. Goats severely damage our gardens, native bush, and new plantings. We have heavily replanted the entire property to restore native trees, grasses and shrubs, encourage bird and insect life, and support frogs through a managed pond. Before we purchased the land it had been completely stripped of trees and native bush as it had been used for grazing of cattle and sheep for many years. While native birds, insects and frogs have returned, goats breached our fencing and caused extensive damage, stripping trees up to two metres high, reducing them to twigs and ring barking many. The wild goats also destroy the step limestone bluffs along the SH43 and cause erosion and rock and rubble fall onto the SH43 roading below.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I don't see any control of wild goats in my region by Horizon / local council

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: As set out in my first text box, goats are a current and continual issue with coming into my land from surrounding council land and neigbhouring land. The council allow wild goats to breed out of control and then wander across government/council/forestry land and along roadsides without any evidence of council controls.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

If council controlled wild goats from breeding/roaming in the large blocks they tend to nest/graze/breed in then they would not be a problem for landowners in the large numbers they currently are. Landowners could then self manage any smaller numbers that appear on their land.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I don't see or experience deer as an issue in Taumarunui. I would think that there are plenty of hunters would have love the opportunity to gain access to land for deer culling without being charged.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 75

Contribution ID: 4245
Member ID: 795
Date Submitted: May 06, 2026, 11:45 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Barbara Tennant

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box:

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Horizons have put in place the plastic pest possum containers, they need to keep up the baiting of these stations

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: being rural there are many stands of trees which harbour our possums

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 98

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: this should be part of the Rates that we pay to Horizons, and they have the correct bait etc

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

if we let these problems manifest then in the end it will be out of control

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

with so many more development in the rural areas many of the new owners have never lived rural before

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

actually i understood that it already was part of our rates

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

this is not an issue for us

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

no

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Possums and Canadian Geese are our biggest problems . poison or gun is the best result

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

not sure

Response No: 76

Contribution ID: 4244
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 08:43 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Alexander WILLIAMSON

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's all about resources. If you don't let pests in in the first place it's a lot cheaper in the long run.
Don't leave the job until it becomes a management problem. If you do it just takes an expensive forever to sort it out.
Find a way to utilise locals/farmers. The more people you can get on board the easier and cheaper the job becomes but they need monitoring. People have busy lives and often their good intentions fall by the wayside.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Possums are coming back - sometimes in considerable numbers in places where huge amounts of money and resource saw them almost totally eradicated a few years ago. Deer numbers are almost in plague proportions and nothing is being done about them.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: You are wasting your time and our money if you don't. These people need to be given the option of self control with oversight monitoring (with help i.e. electric possum traps) or compulsory eradication.
Same applies to neighbouring council areas who arent doing the job properly.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Some people like doing their own control work and do it pretty well but often they run out of time/motivation so need to be regularly monitored. When that happens there needs to be an availability to step in and take over or it all just turns to custard, and that's part of building relationships.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Possums deer and pigs cause immesurable damage in forest situations and also are carriers of TB. Cats and mustelids have a major effect on all native wildlife. Erosion cased by over browsing can cause major disruption as seen in the active weather events down in the Sounds, and this in turn leads to degraded water quality and sedimentation. Without control of these pests all these values will be irretrievably be altered.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Not sure what size you have chosen, but there shouldnt be one. All you're allowing is for hot-spots to develop.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Thought you already did. With possums anyway. All the others are a real hot potato and as such the edict should come down from Central Govt so that you only have to pass on the solution and not take the blame for it. The problem with that though is that the Govt. is very weak on taking on difficult decisions. You need to have a referendum to find out where everyone stands - and not as long as this one!

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

You would be wasting your time and our money without a counrywide agreement on how it should be done. Nature abhors a vacuum and they would just sweep in from all the areas that aren't being controlled - DoC, deer lovers, patches of bush that no-one goes near, forestry areas, and with changes to gun rules there just aren't enough high calibre rifles or the young Bucks willing to use them out there that there used to be.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Keep them informed and be a constant presence, preferably get an enthusiastic local on board who can be in touch and direct the people they already know.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Control and eventual eradication requires constant vigilance. A budget needs to extend beyond five years.
A case in point: DoC did a great job controlling a considerable number of willows in the swamps up around Motuoapa (Taupo). It looked great! They thought so too, left it alone and now it's back to where it was, two years later. What a waste of time, resource and money. Don't fall into that trap. if you are going to set yourself up to eradicate a pest, make sure you have set it up for it's control and monitoring well into the future, and concrete it in so that successive changes can't alter it.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Are your neighbouring Regions - and DoC prepared to work to the same formula?
Is Central Govt. prepared to step up?
How is the proposed devolution of Regional Councils going to affect anything you may set out to attain in not only the short but the long term?

Response No: 77

Contribution ID: 4243
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 08:17 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jessica Richards

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Expertise, resources etc sit with Council so should have majority responsibility but occupiers need to play their part too when and where able.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 78

Contribution ID: 4242
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 06:58 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Rod Smillie

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Spreads the work load and responsibility

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Where feral deer are a problem consider removing brodifacoum from the possum control toxin mix to allow landowners to harvest excess animals for sale. The use of brodifacoum creates a buffer of 2 km in which no deer are able to be harvested for human consumption.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 79

Contribution ID: 4241
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 05:58 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Stuart Malins

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: You guys do a great job and as a small landowner i appreciate it, we get fruit on our trees as the opossums are kept under control.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: When i see crows flying over i call you guys and the response is good. I just hope that opossums are kept in check as they do a lot of damage

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: They have to be stopped in their tracks, we are getting a lot of feral deer come around this year, i have shot 10 so far, we own a small deer farm, so they are a problem for us.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 82

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I pay rates and this is an important service

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

We are a smaller farm and we pay rates, so i expect that pest control is for all sized blocks

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

We have deer problems due to the new pine forests, perhaps they should be charged for the pest management

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

We have a deer problem, they are a pest, i am a deer farmer by the way. They bugger our fences, they have jumped into our paddocks, they are a problem for us.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I am a new Zealander so don't think race should come into it

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Feral Deer.
Opossums
Crows.
The opossums and crows have been dealt with by horizons

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I wondered why the forests that are being planted are not held accountable for the increase in deer numbers

Response No: 80

Contribution ID: 4240
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 11:30 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Karin Eaton

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 90

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Pest problem to big and labour intensive to be solely burdened onto individuals

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Providing automated traps and paid labour to maintain traps to community groups

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 81

Contribution ID: 4239
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 11:29 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Grace McLeay

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Its important to focus on prevention in the first place or pests will keep on coming. We certainly have enough to control what is on the property at the moment, but we need to put measures in place to prevent the numbers from getting out of control.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We need to do more to contain Peacocks in our area

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It is important to be a responsible neighbour, otherwise pests and weeds creep and it becomes a burden for the neighbour actually putting in the work.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 30

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Whilst we pay rates, and the council should use these funds to control pests, the Horizons region is a significant land mass and can't be everywhere at once. We had a fella re-bait the stations this year and I think that is awesome - but as a landowner, we need to take a proactive approach and invest in our own land through managing pests. The responsibility will never solely fall on the council.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Soil resources
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

We put our animal welfare first, recently the feral cat numbers are up, increasing risk of Toxoplasmosis. Additionally, possum numbers are also thriving, and therefore have TB risk - they also eat our crops = less feed for our animals + significant economic cost.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Pest and weed control benefits everyone either indirectly (economic, social & recreational impacts) to directly (animal welfare, economic). It is in all rate payers best interests that our environment is protected from pest and weeds.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

As mentioned previously, possum numbers are up on years prior as are feral cats. Canada geese have significant deterimental affects on water quality - and peacock numbers are well beyond sustainable up the Turakina Valley specifically. We need help/education as to how to manage them. We've had to invest in a thermal to enable us to see the peacocks in the dark, as the only other way I can see is poison - and that could have an affect on other non-

target species.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Perhaps on larger properties, however, there are that many people who are keen hunters, leave it to them - which also benefits putting meat on their tables as well.
For larger properties where deer numbers are out of control, consider applying for a helicopter subsidy grant. Our deer numbers are at a satisfactory level that gives us recreational enjoyment.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 82

Contribution ID: 4238
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 09:28 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Rachel Lane

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: It seems like there is less possum management now than there was 6-7 years ago. It seems sporadic and possums have returned to our area. We also see nothing being done about pink ragwort and this is becoming a huge issue in the area.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — It depends on whether DOC comes on board as often it's DOC managed places that don't manage deer numbers well and then they spread.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

When we first arrived at our property 13 years ago, we had the possum control people come through almost annually. We never saw a possum during these years. in the last 6-7 years, we have had possum control come through only a couple of times and we have started to see possums again.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 83

Contribution ID: 4237
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 08:26 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: elle anderson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: it is logical to do all and not just have the ambu;ance at botom of cliff

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: where is his/her area? what do they see? there are seasonal changes are these taken into account?

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: we all have a responsibil;ity to the environment.
It does included clear and open communication, suggestions by horizon how each land owener can help protect environment. and it would also include expected KPI from land owner

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers

Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

in the 10 years I have lived here I have seen a proliferation of plant pests, with little to no control happening. Our native bush cannot compete with many exotic plant pests.
also believe that if we manage the plant and animal pest all the other benefits from above will follow from that

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

with also the cullen animals be processed for food, not just left lying where shot

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

hands on, site visits I believe are best way.
communication through email, leaflets etc is a waste of money - people do not read this stuff and we are already bombarded with info via social media, in mailbox, etc

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 84

Contribution ID: 4236
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 08:11 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Susie Miller-Thevenard

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:
Be best for both options one and two above were focus of resources.
1. Stop them from breeding and arriving
2. Stop them from decimating the trees on farms & along waterways

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Possums return after the efforts made by the control actions.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not sure

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I do not agree with this approach. Rural people need to have positive and cooperative relationships with their neighbours, not isolating and confrontational. The big stick never encourages cooperation and when we need each other in the case of a weather event.....

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 99

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Due to the rapid, destructive damage possums do to the environment, the resourcing of pest control is a priority use of our rates for Horizons.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Related to the above values I have ranked.
The sustainability & survival of healthy life of many living things is are critical and need to be the focus of actions & resources.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Consult with these groups of people to find out what they need.
Discuss and decide together what the most effective management solutions are and resource and support these.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text The possum control actions funded by Horizons have been very effective to reduce the possum population. The visible results include less impact on trees. The invisible impacts are less disease spread by possums. The person operating the control activity has been flexible with methods and very effective on this organic certified farm. This control programme is very much appreciated

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Thank you for the opportunity to give feedback.

Response No: 85

Contribution ID: 4235
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 08:01 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Trish Smart

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: There are pests here and some arriving. Pests problems are ongoing

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Horizons are currently on the right track and we don't want to lose the service lose

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We have little time to deal with pests and weeds

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
Human health
Soil resources
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

We cannot service all properties. Farmers with over 10 acres should be helped to control pests and diseases.
We have 100 hectares and because we work in town we have little time for pest and weed control

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Feral cats are a problem here but we're controlling them

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

None

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

No

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

We need help

Response No: 86

Contribution ID: 4234
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 05, 2026, 04:25 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Kevin Waldron

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box:

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box:
Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:
50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 87

Contribution ID: 4233
Member ID: 792
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 08:33 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: ALAN COOK

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We are in a perpetual battle with pests and weeds and mustn't ease off in prevention and management programmes.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We are managing and hanging on but only just.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I am a perfect test case for this with feral deer, feral cats, and a chronic thistle problem on neighbouring properties.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Part of what we pay council land taxes to Horizons for is environmental management.
Landowners can fairly expect those taxes to be used for their intended purpose.
Farmers can supplement that with additional efforts depending on the weed and pest issues their specific property faces.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare
Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Our environment is where we live.
The impacts of weeds and pests is real.
The spread of wild seeding pines across the region at the moment and the pollen generated by them in decades to come will have different imapcts on human health for one example.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

A small house generating dozens of feral kittens is just as harmful as a large farm with a gorse problem or a newly planted forest letting pigs and deer populations explode.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I expect my council land taxes to be spent in the most efficient and responsible way possible with a focus on the core functions and programmes and no vanity projects or distractions.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

They should be involved in coordination rather than culling. Closely liaising with the deerstalkers groups and sending them in to the areas where the deer are an issue is the type of win:win I like to see.
If a chronic issue is emerging then Horizons can act.
Putting some of the responsibility back on forest owners who've taken farms out of farming and in to plantation forestry should be a key target.
The impacts of this widespread planting is a cost those forest owners need to bear.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Not really.
Reliance on committees or groups with no daily skin in the game is a guarantee of time wasting and inaction.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 88

Contribution ID: 4232
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 08:07 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Bryan Pedersen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

You can't work with iwi when they refuse to educate themselves on local environmental issues they are too extreme an all they want is hand outs (cash)

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

They guy that comes to do Possom control work is very professional (Ronny makie)

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 89

Contribution ID: 4231
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 08:02 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Marianne O'Halloran

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: not all pests are being addressed

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: the neighbour is DOC

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: owners need to take some responsibility with assistance from the Council

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

they are killing trees

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

pest numbers drop significantly when DOC applies 1080

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 90

Contribution ID: 4230
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 06:33 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Luke SHADBOLT

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Work throughout the Horizon Region

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It is going to take a collective effort to control the pest plants/animals that are already present in the region.

It is going to take a collective effort and lots of education to keep other pest plants/Animals from getting established.

Blaming one industry or land user type is not going to solve problems, this will also take a collective effort.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: You are doing good work on possums, but ignoring the issues with goats, deer and feral pigs when it comes to pest animals. Goof focus on pest plants

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I work in the forestry sector, and we undertake intensive pest animal control. DOC is one of our biggest neighbors on many of our forestry blocks, but it is also our greatest risk area of pest animal reinvasion as there is little or no pest animal control on most of the DOC estate in the Horizon Region. DOC need to step up and do their bit.

There is lots of commentary at present about pest animals (deer/goats/pigs) spreading out of forestry onto farmland. Reality is that in most cases the pest animals were present in the area prior to the forestry getting established. The forestry, if left unmanaged, will contribute to the problem by providing habitat for shelter going forward. The pest animals will live in the forestry/DOC estate but still feed in the adjoining farmland. it is going to take a collective and collaborative approach to keeping on top of the pest animals.

The regional council should be taking on a coordination role.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Despite the rhetoric, recreational hunting will not control the current pest animal population and most land owners think that culling the buck/stags/boars is pest control. This is just harvesting. Recreational hunting removes 10% of a pest animal population at best and we need to be aiming for at least 50% annual reduction in the pest animal population for the foreseeable future. We need paid professionals doing the majority of the work until the population gets back to a level where recreational hunting can help maintain the population. The paid professionals should be managed by Horizons to make sure they are targeted to the priority places.

With pest plants we need trained professionals that know what they are doing to control the plants. The right chemicals and the correct removal methods. Horizon RC need to either work directly with community volunteers in some cases and also use professional contractors in other cases to control the spread of pest plants.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Focus on the fixing the environment and native flora and fauna first. The human/cultural aspect comes a distant second.

By focusing on the environment, the rest of the 'feel good' stuff will follow.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

The good neighbor rules don't currently apply to pest animals as they only include four species (rabbit/possum/rook/wallaby) so they really are a waste of time at present.

DOC are currently exempt for the good neighbor rules which is pointless considering that they manage the largest public estate in NZ at 8.4million ha.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

If we are genuinely focused on reducing pest animals, then it is going to cost money to get the professionals to do the job. Horizons RC need to step up and provide the co-ordination to get the job done. This is 'boots on the ground'...not endless reviews of data and revised plans.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

This is coordination between the landowners and different interest groups and enforcing access if required.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

The problem is that big at present the Horizons RC should take the lead and decide what actions need to be taken and then advise these different groups. When you go out to consultation you will just get a large number of conflicting views based on self-interest.

Horizons RC has the expertise to decide the greatest risk and where funding/priority should be applied so just get into it. Stop focusing on who has the loudest voice and take some affirmative action rather than endless consultation.

You could or should have some community support staff (field staff) actively working with and consulting with iwi/community to implement your plan. This is liaising with landowners, iwi, community and building relationships etc...but Horizons still take the lead on developing and implementing the plan based on evidence not emotion.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

You are generally doing the pest plants well. Big job so focus on the worst of the worst. Leave the lower priority stuff to community groups.

You need to broaden the number of pest animal species included in the plan to actually reflect the risk they pose. Evidence based not managed by emotion.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

We need to look at commercial aspects of pest animal control, mainly deer. The biggest hold up in commercial deer control for harvesting or recovery of meat is the wide scale use of brodifacoum for possum control.

Horizons should also be considering the use of 1080 to control deer/possums/rats etc at scale in some site-specific areas, the Puketoi Conservations Area (DOC) would be a good place to start.

Response No: 91

Contribution ID: 4229
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 05:06 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Roger Souden

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: To me, 'all of the above' makes sense because the 'pest' problem is ongoing and we all need to be active in reducing/eliminating those pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We moved to this home nearly 1 year ago and have had a visit from a Horizon pest control officer who helped us with both bait stations and bait to help us eliminate possums. We have his contact details for further help and advice.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Not everyone is as focused on eliminating pests, we have a goal and share that goal. Hopefully others will see the benefit in time.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I think this should be shared - I have responsibility for the pests on my property, but can ask Horizons for help and advice as required.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 92

Contribution ID: 4228
Member ID: 788
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 02:49 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Russ Drewry

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Given the large land area that Horizons covers and the number of posts being controlled, it's realistic to expect occupiers to work with Horizons (where possible) to achieve the targeted outcomes where safe to do so. Partnerships with individuals and local groups are the best way of maximizing resources as they know their land and are often aware of issues whereas Horizons had the equipment and technical know how but would be stretched if they needed to undertake all the work themselves.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Pests don't recognise boundaries or property size. One small section acting as a breeding ground for pests can affect as many of not more than a larger section and eradication benefits all (such as in the case of the predator free program). Also larger land owners have to commit more time and resources to managing their land already so creating a funding model which penalises them will act as a disincentive and may cause them to reduce engagement and cooperation and make compliance more difficult all round.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I'm 100% behind this as a concept but this should not just fall to individuals to find. Central government should be leading this and local councils and other groups should have this as a priority and an aspirational goal and contribute as everyone will ultimately benefit.

If Horizons are going to be the ones leading this, their targets, progress and results need to be measured and transparent and good partnerships established with existing groups and interested parties. Otherwise people will just feel it's another charge where they don't see any actual tangible results or benefits

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have worked with your Pest management team (particularly Ron Maki) since taking ownership of the property six years ago.
Through a combination of Horizon lead toxin operations on my land, support and the setting up of monitored trap lines by myself there has been a tangible reduction in animal pest species and an improvement in biodiversity on the property.
I've also spoken to the team about the RPMP and some biological controls they've carried out on pest plants and found them professional and helpful.
I can see that the team are currently stretched because of the amount of land they're responsible for and done of the conflicting and unrealistic expectations and targets they've been given, but their knowledge is invaluable and they are always a pleasure to work with.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 93

Contribution ID: 4227
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 02:31 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Kathleen Bills

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: reducing pests here is very important.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: It just isnt consistent enough. Progress is made and then the situation regresses

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: if a land owner works very hard to control pests both flora and fauna and the neighbour doesnt they are fighting a losing battle.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because work needs to be done at a catchment level. One person working alone cannot make a difference if neighbours dont work at it.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

there is a common good to controlling pests

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

as long as the money was spent wisely and people worked hard at it.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Mostly good experience with Horizons people. However consistency is the key. Possums come back if baiting does not remain consistent.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I would like support with traps etc to fill the gaps between times when the bait stations horizons uses are not being baited.

Response No: 94

Contribution ID: 4226
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 02:29 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Arnold shirek Chamove

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 56

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

work with all groups Equally

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Very difficult for total eradication

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Are these race-based?

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 95

Contribution ID: 4225
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 02:20 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Ron Parkin

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box:

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Animal welfare
Water quality
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 96

Contribution ID: 4224
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 02:11 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: sean ferguson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Where horizons deploy pest control it is effective however getting horizons into a block can be slow.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Human health
Animal welfare
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 97

Contribution ID: 4223
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 04, 2026, 10:13 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jerald Twomey

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box:

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box:

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box:

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 25

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 98

Contribution ID: 4222
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 03, 2026, 09:20 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Alex Jansen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The pest management strategy needs to be incorporated into horizons key values. E.g. funding grants and education

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It is not encouraging to control pests on your own property if the neighbour is doing nothing and encouraging the spread to your property.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 0

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Pest control is impossible to do across the region by a government agency and far too costly. Pest control never ends so it must be the landowners responsibility. Saying that, staff can have specific programs that focus on problem areas and work in partnership with landowners.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I don't like the options above. My concern is humans need food from the environment.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Any property can pose a significant threat to their neighbours so why exclude small properties.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

As explained, its an impossible task and rates will continue to increase every year so it should be up to individual landowner to manage with councils helping to educate and enforce rules.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Should take an active role in management (alongside stakeholders) but not control (e.g. killing deer).

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Other (please specify): Shouldn't pick one or the other. Shouldn't have to choose. Can do all.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): What about where resources aren't limited? Without natural ecosystems we gave no food so that is a problem.

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Both

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Be flexible, solutions focused.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Pest management shouldnt be seen on its own. It needs to be integrated with other matters so people understand pests better - people need to be empowered and encouraged to remove /reduce pests.

Response No: 99

Contribution ID: 4221
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 03, 2026, 06:59 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Michael nieuwenhuis

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 0

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: The owners no there land

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Not concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Not important at all

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

There are plenty of keen hunters let them do it

Keep our rates low

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Let the land owners control them

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 100

Contribution ID: 4220
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 03, 2026, 06:30 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Emma Hoekstra

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pest plants and animals

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: No managment of pest cats

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Landowners are often slack and don't care

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Human health
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 101

Contribution ID: 4219
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 03, 2026, 04:57 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Angela pullen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: A big problem that's getting out of hand and nothing being done by you

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Talk fests, nothing achieved. All funding goes in vehicles wages and apparel

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Forestry need to front up and do something

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 74

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We pay horizons rates - ring fence a fair bit of it for pest control instead of diluting in the big pool

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Nothing Getting done. Out of control. Endless meetings achieved nothing

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Always an issue. Forestry the worst offenders. Get into them now

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

We already do - target them properly fur a change

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Hard to target how deer is to many

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Don't go there

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Makuri gorge - incredibly negative. Old man's beard completely and utterly out of control

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Do you even listen to the landowners?

Response No: 102

Contribution ID: 4218
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 03, 2026, 04:23 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Rena Tyler

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: There needs to be more possum and magpie control.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 67

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: It needs a joint approach with horizons being the major controller.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Not sure

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box — A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text — Possums and magpies don't apply to any particular property.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box — Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box — Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice — Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box — Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 103

Contribution ID: 4217
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 02, 2026, 02:10 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Matt Andrews

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We already have too many pests causing havoc in our district. we need to work together as a community to reduce/eliminate what we currently have while preventing new ones from arriving.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Every year we have rooks coming in to nest in a neighbours gum trees (which is reported to Horizon's). It would seem that whatever "action" is being taken is not working

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's up everyone to play an active role in reducing pests across the disttrict

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 65

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Landowners need to understand and see the benefits of pest control before they will fully commit to helping keep on top of it. It also helps build buy in if people know that there is additional support available as the initial task may be overwhelming for some.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

As a country we have so many threatened native species which can be directly attributed to the impact of pests

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Fully support Horizon's taking care of feral populations of animals that are not "valued" such as cats and geese. Feel that there are opportunites to offset costs with goats, pigs and deer due to the value of meat.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Domestic cats need greater control. It is unacceptable for cats to be allowed to roam (particularly at night) killing native species. Rules should require them to be indoors overnight and remain within the owners property the same as dogs are currently managed.
We have planted a number of native trees and actively trap possums, rats etc. Over the last 5-6 years we have seen more and more neighbouring cats coming onto our land attacking birds that we are activly trying to encourage. I feel that we should be able to treat them as feral and dispose of them in a humane way if they are on our land.

Response No: 104

Contribution ID: 4216
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 07:11 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Alice Hood

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Horizons supply us with bait to kill possums. It means we take responsibility to lay the baits supplied by Horizons.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Weeds mainly gorse and ragwort are our two most invasive pests spreading from a neighbour who won't spray . Same applies for vermin.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Both parties then have liabilities

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

No control means all the rest are impacted

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Smaller properties and organic properties are seed beds for pest weeds and at the moment are not being penalised. This means birds are spreading blackberry, pampas etc at an alarming rate. Look at SH 57 between Opiki turn off and Palmerston North. Pampas non stop along the road.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Property owners should bear some responsibility

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Your man suppling baits to kill possums does a great job. However since the pines were milled along Potts Road etc, possums have moved back onto farmland.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 105

Contribution ID: 4215
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 06:37 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Kim Eade Kim Eade

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: These are all important. Prevention obviously saves a lot of work in the long term but we can't ignore the problems already here

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 27

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Its not practical for horizons to physically or financially do all the work. Love to see encouragement and support of community groups. But horizons needs to step in where land owners will not get involved

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Don't know

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We have snail reserves all around us which are managed by doc but the mustelids coming out of that area are huge...I have attempted to set up a community group for control but im not sure where to start

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 106

Contribution ID: 4214
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 12:31 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Sonia Rogers

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Giving equal responsibility so organisations do not get power mad

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I drive through the Makuri gorge quite frequently and am very sad and worried about the old man's beard that is devastating the beautiful native trees in there.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

We should forget about targeting Rooks and spend that money on clearing out the pest plants that are a danger to our native bush

Response No: 107

Contribution ID: 4213
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 11:49 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Felicito Guerrero Jr

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box:

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Since the last document version, the pest situation has changed and the lists of pest species needs to reflect the current situation.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Adjacent landowners should be held responsible, legally and fiscally, for controlling the pests on their property.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 100

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Pest control is a very important matter and I think should be done at a governmental level by experts and employees with the proper training and credentials.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Support and guidance for occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Native species are under huge stresses and threats to their survival, and introduced pests are the major reason for this endangered situation.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

All ratepayers should contribute to making our region a better place to live, both small and large property holders. We all live here, so we should all contribute.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Cats are a major problem that has been ignored for years. Feral cats and stray cats need to be controlled and taken out of the region's environment, so native species have a better chance to thrive.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Encourage hunting of deer, perhaps even offering financial incentives.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We live in a new development in Kelvin Grove, Tamakuku Terrace, with a nicely designed pond that was planted extensively with natives. The pond area has a great potential for attracting and maintaining native birds, however there are at least 5 different roaming cats (some from known neighbors and others of unknown origin) that harrass and kill the ducklings and birds they manage to catch. These cats roam into my home garden at night and defecate in our vegetable garden soil. I am not sure what I can do with any cats that I livetrap in our garden, other than giving them an intense waterspray while in the livetrap and releasing them again. I am not aware of a place to take stray cats where they can be adopted out, reunited with their owners, or put to sleep.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

I think you should address the issues of stray cats and stray dogs, outlining the responsibilities of owners and what to do with captured strays.

Response No: 108

Contribution ID: 4212
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 11:43 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Glen Sinclair

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Most Land owners and communities would like to rid of the pests, but could do with some support.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I haven't seen Horizons in my area and I have seen no reduction in pests.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It is often out the neighbors control

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: half and half is reasonable.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I don't know what the current thresholds are and you do not explain what they are in the question, so how can I answer this?

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

A lot of these pests mentioned are enjoyed by recreational hunters. Let them do the job.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

As above. Encourage recreational hunters.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 109

Contribution ID: 4211
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 08:11 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Nicola Hubbard

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 110

Contribution ID: 4210
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 07:55 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Lyn de Jong

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Animal welfare
Human health
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Regular meetings/discussions/field trips with the various groups. Encourage involvement, dialect, feedback to help with solutions and education going forward

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 111

Contribution ID: 4209
Member ID:
Date Submitted: May 01, 2026, 05:23 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Tania Mayo

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Biosecurity requires all to work together. No single party, farmer, land owner, Horizons can do it on their own

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I see no community interaction as I did in the Wellington or Waikato regions.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: At the moment we are battling German wasps, ivy, old man's beard and wild ginger from surrounding properties, including the city green belt.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 85

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Not all property owners have the knowledge, skill or finance to deal with many of these issues. However, Horizons dealing with the issues for them is of benefit to us all.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Plenty of other things are of more concern to me, my family, my health, finances...

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Something farmers can do to protect and improve their own land.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Not unless you want to run hunting licences.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Other (please specify): Game animals can be dealt with by fish and game, conservation dept and land owners.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Interact, listen, work with.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Waikato. Notified them regarding wasp nests in a public area. We're on to it next day. Rook control. Notified them of sighting and worked with their officer to locate and eradicate.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 112

Contribution ID: 4208
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 09:17 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Diane Leslie Paterson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I'm quite concerned about protection of our NZ flora and fauna - protecting this should be our priority.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Peacocks are rampant; also possums.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pests must be contained, preferably eradicated; also it is important to protect relationships within the community.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 48

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Occupiers / neighbours should ideally work together, but if they cannot or will not, it would be great to have support from Horizons.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

These values were hard to rank! They are all important. I am concerned that pests are destroying ecosystems.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

These pests harm our environment; I would support eradication work in my rates. In some cases can be slaughtered for a good cause - e.g. protein for the city mission food bank.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Hunters have a role in controling deer populations. Not sure to what extent.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Identify local pest eradication priorities and work together.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I wrote to Horizons about the peacocks infesting the ravine behind my house on Durie Hill. Peacocks ravage my garden. I did not get a reply from Horizons.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Thank you for the work you do to protect our environment.

Response No: 113

Contribution ID: 4207
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 06:25 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Linda Inkster

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We have been getting 2 or three possums per day at our property . When I spoke to the neighbours they are getting that or more .I friend in Snowmass has a trap set as well from Horizions which is on the same seem o bush and stream .There lots dead everyday on my short drive to work from Golf Course road to ohakune township.
The quantity of them is getting worse . Our trapping alone is not enough.
They are all the way from us to Snowmass and up into the National park !!
We have also seen a stoat marching across our lawn .

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We need way more action on pest control in Ruapehu . Our National parks and native bush will be ruined otherwise.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 95

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: because not all property takes responsibility to do there own pest control.
one neighbour said they like possums and wont trap them .

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Human health
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 114

Contribution ID: 4206
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 02:37 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Richard Heikell

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We understand Pests do not respect property boundaries and outbreaks can occur at various stages of a properties use.
As long as reasonable efforts are made by the landowner, and the RPMS has the ability to step in where required

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Aside from Human Health Economic Pests should be prioritized .
Many organizations that would be affected by economic pests are undertaking Biodiversity programs and shifting focus to Biodiversity over Economic Pests by the council could limit contribution or work in Biodiversity programs.
Managing Economic pests also contributes to some Biodiversity threats (large mammals).

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Any smaller would be onerous on small owners and administratively difficult and costly for Horizons to manage.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Large mammals are the most destructive to the economy which drives the ability of ratepayers to pay for other control.
Pest Mammals effects are critical to all sectors. Large feral mammals are the most destructive, however also the most visible of pest problems.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text
Information sharing form Monitoring by either party, ie Forestry Biodiversity Pest Management program camera analysis or kill reports

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text
No

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text
No

Response No: 115

Contribution ID: 4205
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 01:56 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Bronwyn McManus

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pests need to be attacked from all angles from preventing them arriving to control of existing pests by local and central govt and the general public.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I havefound the good neighbour approach does not work and I see so many pest plants when out in the bush and around the community

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I have neighbours with large areas of gorse and blackberry which they do nothing to control. I have asked them to do something but nothing happens. I found Horizons ineffective. Each year I have to control these plants along my boundary to prevent them invading my paddocks.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: As with many things, the minority spoil things for the majority. A little bit of strong enforcement may encourage the minority to take some responsibility for pests on their land.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I think there is a lack of awareness of the impact pest animals and plants have on the unique environment of New Zealand. Pests don't belong in this environment and they have the ability to create irreversible changes to the environment. Once something is gone its gone forever.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

clear land and good neighbour rules for pest management mostly affect those living in rural area. Therefore it seems unfair to expect urban people to pay for this type of pest control. Although this type of user funding may not be cost effective.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

With the increase in both forestry and areas of native tree planting creating good habitats for deer it is vital to address the control of these animals to allow native bush areas to thrive.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Provide education programmes, field days etc that reach the general public as well as people already aware of the need for pest management. A pamphlet included in rates invoices. Programmes in schools that teach children about pests and the damage they cause.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 116

Contribution ID: 4204
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 12:55 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Barry Scott

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: A careful watch needs to be in place on new invasions as the best way to eradicate is capturing them early.
It is really important on controlling pests that are already here even if it means just local elimination.
Shared responsibility is key. Landowners and communities will often see pests before Horizons so good working relationships are important. Access to private land by Horizons will require consent of landowners

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Next to no work is carried out by Horizons in my area which includes two PNCC reserves. Two very serious weeds are spreading down the Mangaotane/Bryants stream: horsetail (Equisetum) and African Club Moss. The stream flows into the Manawatu.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Without that support it is very difficult to locally eliminate if the pest keeps spreading to your property

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons have the resources whereas private landowners don't. Most work on private land and much public land is done by landowners or volunteers. There is a huge volunteer effort removing pest weeds in PNCC and other council reserves (eg Awahuri Forest and Totara Reserve)

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Water quality
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

We are losing so much biodiversity in this country so very important to protect what is left
Out of control weed pests can have a huge impact on a valued protected ecosystem eg Phragmites karka on Awahuri Forest

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Even small properties (1-2 ha) can have a big impact if they host a highly invasive weed. Hence the need to be a good neighbour

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

All listed feral animals above pose significant risks to maintaining healthy ecosystems. Feral cats are a huge problem that needs to be addressed through responsible pet ownership - chipped and neutered. Canada geese are becoming a huge issue nationally as they have been left to spread. Deer, pigs and goats have huge impacts on our forests.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Needs to be a multi-agency approach. DOC with their poor funding are dropping the ball. Help from other agencies is needed

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Establish good working relationships with them. Provide advice and tools on how to control invasive species. Provide resources to help where necessary. Importantly acknowledge the work being done by communities.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Yes. I have been managing pest plants and pest animals in two PNCC reserves in Moonshine Valley for 30 years. Most of this work is self funded including purchase of herbicide pastes, traps and other tools. Some pest plants have now been eliminated from these two reserves but there are others that are more difficult to control such as African Club Moss (source on private land and landowner uncooperative) and horsetail. Both are spreading in stream. I do write reports every couple of years which I distribute to community, Green Corridors, PNCC and Horizons

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

It is so frustrating being told that Horizons cannot help because a pest weed is not on the RPMP, especially when some help would enable local elimination

Response No: 117

Contribution ID: 4203
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 12:41 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jillian Kelly

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 118

Contribution ID: 4202
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 12:29 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Megan Wilson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Human health
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Would be good of there was a way to cull, but still harvest the meat for marginal populations.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Other (please specify): If allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild includes being able to hunt

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 119

Contribution ID: 4201
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 11:44 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Ngā Whenua Rāhui

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Nationwide including Manawatū/Rangitīkei and Turangi

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: we consider that this must be a collaborative view/approach.
Focusing on education and awareness that is currently missing.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Strongly agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: As NWR we strongly agree because Horizons have historically addressed their issues and prioritised what it best for the land and the landowners. Moving forward, we seek opportunities to work more collaboratively

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It is very important from an organisation (NWR) perspective, however, from a landowner point-of-view, financial constraints, capacity and topography would create undue pressure on landowners. It may also cause disengagement of landowners.

We acknowledge the different impacts of this on commercial entities, versus non-economical land Trusts.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Ideally, collaboration would be on all four points identified. 50/50 is the goal, with all actions agreed by both parties.

We disagree with the implication of "enforcement" on others land and prefer an approach of "monitoring".

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Water quality
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

it is the very essence of why we are collaborating on your RPMP.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

funding approach should identify more opportunities for collaboration with others, rather than sole focus on ratepayers funding.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It should be based on beneficiaries and users.
Costs should be considered on benefits and beneficiaries at place.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Some form of management should be in-place however this should not be enforced by a council by-law.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Provide a forum at a governance level for contribution and collaboration.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

N/A

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

How have you engaged with iwi/hapū/tāngata whenua in this process?
What other central Government agencies (i.e. DOC, MPI) have you engaged with?
Is Horizons aware of the contestable Crown Fund, Ngā Whenua Rāhui available to some of their Māori landowners?

Response No: 120

Contribution ID: 4200
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 30, 2026, 09:59 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Suzanne Cyphers

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Everyone plays a part and it takes the community working together to reduce pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Need to include feral and outdoor cats which is a big problem in my area.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I don't think all occupiers will be as diligent.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Water quality
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

All properties regardless of size should be included as pests do not discriminate against property size. Everyone needs to be aware and responsible.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

These animals can be just as destructive as possums and stoats.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text



Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Offering educational opportunities and training.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 121

Contribution ID: 4199
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 09:52 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Margaret Wall

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Our bird life, our lizards, insects etc, deserve our best effort. Look at the results Wellington has achieved with community pest control encouragement.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Shannon has had a known wild cat problem for the 7 years I have lived here. Which must impact on the local bird life. Yet I've seen no action taken.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Start by encouraging working together with neighbours. When we first moved here there was a large rat problem that was being fed by a forgotten grass seed bag in roof of neighbour's shed. Identified by discussion and seed removed, rat bait laid. I would like owners/occupiers to be aware of advantages of taking their part in pest reduction.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 30

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I don't agree with the arbitrary right of access to private property. I feel this should be negotiated until no other course of action is available.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I'm a bird lover. I've encouraged native birds into my yard by plantings. I place a deterrent collar on the wild kitten we rehomed. I lay bait for rats and mice. If everyone in my area was encouraged to do this I believe there could be a fantastic result in increased bird life etc.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I believe we should all do our part to create a better environment than the one we received from our forebears. So that the environment undergoes continual improvement. How cool would that be!

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I believe we need to do this but I personally would have difficulty meeting a massive rates rise at this time.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Would more competitions and coordinated hunting efforts reduce the cost to ratepayer?

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Start with a hui with all stakeholders.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Wild cats in Shannon. I have no evidence to prove predation but the number that are here, as seen in community posts (plus my interaction with one I've rehomed) must surely have an effect. Shannon has a reasonably sized native bird population that mostly seem to fly back at night to the privately owned Moynihan bush block. I've seen kārearea and korimako families, flocks of up to 40 Tūī going from kōwhai to kōwhai, kererū, riroriro, warou, pīpīwharauroa, all in my back yard. I would like this population to be safeguarded and nurtured so it can increase. I often imagine the result if every property was given a kōwhai to plant. Or harakeke/whararikī. Taupata. The list goes on in my dream :) I've gifted a pōhutukawa to one neighbour, a kōwhai to another.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 122

Contribution ID: 4198
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 09:26 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Deb Frederikse

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Vigilance over pest control and awareness of biosecurity threats are now ongoing necessities in our region.
Our farmland, waterways and national parks will only be protected through a cooperative strategy between private land owners and territorial authorities.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Possum control needs to be stepped up. Peacocks are increasingly a pest in the lower Whanganui catchment and on the Paraparas. Deer are seen everywhere , from the suburbs in Aramoho, up river from Papaiti into the Whanganui National Park, up the Paraparas

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Deer, peacocks, possums numbers can only be managed if adjacent landowners cooperate with control.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 76

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons is able to plan and allocate resources to control pests over a wide area.
Land owners can be assisted to carry out a measure of control in a limited area.(Ie supply of traps)

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Nuisance species such as possums, peacocks, deer threaten the viability and sustainability of gardens, horticultural and agricultural land and the conservation estate. The destruction and halting of regeneration of native forest on our steeper hill country directly results in soil erosion, and compromises fresh water quality.
Deer browse forests, orchards, and carry ticks. Possums carry TB and are thus a threat to human and bovine health.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Not sure, but the most common and proliferating animal pests in Horizons region seem to be moving freely through urban and rural areas.
For example, large groupings of deer are regularly seen in the streets and gardens of Aramoho.
Possums are found everywhere.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Help from Horizons possum control officer in installing traps on our property.
Horizons efforts to use bio control for pest plants like tradescantia, field horsetail.
Terrier dogs to keep rabbits , stoats, ferrets under control. Especially useful on blocks and farms. Could be encouraged as a farm species.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

How will Horizons deal with the widespread seeding of Old Man's Beard, Clematis vitalba, across the hills and hinterland of Aramoho?
The plant spread should be surveyed. Worst areas of infestation identified. Then plants cut to stumps and painted with round up.
A follow up control should follow.

Response No: 123

Contribution ID: 4197
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 07:42 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: peter healey

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 40

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 124

Contribution ID: 4196
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 07:10 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Ella

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Water quality
Human health
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Not sure

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 125

Contribution ID: 4195
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 06:39 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Megan Wilson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: It's a big job, every bit counts

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If occupiers are unable to control, support and educating them would be wonderful.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Fund the professional group to do most, coordinate volunteers, provide materials.
Some people can do lots for themselves too.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Some pests and predators can seriously damage the environment and once the damage is done, it is very hard or impossible to recover from.
Pest plants definitely thrive by definition - they will survive and strangle or smother other more delicate species.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I think regardless of size, anyone who wants to try to eradicate pests should be supported and encouraged.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Obviously not at any cost, but happy to contribute.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Education and hunting encouraged.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Both options, leading and supporting.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Education about pest species and why, people power - reporting sites (eg. Form to report old man'sbeard, etc), coordination of volunteers to clear the reported places.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Yes,my dad was very successful culling possums, a good friend has been using a Rotary provided rat trap, I've cleared wandering willy from my yard - maintaining fence line when our dog was allergic (!), I'm keen to learn more and help.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 126

Contribution ID: 4194
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 04:39 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Alison Beath

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: All the above. The Biosecurity environment is complex with actual and potential problems able to arise from multiple pathways and circumstances. The solutions required are equally diverse.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Neither agree nor disagree. I see some issues being dealt with well (e.g. velvet leaf, goats) and others that are getting away (deer, riparian management).

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If I am controlling identified pests on land/water I am responsible for the benefit to the Region katoa, I expect to be supported to some degree by surrounding owners/managers. Also, the more extensive the area being treated the more likely we are to achieve biosecurity goals.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 35

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Pest plants and animals need to be strategically targeted where they occur regardless of where they occur or the size of the property they occur on. Legal/political boundaries are human constructs, and we are trying to tackle biological problems. How to deal fairly with owners of different sized land parcels is a political problem.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

We need to respond to risk and threats to values regardless of the type of organism.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer have become a significant issue in both farmland, and in natural areas within our Region, so yes deer control is desperately needed, and it would benefit from regional coordination

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

The Horizons team have always been really supportive with advice and info for our pest management programmes (both animal and plant pests).

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 127

Contribution ID: 4193
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 04:27 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Sam Milsom

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Changing environments will mean the arrival of exotic pests, so we need to be prepared for that as well as dealing with current pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Don't know

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: A council or authority will have the agency and access to equipment and facilities to deal wit the issue rather than piecemeal by individual occupiers.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The damage to plant and animal life by feral animals is irreversable.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 128

Contribution ID: 4192
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 04:23 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Lacey Winiata

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Horizons' approach provides a solid regional framework and addresses many known pest issues. However, it doesn't always reflect emerging pests or local pressures, meaning some issues are not addressed as quickly or effectively as needed.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pest management relies on collective action, and without consistent expectations across landowners, efforts by individual occupiers can be undermined. Clear rules provide certainty, support fairness, and help ensure that pest issues are addressed at their source rather than spreading across property boundaries.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Responsibility should sit more strongly with Horizons, reflecting their role in setting direction, regulation, and ensuring compliance across the region. A higher proportion recognises that effective pest management relies on consistent rules, coordinated programmes, and active monitoring and enforcement, which individual occupiers cannot achieve on their own. While occupiers still play an important role in managing pests on their land, stronger regional leadership is needed to ensure consistency, fairness, and effective outcomes across property boundaries.

Q13 How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?

Ranking

Q14 Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.

Ranking

Q15 How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?

Select Box: Moderately concerned

Q16 Please tell us why you chose this option.

Long Text: Pest species have significant and wide-ranging impacts across environmental, cultural, and community values. Of greatest concern are impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity, water quality, and cultural relationships with the environment, as these have long-term and often irreversible consequences. Other impacts are also important, but tend to be secondary or indirect.

Q17 Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

Multi Choice:
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...

Select Box: Not sure

Q19 Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?

Select Box: Not sure

Q20 Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.

Long Text

Q21 How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?

Select Box: Don't know

Q22 Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.

Select Box: Don't know

Q23 Please explain your answer to the last question.

Long Text

Q24 Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?

Select Box: Don't know

Q25 Please explain your answer to the last question.

Long Text

Q26 What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?

Multi Choice: Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Horizons could strengthen partnerships with iwi, hapū, community groups, and industry by creating more flexible, collaborative approaches to managing species not currently included in the RPMP. This could include establishing clear pathways for raising emerging pest concerns, supporting locally led initiatives with funding and technical advice, and enabling joint programmes that draw on mātauranga Māori and local knowledge. Providing coordination, data sharing, and access to tools or resources would also help empower communities to respond early, before issues escalate.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Our community continues to raise ongoing concerns regarding the management of Phragmites karka within the district. There is a perception that current management approaches are not sufficiently controlling its spread or impacts, particularly in sensitive environments and waterways. This highlights the need for clearer direction, coordinated action, and consideration of whether this species should be more formally recognised and prioritised within regional pest management frameworks.

Response No: 129

Contribution ID: 4191
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 12:44 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: James Norton

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 0

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 130

Contribution ID: 4190
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 11:53 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Cathy Hammington

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Neither council nor landowners can do it alone.
We border DOC land that hasn't been touched in decades and causes a lot of problems with deer, possums, rabbits, barberry etc

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: DOC has so much moren of an impact for us. Haven't really seem what horizons are doing even though we do interact with them and they're very helpful.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Already pretty much much mentioned this.
We can't get on top of pests with unmanaged DOC reserve feeding them back through.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Gets overall buy in

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Sometimes council costs are higher than they should be

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Population is out of control

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 131

Contribution ID: 4189
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 11:46 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Joanna Anderson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I have only recently moved to the area

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Realistically a lot of occupiers don't have the means to do it all by themselves

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Animal welfare
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 132

Contribution ID: 4188
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 11:44 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Max Burnskey

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Ashhurst

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 65

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Our health

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 133

Contribution ID: 4187
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 11:01 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Sally Christiansen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We have possums in a residential area. I have trapped one recently but there are lots more in Snowmass and Turoa subdivisions because they're mostly holiday homes

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Horizons aren't doing their job

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Don't put this as the reason for not doing anything about it

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 53

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizon's should demonstrate leadership

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Because there is an imbalance and people are trapping two possums a day in our area

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Our rates do not go down so do your job please. Feral deer populations in rural areas are out of control in the Whanganui district and they are already out of control

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I've seen them prancing about near Upokongaro on Makirikiri Valley Rd. They're out of control

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Stop being led by the nose by what Iwi want. The Iwi agenda is neverending and not to improve but to let it be

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Volunteer at Bushy Park and undertake pest management at home

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 134

Contribution ID: 4186
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 10:18 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: David Coles

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: THE IMPORTANT ASPECT FROM A PERSONAL POPINT OF VIEW IS THAT IF A PLANT SPECIES IS LOCATED WHEREVER IT IS IN THE REGION AND ON WHOSE LAND IT IS, IT NEEDS TO BE DEALT WITH AS A WHOLE. THERE IS NO POINT REMOVING BANANA PASSIONFRUIT FROM ONE AREA IF THERE IS ANOTHER PLANT ON ADJOINING LAND WHICH IS OWNED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL AS OPPOSED THE REGIONAL. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: EXCELLENT ON LAND THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR BUT NEED TO WORK MORE WITH HDC AND LANDOWNERS. NEED A CO-ORDINATED RESPONCE WITH ALL PARTIES.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: THINK IT SHOULD BE EQUAL WITH HORIZONS PROVIDING ADVICE AND OWNERS CHECKING, UNLESS PART OF A TRACKING SCHEME.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

SURVIVAL OF NATIVE AND ENDEMIC SPECIES

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

EASIER TO CONTROL ON SMALLER PROPERTIES TO PREVENT SPREAD. MANY PLANT SPECIES ARE GARDEN ESCAPEES

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text
WOULD BE GOOD TO HAVE PERIODIC MEETINGS TO DISCUSS

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text
CO-ORDFINATING WITH ASSISTANCE FROM HORIZONS, PREDATOR FREE AND WILDLIFE FOXTON TRUST A TRAPPING PROGRAMME AT FOXTON BEACH/MANAWATU ESTUARY

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text
MAYBE INCLUDE A BRIEF COMMENT IN HORIZONS PERIODIC NEWSLETTER TO INFORM RATEPAYERS WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Response No: 135

Contribution ID: 4185
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 29, 2026, 08:46 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Damsen Bayler

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: See aalot of pests in whanganui urban areas. Large problem with dumped animals further out.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I belive having rules must also come with support for neighbouring property to fix the problem.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 52

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: horizons should be focused on harder to control populations and public areas while providing support through traps etc. and legislation for private land

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Rates increase should come after other options are considered

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It think game amimals could be controlled by incentivising hunters. They like doing it

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Mix of both.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

The doc trap lending programme was good.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

would like to know how horizons is dealing with organisations reccomending trap and release of stray and ferral cats. Obviously this is creating more of a problem for rural communities native species.

Response No: 136

Contribution ID: 4184
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 28, 2026, 05:16 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Juliet Feast

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: While we seem to do well at preventing pests entering at the border, the ones that have made it though, appear to be increasing at an alarming rate, particularly deer, possums and rabbits come to mind. Also rats.
The damage to the environment is not small. There don't seem to be enough incentives in place to get the community and hunters, active enough to reduce numbers.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The deer population in the Whanganui area has blown out suggesting a massive failure of management and funding relative to that problem.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Most pests are not deterred by typical barriers such as low fences and gated. Trying to clear an area without attention to surrounding areas would likely be a waste of time and money. A broad brush approach is essential.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 71

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: A coordinated approach is essential. Horizons would have the authority to facilitate this approach.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer don't respect boundaries and private land ownership. Private land feeds into the pest problem but the owners may not have the resources or knowledge needed to actively eradicate the pests on their property especially if the pests just pass through from time to time.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I think horizons should work with all groups regardless of ethnicity.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 137

Contribution ID: 4183
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 28, 2026, 03:33 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: June Mobley

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Effective biosecurity relies on strong partnerships between councils, cathcments, landowners, and communities working together to protect our region's environment, productivity, and biodiversity. By coordinating efforts to remove existing pest plants and animals, prevent new pests from arriving or spreading, and support landowners with practical advice and action, biosecurity outcomes are more effective and enduring. A shared approach helps ensure issues are identified early, responsibilities are clear, and collective action delivers benefits across the wider landscape.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Horizons Regional Council does what it can within the limits of available funding, which means resources alone are not sufficient to address all biosecurity challenges.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: As an occupier, it is extremely important to have clear rules under a Regional Pest Management Plan to ensure pests are controlled on neighbouring properties, because pests do not respect boundary lines. Without coordinated action, the effort and cost invested by one landowner can be undermined by inaction next door. RPMP rules provide a fair and consistent framework that supports landowners, councils, and communities to work together, share responsibility, and achieve lasting biosecurity outcomes across the wider landscape.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

It is reasonable for the Regional Council to carry a greater share of responsibility for pest control—around 60%—given its statutory role, coordination function, and technical expertise. However, effective biosecurity still depends on landowners and communities playing an active role through early reporting, access, and on-property action. A shared approach recognises that while council leadership is essential, lasting outcomes are only achieved when responsibility and effort are spread across all parties.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I am concerned about the impacts pests and nuisance species are having on our biodiversity. Many people are not aware of the growing number of pest plants and animals, or the damage being caused. Without action, the harm will soon become irreversible.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

There are other options to consider, working with catchment groups, landowners groups and of course the community. The growth in our area is due to forestry so we should be working with the forest companies

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It is a shared problem where we all should work together. We all should take responsibility and share costs,

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Consider forming a group to represent each of the above - agree a plan and roles and responsibilities and action

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

PPCC is undertaking a pest monitoring programme to identify priority species across four catchment groups. Once the main pest causing the greatest impact is determined, PPCC will seek funding for a 12–18 month eradication programme targeting that species.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 138

Contribution ID: 4182
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 27, 2026, 10:43 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Richard Thompson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: There are different goals and strategies and all are important

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I would like more done to control pests

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Many weeds spread beyond boundaries. It is therefore very important to have the option of rules to enforce control when owners are negatively affecting other properties by not controlling pests on their own land.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Under the current regime many owners are not adequately controlling pests and they are increasing. I think Horizons doing more is the only realistic way of gaining effective control

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Human health

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text — In my view the spread of pests is already negatively affecting environmental, social and economic well-being and it seems to be getting worse.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text — Many owners of small properties e.g lifestyle books or even residential sections, are unaware that they are harbouring pests, especially plant pests. This can have a big impact because pests can spread from their properties onto neighbouring areas. A good example is the proliferation of Old Man's Beard in residential sections in Whanganui. Many people keep it as a decorative climber and have no idea it is a pest
Because of the above, and because of the difficulty of fairly attributing effects and related charges, it is better to spread the cost amongst all ratepayers. There are important public good aspects as well.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Feral animal pest are increasing and there needs to be some form of organised control. Regional councils (while they exist!) are the best placed agency to carry out this role because of their experience, knowledge, overview and rating ability.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer are increasing and having a large impact. We have two rural properties where we are trying to establish native vegetation. These efforts are hard enough anyway and deer damage to plantings is a real set-back, both physically but also to the morale and motivation of those involved. Additionally, where areas are fenced off from grazing animals and left to regenerate this process will not occur properly because of deer browsing. You tend to get a canopy of pioneer species that are less palatable to ungulates (e.g mahoe and kawakawa), that will not proceed to the emergent phase because podocarps and other emergents get eaten out. We have this happening in our revegetation projects and can provide photos.
Deer also come onto our properties and damage food production areas such as orchards and gardens.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Horizons already does some good work in this area and it should continue, and potentially increase if there are demonstrated benefits

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

We have become extremely frustrated about the deer problem on our properties. Hunting has not been successful because of the itinerant nature of the animals. We are considering fencing but it is hugely expensive. I think the funding that would go into fencing off isolated areas (if aggregated across the region) would be better spent on regional pest control by dedicated operators.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Response No: 139

Contribution ID: 4181
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 22, 2026, 05:28 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Brett Walker

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Clematis vitalba has been confined to the western end of the Mangaweka gorge for 20 odd years, it is now moving rapidly towards the Ruahines and in many cases into the Ruahines this spells disaster for our native forests if something is not done rapidly.
I have sprayed over 12 sites on the Auputa Rd , 4 sites on Ruahine Rd close to Rangiwhia and 5 sites up the Pari Stream on DOC land. I am sure there are many more i have missed.
I have alerted Horizons as to 3 sites on Dick Rd in Nov 25 which were sprayed in Feb 26 which was too late as the seed had set.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box — Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box — Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box — Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Depends on competency of contractors .

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice — Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

How is iwi ,hapu different from community groups?

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 140

Contribution ID: 4180
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 22, 2026, 03:56 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Johnathon Tripe

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It's hard to see thembdisappearing so management is key to support native species to thrive

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Amazing work on possums and some on tats but no discernable deer management (or pest birds like peacocks)

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not important at all

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Realistically pests are mobile. I know pests come from pines often but practically pines plantation owner responsibility is not practically enforceable

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 68

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: as landowners we are responsible toba degree but the point of government is to centralise activities where appropriateand where the beneefits apply across the commiunity.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 141

Contribution ID: 4179
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 22, 2026, 03:19 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Peta Larsen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We need to keep up pest control on what is already here, as well as continuing to exclude any new pests. This should be the responsibility of everyone, with Horizons being the driving force behind any pest projects and community groups given the opportunities and resources to assist.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: There is a need for more people on the ground doing the work.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Horizons should have the resources to facilitate any pest control that occupiers want to undertake, as well as being the agency for enforcing any legislation.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Support and guidance for occupiers

Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Other (please specify): Both are equally important

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 142

Contribution ID: 4178
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 22, 2026, 02:55 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Zoe Harty

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: OMB & Feral deer have increased in the last two years, OMB control falls out of funding zone but needs containing

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 40

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:
40% HRC 60% landowner.
40% doesn't have to be funding from HRC, but advice and on-ground support for landowners and community groups and contractors.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Feral goats and deer numbers are only increasing in our area. Poaching is an issue, which with larger populations, puts landowners and the public at risk. Property damage and trespassing becomes an issue, particularly over the roar. For landowners, the increase in numbers means any feed for stock isn't utilised, which is disheartening when fertiliser costs are only increasing, and applied rates have effect only to be eaten by deer.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Property boundaries or size don't define the pest issue, pests go where they want. Smaller properties may take less time and resources to resolve pest inssues and be able to continue in sustained/ongoing control quicker than larger properties depending on the type of pest/management type. This could see funding and resources used more effciently across areas, reducing material and contractor costs and providing better budgeting for future maintainance or new projects. Smaller properties managed well in close proxomity can provide a powerful message when mapped out for outgoing support from councillors for future plans, the right advice and people to connect with smaller landowners is also key.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Would be interetsed to see what the cost would be to carry out, or whether there is the opportunity to support catchment groups, chartible organsiations (Hunt for Good) to encourage communities to get involved and take some ownership over the pest control within their areas. Applying for funding can be tricky for landowners, and

catchment groups can apply on landowner's behalf but from there it can still become process heavy.

I understand that measureables need to be collected for funding programmes, however, community engagement and having the right HRC staff I feel is the best way to get landowners onboard to support funding feral animals. Staff can provide assistance for groups/landowners applying for funding and overviewing data. The application itself would need to be as mentioned straight forward, perhaps HRC staff visit properties and apply on behalf of landowners after inital site visits.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I feel it depends on the costs, and the density of deer across the region, some areas need it more than others. An active role doesn't need to be funding, it can be support in the form of advice, mapping resources or connection. I feel landowners need to be taking an active role as well.
With more encouragement for farmers to manage erosion and plant more trees, deer management around new plantings becomes a risk for the investment for both HRC and the landowner. In my area, I feel this is where landowners are hesitant to continue that work due to the issue with deer.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I think to start it is a matter of engagement and trying to understand what the issues are, and what support these groups would like to see, approaching pest issues with targeted responses and ground truthing issues from there. I beleive that ground truthing is important, as you get a feel for what the that group's values are and it helps to establish good relationships.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have had positive experiences from a great staff member who provided advice where nessecary.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 143

Contribution ID: 4177
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 22, 2026, 01:21 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Annabel Whisker

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We need to manage the forests with opossoms, the pest control has lapsed so the numbers are growing. We do management on farm for pests, but this needs to include peacocks. They are out of control and causing so much damage. Need to poison.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We hardly see anyone, or know what the plans are. It is only becasue of my proactive calls that we see Horizons

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If everyone did there part, we would be all better off.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: 50/50, however Horizons could be assisted if they provide the bait, the farmers could bait the stations. No point it being done from time to time. or not at all.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Human health
Soil resources
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box — Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text — They are taking over too fast.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice — Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box — Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box — Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Please add peacocks to the list. This needs URGENT attention.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text — Gun safely is paramount, also private land needs to be respected.
Can they be poisioned in forestry?

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Possibly they could allow access and arrange man power to do some of the work

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Bait kill of opossoms. But the whole district needs it. Our community will assist with baiting if it is provided.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

If we have managed pest control we work towards growing our native species and working towards a preditor free area. The erradication of opossoms, ferel cats, peacocks needs to be urgent.

Response No: 144

Contribution ID: 4176
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 19, 2026, 08:32 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Laurel Stowell

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: There are some scary new species moving in.
But there are also species that have established and proliferated and need more control.
It would be good if people were more aware of these, and of biodiversity values.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: I see old man's beard and other plant and animal pests increasing in number.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It would be good to have those rules in place, and for that neighbour to understand the rules.
However, there are of course times and reasons why neighbours may not be able to comply.
Would there be enforcement? Of what kind?

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: There are some things that a landowner cannot do on their own. It is good to have support and backup with such things

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Human health

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

I'm watching big changes happen - for example that native forest regenerates in a different way because of feral ungulate populations.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Weeds in particular can spread from very small properties or from council roadsides, eg by windblown seed
I think we all live here and are all affected by pest organisms, even if we live suburban lives

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I did the Atene Skyline Track this week. The bush up there is lovely, but is being heavily browsed, to the point that it will be very different in future - sparser, without some species, and perhaps vanishing altogether.
Goats, deer and pigs are the main culprits

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I know this is a very difficult proposition, because in my part of Whanganui there are people who love seeing wild deer out on suburban streets and others who cannot grow the vegetables they want to eat because deer come and browse them.
My neighbour, for instance, has put a netting over his kumara plants to preserve them from deer browse.
Here at Delhi Village we want to establish a native forest on an eroding hillside. We have spent extra thousands to fence one boundary, and must do more fencing on the other side. Deer just leap the existing fence there. Hunters have attempted to shoot them - but they are not always present and are in quite a built up area.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

For deer, I would like for Horizons to at least call them a pest species. I imagine that would have far reaching effects eventually, if not immediately.
Horizons could sponsor hunting competitions, or subsidise ammunition for shooters.
Horizons could organise access and set priorities for areas to be protected.
Horizons could pay for deer fencing of important habitats.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I undertake to stop old man's beard from flowering in my local area. The people at the campground are okay about me coming in and cutting and pasting, and I have also done so at the former Jubilee property in Somme Pde. My neighbour has had a stroke and he asked me to see get rid of woolly nightshade at the rear of his property. There are two large wild ginger plants on our Delhi Village roadside verge, and I intend to consult with neighbours and remove them fully - mainly by digging out the tubers.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

What are your thoughts about field horsetail?
I'm seeing it in more and more places. Can you stop it spreading from Rangitikei River gravel as it has done?

Response No: 145

Contribution ID: 4175
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 16, 2026, 02:56 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Clark Shaheen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: The practical reality of pest monitoring should be inclusive of both prevention and existing pest species; there is no need to separate focus. Effective monitoring will inform prioritisation of limited control resources. Everyone should be working together to protect the environment from pests.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The current target pests (plant species in particular) do not include some species that are greatly out competing native species, particularly along the Whanganui river and tributaries - te awa tupua values should elevate control measures here.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Getting an invasive pest under control can be extremely resource intensive, resources would be wasted if a pest is eradicated from an area then re-infests as it is allowed to spread from a neighbouring property.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: A collaborative approach would be best, where landowners are capable and have the resource, they should take responsibility but Horizons should assist where the landowner may not have capability or adequate resourcing. The wellbeing of the environment benefits all whether it is on their property or not and pests do not discriminate

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

In Whanganui District in particular, there are few spaces where indigenous species dominate, exotic weed species dominate in many green or natural spaces, particularly in roadsides and river/stream banks.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Landowners of any size should be responsible for controlling pests that are a threat to native biodiversity. Although this probably isn't practical to enforce in terms of funding through rates. There are many urban properties harbouring pest plant species and it is almost a wasted effort for neighbours to try to control theirs if everyone isn't doing the same.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer are absolutely out of control and have starting wandering the urban area in Whanganui, particularly the Aramoho area, they cause damage to native restoration efforts and are a danger to motorists. Obviously the farm owners in this area aren't doing anything about it. District Council has attempted some control but were unsuccessful and are limited to small pockets administered by council.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Stronger collaboration between District councils, iwi groups (such as Nga Tangata Tiaki) and interested community groups. Formalised forums or governing bodies could be established to discuss and determine priority nuisance species and plans for how these can be controlled. Consenting issues create barriers for those who actually want to get work done. Collaboration should be done at a smaller local scale so the issues that are important to local communities can be addressed. More importance needs to be given to revegetation of areas where pest plants are controlled rather than continually controlling species without succession into native restoration.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Whanganui District Council has been collaborating with a volunteer group to remove pest and nuisance species along the Whanganui riverbank on Somme Parade, however consenting issues limit the area and extent that this work can be undertaken. Consent rules are a bit unclear around whether target pest plant species can be controlled, opposing advise has been given by Horizons staff (one engineer advised any plant considered to be a nuisance is allowed to be removed along waterways, yet consenting team advise consent is required for ANY vegetation clearance). Consent rules in the Oneplan are unclear about whether planting is allowed, whanganui awa not included in Oneplan also makes things ambiguous as to what is allowed.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Just some species to consider for inclusion in RPMP - blue morning glory (ipomoea indica), japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica) and convulvulus/bindweed (Calystegia sylvatica, Calystegia sepium, Convolvulus arvensis) are just as much of a threat to indigenous species and behave very similarly to old man's beard by smothering and ultimately killing desired species. In whanganui district - pampas (Cortaderia selloana, Cortaderia jubata) and wattles (Acacia dealbata) are hugely out of control and pose a major threat to indigenous biodiversity, particularly along the whanganui river and within roading corridors. They are widespread in both rural and urban public and private properties. Bamboo and giant reed (Pseudosasa japonica, Arundo donax, Phragmites spp.) are also a major problem along the whanganui and tributaries. While it may not be plausible to use rates-funded activities to control these weeds, if they are included and officially recognised this carries more weight and helps the general public awareness of the issue and importance of controlling these species.

Response No: 146

Contribution ID: 4174
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 16, 2026, 01:08 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Kathy Dever-Tod

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Whilst we do not want new pests to arrive, the impacts of existing pests on the local environment, in particular waterways and ecological areas is not being adequately managed.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We know that there are effective control measures available for banana passionfruit and old man's beard for example, but these pests continue to be prevalent along the Manawatu River and roadsides in our region.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: This places onus on all landowners to be part of the pest control solution. However, I do understand that this is difficult for a neighbour with animal pests, to control mobile animal pests, beyond controlling nesting sites.
The other mapped progressive plant pest containment zones is not working. The size of the property is too large and excluding non-rateable and TLAs means:
Nothing is being done about horsetail invading private paddocks from roadside drains.
There is a lot of old man's beard along the Manawatu River - much of this land is on horizons land - horizons is not managing as land-owner, even though it is within the progressive containment zone.
The progressive containment should include bamboo - higher invasive.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 67

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Plant pests are a problem for all of us, not just land-owners. Horizons is best placed to control pests, rather than land-owners.
Historically the regional Council had a greater role in the delivery of pest management. A reduction in funding means we are going backwards

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Animal welfare
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

The focus of effort has been on economic impacts - that is farming, and not enough on biodiversity and the environment, especially in urban areas. Therefore plant pests that could have been removed or contained in these high-pressure environments, are taking a hold.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

All properties within containment zones have a responsibility to control pests, regardless of their size.
Acknowledging however that larger properties may have a larger cost to contain pests but that also they can generate income, compared to a small urban property, the rating basis should relate to the District Plan zone.
Commercial properties - e.g. factory and storage sites, that have old man's beard and blackberry on them, should be enforced to remove the plant pests at their own cost, and horizons should recover the cost of removal if they do not do so, through enforcement.
Lifestyle blocks should pay to control their own pests, but there should be a funding scheme available for pest infestations over a certain area - to help get them under control
Rural properties should pay a targeted rate to support pest control on farms
Urban properties should control their own pests, but have support to education and training from Council
Non- rateable properties and TLAs should contain pests at their own cost.



Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Where the impacts of feral animals warrants the investment. For example Canadian geese - the problem is just getting worse and they have an adverse impact on farming and parks. They are aggressive and they impact the welfare of other species in wetlands.

I do not think it is a one -size fits all. Some issues like deer and cats, others may be better to take the lead in partnership with horizons

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Deer are an issue however they are sought after by hunters and are a source of meat. Horizons may take a role in deer management within ecologically vulnerable areas only for example, and partner for control in other areas - eg privately owned forests

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Recognise that animal pests in particular may have value - for example deer meat. Work with groups who can get this meat to those who are facing food insecurity.
Canadian geese are a hunted species - work with Fish and Game to enable hunters to access farmland to shoot the geese for sport thus reducing costs for farmers
Provide funding assistance to Trusts and other community groups who manage areas such as gardens, and wetlands vulnerable to pests, to engage a contractor to control plant species that may be beyond the skills of their volunteers, and upskill them to manage it going forward

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 147

Contribution ID: 4173
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 15, 2026, 09:34 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: rosemary Gear

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Palmerston North City

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: There are already pests present that we need to control and/or eradicate so a combined prevention of new pests and eradication of existing ones is important. Volunteers, property owners AND Horizons all need to work together to do make this possible

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We have no help from Horizons in controlling the flora and fauna pests we have in the areas worked by Green Corridors Range to River, i.e Turitea Valley and the gully reserves in Summerhill/ Aokautere

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Green Corridors work in areas near and adjacent to private properties. This is particularly problematic in the gully reserves in Summerhill/ Aokautere. Some neighbours have uncontrolled wild ginger, tradescantia, ivy, wild onion, old man's beard, convolvulus, horse tail on their properties all of which spreads into the reserves and does untold harm to our regenerating native bush and the planting by volunteers of ecosourced plants. Some neighbours have planted gunnera in the reserves and when approached to explain these plants are dreadful for our work they do not see the issue.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 39

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Horizons do need explain to occupiers that these plant pests are VERY detrimental to the regeneration of the native bush in Green Corridors areas and enforce their removal but the occupier needs to be made to remove the offending pests. It is their property and they should take responsibility. However in the case of some occupiers who are physically unable to do this then Horizons and/or Green Corridors should help.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Plant pests, much from neighbours both introduced by them planting in the reserve land and by failing to control on their properties, have an inordinate impact on the indigenous bush which Green Corridors is trying to develop. Animal pests...we have an extensive trapping system (mainly Doc 200 and Timms) throughout our GC areas and for some years have been catching possums, stoats, weasels, rats, mice and hedgehogs. However rabbits and hares are becoming an increasing problem and we have no idea how to control them. They are eating all species of native plants including nikau.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

As Green Corridors works mainly in urban areas and our issues are with a few neighbours who have small sections and see no reason to control very serious weeds as well as thinking they can take some reserve land for themselves, a property size threshold does not help us deal with this problem.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Feral animals can have a serious impact on not only native bush but the bird and insect life it supports.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

A very hard issue. The hunting fraternity would work against any control but farmers should be at the forefront of dealing with uncontrolled deer. I see this as driven by Horizons not only supporting farmers but educating the public to the damage deer do.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Talking to Green Corridors and finding out our issues would be a good start. From that discussion we could find solutions that we can achieve together. Green Corridors does not have teeth or authority to persuade members of the public to control their noxious weeds from spreading to our reserve areas and we need help urgently.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

The tradescantia beetle in a patch in Upper Pari reserve has been hugely successful. Although a relatively small patch I would hope this is a start of good things

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 148

Contribution ID: 4172
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 14, 2026, 02:10 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Patricia Dunmore

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Because many occupiers don't have the skills and Horizons doesn't want to be seen as heavy handed.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

You can't manage the environment of NZ by only working on large properties. It must apply to the whole environment or it's destined to fail. Examples: Wellington City's work on pest-free zones is showing how effective it can be.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The idea that we should "manage" deer by encouraging hunting is ridiculous. They do so much damage that they need to be completely removed, outside of farming.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Both.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

I would like to see alternatives to chemical destruction of plants wherever possible, and just because a particular pest currently has no proven solution does not mean it should be excluded from the list, e.g. phragmites karka.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

No

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 149

Contribution ID: 4171
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 10, 2026, 08:08 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Tracey Munro

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Pampas everywhere and other weeds being spread along drains

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I have this all ready I spray the weeds that come from my neighbours every year because they dont spray theirs.If they spray theirsncil I should have stop using chemical by now

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: if its private property then owners but if its road side then council.Ive had pest weeds spread onto our land from council drains

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Water quality
Soil resources
Human health
Animal welfare
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 150

Contribution ID: 4170
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 08, 2026, 01:24 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Mark Danenhauer

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 60

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text:

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 151

Contribution ID: 4169
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 07, 2026, 04:40 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Sue Hardy

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Wellington

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Not very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 97

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I have a problem with occupiers taking pest control into their own hands from a humane perspective - especially with feral cats / goats etc. Giving people the authority to kill these creatures by any means they see fit may well result in extremely cruel practises which are effectively condoned by the legislation. Occupiers aren't necessarily going to bother checking if a cat has been dumped and may actually be someone's pet. They may also undertake to shoot animals and leave them to die a slow painful death on their property, or in extreme circumstances use the legislation to torture animals as they have been given 'permission' to do so by the council, given that the animals are labelled as pests.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Water quality
Soil resources
Social and cultural wellbeing
Human health
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Animal welfare is my top concern - and this includes using weed sprays and herbicides which are known to kill bees :(

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Not very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

No

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

As I have already mentioned I am against wholesale hunting of animals purely to manage biodiversification. And much as I love our native birdlife I think that giving random people authority to kill cats whenever they please is a recipe for disaster from an animal welfare perspective. There is also the impact on tourism with New Zealand being advertised as a 'clean green' country (witness the outrage from animal protection groups throughout the world re the yearly Cat Killing Competition in the upper north).

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No - though I think it is very important that iwi be involved in decision making.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I am not actively involved in pest management - I would just like any pests to be eradicated in the most humane way possible.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 152

Contribution ID: 4168
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Apr 01, 2026, 01:52 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Mark Wheeler

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Tararua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Shared responsibility and encouraging community leads in pest management will achieve greater results. Eradication is a pipedream, control to sustainable manageable levels is realistically the best possible outcome

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Isolated removal merely encourages repopulation from outside, we see that with the doc land in our catchment with possums deer goats and pigs, old man's beard and banana passion fruit at present

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 34

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Historically councils are a costly method of delivering control. The national pest strategy proposed that places greater emphasis on catchment and recreational control in conjunction with regional programs is I believe the way forward. Local knowledge and experience hubbed across the region and supported with funding and expert backup from the regional council will achieve community but in better.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
Animal welfare
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Water quality
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Soil resources
Human health
The viability of threatened species of organisms

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

The growth of lifestyle blocks and persons unfamiliar with what constitutes a pest/weed in rural areas due to subdivision or forestry means that these properties can become havens from which problems can spread

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Catchment boards are undertaking this in some areas and seem to be a cost effective method. The national pest mgr strategy also builds on this and structured recreational hunting via the likes of nzda and the game animal council as playing a major role in this. Regional councils already involved in animal control appear to have a poor track record wet efficiency of spend

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

As above

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Other (please specify): Supporting catchment or nzda led programs where operating

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have undertaken pest control in plantation forestry in the past, lack of surrounding landowner interest made the jobs harder and occasionally caused conflict especially regarding deer.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 153

Contribution ID: 4167
Member ID: 772
Date Submitted: Apr 01, 2026, 12:07 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Andrew McConnell

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Other: Bay of Plenty

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Wild kiwifruit is not currently listed at a pest plant in the RPMP and we know wild kiwifruit is present within the Horizons region.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: If wild kiwifruit is present on a property adjacent to or in close proximity to a kiwifruit orchard and it is left uncontrolled it has the potential to harbour pests and diseases which can negatively impact the neighboring properties economic prospects. This can increase costs to a landowners through pest and disease control and reduce income due to reduced crop loading due to pest or disease pressure. Depending on the neighboring property it can also have a negative impact on environmental and cultural values due to its highly invasive nature.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 75

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: This gets good buy-in and support from the community as costs and management mostly fall with the kiwifruit industry (control) and local council (in-kind and/or passive surveillance). Currently in other growing regions in New Zealand the kiwifruit industry funds 75% of control costs of wild kiwifruit when it is on land owned by a kiwifruit grower, forestry, government department or local council. The kiwifruit industry funds 100% of control costs when wild kiwifruit is present on private land where the landowner is not a kiwifruit grower.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Economic wellbeing
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Wild kiwifruit can impact each one of the values mentioned above. The most obvious and impactful being economic, environmental and cultural depending on the location of the pest plant.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded only by properties covered by the rules

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Unsure re property size question.
Fariness and how we target properties in other regions is that the property with the pest plant present is responsible for payment (where required). Some councils do provide funding from rate payers also to go towards in-kind work, surveillance and sometimes control.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Don't know

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Not applicable to KVH.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Don't know

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Not applicable to KVH.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Don't know
Other (please specify): Not applicable to KVH.

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Other (please specify): Horizons in partnership with KVH leads wild kiwifruit vine control throughout the region.

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Landowners manage pests themselves
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Kiwifruit Vine Health (KVH) could work collaboratively with Horizons Regional Council to support the surveillance, mapping and control of wild kiwifruit by sharing technical expertise, industry intelligence, and contractor capability. Under this approach, Council biosecurity staff could integrate wild kiwifruit surveillance into routine field activities and maintain records within Council pest databases, while KVH supports targeted control, prioritisation of high-risk sites, and co-funded control where appropriate. This partnership model has proven effective in other regions, enabling efficient use of resources, consistent messaging to landowners, and coordinated action to reduce the spread and impact of wild kiwifruit on both biodiversity and the kiwifruit industry. In other regions it is a great example of collaboration between industry and council/s to achieve better biosecurity outcomes.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

KVH works with regional and district councils where wild kiwifruit is listed as a pest plant in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Marlborough, and Tasman areas, and wild kiwifruit is also listed as a pest plant in Northland and Auckland. Our long term goal is to have wild kiwifruit listed as a pest plant in all growing regions throughout New Zealand and to work with all councils in these regions to prevent wild kiwifruit establishing as a weed and to lesson its impact on local economies, biodiversity and cultural values. From our experience it is a great example of industry and council collaboration.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

KVH would support the inclusion of wild kiwifruit in the RPMP under progressive containment.

Response No: 154

Contribution ID: 4165
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 26, 2026, 08:02 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jamie Howie

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Rangitīkei

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: At this stage pest control is minimal and worrying. Nothing really gets done about possums, goats deer pigs out of control. Horizons officers seem more worried about wasting money flying around in helicopters checking the tops of tōtaras to count possums, what happened to do actual pest control?? At the moment it seems the officers are almost allergic to doing the ground work and prefer to fly around

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The only thing that was addressed were a few rooms living in our trees, again a helicopter and a lot of $$ later maybe 13 rooms dead. Get out there and actually do pest control. It involves hard work and getting out of the fancy ute's you drive around in

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: It is a known fact Forestry and doc are the worst neighbours a farmer can have, neither seem to try that hard to control pigs deer or goats, possums, etc.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 50

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: There is plenty of doc land that needs urgent attention that horizons could try to vigorously to do some pest control on. Farmers could do with a hand. Full access would give horizons too much control over private land, which they don't need

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Animal welfare
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

The bottom line is pests need to be controlled no matter what. Well-being and feelings have nothing to do with it. Once this nation gets back to using productivity as a gauge and not how everyone feels maybe work will get done

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Stay about the same as it is now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

At the moment horizons wastes unbelievable amounts of ratepayers money. On ute's, on driving horse ute's around, usually with one person in them and not one tool in the back. Surely some of these ute's could be changed for much smaller vehicles. On checking on things. You don't need to spend $30k flyinghelicopters to check possum numbers, get in the bush and set traps! $30k would catch a lot of possums.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

More enforcement on land owners to control numbers could be used, too many harbour deer on their properties, forestry in particular, plant carbon forests, send in a couple hunters and tick a box and that's it.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Find people that actually don't mind a bit of hard work and will follow through and use money wisely. Horizons officers I've talked to about weed species told me the ones I enquired about were 'out the gate' as they were to hard to pull out when they first arrived in the district. What a pathetic excuse

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I'm actively involved in possum and cat trapping, 2 species that ruin our environment. Possums especially need to be kept in check now that osprey, or whoever is now in control, aren't testing for tb.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

It's very hard to drive past horizons headquarters and seeing how many late model ute's are parked up. Paid for on rate payers funds. There needs to be an overhaul with serious cuts made, and actual results, not just some overweight man telling me the problems out the gate as the weeds too hard to pull out

Response No: 155

Contribution ID: 4164
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 26, 2026, 08:02 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Amanda Gerke

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The possum control is needing to be done more regularly and not once every 4 years or 6 years in my case for half of the farm

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 85

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: The rates horizon has a portion that is ment for pest control and they are needing to address big sections and not owners doing it

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Support and guidance for occupiers

Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Soil resources
Animal welfare
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Human health
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

A little concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I think everyone needs to contribute to pest control and management as it doesnt matter the size of the property you can still have pests in your back yard. If you use parks and recreation areas they need pest management as well. It is a team effort not juat the people who have bigger properties

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice
Protecting the environment and native species
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box
Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text
No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box
Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Item 8.8

Annex A

Response No: 156

Contribution ID: 4163
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 26, 2026, 04:03 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Jonathan Gribble

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Currently the main control efforts by Horizons and DOC appear to be concentrated on Opossums. The main threats to bird and animal life would be stoats, ferrets, weasels and wild cats which are mainly left up to the individual landowners who may or may not be bothered about controlling them. In the long run animal pests will never be eradicated while they can seek refuge on properties where less interested landowners can't be bothered setting traps or inviting pest control organizations to do it for them.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: While Horizons do a great job controlling possums in my area they do nothing to control the worst mammalian predators such as stoats, ferrets, weasels and wild cats.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Having been involved in pest control for many years on my property, I get pretty frustrated with the lack of trapping on adjacent properties. No matter how many traps I have no matter how many pests I catch the pest animals just keep coming in from the neighbors.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: I think that all landowners should be involved in and contribute to animal control on their properties.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Enforcement on occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Water quality
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Human health
Social and cultural wellbeing
Animal welfare
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

The survival distribution of indigenous plants and animals relies on the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity.

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

The property size rule should be abolished if we are serious about pest control and elimination of animal and plant pests by 2050. There are currently to many loopholes available to landowners who don't want to be part of pest control in the Horizons region (the good neighbour rule).

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I would contribute to funding feral management control as without support from landowners it's never going to happen.



Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The deer and goat populations are out of control and affect landowners not only rural but around town in some areas.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting farmland and production values
Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Open forum, public meetings, mail out surveys to all landowners.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

I have been involved in pest management on my own property for many years.
I was involved in pest management while working for the Forest Service when I worked for them.
I am a member of Predator Free NZ and a member of QEII Trust NZ.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Successful pest management depends on shared responsibility, with landowners/occupiers, communities, iwi etc. If predator free 2050 is to become a reality, then all land, property owners need to take responsibility. The success of Predator free Wellington project shows that it can happen if the community gets behind it.

Response No: 157

Contribution ID: 4162
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 26, 2026, 07:05 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Berenice Jensen

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Manawatū

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Sharing knowledge and tools of the trade to manage weeds and pests would help. Everyone needs support to get started and some to maintain a control programme.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Flexibility to adapt over time
Achieving measurable results
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Protecting the most important places and values

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: We are in an active possum control area, have a good relationship with our local liaison, have a bush block being looked after by horizons.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: An occupier of a property may not have the skills, time and budget to maintain pests. Support would be appreciated.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 70

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: It has to be a balance, individual occupiers will have different values and these may need to be considered to achieve the desired outcomes.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control

Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Human health
Animal welfare
Water quality
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Soil resources
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
Economic wellbeing
Social and cultural wellbeing

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Pests if left without control can be very damaging to our environment

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

The whole community benefits from clean rivers and healthy bush and forests

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The task is potentially too big for single landowners to achieve without a blanket approach

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

The issue is widespread, and the deer have no boundaries

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Knowledge, guidance, funding and resources to control and maintain pests

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Deer fenced off a significant tree block to control deer destruction. Worked well but cost a lot of money. Farmers need to be profitable enough to spend money on big projects.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

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Response No: 158

Contribution ID: 4161
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 16, 2026, 02:05 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Tania Bramley

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Whanganui

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pest plant management is currently disjointed. It would be great if Horizons could leverage their relationships with waka kohtahi and Rail NZ for example to ensure roads and railways don't continue to be the spreader of pest plants left unchecked. Bring district councils, DoC, Waka kotahi, Rail NZ, Iwi, catchment groups and environment groups together for planning sessions identifying pest key issues at community/catchment scale.

Horizons could enable and resource environment groups in this space more. Providing chemicals and training to help groups manage their local reserves for example. In the Bay of Plenty their Regional council does this very well, rather then leaving it to District councils only they work together.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Flexibility to adapt over time
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: Possums are coming back, deer are out of control, broom and heather threatening native ecosystems (Ruapehu District). Phragmites karka threatening infrastructure and river systems around Feilding plus RAMSAR site at Manawatu Estuary.

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: As long as those rules apply to waka kohtahi and rail NZ as well. Also NZ Carbon Farming. These avenues are a huge seed source within rural NZ.

You can't just target farmers with this. If you can show you are holding the above agencies to account first then the conversation with landowners will go better.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text

Depends on the pest.

100% for Phragmites karka

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking

Support and guidance for occupiers
Funding or incentives for control
Education and awareness campaigns
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Very concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Deer and goats decimating the understory of our native forests which could lead to future ecosystem collapse.

Phragmites karka growing pretty much unchecked.

Wallaby's at the border.'

A disjointed approach to pest plant and animal issues in this region.

Some concern that bringing people together will be difficult with organisations doing patch protection and others putting these issues in the too hard basket. How can we break down barriers and get everyone on the same page?

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Be removed entirely

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

I think the clear land good neighbour rules need to be paused until you target much more significant issues with pest corridors caused by NZ Transport and Rail.

This rule is an example of how regulation over farmers is a waste of Horizons resources and time. Move away from directing people what to do on their land and into an enabling space where the real local issues are highlighted instead of pitching neighbors against each other.

Support and resource community ownership of greenspaces instead of just leaving it to district councils.

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I think once again it is about a coordinated multi agency approach also including forestry and NZ Carbon Farming. If Horizons can front some resourcing it may bring other agencies along.

Important to take a targeted approach to the work and avoid disjointed management of pests otherwise they just shift from block to block.

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Definitely

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

It would be great if Horizons could publicly acknowledge that feral deer are impacting forests and water quality (unstable forest floor causing increased likely hood of slips). The active approach could be undertaking population counts and highlighting how many are there. This data presented the right way to hunters might encourage them to take more animals that they currently are.

Enable more hunting by surveying NZ Deer Stalkers etc as to what the barriers are to hunting.

Focus funding on identified zones where culling is needed.

Put pressure on Forestry and NZ Carbon Farming to step up to more regular culls of feral animals.

Incentivize regular goat musters on farmland. Offer support to landowners who have feral animal problems from neighboring conservation land or forestry.

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species
Protecting farmland and production values

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Catchment approach.

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Supprised at the lack of support for Phagmites karka 4 years ago. Glad to see Horizons is starting to come to the party with this. But still shocked that a community group is left leading R&D on this significant issue.

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Phragmites karka needs to be in the RPMP.

Response No: 159

Contribution ID: 4160
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 16, 2026, 11:59 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: sean de lacy

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: pests in pine or carbon platations spreedingon to farms

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: iwi and other owners not allowing work to be done

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The viability of threatened species of organisms
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
Human health
Animal welfare
Water quality
Soil resources
Economic wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
Social and cultural wellbeing
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

i contral myself and we export protein

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Somewhat important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

money should be coming from carbon farming and lots of it

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

there are lots of options

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Landowners manage pests themselves

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

after attempts are maid the use legal options !

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

cats are out of control ..i shoot and trap heaps

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 160

Contribution ID: 4159
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 13, 2026, 01:38 PM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Sarah Martin

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Horowhenua

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text:

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Protecting the most important places and values
Setting ambitious long-term goals
Achieving measurable results
Flexibility to adapt over time
Being realistic about funding and delivery

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Agree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text:

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Somewhat important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: I'm not currently in that situation.

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider:

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: We all need to be equally responsible.

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Education and awareness campaigns
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
Economic wellbeing
Soil resources
Water quality
Human health
Animal welfare
Social and cultural wellbeing
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Not sure

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

Not sure

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Maybe, depends on costs

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

Maybe, depending on costs

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Protecting the environment and native species

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting biodiversity values

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Response No: 161

Contribution ID: 4158
Member ID:
Date Submitted: Mar 13, 2026, 10:50 AM

Q1 **Name**

Short Text: Marsha Henderson

Q2 **Email address**

Email: [redacted]

Q3 **Which district do you live in?**

Select Box: Ruapehu

Q4 **Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?**

Select Box: All of the above

Q5 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: We already have quite a number of weeds and pests. We definitely don't want more arriving.

Q6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.**

Ranking:
Being realistic about funding and delivery
Achieving measurable results
Protecting the most important places and values
Flexibility to adapt over time
Setting ambitious long-term goals

Q7 **Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.**

Select Box: Neither agree nor disagree

Q8 **Please explain your choice.**

Short Text: The possums numbers are on the increase. The goat numbers are already high

Q9 **Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?**

Select Box: Very important

Q10 **Please explain your choice.**

Long Text: Pine blocks and Bush blocks contribute hugely to the pests/weeds coming onto our farm

Q11 **If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?**

Slider: 80

Q12 **Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?**

Long Text: Can't rely on our farmers to keep land pest free

Q13 **How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?**

Ranking:
Funding or incentives for control
Support and guidance for occupiers
Enforcement on occupiers
Education and awareness campaigns

Q14 **Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.**

Ranking

Human health
Animal welfare
Economic wellbeing
Water quality
Soil resources
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
The viability of threatened species of organisms
Social and cultural wellbeing
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga

Q15 **How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?**

Select Box

Moderately concerned

Q16 **Please tell us why you chose this option.**

Long Text

Q17 **Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?**

Multi Choice

Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control

Q18 **In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...**

Select Box

Apply to smaller properties than it does now

Q19 **Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?**

Select Box

A mix of general rates and targeted rates

Q20 **Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.**

Long Text

All land owners should put effort into keeping their land free from weeds/pests regardless of size

Q21 **How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?**

Select Box

Very important

Q22 **Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.**

Select Box

Definitely

Q23 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

I don't want to pay for deer culling but definitely want the goats/cats/pigs/geese reduced in numbers but it must be economical management

Q24 **Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?**

Select Box

No

Q25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

Long Text

They should concentrate on the other pests that are not controlled like goats etc

Q26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Multi Choice

Don't know

Q27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

Select Box

Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)

Q28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Select Box

Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

Q29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.**

Ranking

Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowers
Landowners manage pests themselves
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

Q30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Long Text

No

Q31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.**

Select Box

Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

Q32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Long Text

No

Q33 **Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?**

Long Text

Are u currently doing anything to reduce Canadian geese numbers? Or wild cats?

DOC informal feedback on the discussion document for the Horizons Regional Council's RPMP review (phase 2)

(2017-2037)

Timeline

The department would request direct engagements towards the end of 2026/early 2027 to get early indications and provide feedback on what is being proposed in the new plan.

Please contact via the email address below to discuss dates and times that suit:

RPMPconsultation@doc.govt.nz

A DOC project lead and new SPC will be assigned and confirmed during this meeting. The new SPC will remain in place for the duration of the RPMP review, drafting and delivering the departments formal submission on the RPMP proposal in phase 3 and being the interface between the regional council and the department during phase 4.



Setting the scene for the region

The department would welcome the opportunity to provide feedback on the development of the biosecurity strategic approach

Q1 Answer: Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here and sharing responsibility.

Pathways are difficult to manage or control and are often numerous. There may be opportunities to understand or implement pathways rules for some site-led areas where the pathways are few and manageable.

Wherever possible and where funding allows, service delivery would remain the best chance of meeting the goals of some species in the RPMP, with a focus on anything low in incidence. However, we understand the need to balance responsibility across landowners, communities, and non-ratable lands.

Understanding if the approach is working

The RPMP evaluation gave some good indications of what was and wasn't working. Unfortunately, there were repeated references to DOC's reduced funding, lack of action and lack of capacity that are compromising RPMP programmes.

We provided feedback on the RPMP evaluation earlier this year and would welcome the opportunity to discuss this further and understand how the RPMP proposal addresses the concerns and recommendations from the evaluation.

We understand the need to have ambitious RPMP goals but would support the desire to make them realistic.

Q2 Answer (top2):

1- Protecting the most important places and values
2- Being realistic about funding and delivery

The RPMP has limits

The department acknowledges that our priorities, our approach and associated funding can differ from the regional councils when it comes to ecosystem protection and biosecurity. We would welcome opportunities to discuss how we can collaborate and contribute to what's being proposed in the new RPMP, especially those site-led projects or intensive ambitious eradication attempts and where actions might be required on crown land.

Possums (sustained control)

Information below provided by DOCs wild animal management team:

DOC's Wild Animals Management team supports Horizons' effective possum control programme and recognises the strong outcomes being achieved across the region.

We see an opportunity to better coordinate **brodifacoum** use with wild deer management, particularly in priority landscapes such as the Ruahine ranges, where DOC is implementing a collaborative deer management plan with iwi, hunters (recreational and commercial), landowners and community.

Current brodifacoum use can constrain the safe harvest and processing of wild deer, both on private land and adjoining public conservation land. This can limit one of the most cost-effective tools available (commercial wild deer harvesting) to reduce deer impacts on biodiversity while supporting local economic activity.

We note national work is underway to review toxin use/bait station settings, which may change aspects of the current regulatory environment. While this may supersede some regional settings, the need for practical, place-based coordination of toxin use and harvest activity will remain, regardless of national outcomes.

Key submission points:

1. Enable coordinated planning of toxin use in priority landscapes

That the RPMP provides for active coordination of toxin use (including brodifacoum) with DOC, iwi and stakeholders in priority areas such as the Ruahine ranges.

This would support alignment between possum control operations and deer management programmes, reduce unintended barriers to harvest, and enable more effective cross-tenure management.

2. Provide flexibility to use alternative approaches, supported by partnership funding where needed

That the RPMP enables flexibility in possum control methods, including identifying areas where alternatives to brodifacoum may be more appropriate to support deer harvest and utilisation outcomes.

Where alternative approaches increase operational costs, Horizons and DOC could explore targeted co-investment, recognising the shared biodiversity, cultural and economic benefits of improved coordination.

3. Improve transparency and information sharing on toxin use

That Horizons provides clear, accessible mapping or notifications on toxin use, able to be shared to inform deer management decisions.

Improved visibility will support safe decision-making by hunters, landowners and commercial operators, increase confidence in pest management programmes, and enable better coordination across public conservation land and private land.

Exploring Regional Pest Management Plan rules

Q10 Answer: Stay the same or apply to larger properties.

With over 400,000 hectares of Crown land, any changes to or new good neighbour rules (GNR) can have big implications for the department. We would welcome the opportunity to get early engagement on what's being proposed for GNR's and why this approach is being proposed.

Is HRC managing the right things?

In addition to the species mentioned in the discussion document, we recommend these species are considered for inclusion in the RPMP:

Great Willow Herb *Epilobium hirsutum*

Cabomba caroliniana

Alpine newt *Mesotriton alpestris*

Big-headed Ant *Pheidole megacephala*

Skunk vine *Paederia foetida*

Bush-killer vine *Causonis japonica*

Pink ragwort *Senecio glastifolius*

Eastern water dragon *Intellagama lesueurii*

Red eared slider turtle *Trachemys scripta elegans*

Chilean myrtle *Luma apiculata*

Golden orfe *leuciscus idus*

enm.org.nz

Submission by Environment Network Manawatū on the Horizons Regional Pest Management Plan

ENM is the environment hub for the Manawatū region, connecting and inspiring communities to take environmental action.

The proposed review of the Regional Pest Management Plan is of high relevance to the interests of our member groups. Members within our key pou of Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement and Cimate Action have first-hand experience in dealing with the issues posed by rampant invasive flora and fauna so they appreciate the magnitude of the task set for Horizons at a regional scale. A coordinated, prioritised and, where possible, science-based approach is clearly what is required. The dedicated team at Horizons is a great boon to the collective conservation effort.

Member Priorities

While we acknowledge that horticulture and agriculture are key industries within the Horizons region, our members have particular focus on protecting and restoring the biodiversity of wilderness areas. We believe that what benefits native and biodiverse ecosystems also benefits the wider human community, including those engaged in food production. These benefits are realised through erosion prevention, pollinator services, water treatment, climate regulation, predation on pest insects etc., as well as the social and emotional benefits of time spent within natural environments.

The operating area of Environment Network Manawatū, as defined by the bounds of our Environmental Initiatives Fund, is the wider catchment of the Manawatū river. This evinces the importance we place on the health of our waterways and the direct effect that human activity, for better or worse, can have on the quality of aquatic habitats. Our members share this view and believe that, at this time, particular emphasis should be afforded to those pest species that are diminishing the mauri of waterways. In addition we stress the importance of protecting and enhancing the well-being of those very few remnants of ancient native vegetation, especially in the areas of high human occupancy.

Species of Concern

In talks with our members, two species arise as being of particular concern, due to the deleterious effects they have on the wider biome.

Phragmites Karka

Our members focussed on the Manawatū catchment and estuary have repeatedly raised their fears of a Phragmites karka takeover of precious waterways. The spread to date has been marked and we urge Horizons to prioritise and list this species under the RPMP. We acknowledge the research efforts already undertaken and would support further study in biological and chemical controls. The current priority should however be the effective, though admittedly expensive, mechanical control.

Deer

Deer are a regular topic of discussion within our member groups. They are a pest that bridges the perceived gap between the interests of agriculture and conservation. Reduction of pest ruminant animal populations holds massive potential for improving the quality of forest understory ecosystems, increasing success of habitat restoration efforts and for increasing the carbon sequestering potential of existing native forests. For these reasons, ENM supports the use of all legal available means to decrease populations of all species of wild deer within the Horizons region.

Public Outreach

It has also been noted that there is little to no public awareness of the pest plants that our members are endeavouring to control. Stories abound of people planting a beautiful, ornamental pest and jasmine in gardens that border on reserves, which then spreads and infests the protected native vegetation. I have personally been "gifted" a banana passionfruit plant by a very kind community gardener. This issue is made worse by the common practice of nurseries selling pest species to an uninformed public.

In some instances, pest plants are installed prominently in public spaces, as is the case at the recently renovated Arena Manawatū which features an avenue of Phoenix palms (Phoenix canariensis), as well as the planting of the invasive pest karaka (*Corynocaprus laevigatus*) beside the Karaka Bridge, karaka being serious problem outside its natural range, especially for those plants which are not descended from cultivars selected by Māori. This is a failure on the part of PNCC to lead by example and is evidence of a wider apathy and/or ignorance of the potential harms caused by pest plants.

Old Man's Beard

The memorable campaign against Old Man's Beard (Clematis vitalba) has come up as an example of a concerted awareness effort that brought that species under scrutiny in the wider community. But sadly this species is now increasingly spreading through the Manawatū, and often from council-managed lands, impacting on others' conservation efforts.

Because of these sorts of problems, ENM believes that the RPMP should include some aspect of mass public education on pests of concern, particularly in cases where it would progress Horizons'

wider goals. We are well situated as an organisation to assist Horizons in generating and spreading content and messaging that relates to pest management issues.

The membership of Environment Network Manawatū collectively represents hundreds of years of experience in combating invasive plants and animal species in our specific regional biome. We stand as a representative body and a conduit for the knowledge and experience of our membership. As such we hope to be involved in the RPMP review at later stages as appropriate and invite further consultation as would be conducive to the development of an effective, responsive and appropriate Regional Pest Management Plan.

Ngā mihi nui,

Mark Strachan (he, him)

Biodiversity Pou Lead

[redacted]

Biodiversity Protection & Enhancement
enm
Environment Network Manawatū

Item 8.8

Annex A

Federated Farmers

Submission on Horizons Regional Council's 2026 review of the Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Pest Management Plan.

April 2026



0800 327 646 | FED FARM ORG.NZ

SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 | WEBSITE WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ

To: Horizons Regional Council
Private Bag 11025,
Manawatū Mail Centre,
Palmerston North 4442
regionalpestmanagementplanreview@horizons.govt.nz

Submission on: Review of the Regional Pest Management Plan for Manawatu-Whanganui Region 2026.

Date: 30 April 2026

Submission by: FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND
On behalf of the following Provincial Executives

Ian Strahan **President** **Manawatu/Rangitikei Province** [redacted]	**Aaron Passey** **President** **Tararua Province** [redacted]
Laura Morrison **President (Acting)** **Whanganui Province** [redacted]	**Robert Gray** **President** **Ruapehu Province** [redacted]

Address for service: **Peter Matich**
Principal Planner
FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND
[redacted]

INTRODUCTION

Federated Farmers welcome this opportunity to submit on the 2026 review of Horizons' Regional Pest Management Plan.

We support any individual submissions made by members of Federated Farmers.

MAIN POINTS

Regional Pest Management Plans are a key regulatory tool under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to manage pest plants and animals at a regional level. Differences in pest listings, rules, funding mechanisms, and enforcement settings can create inconsistency for farmers operating across multiple regions and may lead to uneven outcomes for pest control.

Federated Farmers fully endorse property owner and occupier responsibility for pest management – it is in the everyone's interest to do pest management and we encourage everyone to do their part on land that they own or occupy.

At the same time, pest pressures are increasing in many areas. Wilding conifers, browsing animals such as deer and goats, invasive plant species, and predator pests are affecting farm productivity, biodiversity, and long-term land management outcomes.

Federated Farmers' objective is to ensure RPMPs recognise farmers as frontline managers of pests, support landholder-led control, and operate as part of a coordinated national pest management system that delivers long-term outcomes for both production and biodiversity

We have no qualms that 'pest management laggards' need to be pursued to bring everyone up to the same rigorous pest management standards. Otherwise, they create more of a pest management burden for everyone else.

Federated Farmers are concerned that *Good Neighbour Rules* should apply even-handedly to everyone and are concerned about how pest management should be enforced and funded when it comes to non-rateable land. Ensuring all landowners, including Crown agencies and forestry, are meeting equivalent pest management obligations is critical to support landscape-scale and catchment-based management approaches.

Regional Pest Management Plans are a key delivery mechanism for many of these outcomes and must therefore align with national priorities while remaining practical and enforceable at a local level

Lastly, pest management will continue to be important as we transition into a future without regional councils. Pest Management Plans will remain a necessary fixture for addressing significant biosecurity threats to primary production, such as control of possums as vectors for bovine tuberculosis.

FUNDING PEST MANAGEMENT

Federated Farmers support pest management and support user pays. Any changes to funding for pest management is of most interest to us.

A confronting issue for Federated Farmers is the uneven cost burden of pest management. Farmers often 'pay twice', once for direct pest control, and again indirectly through landowner rates to support Council regulatory work.

We remain concerned that 'user-pays' in the existing Horizons 2017-37 Regional Pest Management ('RPMP') seems to be less applicable to non-rateable landowners, and more applicable to private individuals.

Within the Manawatu-Whanganui Region, there remains a significant potential pest threat on non-rateable land including the Department of Conservation's (DoC) estates. DoC estates make up roughly one-seventh of the Region's total land area. This is a huge potential problem when it comes to reliance on ratepayer funding to police 'landowner responsibility' for pest management.

Submission:

1. The RPMP should recognise amount of DoC land containing pest species.

GOVERNMENT'S PEST MANAGEMENT ROLE AND GOOD NEIGHBOUR RULE

The Government's 'pest management' role has traditionally previously been focussed on biosecurity issues such as possums as vectors for bovine tuberculosis, and highly invasive wilding pines growing where they are not wanted, destroying native ecosystems, and causing significant economic damage.

With Government scaling back programs such as possum control in areas where Operational Solutions for Primary Industries (OSPRI) have 'reprofiled' the 'threat of Bovine TB' as having been 'statistically eradicated', there remains a question about how remaining possums on DoC land (that have thus far escaped the clutches of OSPRI) will be kept in check. Possums in the wild will continue to breed. Moreover, wilding pines will continue to spread.

The practical reality is that the Government cannot simply abandon pest management on non-rateable Crown land. This is particularly important in the context of requirements for 'Good Neighbour Rules' in Regional Pest Management Plans, which are supposed to apply equally to non-rateable land and privately-owned rateable land.

Submission:

2. The RPMP should take account of scaling back of OSPRI's programme for possum eradication and require the Department of Conservation to contain spread of possums on conservation estate lands.

ENFORCING PEST MANAGEMENT ON NON-RATEABLE LAND

There can be no doubt that landowners should maintain responsibility for managing pests and weeds on their land. There is however a question around how Horizons will enforce pest management where landowners are not doing management on non-rateable land.

While we welcome regulatory support for pest management, it is difficult to see how the Regional Council can justify use of ratepayer's money – let alone any rates increases in this regard - for enforcing pest management on non-rateable land.

The Regional Council is funded from rates. The Crown, Councils, and non-rateable Māori landowners do not pay rates to Horizons Regional Council. This must give rise to a practical limit on how much Horizons can achieve when it comes to enforcing pest management on land that it does not collect rates from.

Submission:

3. Horizons should increase the severity of sanctions against non-rateable landowners who do not exercise responsible pest control, because the ratepaying community cannot afford to be carrying the burden for enforcing pest management on non-rateable land.

NEED TO IMPROVEMENT HOW GOOD NEIGHBOUR RULES APPLY TO NON-RATEABLE LAND

Good neighbour rules should apply to everyone and be enforceable. Nevertheless, it is unclear how the Regional Council will enforce the Good Neighbour Rule when it comes to complaints about pest management on non-rateable land, including Crown land.

Horizons' existing RPMP does not set out a detailed, prescriptive formula for how a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) is undertaken on a case-by-case basis when a complaint is received. There are also different sets of requirements for various types of non-rateable land, while setting other requirements for privately-owned land in the current RPMP. These generally allow longer more flexible compliance timeframes for the former, and shorter more rigid timeframes for the latter. In this regard, there is a need to create a clearer more transparent process for how emerging pest management issues, particularly complaints, are evaluated and prioritised.

There is a massive potential gap in possum control with OSPRI eradication programme coming to an end. Possums are the sole vector of *bovine tuberculosis*.

Submission:

4. The RPMP should set out a detailed method for how Good Neighbour Rules will be enforced against owners and occupiers of non-rateable land. This needs to include a cost benefit analysis of the impacts of non-compliance with pest management on non-rateable land.

PEST MANAGEMENT IN THE FUTURE

Pest control needs to be one of the functions undertaken by whatever agencies succeed regional councils.-Catchment boards may be a logical choice for overseeing pest management. Whichever way these responsibilities are carried forward, *pest management plans* will still be needed in the future.

Manaaki Whenua/Land Care have done a lot of research work on various pests such as wilding pines and feral cats that could usefully feed into pest management priorities.

Larger game such as deer are managed under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 because they have a certain value, and there will be some efficiencies in tying some aspects of 'pest control' into other frameworks such as this

We are aware that the Government is reviewing the Biosecurity Act to address issue of definition of 'pests' so that deer can be considered a pest in certain situations (i.e. where there are 'too many' deer). This could result in 'localised catchment management zones' that include deer or ungulates where these are a pest.

Submission:

5. Horizons should give some consideration to identification of priority pest control risks in view of potentially handing-over pest control functions to whatever agency or agencies are going to take over pest control work in the future.

PEST CONIFERS

Federated Farmers supports ensuring wilding conifer management focuses on prevention, early intervention, and protection of public investment, rather than relying primarily on reactive control. Manawatu-Whanganui Region has wilding conifer problems in the upper/northern river catchments.

The inclusion of all planted, plantation and wildling trees of the species Contorta, Scots Pine, Dwarf Mountain Pine, Mountain Pine with progressive containment and reduction status is supported by Federated Farmers.

Wilding conifers should be formally declared pests when they occur outside managed plantings. This triggers the Biosecurity Act prohibitions on propagation, spread, and distribution.

RPMPs should include a rule requiring land occupiers to destroy or control wilding conifers on their land. We do not anticipate there to be many farmed properties that have these pine species plantations that will need to be contained.

We hope that all these species will not be available to purchase at garden nurseries.

Submission:

6. Federated Farmers supports including all planted, plantation and wilding trees of the species Contorta, Scots Pine, Dwarf Mountain Pine and Mountain Pine.

7. Federated Farmers supports *progressive containment* status for the pest conifers in the Karioi Forest Zone.

CROWN LAND

Federated Farmers submits that central government agencies: Department of Conservation, Kiwi Rail, the New Zealand Transport Agency and Land Information New Zealand should be identified as beneficiaries or exacerbators of pest management in the District.

We support the national direction that Crown, road and rail authorities carry out pest management on the land they occupy and that they are bound by the Good Neighbour Rule as stipulated by the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012.

On Crown land, proactive pest control is seldom undertaken to the level required, and it is often only done when an obvious problem develops - by which stage it is generally more difficult to control the pest within the boundaries. This situation causes problems for farmers and other landowners who bear the costs of poor pest control on adjoining land when it spreads to their own property.

FFNZ views the good neighbour rule as a key step to addressing the ongoing issue of Crown land being non-rateable and otherwise not required to directly contribute to pest management.

TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES

Federated Farmers supports territorial authorities within the Manawatu-Whanganui Region being required to control pests on land that they occupy in accordance with the rules of the RPMP. Each territorial authority must meet the costs of complying with this RPMP.

Territorial authorities own many parcels and pockets of land, including many pockets smaller than the 4ha minimum size that the RPMP identifies *Good Neighbour Rules* as applicable to (including road berms and small reserves). Federated Farmers say that territorial authorities should be made to comply with *Good Neighbour Rules* no matter whether their council land is smaller than 4ha or not. Where territorial authorities have capability to manage pests, then they should manage pests on all council land because they are already set up to manage pests and the sheer amount of council land presents a huge pest management risk.

One aspect that has been concerning to us nationally is the increasing desire of councils to take esplanade reserves/strips for public access, and then not properly maintaining these, creating a haven for pests and weeds. Territorial authorities should be made responsible for meeting the rules and costs of complying.

A further way in which councils could support pest management on private land is to supply traps, herbicides, mapping tools, or technical advice to support existing landholder-led control programmes, especially where landowners adjoin Council-owned land that is the subject of targeted pest control measures in the RPMP.

Submission:

8. That all Good Neighbour Rules in the RPMP be amended to require territorial authorities to manage pest plants on land that they own, whether individual parcels of land are smaller than 4ha or not.

ROAD RESERVES

The RRMP needs to ensure roading authorities are responsible for controlling pests on the road reserves they occupy. This should include rest areas, weigh pits and stockpile sites.

Roading contractors often spread pest plants when clearing slips or working on roadsides. They also transport seeds of noxious species with cultivation and harvesting machinery. This is a result of poor hygiene around quarries and river stockpiles, and inadequate cleaning of loaders, buckets and mowers. While of course acknowledging the natural processes of birds and wind, Federated Farmers believes activities contribute to the spread of pests. In our view, the monitoring of metal sources along with contractual obligations on sub-contractors to abide by good biosecurity practice, via a Code of Practice, are needed.

Federated Farmers asks that the Regional Pest Management Plan state specifically when the good neighbour rule is to be applied to any specified activity, specifically via words to the effect that "*the Good Neighbour rule should be applied to any activity where one landholder's action or lack of action may impact adversely on the resources of a neighbour*".

Submission:

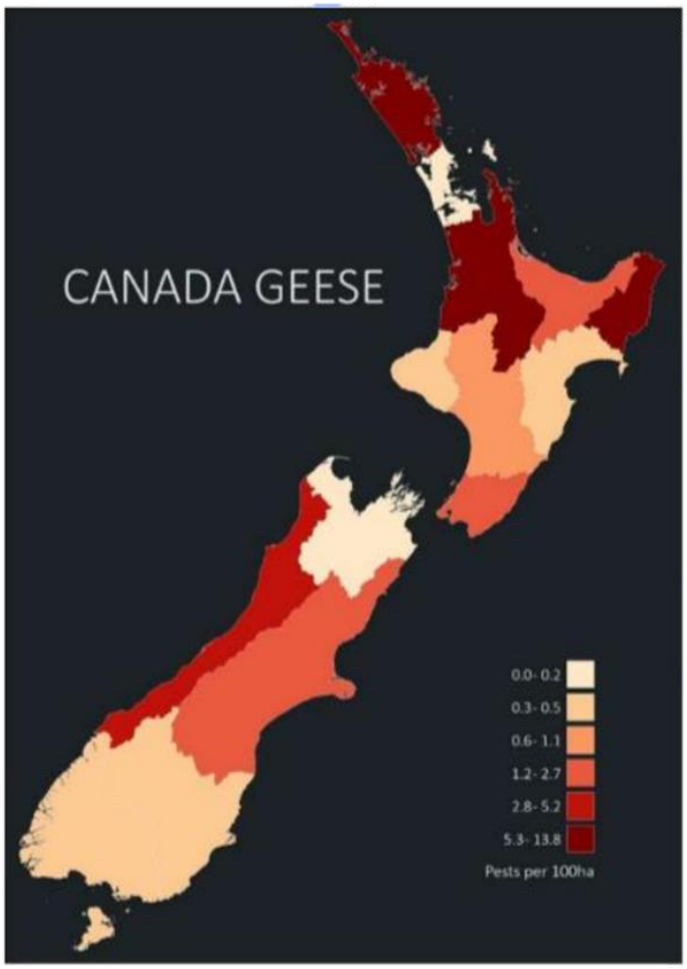
9. That Crown agencies: the Department of Conservation; Kiwi Rail; the New Zealand Transport Agency and Land Information New Zealand be identified as beneficiaries and/or exacerbators of pest management.

10. That Crown agencies be bound by the rules in the Regional Pest Management Plan and must adhere to Good Neighbour rules.

11. Territorial Authorities should be bound by the rules in the Regional Pest Management Plan, and roading authorities should be responsible for controlling pests on the road reserves they occupy.

CANADA GEESE

Federated Farmers are concerned that Canada Geese populations are on the increase in harbour, wetland and lakes areas, contributing to E.coli contamination in water bodies and pasture damage.



Map of Canada Geese culled per 100ha by region

Canada geese pose a major problem for farmers, with five geese consuming as much grass as one sheep. They target newly sown grass and compete directly with livestock, with some reports of flocks damaging large areas of pasture per night.

Federated Farmers recently surveyed members about Canada Geese as part of our National Pests Survey, and found that from August 2023 to August 2024, about 13,000 Canada Geese had been culled by surveyed farmers around the country. This is a huge effort by farmers and demonstrates how Canada Geese populations are becoming a problem again.

Submission:

12. Federated Farmers submits that Canada Geese be included in the Regional Pest Management Plan.

DEER, PIGS, POSSUMS & GOATS

In the absence of any pest control from Department of Conservation, deer numbers are building in the ranges and on other public conservation land. Possum numbers are expected to increase as OSPRI winds up it's 'TB-Free' pursuits.

Our recent survey[1] of more than 700 Federated Farmers members from across the country shows feral animals are costing farmers at least $213 million a year. That figure includes a direct spend of $5.45 per hectare on pest control ($74 million per year) and $10.22 per hectare in lost production ($139 million per year). Deer, pigs and goats are a significant proportion of this cost.

Unfortunately, Department of Conservation are spending just $13 million a year managing large browsing animals like goats, possums pigs and deer, and delivers 1080-based predator control on only around 7.5% of public conservation land annually. Federated Farmers is alarmed that DoC monitoring shows deer and goat prevalence increasing 64% in just the last 10 years. Members consider that DoC needs to do more to uphold its share of the pest control effort.

Horizons RPMP should address the control of these species.

This should recognise landholders who demonstrate active pest control that meets or exceeds RPMP standards through partial rebates or rates credits.

Submission:

13. The Regional Pest Management Plan needs to include wild deer, pigs and goats, particularly requiring Department of Conservation to better manage pest animals and comply with the Regional Pest Management Plan.

Ends

[1] https://www.fedfarm.org.nz/FFPublic/Media-Releases/2024/Feral-animals-are-costing-farmers-a-fortune.aspx

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

Federated Farmers thanks Horizons Regional Council for considering this submission.

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS IN HORIZONS 2026 RPMP REVIEW CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

Question 1

Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?

(Select one)

- Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving
- Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here
- Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities
- All of the above

Please explain your choice (optional).

Response

Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here and sharing responsibility with landowners and communities.
It is Governments responsibility to ensure pests that are not already here are prevented from arriving through mechanisms such as customs and border control regulations, and MPI's biosecurity responses and enforcement of these.
Where exotic 'pest' species have already arrived through natural processes, then those species are already here, and so they fall under 1) above.

Question 2

When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.

(1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority)

- Being realistic about funding and delivery
- Achieving measurable results
- Protecting the most important places and values
- Setting ambitious long-term goals
- Flexibility to adapt over time

Response

The priority should be (in descending order of priority):

1 Protecting the most important places and values

2 Being realistic about funding and delivery

3 Achieving measurable results

4 Flexibility to adapt over time

5 Setting ambitious long-term goals

With the wide range of constraints on the Council and landowners, including having to deal with pests spilling over from non-rateable land from which the Council does not collect ratepayer revenue and in respect of which private landowner ratepayer neighbours have no regulatory power to enforce pest management, then 'setting ambitious goals' is at the 'nice to have' end of the management goals spectrum.

Question 3

Please indicate how you feel about the following statement:

(Select one)

Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

Please tell us why you chose this option (optional).

Response

Agree

Horizons Regional Council maintains a regional pest management plan as required by legislation and is currently reviewing it, which at least demonstrates the Council's actions in keeping pest management planning up to date. The fact that not all pests have been eradicated prevents Federated Farmers from 'Strong' agreement with the above statement.

Question 4

Imagine you are an occupier with pests spreading from an adjacent property.

How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on that property?

(Select one)

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not very important
- Not important at all
- Not sure

Please explain your choice.

Response

Management of pests that spread from adjacent properties is in the 'Very important' category for two main reasons, namely:

1) For containment/limitation/management of pest species that can damage indigenous ecosystems and NZ's critical primary production economy. Pest species don't respect property boundaries, and so everyone responsible for management of land should be obliged to manage pests that are identified in regional pest management plans as pests.

2) For legal compliance. Under the Biosecurity Act 1993, regional pest management plans must contain *Good Neighbour Rules* that require occupiers to manage pest spread to adjacent land. This emphasizes the importance having pest management rules that apply to neighbours - by making it a legal requirement.

Question 5

If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?

Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?

Response

50%. Regional councils hold the primary responsibility for the development, implementation, and enforcement of regional pest management plans (RPMPs) under the Biosecurity Act 1993, but legal responsibility for controlling pests on land lies with the landowners and occupiers. The councils provide regional leadership and set rules, while occupiers must comply. Horizons Regional Council must enforce the pest management rules fairly and equitably against all landowners and occupiers.

Question 6

How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?

(1 = Highest priority, 4 = lowest priority)

- Enforcement on occupiers
- Support and guidance for occupiers
- Education and awareness campaigns
- Funding or incentives for control

Response

1) Support and guidance for occupiers
2) Funding or incentives for control
3) Education and awareness campaigns
4) Enforcement on occupiers

While enforcement of regional pest management plans is important, it should nevertheless be the last resort. Enforcement is expensive and time consuming for all parties and often does not achieve the desired outcome in any event. The ideal situation would be that everyone knows what the pests are and understands that everyone is responsible for pest management and can get support and guidance about this, and then assistance with problems if they need it. (Education also plays a role, but from a pest management point of view, that is relatively 'low-hanging fruit').

Question 7

Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region:

(1 = Highest priority, 11 = lowest priority)

- Economic wellbeing
- The viability of threatened species of organisms
- The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
- The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity

- Soil resources
- Water quality
- Human health
- Social and cultural wellbeing
- The enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment
- The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
- Animal welfare

Response

The priority should be as follows (ranked in descending order of priority):

1) Economic wellbeing
2) Human health
3) Animal welfare
4) Water quality
5) Soil resources
6) The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
7) The viability of threatened species of organisms
8) The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
9) Social and cultural wellbeing
10) The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
11) The enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment

When it comes to pest management, the important reasons for managing pests are less to do with aesthetic, social or cultural values and more to do with avoiding impacts on peoples livelihoods (and protection of the environmental bottom lines that support those) – although everything is inextricably linked to some extent. Individuals tend not to care about what sort of weeds or bugs are in their garden unless they damage or squeeze out garden crops or domesticated animals/livestock, or sting or bite people. Pests in the wider environment must be managed by landowners who either have legal obligations to destroy invasive species, or are concerned about damage to commercial crops, land, property or natural resources etc. Otherwise, pests tend to only be managed by public agencies as resources permit or not managed at all.

Question 8

How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?

(Select one)

- Very concerned
- Moderately concerned
- A little concerned
- Not concerned
- Not sure

Please tell us why you chose this option (optional).

Response

Federated Farmers are moderately concerned about the impacts of pests for the following reasons:

1. Farmers want to play their part in managing pests and are concerned about laggards who don't do their part. Not merely from the point of view of unfairness but also from the point of view of collective responsibility.
2. There is a concern about ratepayer burden for enforcing pest management on landowners of non-rateable land. Rates make a significant portion of farm expenses and farmers are not a limitless source of ratepayer funds for the Council to enforce pest management. If ratepayer funds must be used to pursue tardy landowner pest management behaviour in situations where landowners do not pay rates, this needs to be prioritised/confined to acute pest management problems – to minimise the overall burden on ratepayers who are responsible pest managers, and the sanctions need to be severe.
3. Having noted that, there are a range of pressing issues for farmers, and while pest management is one of them, it would not always be right at the top of the list requiring priority attention, but it is nevertheless close to the top.

Question 9

Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

(Select all that apply)

- Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region (exclusion)
- Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable (eradication)
- Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region (progressive containment)
- Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control (sustained control)
- Protecting high-value places and sites (site-led protection)
- Not sure

Response

The highest priorities for the Council should be working with Government to remove pests from specific areas where it's still achievable (eradication), followed closely by reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region (progressive containment). These are more likely to involve 'known quantities' than the other outcomes. Preventing high risk species from establishing could amount to a fair bit of wild goose chasing. Widespread pests such as grass grubs and German or Asian wasps need to be up to everyone to manage. Protection of high value sites should be left to the owners of those sites to manage.

Question 10

In your view, the property size threshold for the clear land and good neighbour rules should:

(Select one)

- Apply to smaller properties than it does now
- Stay about the same as it is now
- Apply only to larger properties than it does now
- Be removed entirely
- Not sure

Response

Stay about the same as it is now. There has not been enough evaluation of the success (or otherwise) of Horizons' pest management rules to justify changing the current 4ha property size threshold for triggering good neighbour rules.

Question 11

Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?

(Select one)

- Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size
- Funded only by properties covered by the rules
- A mix of general rates and targeted rates
- Not sure

Response

Pest management should be funded by all ratepayers, as pests do not respect locality or property size.

Question 12

Please tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded. For example, you could explain:

- Why you chose the property size threshold you did.
- Whether you think smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation, and why.
- Anything else we should consider regarding fairness, practicality, or local impacts.

Response

There has not been enough evaluation of the success (or otherwise) of Horizons' pest management rules to justify changing the current 4ha property size threshold for triggering good neighbour rules. There has been no assessment of the extra cost in time and resources it would take to administer the good neighbour rule on smaller sized land parcels.

Pest management should be funded by all ratepayers, as pests do not respect locality or property size.

Given that district councils may own a considerable cumulative area of land these organisations should be made to comply with the good neighbour rule, even for individual parcels of land that are smaller than 4ha that are owned and administered by councils. District councils have scalable resources and should be able to tackle responsible pest management on all their lands. Requiring district councils and other similar public agencies to do this also sends an appropriate message about public responsibility for being a Good Neighbour.

Question 13

How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?

(Select one)

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not very important
- Not important at all
- Don't know

Response

Not very important. Compared to other local government organisations, Horizons do not own or manage much land. However, where Horizons do own land, they should manage feral animals on that land the same as any other landowner should. (But that is the reason it is not very important in the greater scheme of things). Having said that Horizons must administer their own Regional Pest Management Plan (which we are reading is a different topic).

Question 14

Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, pigs, cats, and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations?

(Select one)

- Definitely
- Maybe, depending on costs
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer.

Response

Maybe, depending on the costs and the feral pests that are being encountered in any given locality. At present, we understand wallabies for instance are not a feral pest problem in Horizons Region – even though wallabies might become a problem one day. Where there are large flocks of Canada geese, these should be an eradication focus as this species can present a considerable pollution problem for freshwater habitats, many of which might be in 'public' or Crown ownership. As to whether feral cats should be controlled depends on the severity of their spread in any given location. Horizons should make sure landowners are aware of the need to manage feral cats and other feral pests. Horizons should make sure that the Department of Conservation manages feral pigs, goats and deer and cats on conservation estate land.

Question 15

Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?

(Select one)

- Definitely
- Maybe, depending on costs
- No
- Don't know

Please explain your answer.

Response

No – not really. Horizons do not own much land where deer could be present. Feral deer should be managed by landowners, like the Department of Conservation.

Question 16

What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?

(Select all that apply)

- Protecting the environment and native species
- Protecting farmland and production values
- Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know

Response

The focus should be on protecting farmland and production values, with the other foci as a close second. Deer are an introduced game animal, but when the spread of deer gets out of hand, they can become a feral nuisance, affecting farming productivity by jumping fences and stealing/eating food grown for farm animals. Most pest deer come from large tracts of land in private or public ownership where there is a habitat for feral deer to exploit (i.e. bush and scrubland). The owners of this land need to sensibly manage feral deer spread in ways of their choosing.

Question 17

Please help us to set priorities for Horizons' pest management work. Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

(Select one)

- Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)
- Species affecting biodiversity values
- Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values
- Other

(please specify)

Response

In an economic setting of rapid inflation in energy, fuel and fertiliser costs that we have experienced since the start of March 2026, species affecting economic values should receive most attention. When times get tough, you need to prioritise what is going to earn income, and not things that only make you feel good or are nice-to-haves that can only be afforded in times of relative affluence.

Question 18

Some of these issues are local, others are region wide. Which approach do you prefer? Any Horizons involvement would need to be funded through rates.

(Select one)

- Horizons lead most pest management work across the region

- Horizons support local communities to manage the pests in their areas
- Other

(please specify)

Response

As an agency primary responsible for enforcement of regional pest management, Horizons should support local communities to manage pests in their areas, with sanctions against particular landowners where pests become of significant threat to economic activity or to the environment. This is because a heavy handed approach may sometimes be necessary, but it should not be the default way of operating due to the enormous costs involved in legal action. Education and assistance are 'lower-hanging fruit' that help raise awareness about individual responsibility, with the Council only needing to act on critical flashpoints.

Question 19

For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.

- Horizons undertake direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
- Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
- Landowners manage pests themselves
- Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons
- Other

(please specify)

Response

For nuisance pests that are not yet under RPMP rules, landowners should manage pests themselves, with Horizons helping make landowners aware of emerging problems.

Forest & Bird
TE REO O TE TAIAO | *Giving Nature a Voice*

30 April 2026

Submission on Horizons' Review of the 2017 Regional Pest Management Plan

To: Horizons Regional Council
Submitted via email to regionalpestmanagementplanreview@horizons.govt.nz

From: Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society Inc (Forest & Bird)
Amelia Geary – Regional Conservation Manager
[redacted]

Introduction

1. Forest & Bird is New Zealand's largest independent conservation organisation. Our mission is to protect New Zealand's flora and fauna. This submission is on behalf of Rangitīkei, Whanganui, Manawatū and Horowhenua Branches of Forest & Bird.
2. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Horizons Regional Council for its ongoing support of Forest & Bird regarding biosecurity and biodiversity protection. Bushy Park and our reserves in the Rangitīkei have greatly benefited from our relationship with council, for which we are very grateful.
3. We acknowledge the questions in the Discussion Document but as we are an organisation that covers the whole region, we found it easier to write our views, rather than fill in the survey.
4. Forest & Bird is a staunch supporter of biological control agents, and we congratulate Horizons on getting the gall mite for old man's beard, the wasp for Sydney golden wattle and the weevil and leaf beetle to control purple loosestrife. Beetles and rust have been released into one of Forest & Bird's reserves to control tradescantia. We hope these agents succeed in controlling the pests, so Horizons (and we) don't have to.

Submission

How the Plan is working currently

5. Regarding old man's beard, we note the two parts of the region where the infestations are thickest are in the Good Neighbour Process Zone, suggesting the Good Neighbour approaches in these areas aren't working. Old man's beard is proliferating down the Main Trunk Line rail and down SH1 road corridors. Clearly neither KiwiRail nor NZTA are prioritising their responsibility to be good neighbours. This is unfair on landowners who are doing the right thing.

6. Forest & Bird suggests either enforcement needs to happen or the settings tightened. This was also recommended in the evaluation of the RPMP:

   Similarly, the Good Neighbour Rule (GNR) approach is limited but the philosophy sound. Council does not have a strong emphasis on enforcement of rules. Increased of compliance using Biosecurity Act 1993 powers is suggested.[1]

7. Old man's beard continues to proliferate across Tararua District and down the Manawatū River corridor in particular. This is an issue Horizons should be dealing with directly as a Good Neighbour in its own right but no action has been taken that we're aware of. This is an embarrassing situation for the council (see Figure 1) and Horizons should be leading by example if it expects others to follow suit.



Figure 1: Old man's beard out of control down the Manawatū river corridor beside Hopelands Bridge, Tararua District. Photo taken 24 April 2026.

[1] Page 4. Evaluation of Horizons Regional Pest Management Plan.

What the Plan could do better

8. Regarding vertebrate pests, the RPMP could be a lot more ambitious. We acknowledge the tensions council is managing regarding resourcing and priority, however one just needs to look across the border down to Wellington to see how many more vertebrates they are tackling (Table 1). Forest & Bird considers it very important for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region.

Table 1: Extract from Greater Wellington's Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-39. Page 22.

Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page
Animals			
European hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus occidentalis*	Site-led	61
Feral deer (fallow, red and sika)	*(Dama dama, Cervus elaphus, C. nippon)*	Site-led	62
Feral goat	*Capra hircus*	Site-led	63
Feral rabbit	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Sustained control	52
Magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen, G. tibicen hypoleuca*	Site-led	65
Mustelids (ferret**, stoat and weasel)	*Mustela furo, M. erminea, M. nivalis*	Site-led	66
Pest cat	*Felis catus*	Site-led	68
Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Site-led	70
Rats (Norway and ship)	*Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus*	Site-led	73
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*	Eradication	36
Wallabies (Bennett's and dama)	*Macropus rufogriseus, M. eugenii*	Exclusion	30
Wasps (common, German, Australian and Asian paper wasp)	*Vespula vulgaris, V. germanica, Polistes humilis, P. chinensis*	Sustained control	54

**Plants on the NPPA are unwanted organisms under the Biosecurity Act.*

***Unwanted organism (as declared by a chief technical officer) (section 164C of the Biosecurity Act).*

Include feral deer in the RPMP

9. Forest & Bird considers the inclusion of deer in the RPMP to be an upmost priority. Deer have been proliferating across the region at an alarming rate. Between 2019 and 2023, surveys at native forest remnant sites observed an increase in deer-related impacts across the region. Deer-related damage to ecosystems was observed at half of these sites in 2023, compared with just 14% of sites in 2019.[2] They are now venturing into backyards to strip peoples' fruit trees.[3] Furthermore, illegal releases are occurring in the region, for example the recent release of rusa into Retaruke.

[2] Page 47: Te Oranga o te Taiao State of the Environment – Horizons Region 2025
[3] https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/585043/wild-deer-wandering-the-streets-of-whanganui

10. Horizons can't afford to sit back and let deer proliferate unchecked. Council needs to take a proactive role in managing deer. We acknowledge there is a lack of alignment in policy framework (Biosecurity Act, Wild Animal Control Act) but we suggest that this could be worked through alongside the Department of Conservation given the recent increased effort being made in Ruahine Forest Park.[4]
11. Further to this, Horizons could also look at barriers to commercial harvest of deer, for example the brodifacoum buffer that currently prevents Wild Animal Recovery Operators from taking deer within a 2km radius of a bait station.[5] We are not suggesting that these bait stations should be removed, but using a different toxin adjacent to Ruahine Forest Park, for example, could remove a significant barrier to commercial operators in the Park.
12. Forest & Bird would support region-wide deer management. Nearly fifty deer have been shot in two of our reserves in the Turakina in the last twelve months. However, our properties are just pin pricks in a landscape full of deer. Fencing is expensive and not practical in many situations. Sustained, co-ordinated landscape-scale control would be the best approach to address this wicked problem.
13. To the best of our knowledge, there are at least five species of feral deer present in the Horizons region, rusa in the Retaruke, sika in Ruahine, sambar in the sand country but spreading up river valleys into the hills, fallow and reds widespread throughout the region. A nuanced approach to species management could be desirable. For example, rusa and sika for site-led but sambar, fallow and red for sustained control.

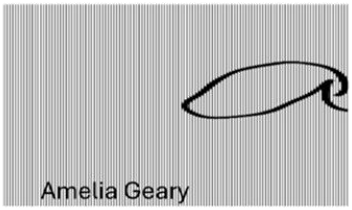
Include feral cats in the RPMP

14. Feral cats are widespread throughout New Zealand. The recent inclusion of feral cats into Predator Free 2050 is a great first step towards national acceptance of the impacts of this devastating predator. Socialising feral cat management via the RPMP would go a long way to being prepared for the Predator Free 2050 roll out.
15. Perhaps a first step could be site led control in public facing places, like Tōtara Reserve. This would be a great place to demonstrate best practice and educate the public about the impacts of feral cats.
16. Several territorial authorities in the Horizons Region have comprehensive bylaws, e.g. Ruapehu, Whanganui, Tararua and Palmerston North. However, these are just for managing owned cats, having an RPMP that defines a feral cat i.e. any cat without a microchip, would greatly support district councils to operationalise their bylaws.

[4] https://blog.doc.govt.nz/2025/05/23/ruahine-forest-park-a-collaborative-path-to-restoration/
[5] https://www.thepost.co.nz/nz-news/360927896/new-zealand-fighting-losing-battle-against-deer-explosion

Include feral pigs and goats in the RPMP

17. Finally, feral pigs and goats are wreaking havoc in the hill country and in and around Ruahine Forest Park and Whanganui National Park. We acknowledge, like deer, these are tricky pests to manage. But, doing nothing leaves us in the situation we are in regarding deer, they spread everywhere. Currently the impacts of pigs and goats are greatest in a few places, these would be the places to target to prevent a regional disaster.
18. Thank you for considering our submission. Forest & Bird welcome any further discussions.



Amelia Geary

Regional Conservation Manager

Forest & Bird

15 May 2026

Horizons Regional Council
Private Bag 11025
Manawatū Mail Centre
Palmerston North 4442

Game Animal Council
NEW ZEALAND

Submission: Regional Pest Management Plan Review Discussion Document

Executive Summary

1. The New Zealand Game Animal Council (GAC) appreciates the opportunity to provide feedback on Horizons Regional Council's discussion document relating to the review of the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP).
2. The GAC submission is limited to the parts of the discussion document and the four associated consultation questions that relate to game animal[1] management.
3. The GAC supports effective, evidence-based, and collaborative biosecurity management that protects environmental, economic, recreational, and cultural values across the Horizons Region.
4. The GAC supports the discussion document's emphasis on partnerships, community-led action, and adaptive approaches outside formal RPMP regulation where appropriate.
5. The GAC does not support game animals being broadly classified as pests within the RPMP framework. Game animals are a valued resource that requires active management to balance impacts and benefits.
6. The GAC encourages Horizons Regional Council to work with the hunting community, alongside catchment communities and landowners, as part of local game animal management responses.
7. The GAC recommends that Horizons Regional Council adopt targeted, place-based, and adaptive management approaches that recognise both the impacts and values associated with game animals.

New Zealand Game Animal Council

8. The GAC was established under the Game Animal Council Act 2013 and has statutory responsibilities, including advising the Minister on game animal management and hunting matters, providing advice to landowners, promoting safety initiatives,

[1] Game animals are defined in the GAC Act 2013 include deer, tahr, chamois and wild pigs.

improving hunting opportunities, liaising with stakeholders, and raising awareness of the views of the hunting sector.

9. The GAC represents the hunting sector, including recreational hunters, commercial hunting interests, guides, and others involved in hunting and game animal management across New Zealand.

Game animals and deer management

10. The Horizons Region contains several highly valued game animal populations, including pigs and sambar, sika, red and fallow deer. Many of these herds are highly valued by local hunters, landowners, and rural communities.
11. Effective game animal management can provide recreational, cultural, economic, food harvesting, hunter stewardship, and environmental, biodiversity and biosecurity benefits and outcomes.
12. The GAC does not support broad-scale approaches that simply treat game animals as pests requiring blanket suppression. Instead, management should be targeted, evidence-based, and proportionate to both the demonstrated impacts and the value that game animals provide to communities.
13. Broad-scale contracted management programmes are unlikely to be practical or cost-effective across all parts of the region. The GAC recommends that Horizons prioritise improving coordination among hunters, hunting organisations, landowners, catchment communities, and local councils.
14. In many areas, game animal management challenges are less about hunter participation and more about access, coordination, and connecting willing hunters with landowners and catchment communities.
15. The GAC has a range of tools, resources and game animal management expertise that can support Horizons Regional Council with game animal management across the region.
16. GAC tools, including a Landowner Toolbox, HuntLink, Better Hunting, and Hunt and Share, provide practical mechanisms to improve access, coordination, hunter education, stewardship, food donation, and locally led game animal management outcomes.
17. The GAC Landowner Toolbox has been developed to support practical and collaborative game animal management between landowners and hunters by improving communication, supporting safe and accountable hunting activity, and helping coordinate local management responses.

Recreational hunters and community contribution

18. Recreational hunters provide significant voluntary contributions toward game animal management and broader environmental outcomes across the Horizons Region and wider New Zealand.

19. These contributions include a harvest of ~260,000 deer annually across New Zealand, running local game animal management initiatives, habitat and facility stewardship, and supporting community wellbeing and food security.
20. The GAC encourages Horizons Regional Council to work with the hunting community, alongside catchment communities and landowners, as part of local deer management responses.
21. This may include improving hunting access, engaging with local hunting clubs, such as the New Zealand Deerstalkers Association, working directly with responsible local hunters, and using GAC tools and resources.

Conclusion

22. The GAC supports balanced, evidence-based, and adaptive approaches that recognise both the impacts and values associated with deer within the Horizons Region.
23. Recreational hunters are an important part of the solution to managing game animal impacts, particularly where access, coordination, and local partnerships can be improved.
24. The GAC encourages Horizons Regional Council to avoid broadly classifying game animals as pests and instead work closely with hunters, landowners, iwi and hapū, and catchment communities to support practical, locally led, and cost-effective management outcomes.
25. The GAC appreciates the opportunity to provide feedback and would welcome ongoing engagement as the RPMP review progresses.

If you have any queries relating to this submission, please contact me at [redacted]

Yours sincerely,



Corina Jordan
Chief Executive Officer
New Zealand Game Animal Council

Regional Pest Management Plan review
Horizons Regional Council
Private Bag 11025
Manawatū Mail Centre
Palmerston North 4442

17 April 2026

Kāpiti Coast District Council Submission to the Regional Pest Management Plan Review

1. Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on Horizons Regional Council's review of the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP).
2. Kāpiti Coast District neighbours the Horizons Region. It shares a northern boundary with Horizons and is affected by many of the same invasive species. Our district is also exposed to similar risks from future pest incursions. Council therefore believes it is imperative that regional pest management plans take an ecological catchment approach, irrespective of administrative boundaries, with neighbouring regional and territorial authorities working together to respond effectively to current and future pest threats.
3. We appreciate the need for Horizons to determine clear priorities as you review the RPMP. This submission does not directly address all the survey questions posed in the discussion document, however we wish to highlight several priority groups/species for your consideration in determining these priorities, and note that how you will work to develop and deliver the RPMP will be an important consideration as well.

Priorities for including in the RPMP

Marine and Coastal threats

4. Prevailing winds and currents mean that threats and incursions along the marine and coastal areas of the west coast of central North Island are likely to also impact the Kāpiti Coast.
5. Historically there has been no marine plan for the Greater Wellington Region. This is now being developed, reflecting increasing awareness of invasive species arriving from the marine environment. Council would welcome the development of a RPMP which includes awareness of invasive marine species, as well as terrestrial species which are capable of

175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu 5032 | Private Bag 60 601, Paraparaumu 5254 | T: 04 296 4700 F: 04 296 4830 | www.kapiticoast.govt.nz

transferring in from elsewhere, such as Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), or by dispersal along the coastline on ocean currents, such as *Phragmites karka*.

Freshwater threats

6. Invasive freshwater fish species are becoming more recognised as a threat throughout New Zealand. Species such as (Mosquito fish) *Gambusia affinus* and Brown Bullhead Catfish *(Ameiurus nebulosus)* are found in surrounding regions and are a significant threat to native species in our waterways.

Freshwater plant and algae species

7. Council supports the management and control of *Phragmites karka* along waterways and coastal systems by Horizons, while acknowledging the cost and environmental challenges of the work. Live Phragmites material is regularly found on Kāpiti beaches after floods and is a significant threat to the region and our district.

In summary, we **recommend** that you consider the following for inclusion as priorities in the RPMP:

- invasive marine species and species capable of transferring such as Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) and *Phragmites karka*.
- freshwater threats such as (Mosquito fish) *Gambusia affinus* and Brown Bullhead Catfish *(Ameiurus nebulosus)*.

Collaboration and coordination

8. Council supports increased alignment and collaboration between regional councils and neighbouring authorities to develop response plans capturing not just political regions, but ecological regions. Multi-Authority projects to control the management of species such as Phragmites from sites should be made as administratively and practically streamlined as possible, through shared and supportive processes.
9. Council supports a consenting framework that enables staff across neighbouring authorities to carry out their core functions effectively. While appropriate regulatory processes are important, they should not delay or prevent timely action to control invasive species. Early detection and rapid response to new incursions should be simple, flexible, and readily accessible, comparable to "bottom of the cliff" emergency responses.

Overall, we **recommend** considering how to make multi-authority projects easier to initiate to enable early detection and rapid response.

Nāku, nā



Darren Edwards
Chief Executive | Te Tumuaki Rangatira
Kāpiti Coast District Council

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Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua

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- ○ Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities
- ◉ All of the above

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You don't have to if you don't want to.

We need to have a balanced approach to pest control that considers both controlling, prevention and all parties involved.

6 **When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority. (5 = highest priority, 1 = lowest priority)**

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So that there is a shared responsibility

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- ○ Very concerned
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Select all that apply.

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- ○ Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size
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For example: why you chose the property size threshold you did; whether you think smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation; anything else about fairness, practicality, or local impacts.

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They should work alongside DOC as this has been an increasing issue for our region particularly on the Ruahine Ranges

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Select all that apply.

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Help us set priorities for Horizons' pest management work

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Provide opportunity to be part of any shared upskilling or provide contracts to target areas within our communties.

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Note that any involvement would be rates funded.

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- ○ No
- ○ Don't know

25 **Please explain your answer to the last question.**

You don't have to if you don't want to.

They should work alongside DOC as this has been an increasing issue for our region particularly on the Ruahine Ranges

26 **What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?**

Select all that apply.

- ☑ Protecting the environment and native species
- ☐ Protecting farmland and production values
- ☐ Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Other (please specify below)

Help us set priorities for Horizons' pest management work

27 **Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?**

- ○ Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)
- ○ Species affecting biodiversity values
- ○ Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values

○ Other (please specify below)

28 **Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?**

Any Horizons involvement would need to be funded through rates.

○ Horizons leads most pest management work across the region

○ Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

○ Other (please specify below)

29 **For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management. (4 = highest priority, 1 = lowest priority)**

Option	Rank (1-4)
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers	4
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners	2
Landowners manage pests themselves	3
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons	1

Last questions!

30 **Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi and hapu to manage species not included in the RPMP?**

Provide opportunity to be part of any shared upskilling or provide contracts to target areas within our communties.

31 **Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP.**

Note that any involvement would be rates funded.

○ Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

○ Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species

○ Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice

32 **Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?**

Our Taiao has enjoyed seeing the natural regeneration that has taken place since doing pest control at both our native block at Awakura and the SOuthern Ruahine/northern Gorge sites. Seeing the positive monitoring records is rewarding for our kaimahi.

33 **Please tell us anything else you would like us to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document.**

We have a team of experience kaimahi who work in pest control field. We are open to expanding and growing our team should any more contracts/control areas be considered within our rohe.

Submission to Horizons Regional Council

On Biosecurity in the Horizons Region – Discussion Document (2026)
Submitter: Waitārere Beach Progressive & Residents Association

Overview

The Waitārere Beach Progressive & Residents Association ("the association') wishes to highlight ongoing and increasing concerns regarding the management of *Phragmites karka* within the coastal and wider Horowhenua district. It is a particular local concern at Waitarere Beach.

There is a strong community perception that current management approaches are not adequately controlling the spread or impacts of this species. In particular, concerns relate to its presence in sensitive coastal environments, drainage networks, and waterways, where it is increasingly dominant and difficult to manage.

We consider that *Phragmites karka* now represents a **significant and under-recognised biosecurity risk** within the region and warrants greater prioritisation, resourcing, and formal recognition within Horizons' pest management framework.

Catchment area

The Wairarawa Lagoons lie in a wetland basin in the relict rear dunes a kilometre inland of the township. The stream flows from these lagoons through farmland, pine plantation, passes through the township, and on to the sea. The course of the stream has been straightened artificially, and it flows through several culverts in the residential area before reaching the sea. The Lagoons themselves are fed by a network of drains and minor waterways, including a link to the Oparau Lagoons further inland.[1]

Historical reporting

From a report dated March 2011 (commissioned on behalf of Horizon's council), there was no identification of any Phragmites karka although other invasive exotic species were identified.[2] The goal at this time was "A waterway clear of aquatic pest plants, with a clear passage for fish between Wairarawa Lagoons and the sea. Sedge/flax/shrubland between 50 cm and 3 m tall on the banks."[3]

A 2016 report[4] also did not identify the presence of Phragmites karka however confirmed at that time the stream was used for whitebaiting – this is no longer the case.

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[1] Wildland Consultants Ltd, *Restoration Plan for Waitarere Sand Dunes and Wairarawa Stream: Contract Report No. 2548*, March 2011, P3 & 4
[2] Wildland Consultants Ltd, *Restoration Plan for Waitarere Sand Dunes and Wairarawa Stream: Contract Report No. 2548*, March 2011, P8 & 9
[3] Wildland Consultants Ltd, *Restoration Plan for Waitarere Sand Dunes and Wairarawa Stream: Contract Report No. 2548*, March 2011, P25
[4] Barry Robertson and Leigh Stevens, Wriggle Ltd, *Manawatu-Wanganui Region Estuaries: Habitat Mapping Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Recommendations Related to Issues of Eutrophication and Sedimentation (Horizons Report 2016/EXT/1500)*, September 2016

The recommendation in regard to eutrophication and sedimentation was "that any ongoing monitoring be limited to low frequency (once every 10 years), screening level (synoptic) monitoring only, to confirm that low-moderate risk estuaries have not changed their risk rating."[5]

A further report from May 2025[6] shows the risk rating for Waiwarara stream:

Estuary Name	Coast	Size (ha)	Ecological Values	Pressures	Susceptibility	Condition
Wairarawa	West	0.4	0.346	0.474	0.509	0.757

This result is interpreted as:

Ecological Value "poor" (≥0.2 to <0.4)

Pressures "moderate" (≥0.4 to <0.6)

Susceptibility "moderate" (≥0.4 to <0.6)

Condition "good" (≥0.6 to <0.8)

Plew (2024) evaluated the estuary's flushing and dilution potential, assessing the estuary as unlikely to form phytoplankton or macroalgal blooms. However, in contrast to the modelled outputs, imagery shows periodic blooms where the estuary exits the dunes and significant overgrowth of aquatic weeds (e.g., water celery). Aquatic weeds can slow down water movement promoting algal growth and inhibiting the ability for fish to migrate upstream (Todd et al. 2016). The estuary is not classified as a Site of Significance but it supports important bird and fish species are listed in Table W21.1 (Todd et al. 2016).[7]

The issue[8]

- Phragmites karka (tall reed) is a highly invasive and difficult-to-control weed in New Zealand; origin and arrival date unknown.
- First identified in NZ in 2006 (Rangitīkei River); later found in Auckland (2011) and Feilding (2020), where it was initially misidentified.
- Now widespread across parts of the Manawatū-Whanganui, Horowhenua, Kāpiti Coast, and recently Himatangi Beach (2025), likely spread by floodwaters.
- Spreads easily via small fragments of reeds, stolons, and rhizomes; fragments transported by water establish new colonies.
- Forms dense monocultures with extensive underground rhizome systems, making control extremely difficult.

[5] Barry Robertson and Leigh Stevens, Wriggle Ltd, *Manawatu-Wanganui Region Estuaries: Habitat Mapping Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Recommendations Related to Issues of Eutrophication and Sedimentation (Horizons Report 2016/EXT/1500)*, September 2016, P32

[6] Keryn Roberts, Leigh Stevens, & Barrie Forrest, *Estuary contaminant load assessment stage 1: Ecological vulnerability assessment of Horizons estuaries (Report No. 2026/EXT/2009)*, May 2025

[7] Keryn Roberts, Leigh Stevens, & Barrie Forrest, *Estuary contaminant load assessment stage 1: Ecological vulnerability assessment of Horizons estuaries (Report No. 2026/EXT/2009)*, May 2025, P83

[8] Barry Scott, *Phragmites karka: A monumental failure in weed pest management and control in the Manawatu-Whanganui region*, July 2025

- Growth characteristics:
    - Tall perennial grass (up to ~4 m) with woody stems (culms)
    - Extensive surface stolons (4–8 m spread)
    - Thick rhizomes (up to wrist-sized), growing up to 6 m/year underground
    - Evergreen (unlike related P. australis)
- Identification features:
    - Smooth, shiny stems
    - Short ligule hairs
    - Differences in spikelet structure from similar species
    - Often confused with bamboo or Arundo donax
- Primarily spreads vegetatively (clonal); little evidence of viable seed production in NZ so far.
- Potential risk: if climate change enables viable seed production, spread could become unmanageable.
- Also spread by human activity (machinery, planting as "bamboo"), contributing to its expansion beyond waterways.
- Represents a major threat to native wetlands and ecosystems, outcompeting native species for space, water, and nutrients.

Control[9]

- Haloxyfop (cut-and-inject) is the most effective method identified to date for controlling *P. karka*.
- Higher herbicide concentrations significantly improve effectiveness, particularly in dense infestations.
- Multiple treatments are required to achieve strong suppression; single treatments are insufficient for long-term control.
- Herbicide is partially translocated through rhizomes, killing nearby nodes but not the entire underground network.
- Regrowth remains likely, as distant rhizome sections retain viable growth points.
- Dense stands respond better to treatment than sparse patches, where regrowth is more common.
- Younger shoots are more susceptible to herbicide than mature stems, making timing of application important.
- Treatment effectiveness depends on accurate application (e.g. correct cutting point and herbicide placement).
- The method is labour-intensive, limiting scalability despite its effectiveness.
- Adaptive techniques (e.g. injection methods for smaller stems) improve treatment coverage and efficiency.
- Ongoing monitoring and repeat intervention are essential to maintain control and prevent reinfestation.

[9] Barry Scott, Phragmites karka: A monumental failure in weed pest management and control in the Manawatu-Whanganui region, July 2025

- Overall, complete eradication is difficult; current best practice is targeted, repeated suppression rather than one-off treatment.

Current situation

The infestation in the Wairarawa stream in Waitārere is currently confined to relatively small area, however the impact is severe as the waterway is small – and it is increasing.

This is the only waterway at the beach, and therefore of significant importance to the community.

It is very close to housing alongside the stream and has been identified as now growing into the back section of 7 Somerset Grove. The author is unsure if the "Good neighbour rule" would apply here.

Rhizomes can grow up to six metres a year underground, sending up new reeds and forming big clumps.

Submissions

Key Issue: Insufficient Control and Escalating Spread

The community's experience is that:

- *Phragmites karka* is continuing to spread across coastal margins, wetlands, and drainage areas
- Existing control efforts are sporadic, inconsistent, and insufficiently resourced
- Once established, the species is extremely difficult and costly to eradicate or contain
- There is a lack of clear accountability and coordinated response

This aligns with the discussion document's recognition that some pest programmes are **not meeting their goals due to insufficient funding and increasing spread** .

Without a step change in approach, the species risks becoming widely established, shifting it into a sustained control scenario where outcomes are more costly and less effective.

Impacts on Values

Consistent with the Biosecurity Act criteria outlined in the discussion document, *Phragmites karka* is adversely impacting multiple regional values:

Environmental and Ecosystem Impacts

- Displacement of native vegetation in wetlands and coastal ecosystems
- Reduction in biodiversity and habitat quality

- Alteration of natural hydrology and ecological processes

Waterway and Drainage Impacts

- Obstruction of drains and waterways
- Increased flood risk and reduced drainage efficiency
- Ongoing maintenance burdens on landowners and councils

Social and Community Impacts

- Reduced amenity and access in coastal and recreational areas
- Frustration within the community due to perceived lack of action
- Erosion of confidence in biosecurity management

These impacts directly align with the values identified in the consultation document, particularly water quality, ecosystem sustainability, and social wellbeing .

Need for Clearer Direction and Prioritisation

The Association considers that the current approach lacks:

- Clear regional prioritisation of *Phragmites karka*
- A defined management objective (eradication vs containment vs sustained control)
- A coordinated, landscape-scale response
- Transparent communication on what success looks like and how it will be achieved

As highlighted in the document, effective pest management requires clear regional leadership and coordinated action across communities and agencies . This is currently not being realised for this species.

Recommendation: Formal Recognition within the RPMP Framework

We request that Horizons:

Assess Inclusion or Reclassification

Undertake a formal assessment of *Phragmites karka* for:

- Inclusion in the **Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP)**, or
- Reclassification to a **higher priority management programme** (e.g. progressive containment or site-led protection)

This would ensure the species is managed under a structured, enforceable, and adequately resourced framework.

Prioritise Resourcing

We strongly recommend that:

- Dedicated funding is allocated to *Phragmites karka* control
- Resourcing reflects the scale and urgency of the issue, not just historic allocations
- Investment is made early, recognising that early intervention is more cost-effective than managing widespread infestation (as highlighted in the pest infestation curve)

Implement a Coordinated Regional Response

This should include:

- A clear management strategy for the species
- Defined roles between Horizons, territorial authorities, and landowners
- Targeted coastal and waterway programmes
- Improved monitoring, mapping, and reporting

Strengthen Community Partnership

Given the strong local concern and willingness to engage:

- Support community-led efforts with guidance, tools, and co-funding
- Provide clear communication on how communities can assist
- Recognise Waitārere Beach as a priority area for intervention

Alignment with Strategic Approach

The proposed changes are consistent with Horizons' intention to develop a broader biosecurity strategic approach to:

- Better prioritise issues
- Respond to emerging concerns
- Strengthen regional coordination

Phragmites karka represents a clear case where this approach should be applied.

The association submits the limited size of area at the Wairawara stream provides an excellent opportunity to test and monitor the Haloxyfop (cut-and-inject) eradication method before the problem gets any larger.

Conclusion

In summary, the Waitārere Beach Progressive Association considers that:

- *Phragmites karka* is an escalating and under-managed threat
- Current approaches are not sufficient to control its spread or impacts
- There is a clear need for increased prioritisation, resourcing, and coordinated action

We urge Horizons Regional Council to take a proactive and strategic approach now to avoid significantly greater costs and impacts in the future.

The association request speaking in regard to this submission.

Horizons Regional Council Regional Pest Management Plan Submission

WRITEN SUBMISSION TO THE Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council

BY THE WELLINGTON FISH & GAME COUNCIL

April 2026

Fish & Game New Zealand

1. Fish & Game is a statutory entity established by Parliament under the Conservation Act 1987 to manage, maintain, and enhance sports fish and game birds and their habitats throughout the country.
2. Fish & Game staff are committed, professional, and experts in their fields. Its scientists are graduates of a range of relevant disciplines and many hold qualifications to doctorate level.
3. While Fish & Game works at a local level, it coordinates its national capability to achieve robust, scientific outcomes across Aotearoa New Zealand.
4. By fulfilling its legal obligations, Fish & Game has become one of this country's leading environmental organisations which actively works on protecting and restoring sports fish and game bird habitat across the country for over 30 years.
5. For Wairarapa Moana in 1984, this saw the Wellington Acclimatisation Society, the Council of North Island Acclimatisation Societies and the National Executive of the New Zealand Acclimatisation Societies (the forerunner to Fish & Game), on behalf of all New Zealanders, begin the process that secured the National Water Conservation (Lake Wairarapa) Order 1989[1] to protect the outstanding recreational and wildlife habitat features of the rohe. This action, driven and financed by the New Zealand waterfowling community, ensured the protection of Lake Wairarapa and the eastern wetlands forever.

The Wellington Fish & Game Council

6. The Wellington Fish & Game Council (WFGC) is an autonomous elected statutory council, elected by sports fish and game bird licence holders. Regional Fish & Game councils are public entities under the Schedule 4 of the Public Finance Act 1989.
7. All regional Fish & Game councils have statutory functions under the Conservation Act 1987 and Wildlife Act 1953 with respect to sports fish and game bird resources and their management. With respect to sports fish, regional Fish & Game councils' responsibilities are:

   Section 26P – (1) There is hereby established for the purposes of the management, maintenance, and enhancement of sports fish and game a Fish and Game council for each region defined by the Minister under section 26A(1)(c).

8. Sports fish are defined in Schedule 1 of the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 which is a regulatory instrument issued under the Conservation Act 1987:

[1] https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/1989/0051/latest/DLM129362.html

For the purposes of the Act and these regulations, sports fish means—

Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)
Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, formerly known as *Salmo gairdneri*)
American brook trout or char (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)
Lake trout or char (*Salvelinus namaycush*)
Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)
Quinnat or chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)
Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)
Tench (*Tinca tinca*)

and includes any hybrid and the young, fry, ova, and spawn, and any part of any such fish; but does not include salmon preserved in cans and imported into New Zealand. It should be noted that a number of species often referred to as "pest fish" are sports fish under the Act and the exclusive management responsibility of Fish & Game. This fact is often overlooked.

9. Thus, regional Fish & Game councils are the statutory agencies responsible for the management, maintenance, and enhancement of sports fish and game birds. Note that this is a species responsibility. The Department of Conservation has similar responsibilities for indigenous freshwater fish.

10. Within some agencies, there appears to be a misunderstanding between sports fish and sports fisheries. Sports fish are a living species, existing in most places in New Zealand, and with management responsibilities delegated to regional Fish & Game councils. A fishery is an area of a catchment, or multiple catchments, that is used for or supports recreational fishing across the full lifecycle of the fish. The legislation and regulations relate to fish, not fisheries.

11. Regardless of whether there is any access to the site for public fishing, responsibilities for the statutory management of sports fish remain under regional Fish & Game council jurisdiction.

12. Game birds are defined in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Act 1953 and include:

Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*)
Grey duck (*Anas superciliosa*)
Mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
Paradise duck (*Tadorna variegata*)
Spoonbill duck (*Anas rhynchotis*)
Pukeko (*Porphyrio melanotus*)
Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*)
Red legged partridge (*Alectoris rufa rufa*)
Pheasant (*Phasianus* spp.)
Australian or brown quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora*)
Californian quail (*Callipepla californica*)
Virginian or bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*)

13. The impacts introduced mammalian predators have had on terrestrial indigenous fauna are well documented with a weight of evidence to support these impacts.
14. The nationwide impacts of introduced aquatic vertebrates (including sports fish) are less clear with only one native fish becoming nationally extinct since these introductions over 150 years ago. The impacts of habitat loss and land use change on the range restrictions and population reductions on native species are not often considered in these instances.
15. WFGC's rohe encompasses the area just north of Waiouru, across to Norsewood to the east, from north of Waiouru across to south of Turakina on the west, and south to Cook Strait. It includes four large river catchments: the Rangitikei, Manawatu, Ruamahanga, and Hutt which provide a diverse range of hunting and angling opportunities.
16. WFGC directly represents approximately 8000 licence holders annually who value the cultural traditions of trout fishing and game bird hunting, legitimate pursuits which have tightly interwoven themselves into the fabric of our country over more than a century. These New Zealanders regularly connect with nature through their angling and hunting pursuits and recognise the value of freshwater and wild habitats.

Existing legislation

17. The Discussion Document correctly states that Horizons is "*bound by legislation*" and the "*approach is consistent with legislation*" when deciding whether a species can be included in the RPMP.
18. Sports fish and game birds are already defined by legislation (Points 8 and 12 above) though have been incorrectly classified as pests by some regional councils and the Ministry for Primary Industries in some working papers.
19. Horizons Regional Council has also publicly challenged the value and classification of sports fish in the region[2].
20. Nonetheless, WFGC would like it made clear that the definition of pest species in the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) needs to specifically exclude sports fish and game birds noting the Supreme Court ruling "*that the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal*"[3]

Valued Introduced Species

21. Sports fish including Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), arrived in New Zealand over 150 years ago and have since woven themselves into the country's cultural and ecological fabric. With their superior requirements for clean and abundant fresh water, sports fish and their habitats are formally protected under New Zealand legislation which has played a key role in the protection of New Zealand's waterways and rivers for all riverine fishes. Other freshwater fish however have proven less benign: examples include in specific

[2] "*Fish and Game clashes with Horizons over balance between trout and native fish*" April 12, 2018
[3] *Fitzgerald v Muldoon and Others* [1976] 2 NZLR 615 at 616.

instances where koi and bullhead catfish/mosquito fish deserve pest status due to the actual risk they pose indigenous biodiversity more broadly.

22. While the introduction of over 70 terrestrial vertebrates has had a devastating impact on New Zealand's national bio distinctiveness, the impact of 20 freshwater fish introduced to our streams, rivers and lakes is less pronounced. Compared to the 43 terrestrial extinctions since human colonisation, including widespread deforestation, only one native fish, the grayling (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*) has become nationally extinct.

23. There is now a growing body of evidence that some of these introduced, whilst controversial species, are playing key roles in supporting native species and protecting native fish species (Kavermann et al 2021, Stewart et al 2024[4]).

24. Despite this fact, some nativists continue to actively persecute sports fish with the ideological belief that simply removing sports fish from aquatic systems will restore native aquatic communities to pre-human states. This view negates or simply ignores the major drivers of native fish population declines, the impacts of habitat loss and land-use intensification which have been far more catastrophic for our indigenous fish fauna, but which cannot be managed under the Biosecurity Act[5]. A growing body of research is showing that habitat protection is the most essential factor to provide for both indigenous and valued introduced species such as trout, as well as to mitigate negative impacts such as competition for resources, extreme flooding events and climate change. Instead, these naive approaches towards highly complex ecological communities have had catastrophic impacts to native fish assemblages as 150 years of ecological and evolutionary coexistence is undone.

25. Similarly, this isn't to say that sports fish don't have any impact on some native fish populations. Latest research by (see Coughlan 2022[6]) shows populations of highly vulnerable native species will likely be negatively impacted by trout predation. Coughlan (2022) states that this occurs in a small fraction of the country's entire flowing waterways – 10 per cent – and where this overlap is not favourable towards the indigenous fish community, we acknowledge it, we collaborate with other parties, and we intervene to exclude trout to protect the native species. This has been carried out effectively and collaboratively with regional councils in numerous site-specific locations around the country.

Economic values of recreational introduced species

26. It must be noted that a considerable of amount of expenditure is returned to the New Zealand environment in the form of habitat restoration for, and scientific studies of recreational introduced species.

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[4] Multiple lines of evidence suggest that de-stocking predatory trout from a lake will release competition and drive native kōaro to extinction - Fish Futures

[5] (PDF) Decline in New Zealand's freshwater fish fauna: effect of land use | Mike Joy - Academia.edu

[6] Coughlan, A. (2022) Risk assessment and mitigations of the potential impacts of trout predation on New Zealand's indigenous fish species. Massey University, Palmerston North: 92.

27. The economic value of introduced freshwater fish is very significant. The recently completed New Zealand Institute of Economic Research report assessed the economic contribution and wellbeing benefits of recreational freshwater angling in New Zealand. The report estimates that domestic and international Fish & Game licence holders spend a total of $113 million to $139 million per year across their angling trips. This results in a total (direct and indirect) output of $96 million to $118 million, $66 million to $81 million of value added (GDP) and supports 952 to 1,168 jobs across the country. The report also found evidence that freshwater angling enhances physical and mental health outcomes and is part of a cluster of physical recreational activities in which anglers participate, such as hiking, kayaking and swimming, to name a few.

28. The value of game birds alone is likely to be in the range of $30 million per annum. Much like trout, red deer, first brought to New Zealand from Britain in 1854, are also an international bucket-list species and there exists a substantial market for guided hunting expeditions on public and private land. Big game hunters expenditure has been calculated at $3600 per annum with hunters spending about 9% of New Zealand mean annual personal income in 2011–2012 on this sport (Kerr & Abell, 2014, Big game hunting in New Zealand: per capita effort, harvest and expenditure in 2011–2012, New Zealand Journal of Zoology, 41:2). Gamebird hunters expenditure has not been calculated however anecdotal evidence would suggest that financial investments are similar for this recreational pursuit.

Integrated Management

29. International and national research is increasingly calling for a changing approach to managing our modern biodiversity, which accounts for the role of introduced and indigenous species alike in an ecosystem.

30. Papers published in significant conservation journals are calling for a re-evaluation of the potential conservation value of non-native species and the overarching conceptual dynamic regarding introduced and indigenous species (see: Schlaepfer, Sax & Olden, 'The Potential Conservation Value of Non-Native Species', Conservation Biology, 2011, 25:11, 428-437, Carroll, 'Conciliation biology: the eco-evolutionary management of permanently invaded biotic systems', Evolutionary Applications, 2011, 4:2, 184-199).

31. Research suggests we need to re-evaluate the way we view introduced species and their role in our biodiversity. Fish & Game supports this view and believe that research of this ilk should aid the management strategies the RPMS implements.

Conclusions

32. We must begin to focus on the future of our environment and the constantly evolving environmental challenges that it faces. Greater native biodiversity can be achieved without eradicating those introduced species which directly or indirectly provide value and that Fish & Game has a mandate to manage on behalf of all New Zealanders.

33. The WFGC agree that many introduced species are so destructive to New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity that ongoing management or eradication is the only acceptable option. In most instances, this is not the case for sport fish and gamebirds. However, any management or eradication operation must be underpinned by sound science and social acceptance. These operations must be monitored to ensure that the desired outcomes are delivered and unexpected consequences do not negatively impact on the broader ecosystem and its inhabitants.

34. We seek to emphasise the value that New Zealanders get from introduced sports fish and game birds and ensure that this is adequately recognised in the NZBS. This value stems from three main areas including:

    a. Ecological value.
    b. Recreational and social value.
    c. Economic value.

35. Discussions concerning biodiversity need to have a more nuanced take on the complex position of highly valued introduced species in our environment. These species are a part of New Zealand's biodiversity. Introduced should not be immediately equated with detrimental, although the value and contribution to New Zealand's biodiversity must be demonstrated. By acknowledging both positive and negative impacts of introduced species a more appropriate conclusion can be drawn on their futures in our biodiversity strategy.

Item 8.8

Annex A

RECEIVED
11 MAY 2026
BY: Whanganui

closed

Puka tono | Submission form

Make your way through the survey to answer questions about Horizons Regional Councils biosecurity discussion document & the approach to biosecurity in the Horizons Region. **You have until 30 April 2026 to make a submission.** Drop this form at one of our service centres once completed.

The information you need to make a submission can be found online at https://haveyoursay.horizons.govt.nz/rpmp, or in physical form at our service centres.

Contact details

Name Required

Please provide first and last names.

Pettigrew Barbara

Email address Required

–

Which district do you live in? Required

Select one answer only
○ Horowhenua
○ Manawatū
○ Rangitīkei
○ Palmerston North City
○ Tararua
☑ Whanganui City
○ Ruapehu
○ Other

1) Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?

Select one answer only
○ Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving.
○ Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here.
○ Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities.
☑ All of the above.

Please explain your choice.

Enforce local cat & dog bylaws.

2) When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority. Regional Pest Management Plan

1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 5 answers	
3	Being realistic about funding and delivery
1	Achieving measurable results
2	Protecting the most important places and values
5	Setting ambitious long-term goals
4	Flexibility to adapt over time

3) Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.

Select one answer only
◯ Strongly agree
◯ Agree
◯ Neither agree nor disagree
✓ Disagree
◯ Strongly agree
◯ Don't know

Please explain your choice.

Cats should be confined to owners property.

4) Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?

Select one answer only
✓ Very important
◯ Somewhat important
◯ Not very important
◯ Not important at all
◯ Not sure.

Please explain your choice.

Catching birds!
Fouling property.
Digging in garden.

5) If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?

Write a number between 0 and 100
0%

Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?

- Occupiers must control own pets
- Regional Council must strongly enforce the rules.

6) How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?

1 = Highest priority, 4 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 4 answers	
1	Enforcement on occupiers
4	Support and guidance for occupiers
3	Education and awareness campaigns
2	Funding or incentives for control

7) Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.

1 = Highest priority, 11 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 11 answers	
8	Economic wellbeing
9	The viability of threatened species of organisms
10	The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
7	The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
6	Soil resources
2	Water quality
1	Human health
3	Social and cultural wellbeing
4	The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
11	The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
5	Animal welfare

8) How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?

Select one answer only
✓ Very concerned
○ Moderately concerned
○ A little concerned
○ Not concerned
○ Not sure

Please tell us why you chose this option.

Want my property for my use only and to look after the wild birds that need help from time to time.

9) Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

Select all that apply.

Select all that apply	
☐	Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region.
☑	Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable.
☑	Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region.
☑	Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control.
☐	Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites.
☐	Not sure.

10) In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...

Select one answer only	
◉	Apply to smaller properties than it does now
◉	Stay about the same as it is now
○	Apply only to larger properties than it does now
○	Be removed entirely
○	Not sure

11) Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?

Select one answer only
✓ Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size
○ Funded only by properties covered by the rules
○ A mix of general rates and targeted rates
○ Not sure

12) Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.

For example, you could explain: why you chose the property size threshold you did; whether you think smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation, and why, and; anything else we should consider regarding fairness, practicality, or local impacts.

Town section and lifestyle blocks.

13) How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?

Select one answer only
✓ Very important
○ Somewhat important
○ Not very important
○ Not important at all
○ Don't know

14) Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.

Select one answer only
○ Definitely
✓ Maybe, depends on costs
○ No
○ Don't know

Please explain your answer to the last question.

15) Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?

Select one answer only
○ Definitely
○ Maybe, depending on costs
☑ No
○ Don't know

Please explain your answer to the last question.

Open up land to deer stalker.
Charities distribute deer meat.

16) What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?

Select all that apply
☐ Protecting the environment and native species
☐ Protecting farmland and production values
☑ Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
☐ Don't know
☐ Other (please specify)

17) Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

Select one answer only
◯ Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)
◯ Species affecting biodiversity values
◯ Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values
◯ Other (please specify)
Stray cats!

18) Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?

Any Horizons involvement would need to be funded through rates.

Select one answer only
◯ Horizons leads most pest management work across the region
◯ Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas
◯ Other (please specify)
Is Horizon staff going to manage cats in the city & countryside?

19) For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.

1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 4 answers	
3	Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
2	Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
1	Landowners manage pests themselves
4	Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

20) Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?

Horizons needs to work with whole community.

21) Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.

Select one answer only
○ Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access
✓ Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species
○ Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

22) Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?

23) Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?

- I have found this survey very detailed & involved!
- What I want is cats managed in my city area.

ERNSLAW ONE LIMITED

RPMP Review Team
Horizons Regional Council
RegionalPestManagementPlanReview@horizons.govt.nz

15 May 2026

To whom it may concern,

Re. Ernslaw One submission to Regional Pest Management Strategy Discussion Document

As the primary occupier of the Karioi Forest Zone (p50 of the current RPMP), and the land owner/manager of a forestry holdings across the region, Ernslaw is both a responsibility holder under the Regional Pest Management Plan, and a beneficiary of it.

We appreciate the generous opportunity to feed into the ongoing evolution of the plan – we agree that the dynamics of pest management are fluctuating and all parties with responsibilities are only too aware of this. Ernslaw is supportive of plan adaptations that keep the focus in step with changing climate and environmental conditions, emerging pests, geographically shifting incursions, and new techniques for management and control.

Accordingly, please find attached our response to the Horizons discussion document. We look forward to further updates and opportunities to participate in the plan review process.

Naku noa, na

[redacted]

Steve Couper
Regional Manager
Southern North Island

Puka tono | Submission form

Make your way through the survey to answer questions about Horizons Regional Council's biosecurity discussion document & the approach to biosecurity in the Horizons Region. **You have until 15 May 2026 to make a submission.** Drop this form at one of our service centres once completed.

The information you need to make a submission can be found online at https://haveyoursay.horizons.govt.nz/rpmp, or in physical form at our service centres.

Contact details

Name Required

Please provide first and last names.

ERNSLAW ONE LTD

Email address Required

[redacted]

Which district do you live in? Required

Select one answer only
○ Horowhenua
○ Manawatū
○ Rangitīkei
○ Palmerston North City
○ Tararua
○ Whanganui
○ Ruapehu
✓ Other
All of the above

1) Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?

Select one answer only	
◉	Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving.
○	Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here.
○	Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities.
☑	All of the above.

Please explain your choice.

Narrowly focussing on one workstream will be at the cost of others.

All of the above pathways must be balanced with scale to existing + emerging pests; whether pests are on private/public land etc. Everyone is part of the solution.

2) When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.

1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 5 answers	
2	Being realistic about funding and delivery
1	Achieving measurable results
4	Protecting the most important places and values
5	Setting ambitious long-term goals
3	Flexibility to adapt over time

3) Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.

Select one answer only
○ Strongly agree
☑ Agree
○ Neither agree nor disagree
○ Disagree
○ Strongly agree
○ Don't know

Please explain your choice.

Horizons have been pragmatic in many facets of regional pest control attending meetings, deploying resources / funding across areas of the region.

4) Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?

Select one answer only
○ Very important
☑ Somewhat important
○ Not very important
○ Not important at all
○ Not sure.

Please explain your choice.

Pest control is for all land owners and land managers to be responsible for. If pests are moving to a new food source on neighbouring land, a shifting problem needs a shifting solution.

5) If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?

Write a number between 0 and 100
50

Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?

There will be many landowners who are able to manage pests through private contracts or at least independently. A downside of the independence however is the lack of transparency.

6) How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?

1 = Highest priority, 4 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 4 answers	
4	Enforcement on occupiers
2	Support and guidance for occupiers
3	Education and awareness campaigns
1	Funding or incentives for control

7) Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.

1 = Highest priority, 11 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 11 answers	
6	Economic wellbeing
1	The viability of threatened species of organisms
3	The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
2	The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
4	Soil resources
5	Water quality
10	Human health
7	Social and cultural wellbeing
9	The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
8	The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
11	Animal welfare

8) How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?

Select one answer only
☑ Very concerned
○ Moderately concerned
○ A little concerned
○ Not concerned
○ Not sure

Please tell us why you chose this option.

Pest species undermine habitats, eco-systems and landscapes with a cost for natural, social, cultural and economic values. If not managed all of these costs will be very high, hence the high level of concern.

9) Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

Select all that apply.

Select all that apply	
[4]	Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region.
[5]	Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable.
[1]	Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region.
[2]	Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control.
[3]	Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites.
☐	Not sure.

10) In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...

Select one answer only	
○	Apply to smaller properties than it does now
○	Stay about the same as it is now
○	Apply only to larger properties than it does now
✓	Be removed entirely
○	Not sure

11) Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?

Select one answer only
○ Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size
○ Funded only by properties covered by the rules
☑ A mix of general rates and targeted rates
○ Not sure

12) Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.

For example, you could explain: why you chose the property size threshold you did; whether you think smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation, and why, and; anything else we should consider regarding fairness, practicality, or local impacts.

With national funding mechanisms having been removed / reduced, problems have only grown in size and scale. There is an obvious public good to justify the wider funding source. Targeted rates correlating to problem areas is a sensible option for more intensive programme needs.

13) How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?

Select one answer only
○ Very important
☑ Somewhat important
○ Not very important
○ Not important at all
○ Don't know

14) Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.

Select one answer only
○ Definitely
☑ Maybe, depends on costs
○ No
○ Don't know

Please explain your answer to the last question.

Hunting is a valued public good. However many reserves are not subject to hunting and will require managed feral pest population control eg. helicopter culling.

15) Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?

Select one answer only
○ Definitely
✓ Maybe, depending on costs
○ No
○ Don't know

Please explain your answer to the last question.

This should be assessed on a case by case situation, particularly if browsing damage is severe and recreational hunting is not enough to manage the problem.

16) What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?

Select all that apply
[1] Protecting the environment and native species
[2] Protecting farmland and production values
[3] Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
[ ] Don't know
[4] Other (please specify)
A balancing of the above.

17) Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

Select one answer only
(2) Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)
(1) Species affecting biodiversity values
(3) Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values
◯ Other (please specify)

18) Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?

Any Horizons involvement would need to be funded through rates.

Select one answer only
(1) Horizons leads most pest management work across the region
(2) Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas
(✓) Other (please specify)
2 is feasible if catchment groups are active in every part of the region.

19) For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.

1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 4 answers	
1	Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
4	Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
2	Landowners manage pests themselves
3	Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

20) Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?

Education and raising awareness eg. through workshops, field training etc.

21) Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.

Select one answer only
○ Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access
✓ Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species
○ Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

22) Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?

23) Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?

Please see our covering letter.

Item 8.8

Annex A

Greater Wellington
Te Pane Matua Taiao

By email: *RegionalPestManagementPlanReview@horizons.govt.nz*

14 May 2026

100 Cuba Street
Te Aro, Wellington 6011
PO Box 11646
Manners Street
Wellington 6142
T 04 384 5708
F 04 385 6960

Horizons Regional Council
Private Bag 11025
Manawatū Mail Centre
Palmerston Noth 4442

Greater Wellington Officers Feedback on the *Protecting our region together – Biosecurity in the Horizons Region* discussion document

Tēnā koutou,

Greater Wellington appreciates the opportunity to provide officer-level feedback on the *Protecting our region together – Biosecurity in the Horizons Region* discussion document.

We have opted for providing high level feedback for your consideration rather than responding to the questions in the discussion document.

Greater Wellington is bringing the review of our Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) forward as a response to increased threat from marine pests. We would appreciate continuing the discussions at the officer level and we welcome the opportunity to better align our RPMPs where appropriate.

Our feedback is provided below:

Topics	Actions sought
Question 13 of HRC's submission form: How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?	Somewhat important We support control measures
Feral cat control	We support control measures We encourage consideration of a clear definition of "pest

Wellington office
PO Box 11646
Manners St, Wellington 6142

Upper Hutt
PO Box 40847
1056 Fergusson Drive

Masterton office
PO Box 41
Masterton 5840

0800 496 734
www.gw.govt.nz
info@gw.govt.nz

	cat", similar to provisions adopted in the Wellington Region, to support consistent management outcomes. "Pest cat means any cat within the Wellington Region that is: (i) Not microchipped in an area where microchipping is compulsory, and free-living, unowned and unsocialised, and has limited or no relationship with or dependence on humans, or (ii) Not microchipped, or registered on the New Zealand Companion Animal Register, and is free-living, unowned and unsocialised, and has limited or no relationship with or dependence on humans",
Question 15 of HRC's submission form: 'Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?'	Definitely We support control measures on a site led or cost recovery basis – noting that we do not currently perceive there to be cross border impacts i.e. immigration pressure. There are many benefits of catchment level control programmes.
Deer and Goat control	We encourage Horizons to develop programmes for deer and goat control, particularly in high-value biodiversity areas

We generally support continued emphasis on both prevention and control, alongside shared responsibility with landowners and communities.

Greater Wellington is particularly interested in having early discussions with Horizons Regional Council officers to better understand the opportunities and implications of any considerations to the individual species in Horizons RPMP review process. We would welcome discussions to look for opportunities to share knowledge and to maximise the effectiveness of management approaches in our respective regions by aligning species programmes and/or working to enhance mutual benefits.

The Biosecurity Working Group has initiated a discussion on low incidence species nationally, and whether an agreed suite of species can be added to all RPMPs nationally under Exclusion or Eradication programmes, in order to achieve eradication nationally. This is a concern for our biosecurity officers, and we look forward to continuing the discussion on this issue.

We also encourage Horizons Regional Council to consider marine biosecurity risks, particularly in relation to Whanganui Port. Since 2023, GW has implemented a marine biosecurity programme that includes vessel surveillance, interregional coordination, public education, advocacy, and incident readiness planning. We would welcome discussion on how similar approaches could be considered or adapted within the Horizons region.



We see strong opportunities for alignment and collaboration between our regions.

We welcome further engagement, particularly where cross-boundary risks or shared management challenges exist.

Ngā mihi nui

[redacted]

Dr Fathima Iftikar
Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Rōpū Taiao - Acting
Group Manager, Environment – Acting
Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao

Item 8.8

Annex A

[redacted]

From: Cook, Jim [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 14 May 2026 9:59 am
To: Possum Control Operations <PossumControlOperations@horizons.govt.nz>
Subject: RE: Feedback on Biosecurity in the Horizons Region Discussion Document : BLACK BACKED GULLS. (UNCLASSIFIED)

You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

There is something that was missed in the writing of the last plan, I wish to be discussed: adding Southern Black Backed Gull to the pest list for your council?
I Have removed all the colonies from the Bulls bridge to the sea and any coastal colonies from along the coast between Koitiata and Himitangi already.
There is a large colony on the Rangitikei River above Kakariki, that is outside my area of control, of approximately 900- 1000 pairs last year.
I have found that with the reduction already in place , to mitigate the aviation bird strike hazard, that the local farmers are commenting on the decrease in fatalities to new born stock and the decrease in stock troughs being used for bathing by the gulls risking contamination of disease and debris being regurgitated in to water, bones, rocks and asst rubbish the birds can't digest.
The two airports in this area each have Black Backed Gulls as a significant bird strike risk. North Canterbury put approx.$75K into Blackback Gull control annually combining ECAN, CIAL and council funded control measures, culling ,egg oiling and dispersal. GWRC also are involved in an extensive Black backed Gull removal/reduction plan for both Bird strike at Wellington Airport, and health concerns from the two refuse tip sites with the city.
I would be prepared to assist wherever possible to make some attempt at control at either of the river colony's left, one above Balance on the MANAWATU RIVER and the larger one near Ruru Road on the RANGITIKEI RIVER, and or the refuse tip site at Bonny Glen Landfill.
Other than the already mentioned problems the gulls create the other redeeming feature of less gulls is an amazing benefit to native birdlife, a noticeable increase in the Banded Dotterel numbers and the pr of Caspian Terns that nest near the Rangitikei River mouth have for the second year running have fledged two chicks, after 14 years of unsuccessful attempts due to gulls taking the chicks soon after hatching
Can you please ack receipt of this email.
Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

1

Jim Cook
Airport Environmental Offr - Ohakea, Operations Squadron (Ohakea)
Te Tauaarangi o Aotearoa | Royal New Zealand Air Force
[redacted]
www.nzdf.mil.nz

From: Possum Control Operations <PossumControlOperations@horizons.govt.nz>
Sent: Monday, 4 May 2026 1:53 pm
Subject: Feedback on Biosecurity in the Horizons Region Discussion Document

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do **not** follow guidance, click links, or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. If in any doubt please forward the email to spam@nzdf.mil.nz and then delete the email from your Inbox. Thank you.

Good Afternoon,

This email is to those we have received emails from while carrying out possum control and monitoring work in recent years. Horizons is currently reviewing the regions pest plan and below is a link where you can provide feedback, please feel free to forward onto others.

We're getting in touch to let you know that the consultation period for Horizons Regional Council's Regional Pest Management Plan Review Discussion Document has now been extended until **Friday 15 May 2026**. Apologies in the delay in this update, if you would like to add to your submission, please let us know.

If you haven't already, you can provide feedback on our discussion document, ***Protecting our region together – Biosecurity in the Horizons Region*** **here:** https://haveyoursay.horizons.govt.nz/rpmp

You're welcome to respond to all questions, or only those most relevant to you. We are keen to hear from as many voices as possible as we consider future priorities and approaches to protecting what we value across our region: our environment, people, and livelihoods. Feedback received during this phase will help inform further engagement and the development of a proposed new Regional Pest Management Plan, which will be formally consulted on next year.

Thank you for taking the time to share your views!

Ngā mihi nui,

Daniel Hurley on behalf of RPMP Project Team
Horizons Regional Council

This email is covered by the disclaimers which can be found here:
https://www.horizons.govt.nz/about-our-region-and-council/terms-conditions
The information contained in this Internet Email message is intended for the addressee only and may contain privileged information, but not necessarily the official views or opinions of the New Zealand Defence Force. If you are not the intended recipient you must not use, disclose, copy or distribute this message or the information in it. If you have received this message in error, please Email or telephone the sender immediately.

Horizons Regional Council
Biosecurity and RPMP Discussion document

May 2026

Submission by Jessi Morgan
CE Predator Free New Zealand Trust
[redacted]

Thank you for the opportunity to submit feedback on your discussion document about biosecurity in the Manawatū-Whanganui region.

Question 14 asks about feral cats and that is what we mainly want to address in this submission.

Cats are devastating predators of our native species and are widespread across the Manawatū-Whanganui region where there are many vulnerable native species. Cats are an apex predator in New Zealand so without effective control their numbers go unchecked. They also kill regardless of hunger and having evolved without mammalian predators our native species (birds, bugs, bats and lizards) are defenceless against them.

Cats also carry diseases like Toxoplasmosis which is a problematic agricultural pest causing sheep to lose foetuses. Toxoplasmosis is also a problematic infection in humans.

Feral cats have recently been added to the Predator Free 2050 strategy and so it is important that RPMPs reflect this change and enable cats to be eliminated at relevant sites, so including feral cats as site led pests seems appropriate. Careful consideration also needs to be given to the definition of a feral cat. As cats are also important companion animals, being able to clearly identify an owned cat from an unowned cat is important for cat management near populated areas. The regional pest management plan needs a clear, workable definition of a feral cat. Our recommendation is that companion cats are required to have microchips and feral cats are defined as cats without a registered microchip.

We also note that the Manawatu and Tararua District Councils and the Palmerston North City Council all have bylaws that require cats to be microchipped and desexed so it is important that the RPMP provides a policy framework that supports these bylaws, including a clear definition of a feral cat.

Consideration also needs to be given about Trap Neuter release practices (which in our opinion should be banned) and feeding cats on public land (or without the express permission of the landowner) is dealt with in the RPMP.

The Predator Free 2050 strategy also includes rats, mustelids and possums so it is important that these predators are included in the RPMP so that these can be targeted in any predator elimination project. Whether these species are defined as site led, sustained control or otherwise will depend on the species and the aspirations of the wider region. Including these species would also help support the work of councils and community conservation groups undertaking suppression of these species.

-+ Puka tono | Submission form

Make your way through the survey to answer questions about Horizons Regional Councils biosecurity discussion document & the approach to biosecurity in the Horizons Region. **You have until 30 April 2026 to make a submission.** Drop this form at one of our service centres once completed.

The information you need to make a submission can be found online at https://haveyoursay.horizons.govt.nz/rpmp, or in physical form at our service centres.

Contact details

Name Required

Please provide first and last names.

Neil Gallagher

Email address Required

[redacted]

Which district do you live in? Required

Select one answer only
◯ Horowhenua
◯ Manawatū
◯ Rangitīkei
◯ Palmerston North City
◯ Tararua
◯ Whanganui
◯ Ruapehu
◯ Other

Puka tono | Submission form Page 1 of 11

1) Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?

Select one answer only
◯ Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving.
◯ Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here.
◯ Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities.
◯ All of the above.

Please explain your choice.
Biosecurity is multifaceted there are different situations and species, different positions on the infestation curve, different control methods. They may be environmental or production species the list goes on..

2) When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.

1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 5 answers
2.Being realistic about funding and delivery
3.Achieving measurable results
1.Protecting the most important places and values
5.Setting ambitious long-term goals
4.Flexibility to adapt over time

3) Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.

Select one answer only
◯ Strongly agree
◯ Agree
◯ Neither agree nor disagree
◯ Disagree
◯ Strongly agree
◯ Don't know

Please explain your choice.

HRC addresses the issues or not depending on the species and the situation.

Possums yes but rooks no, I don't see possums as I did in past years but I heard some on the roof last night!!

I still see **Rooks** flying out across the paddocks,.. there's a rookery in the trees down the road

OMB I see around Marton.

I don't see paddocks of yellow **Ragwort**, nowadays so yes. (a success story)

I see blobs of licorice plant (*helichrsum petiolare*) appearing- I hope this one is on the radar?

To answer this question an in depth understanding of the RPMP and how that links to what is done on the ground is required. It's a hard question to answer effectively.

4) Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?

Select one answer only
◯ Very important
◯ Somewhat important
◯ Not very important
◯ Not important at all
◯ Not sure.

Please explain your choice.

.

They provide clear guidelines on what is expected, helping individuals understand their responsibilities.

Pests on land adjacent to clear land need to be controlled to stop them spreading and infesting the clear land. Without enforceable rules pests can easily spread if an occupier doesn't take responsibility on his own land.

5) If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?

Write a number between 0 and 100
50%

Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?

Horizons should lead, naturally, occupiers are, hopefully, willing participants who understand the importance of pest control.

The reporting should sit entirely with horizons

"successful pest management depends on a shared responsibility' hence it's 50%

6) How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?

1 = Highest priority, 4 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 4 answers
4, Enforcement on occupiers
2, Support and guidance for occupiers
1, Education and awareness campaigns

3, Funding or incentives for control

7) Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.

1 = Highest priority, 11 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 11 answers
7. Economic wellbeing
3. The viability of threatened species of organisms
2. The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals
1. The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity
5. Soil resources
4. Water quality
6. Human health
8. Social and cultural wellbeing
9. The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
10.The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
11. Animal welfare

8) How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?

Select one answer only
◯ Very concerned

◯ Moderately concerned
◯ A little concerned
◯ Not concerned
◯ Not sure

Please tell us why you chose this option.

Biodiversity supports crucial ecosystem services that sustain human life. Environmental Services; purification of air and water detoxification of wastes and stabilisation of the climate
Resource Provision; food security, medicinal resources, raw materials
Resilience.; ecosystems with high biodiversity better recover from natural disasters and climate change

9) Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

Select all that apply.

Select all that apply
☐ Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region.
☐ Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable.
☐ Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region.
☐ Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control.
☐ Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites.
☐ Not sure.

10) In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...

Select one answer only

◯ Apply to smaller properties than it does now
◯ Stay about the same as it is now
◯ Apply only to larger properties than it does now
◯ Be removed entirely
◯ Not sure

11) Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?

Select one answer only
◯ Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size
◯ Funded only by properties covered by the rules
◯ A mix of general rates and targeted rates
◯ Not sure

12) Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.

For example, you could explain: why you chose the property size threshold you did; whether you think smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation, and why, and; anything else we should consider regarding fairness, practicality, or local impacts.

Small properties are just as likely to contribute to pest spread as larger properties. We know that most environmental pest plants originate from urban environments. Perhaps a peri urban focus is required?

These peri-urban properties could have their own rules and be rate targeted?
How would this be funded? Take resources from areas you are not achieving a useful outcome? Put those resources where they will create the most impact and outcome.

13) How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?

Select one answer only

◯ Very important
◯ Somewhat important
◯ Not very important
◯ Not important at all
◯ Don't know

14) Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations.

Select one answer only
◯ Definitely
◯ Maybe, depends on costs
◯ No
◯ Don't know

Please explain your answer to the last question.

Especially feral cats which are a nationwide problem in NZ. they are responsible for the destruction of native species. There are so many stories of their effect. (e.g. Stephens island wren) Their population is estimated in the millions !!

15) Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?

Select one answer only
◯ Definitely
◯ Maybe, depending on costs
◯ No
◯ Don't know

Please explain your answer to the last question.

Yes especially at high value biodiversity sites

16) What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?

Select all that apply
☐ Protecting the environment and native species
☐ Protecting farmland and production values
☐ Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild
☐ Don't know
☐ Other (please specify)

17) Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

Select one answer only
◯ Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)
◯ Species affecting biodiversity values
◯ Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values
◯ Other (please specify)

18) Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?

Any Horizons involvement would need to be funded through rates.

Select one answer only
◯ Horizons leads most pest management work across the region
◯ Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas

◯ Other (please specify)
*supporting local community work is also very important but HRC should lead the community since they are the experts

19) For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.

1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority. Please rank all options.

Select 4 answers
4.Horizons undertake direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers
2.Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners
1.Landowners manage pests themselves
3.Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons

20) Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?

Employ dedicated iwi liaison staff,
Encourage action -thru incentives, contestable grants (biodiversity community grants), fund applications
Workshops, extend the current situations they have in place now to other community groups, iwi & hapu
Follow best practice for working together- engage early, identify the right people, understand the local context, respect capacity, focus on mutual benefit
Other suggestions- build connections for the long term not just the immediate project

21) Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.

Select one answer only
◯ Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access

☾	Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species
☾	Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only

22) Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?

Yes
A Career in Pest Plant Management- Parks Maintenance Mitsubishi Motors NZ 1989-2001: Horizons 15 ½ years (2015-2021) Pest Plant Biosecurity(implementing HRC RPMP) and lately the Biodiversity team: Mgr Rangitikei Environment Group 2021-2024 :
Rangitikei District Council Parks Team 2024-present, rewrote the RDC pest plant plan and implementation.

23) Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document?

Regional Pest Management Plan Review – RRCC Response to Discussion Document, Protecting our Region together - Biosecurity in the Horizons Region

DISCUSSION DOCUMENT QUESTION	RRCC DRAFT RESPONSE
Question 1 Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view? (Select one) • Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving • Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here • Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities • All of the above Please explain your choice (optional).	All of the above – A mix of management approaches is appropriate in response to pest species and the level of risk they pose to the region. The current framework does not adequately account for species that are present not yet classified as pests. These species may exist at low densities without immediate concern but have the potential to cause economic or environment harm as their numbers grow. The current approach does not explicitly address this transition stage, which limits timely intervention until the impacts are already evident and results in higher management costs e.g. Old Man's Beard, feral deer, peafowl. This has contributed to slow responses, as species that are not formally classified as pests are not actively managed. There is therefore a gap in the existing management framework. Consideration should be given to introducing a fourth category for species that are already present but not currently managed, but which require control because their populations could increase to harmful levels.
Question 2 When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority. (1 = Highest priority, 5 = lowest priority) • Being realistic about funding and delivery • Achieving measurable results • Protecting the most important places and values • Setting ambitious long-term goals • Flexibility to adapt over time	1. Protecting the most important places and values 2. Achieving measurable results 3. Flexibility to adapt over time 4. Being realistic about funding and delivery 5. Setting ambitious long-term goals
Question 3 Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: (Select one) Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area. • Strongly agree • Agree • Neither agree nor disagree • Disagree • Strongly disagree • Don't know	Neither agree nor disagree General feedback is that catchment groups are satisfied with possum management. However, emerging issues with feral deer and peafowl are presenting increasing challenges for landowners. In addition, there has also been a shift in active management and containment zones, and reduced funding for Old Man's Beard. These cutbacks place increased pressure on landowners to manage the weed, which is particularly difficult to control.

Please tell us why you chose this option (optional).	
Question 4 Imagine you are an occupier with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on that property? (Select one) • Very important • Somewhat important • Not very important • Not important at all • Not sure Please explain your choice.	Somewhat important. The level of importance depends on the type of pest and how difficult it is to manage across property boundaries. For example, pests such as Old Man's Beard can spread rapidly and are hard to control once established. In these cases, education, coordination and support are more effective than strict rules, as the vine is very widespread. Programmes that support landowners to manage it, particularly in native vegetation and riparian zones, can help slow its spread. These programmes are generally well supported. The greatest impact is achieved when neighbouring properties work together, even without strict rules. Rabbits also spread quickly, although they are generally easier to control depending on population size. In this case, rules may be more useful, as coordinated action across neighbouring land reduces reinfestation. In contrast, feral cats highlight a situation where rules are more important. Populations can increase when neighbouring properties provide food or shelter, and cats can pose additional risks through diseases such as toxoplasmosis which spreads to livestock and human health. While urban bylaws often limit cat numbers, the lack of similar rules in rural areas can undermine control efforts, suggesting a need for stronger rules. From another perspective. Commercial Forestry and native reserves should also be subject to pest management rules because they can act as refuges for pests. Where control is limited or inconsistent, these areas allow pest populations to build up and spill over onto neighbouring productive land, such as with DOC reserves. The spill over reduces the effectiveness of pest control efforts on farms, making coordinated rules across all land uses essential.
Question 5 If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be? Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?	Pest control is, and should be, a shared responsibility between landowners and pest authorities, but not necessarily an equal one. The level of responsibility should depend on the type of pest, the scale of the problem, the cost to control it, and the resources and coordination required for effective management. Pest control responsibility can't be meaningfully reduced to a single fixed split between occupiers and a regional authority. The appropriate balance depends on the pest type, the landscape, and who bears, or creates, the costs and benefits of control. Regional Councils benefit a coordinated approach and bargaining power and efficiency. Because many pests cross boundaries and can quickly reinvade, effective control is less about assigning ownership of the problem and more about coordinating planning and action across landholders and agencies.
Question 6	1. Funding or incentives for control 2. Support and guidance for occupiers

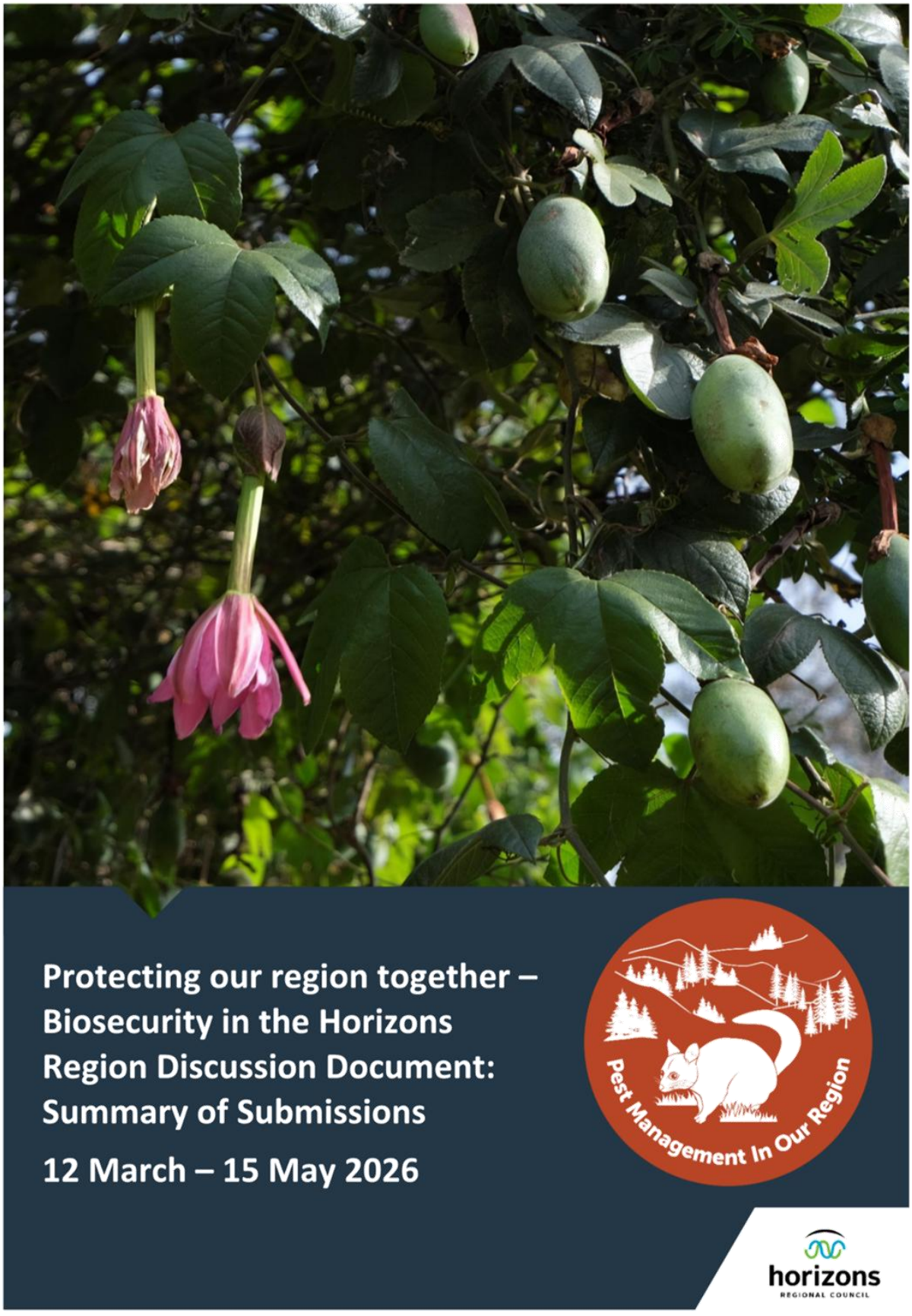
How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches? (1 = Highest priority, 4 = lowest priority) • Enforcement on occupiers • Support and guidance for occupiers • Education and awareness campaigns • Funding or incentives for control	3. Education and awareness campaigns 4. Enforcement on occupiers
Question 7 Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region: (1 = Highest priority, 11 = lowest priority) • Economic wellbeing • The viability of threatened species of organisms • The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals • The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity • Soil resources • Water quality • Human health • Social and cultural wellbeing • The enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment • The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga • Animal welfare	There is no right or wrong answer to this question. While decision making frameworks based on values can be useful, they also have inherent limitations. Values are subjective and shaped by individual and group perspectives, which means they may not fully represent or balance the interests of the wider community. As a result, frameworks built on community values can risk bias or exclusion if not carefully designed. 1. The viability of threatened species of organisms 2. The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals 3. The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity 4. Water quality 5. Soil resources 6. Animal welfare 7. The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga 8. Economic wellbeing 9. Social and cultural wellbeing 10. Human health 11. The enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment Foundation and biological systems, including survival of indigenous and threatened species should be prioritised as the basis for both ecological and human wellbeing outcomes. However, ranking values in this way imposes a single hierarchy, despite the fact that many of these values do not operate on a common hierarchy. Social wellbeing, cultural wellbeing, and recreational values, for example overlap in practice. Some values also cut across others, including animal welfare, Treaty relationships and cultural obligations, and economic values.
Question 8 How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values? (Select one) • Very concerned	Very concerned

• Moderately concerned • A little concerned • Not concerned • Not sure Please tell us why you chose this option (optional)	Pest and nuisance species can affect personal and economic wellbeing, causing financial losses, irreversible environmental damage, and risks to health and safety. They can also reduce enjoyment of outdoor spaces and lead to higher long-term management and control costs.
Question 9 Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP? (Select all that apply) • Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region (exclusion) • Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable (eradication) • Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region (progressive containment) • Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control (sustained control) • Protecting high-value places and sites (site-led protection) • Not sure	All of them are a priority
Question 10 In your view, the property size threshold for the clear land and good neighbour rules should: (Select one) • Apply to smaller properties than it does now • Stay about the same as it is now • Apply only to larger properties than it does now • Be removed entirely • Not sure	Apply to smaller properties than it does now. (Pests don't discriminate on property size.)
Question 11 Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take? (Select one) • Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size • Funded only by properties covered by the rules • A mix of general rates and targeted rates • Not sure	Funded by all landowners, regardless of property ownership or size. Landowners exempt from paying rates should contribute to pest management also.
Question 12	Small properties can present the same pest control and biosecurity risks as larger ones because pests do no spread based on property size. All rate payers benefit from the control of pest. Even small areas of

Please tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded. For example, you could explain: • Why you chose the property size threshold you did. • Whether you think smaller properties should contribute to rule implementation, and why. • Anything else we should consider regarding fairness, practicality, or local impacts.	unmanaged vegetation, rubbish, or food sources can support pests such as rodents, wasps, or invasive weeds, allowing them to spread between properties. If clearance requirements and good neighbour rules only apply to large properties or private land, pests can persist and reinfest other areas. Furthermore, public land, including transport corridors, river systems, and public reserves, where control is limited or inconsistent, allow pest populations to build up and spill over onto neighbouring productive land, such as with DOC reserves. The spill over reduces the effectiveness of pest control efforts on farms, making coordinated rules and contributions across all land uses essential. A consistent application across small and large properties, as well as public and private land, is needed for effective pest control.
Question 13 How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region? (Select one) • Very important • Not very important • Not important at all • Don't know	Somewhat important – Support from councils can take many forms. It's not just about people seeking funding or targeted rates. Often it is simply about guidance, advice, and coordination to help address an issue effectively before it gets out of control.
Question 14 Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, pigs, cats, and canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations? (Select one) • Definitely • Maybe, depending on costs • No • Don't know Please explain your answer.	Maybe, depending what action Horizons was planning - A consistent, coordinated long-term approach is needed, developed in consultation with local catchment and community groups, to control pests, particularly feral animals. This approach should aim to reduce populations to manageable while balancing potential benefits, harmful ecological and economic impacts, and the wider consequences of control methods. For example, some control measures, such as use of poisons, can restrict the ability to sell or use the feral meat, reducing its value and potentially discouraging its use as part of control efforts. Adequate, consistent funding is essential to ensure access to the most effective tools, to achieve meaningful impact, and support on-going maintenance and monitoring.
Question 15 Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management? (Select one) • Definitely • Maybe, depending on costs • No • Don't know Please explain your answer.	Definitely - Horizons should take an active role in deer management because effective control requires coordination across the region. Working with catchment groups and landowners and sharing the costs of pest control is essential to ensure consistent and sustained control efforts. Without a lead agency helping to organise and support these efforts, deer populations are likely to remain difficult to manage. Land uses can both contribute to and be affected by pest populations, for example forestry and DOC reserves management of poorly managed allow pest populations to build up and spill over onto neighbouring productive land. Councils are therefore well placed to design funding and management approaches that distribute the costs more equitably across the whole community, rather than placing the burden primarily on individual beneficiaries of pest control. Furthermore, early management is more effective and less costly than addressing problems after they escalate and impact productive land.

Question 16 What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed? (Select all that apply) • Protecting the environment and native species • Protecting farmland and production values • Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild • Other (please specify) • Don't know	Protecting the environment, native species, and farmland is essential for maintaining long-term productivity and ecological balance. Without effective pest control, invasive species and overpopulated pests can damage habitats and degrade ecosystems, ultimately reducing the ability to enjoy deer and other wildlife in the wild.
Question 17 Please help us to set priorities for Horizons' pest management work. Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention? (Select one) • Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock) • Species affecting biodiversity values • Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values • Other (please specify)	If resources are limited then pest management should be integrated and collaborative, because economic capacity and landowner engagement strongly influence success across all categories. Priority should be given to biodiversity impacts because they underpin the long-term ecosystem health, which in turn supports economic, recreational, and cultural outcomes. Further, early management is more effective and less costly than addressing problems after they escalate. Effective management should focus on the severity, scale, and reversibility of impacts rather than a single value category. When resources are limited, prioritisation of pest and nuisance species should consider economic and biodiversity impacts together.
Question 18 Some of these issues are local, others are region wide. Which approach do you prefer? Any Horizons involvement would need to be funded through rates. (Select one) • Horizons leads most pest management work across the region • Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas • Other (please specify)	Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas. A catchment community led approach in response to demand and need for assistance should direct resources to where it is needed most.
Question 19 For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management. • Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers • Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners • Landowners manage pests themselves • Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons • Other (please specify)	Once again it depends on the pest. Catchment and Community groups can take the lead, supported by Horizons, as local people are best placed to understand their environment and the issues affecting it. Once again early intervention and support for landowners and catchment groups is going to be more effective and less costly than addressing problems after they escalate.

Question 20 Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?	Working with catchment groups starts with identifying who to engage with, being accessible, actively listening, and understanding their priorities. From there, Horizons can work in partnership and coordination with these groups to address issues as they arise, rather than making decisions in isolation. Local catchment communities should be supported to help lead the process, as they understand local conditions and are directly affected by outcomes. Early intervention and support for landowners and catchment groups is likely to be more effective and cost efficient for pest management. Facilitating stronger connections between groups at a local level is also important. Horizons could also collaborate with local councils to manage roadside verges, which are often covered overrun with invasive weeds that spread onto private property.
Question 21 Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded. (Select one) • Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access • Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species • Horizons should provide occasional guidance and advice only • Horizons should not be involved Please explain your answer.	Horizons should actively support and coordinate with catchment community groups to manage species impacts where they are increasingly a problem and where help is requested. Early management is more effective and less costly than addressing problems after they escalate. For example, Horizons could fund investigation and registration process of poisons or control methods effective on peacocks.
Question 22 Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?	Many of our members appear satisfied with the current possum control programme. However, some catchments face challenges with how to manage Peafowl and feral deer that have started impacting farm costs and productivity.
Question 23 Please tell us anything else you would like us to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in this document.	Roadside verges, rail corridors, and road reserves are frequently overrun with invasive weeds and pest. Horizons should work in partnership with local councils, NZTA, and Kiwi rail to manage these areas to effectively and reduce the risk of spread onto adjacent private properties.


Protecting our region together – Biosecurity in the Horizons Region Discussion Document: Summary of Submissions
12 March – 15 May 2026
Pest Management In Our Region
horizons
REGIONAL COUNCIL

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Introduction

This report summarises the points made in individual submissions to "Protecting our region together – Biosecurity in the Horizons Region discussion document", including direct responses to submissions questions, and key themes from all submissions.

Submissions were received by Horizons Regional Council from 12 March to 15 May 2026. 176 submissions were received by the 15 May deadline, however, feedback from iwi/hapū remains open. Iwi/hapū feedback is provided separately within this report.

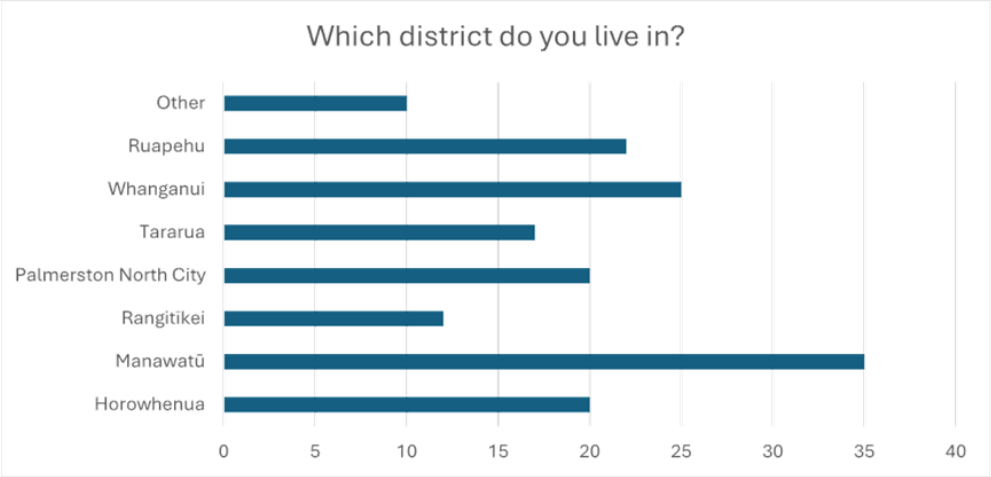
A full copy of submissions received will be provided to Council separately to this report.

Overview of responses to submission questions

Submitters who used the online submissions form or produced submissions that were in a form that enabled them to be integrated with the online submissions form, are represented below (161 of the 176 submissions). All submissions are considered in the section on key themes.

For prescribed option questions, the data is provided directly from the online submissions tool. For open text answers, the sentiment data is provided directly from the online submissions tool. It is important to note that the online submissions tool generates the sentiment data automatically, therefore parts of this document were developed with the assistance of AI tools and have been reviewed by Council staff. In doing so, the tool assesses sentiment based on the language used in the open text answers and does not necessarily reflect agreement/disagreement. For the open text data, the online submissions tool enables "tagging" for key themes which generates word clouds. The number of times the tag is used within the question dictates how large the word is shown. However, the tags do not generally represent whether submitters were for or against an idea, they only represent a degree of interest.

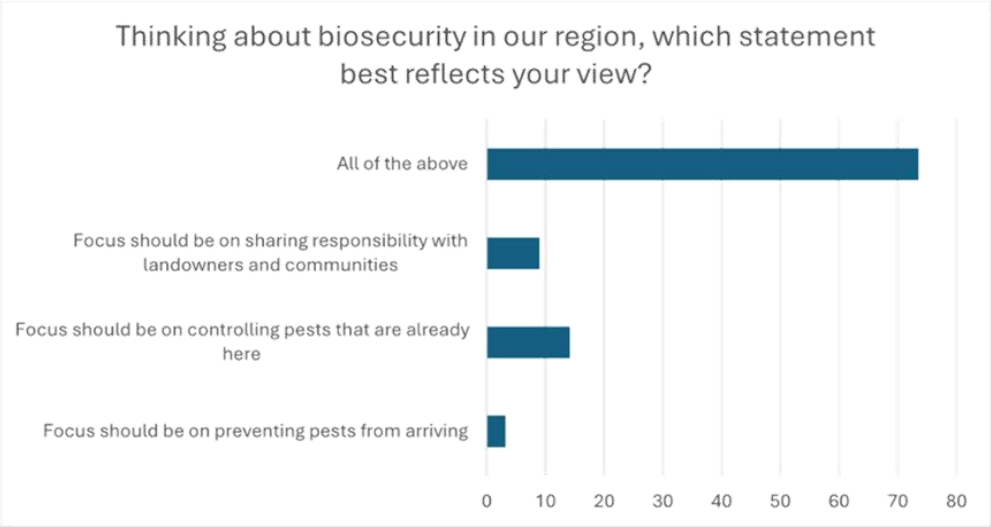
Which district do you live in?



100% of submitters answered this question.

District	Percent
Horowhenua	12.42%
Manawatū	21.74%
Rangitīkei	7.45%
Palmerston North City	12.42%
Tararua	10.56%
Whanganui	15.53%
Ruapehu	13.66%
Other	6.21%

Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?



96.27% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percent
Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving	3.23%
Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here	14.19%
Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities	9.03%
All of the above	73.55%

Please explain your choice.



57.76% of submitters answered this question. Submitters frequently commented that effective pest management requires both prevention and active control. They noted a focus on only prevention would result in continued damage from those pests already present. There was strong support for community involvement and a strong theme of shared/collective responsibility. Most respondents viewed pest management as a shared role within the community rather than a regulatory function.

When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.

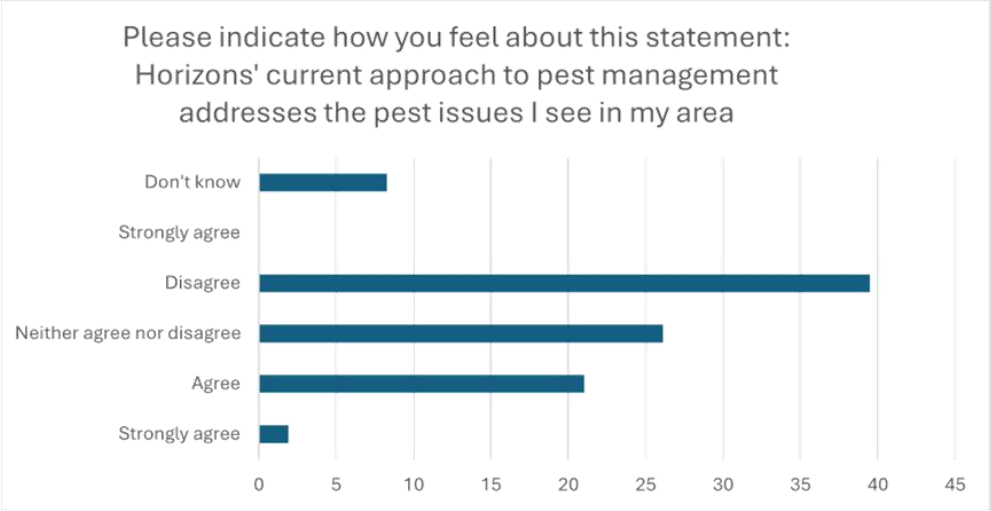


96.27% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average rank
Flexibility to adapt over time	3.34
Setting ambitious long-term goals	3.43
Protecting the most important places and values	2.48
Achieving measurable results	2.64
Being realistic about funding and delivery	3.12

Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.

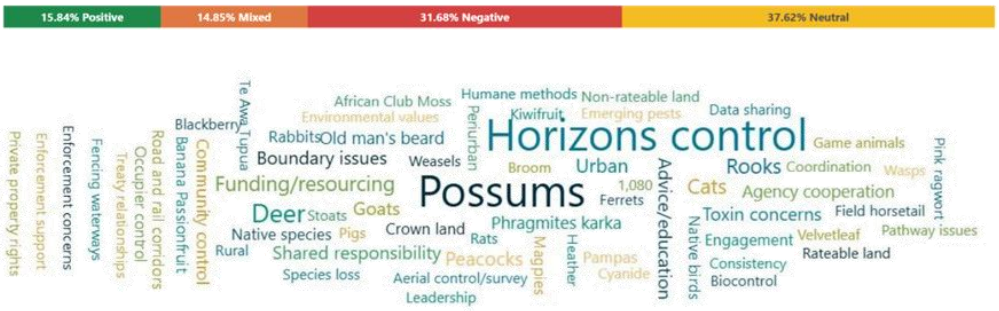
Please note with this question there was a typo in the survey form with two answers stating, “strongly agree” and no “strongly disagree”. We can likely infer that those submitters that answered the “strongly agree” next to disagree intended to respond, “strongly disagree”, with one submitter stating this under the below free text.



97.52% of submitters answered this question.

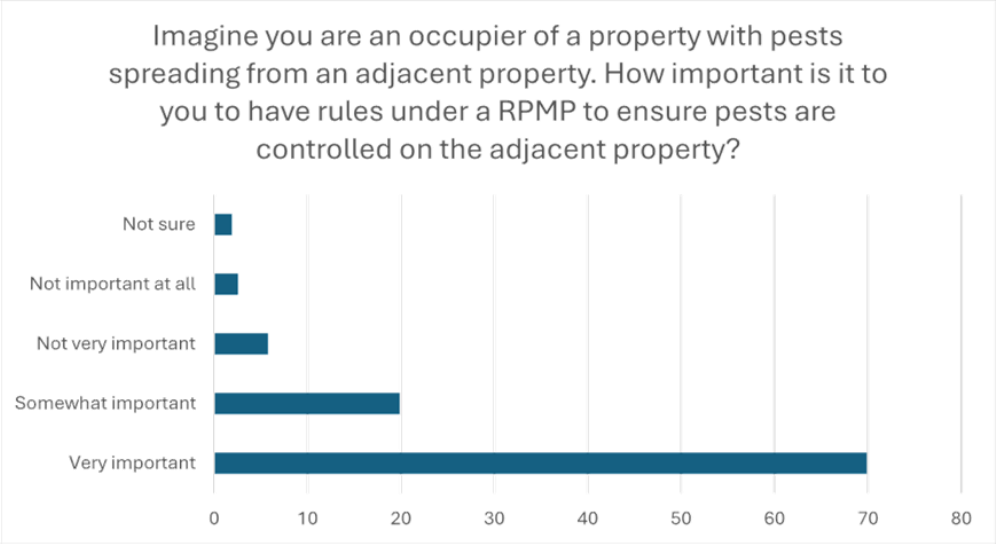
Answer	Percentage
Strongly agree	1.91%
Agree	21.02%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.11%
Disagree	39.49%
Strongly agree	3.18%
Don't know	8.28%

Please explain your choice.



62.73% of submitters answered this question. Many submitters expressed concerns about observing an increased numbers of pests (including many species that currently sit outside of the RPMP). Some respondents mentioned a perceived lack of pest control in their area and frustration with slow response times or limited follow through, however other submitters mentioned that Horizons staff are doing good work but often added that resourcing appears lacking. A small number of submitters mentioned specific areas of satisfaction, particularly where they had direct contact with a Horizons officer.

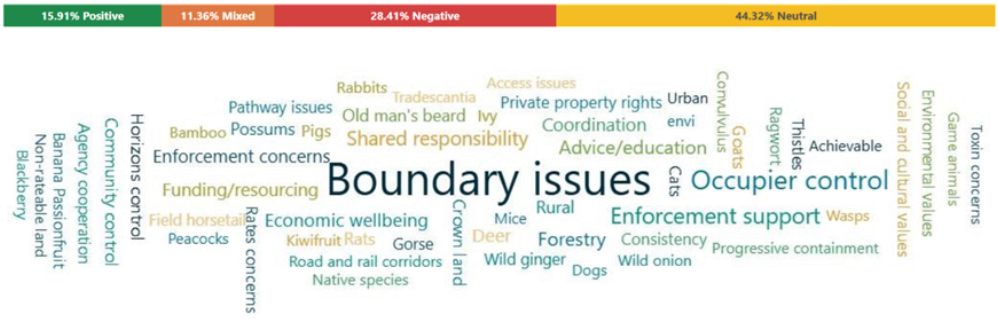
Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?



96.89% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Very important	69.87%
Somewhat important	19.87%
Not very important	5.77%
Not important at all	2.56%
Not sure	1.92%

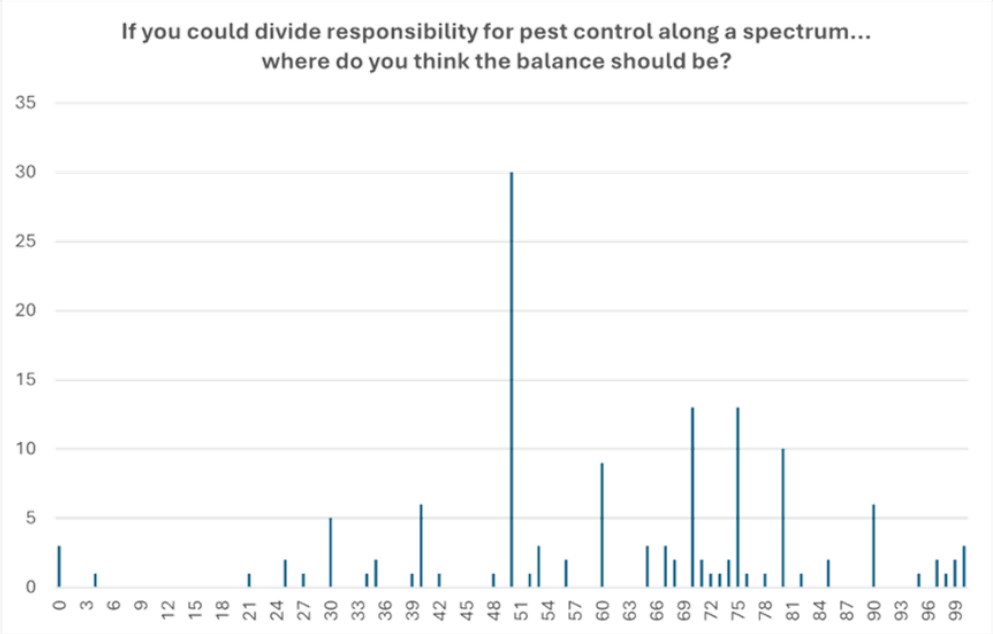
Please explain your choice.



54.66% of submitters answered this question. A key theme from submitters was that pests do not respect boundaries. Many submitters described instances where they were undertaking control on their land that was being continually undermined by spread from a

neighbouring property. Many submitters supported regulation and enforcement as key to ensuring fairness and collective effort. Other submitters expressed concerns about enforcement and suggested more practical support for landowners who were not managing the pests on their land.

If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?



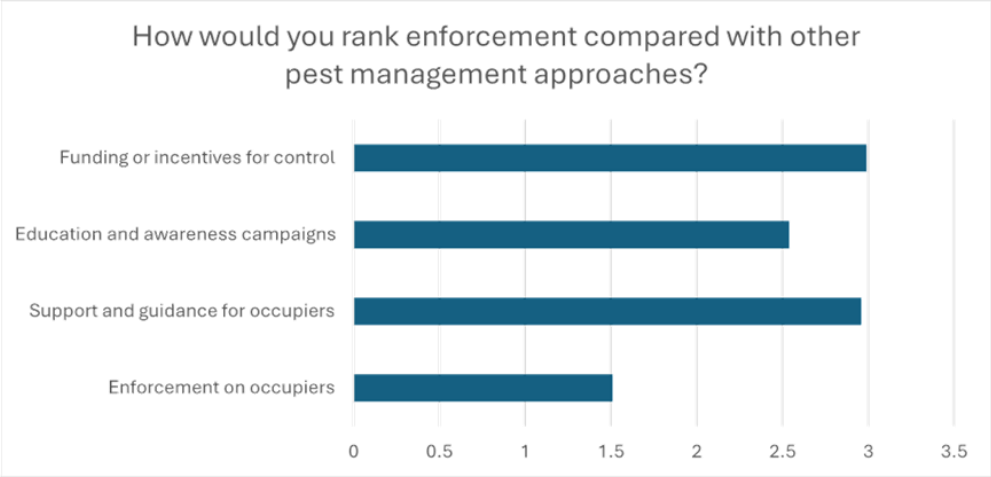
86.96% of submitters answered this question. The average of responses was 61.22%.

Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?



Most submitters saw pest management as a shared responsibility and noted that the appropriate division of responsibility was dependent on the species, the scale of the problem, the costs of control, whether benefits are regional or local, and the need for boundary control. Many submitters saw Horizons' role as providing leadership, coordination for regional programmes, providing technical support and education, funding or resourcing, and undertaking landscape-scale control. Some submitters saw Horizons' enforcement role as key for effective pest management, while others expressed concerns over private property rights.

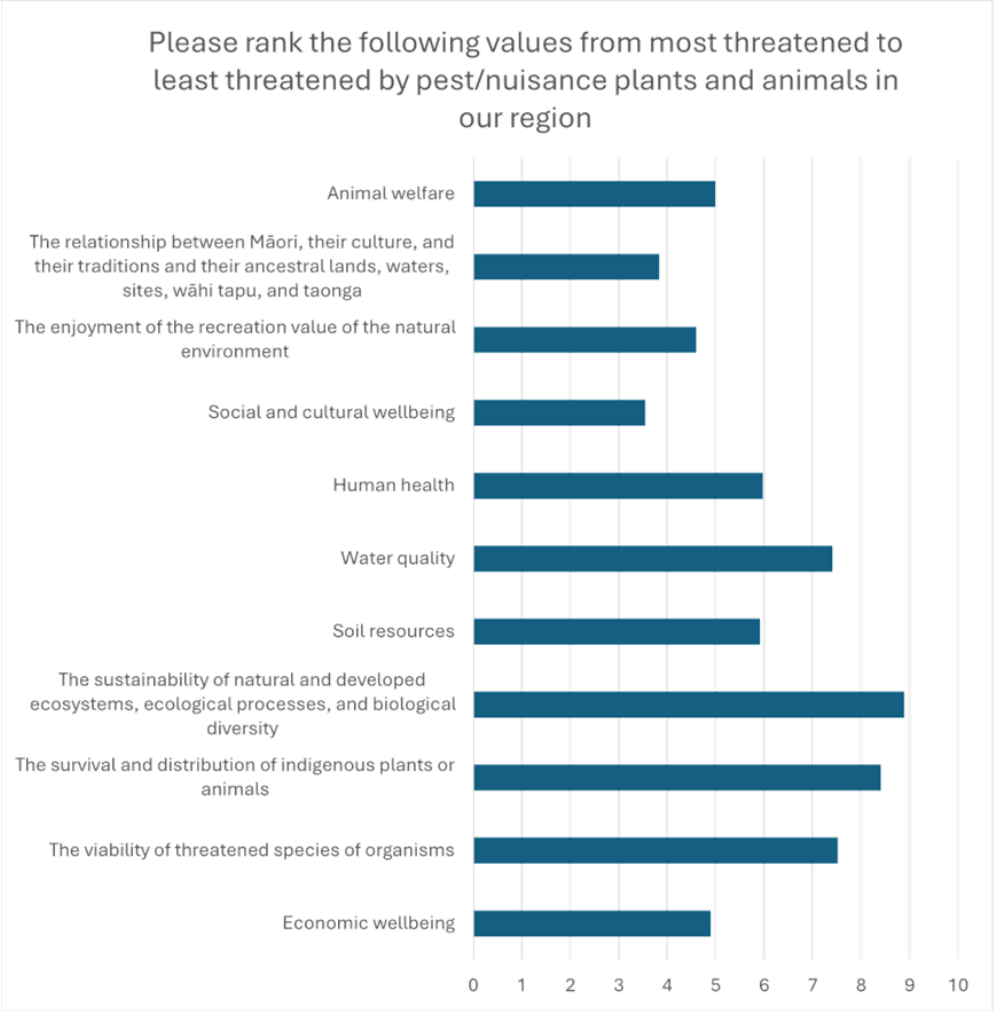
How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?



95.65% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average rank
Enforcement on occupiers	3.49
Support and guidance for occupiers	2.04
Education and awareness campaigns	2.46
Funding or incentives for control	2.01

Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.



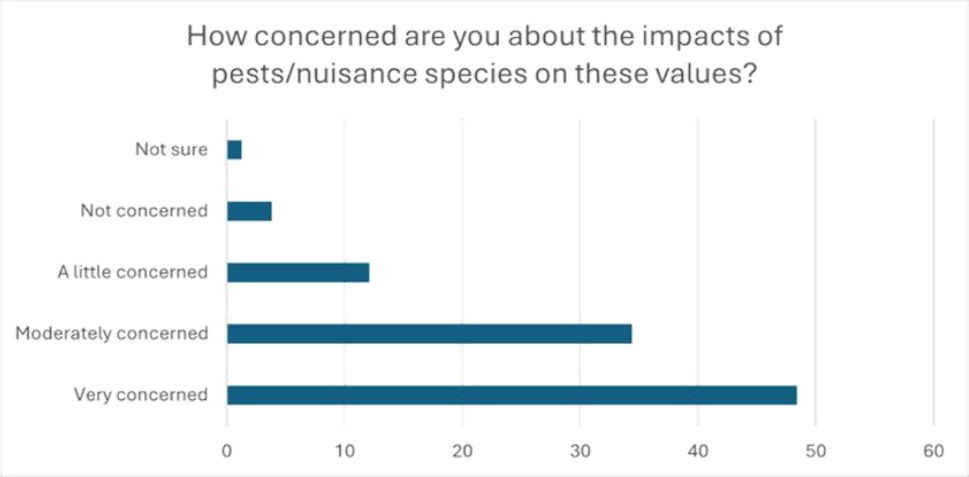
95.03% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average rank
Animal welfare	7.01
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga	8.16
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment	7.40
Social and cultural wellbeing	8.45
Human health	6.03
Water quality	4.59
Soil resources	6.08
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity	3.11
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals	3.59

The viability of threatened species of organisms	4.48
Economic wellbeing	7.10

Five of the top six responses were environmental values, showing submitter concern for the impacts of pests on the environment.

How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?



97.52% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Very concerned	48.41%
Moderately concerned	34.39%
A little concerned	12.10%
Not concerned	3.82%
Not sure	1.27%

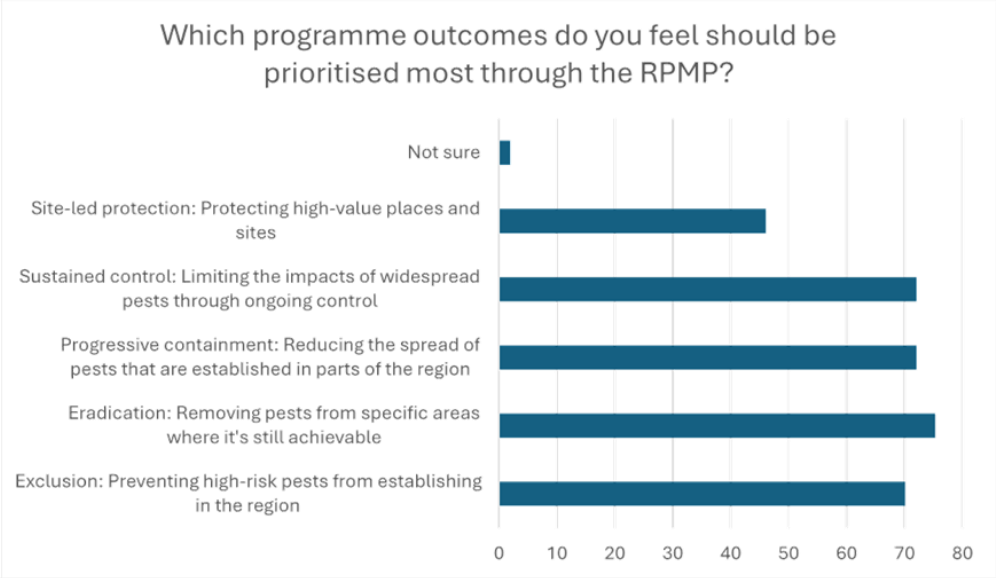
Please tell us why you chose this option.



42.86% of submitters answered this question. The most dominant theme from submitters was concern for biodiversity, native species, waterways, and ecosystem health, with most

submitters viewing these as under significant threat from pests. Many submitters expressed concerns about the long-term consequences of pests, including irreversible damage like species loss, and the increased future cost if control efforts are delayed. Many submitters noted the impacts of pests on reduced farm productivity. A range of species were mentioned within individual submissions, and there was not a strong theme in terms of individual species.

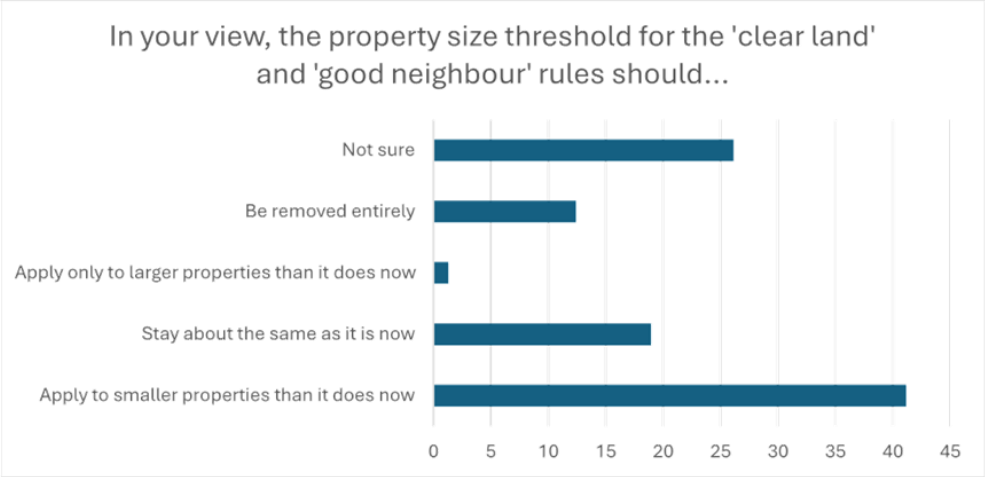
Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?



95.65% of submitters answered this question. Please note that submitters were able to choose all answers they felt applied. There was no significant difference between most of the management options, with the exception of site-led protection which was deprioritised.

Answer	Percentage
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region	70.13%
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable	75.32%
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region	72.08%
Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control	72.08%
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites	46.10%
Not sure	19.95%

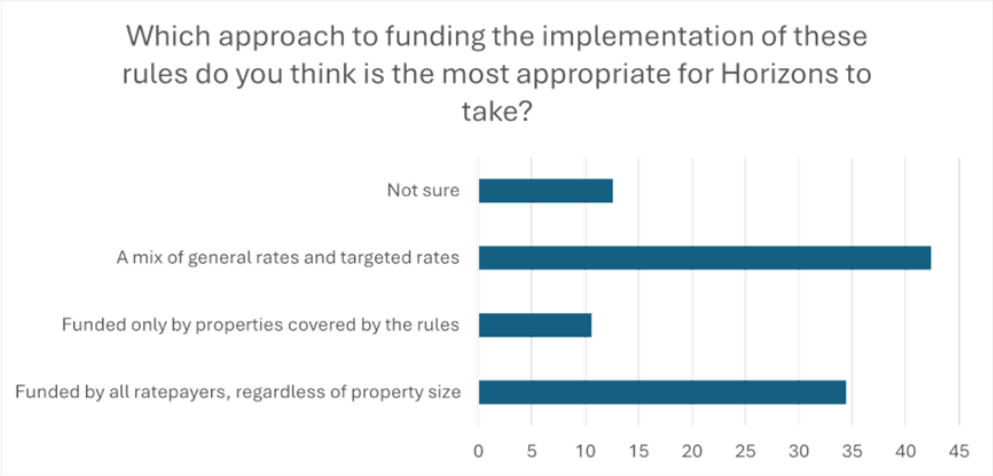
In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...



95.03% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Apply to smaller properties than it does now	41.18%
Stay about the same as it is now	18.95%
Apply only to larger properties than it does now	1.31%
Be removed entirely	12.42%
Not sure	26.14%

Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?



93.79% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size	34.44%

Funded only by properties covered by the rules	10.60%
A mix of general rates and targeted rates	42.38%
Not sure	12.58%

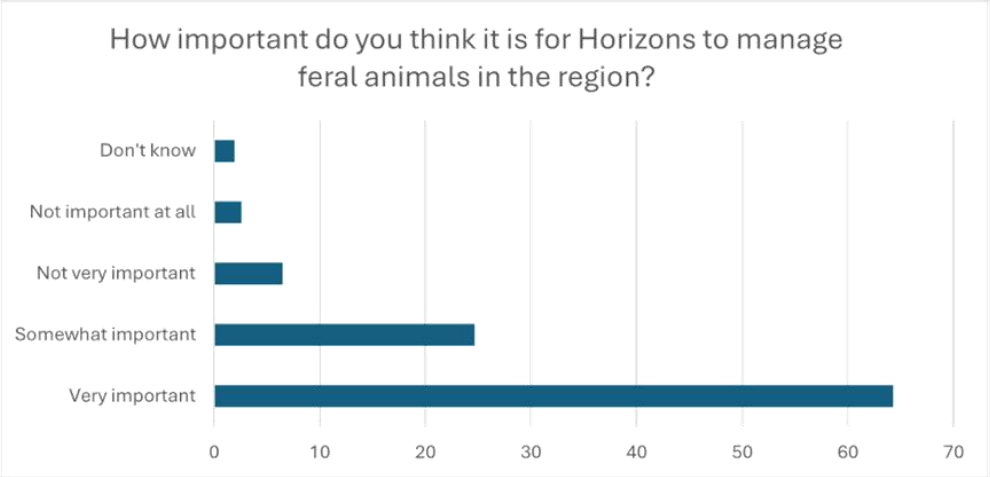
Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.





45.34% of submitters answered this question. Common themes were that smaller properties can harbour pests and therefore should be subject to the rules, that pest management is a shared responsibility that also provides both public and private benefits, and the need for further advice/education and practical support around pest control to support the rules. Some submitters expressed concerns over private property rights with a desire to manage their land at their discretion, with others arguing that all occupiers should bear the responsibility and cost for managing the pests on their land. Affordability and value for money were other key themes, with concerns over the use and cost of rates.

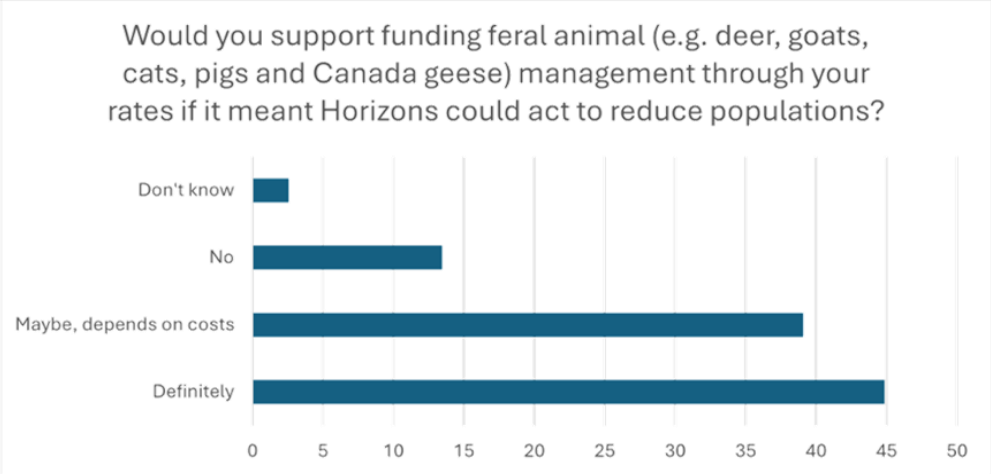
How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?



95.65% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Very important	64.29%
Somewhat important	24.68%
Not very important	6.49%
Not important at all	2.60%
Don't know	1.95%

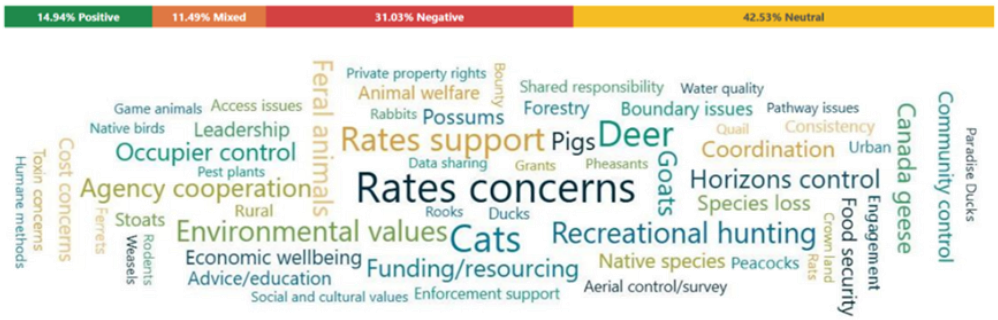
Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations?



96.89% of submitters answered this question.

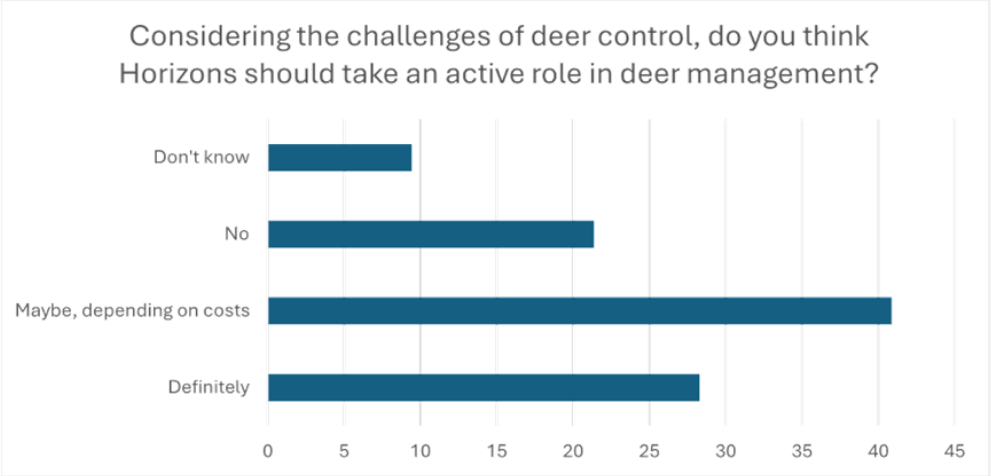
Answer	Percentage
Definitely	44.87%
Maybe, depends on costs	39.10%
No	13.46%
Don't know	2.56%

Please explain your answer to the last question.



54.04% of submitters answered this question. Most submitters recognised feral animals as an issue, particularly feral cars, deer, pigs, and goats and their impact on environmental values, and expressed support for ratepayer funding to support coordinated management. A common theme was cost concerns, and general support for rates funding provided the costs were reasonable and would provide good value for money. Some submitters supported funding for some species but not others. Some submitters felt that recreational hunting would solve much of the feral animal problem, with some citing access issues. Some submitters expressed concerns about private property rights and a desire to retain responsibility for the management of their own land, as well as concerns about providing access to others.

Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?



98.76% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Definitely	28.30%
Maybe, depending on costs	40.88%
No	21.38%
Don’t know	9.43%

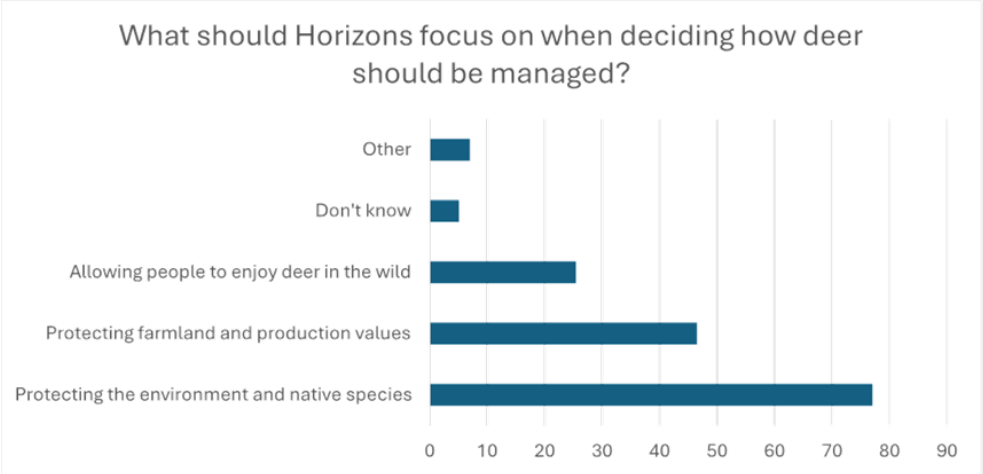
This may indicate that submitters were more likely to support rates funding for feral animals other than deer.

Please explain your answer to the last question.



50.31% of submitters answered this question. A strong theme was the need to control deer to support environmental values. Many submitters supported Horizons taking a role in deer management, provided it was cost-efficient and delivered measurable outcomes. Most submitters felt that recreational hunting would be a solution to the deer problem, with some citing access issues. Many submitters expressed a need for cooperation across agencies such as Horizons, the Department for Conservation, and Territorial Authorities. Some submitters noted forestry blocks as harbouring deer. A number of submitters highlighted deer as a resource for food security or recreation.

What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?



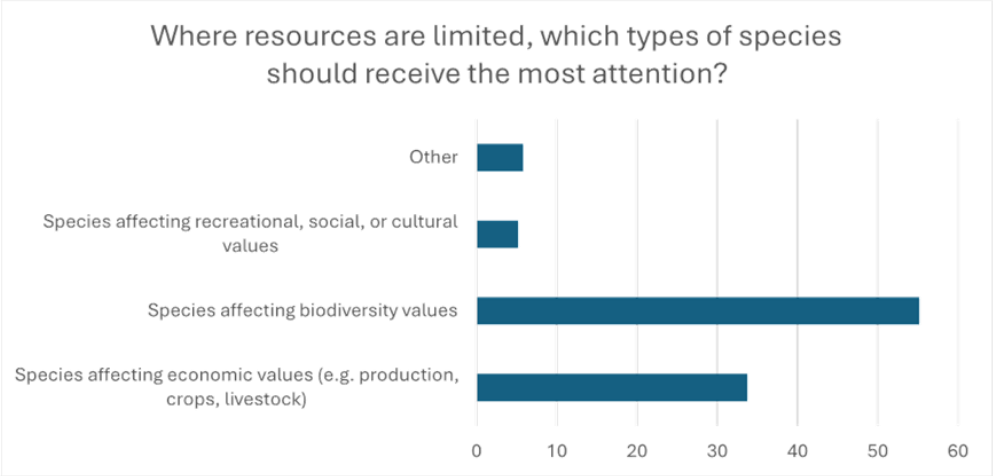
97.52% of submitters answered this question. Please note that submitters were able to choose all answers they felt applied.

Answer	Percentage
Protecting the environment and native species	77.07%
Protecting farmland and production values	46.50%
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild	25.48%
Don't know	5.10%

Other	7.01%

Submitters who responded "other" expressed a range of views. There were calls for Horizons to work alongside other agencies and groups already involved in deer management. Some submitters emphasised the recreational and food resource of deer. There was a call for the use of professional hunters. Additional priorities of disease transmission management, and a balance between values were also put forward.

Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

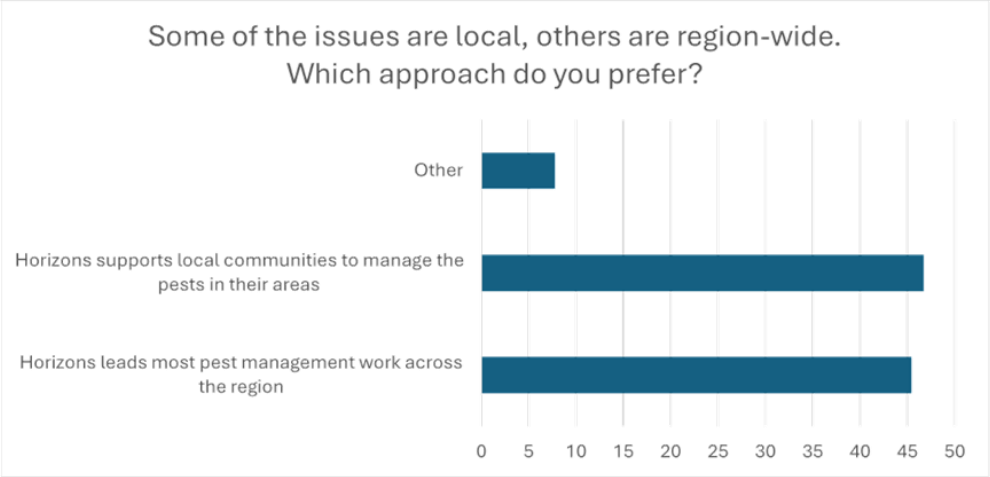


95.65% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)	33.77%
Species affecting biodiversity values	55.19%
Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values	5.19%
Other	5.84%

Submitters who responded "other" mentioned prioritising biodiversity and native species, and a focus on specific high-impact predators such as feral cats, possums, mustelids, rodents, and hedgehogs. Some submitters expressed concerns around public health or the method of control such as use of poisoning. Some submitters responded "all of the above" or wanted to select both biodiversity and economic impacts.

Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?

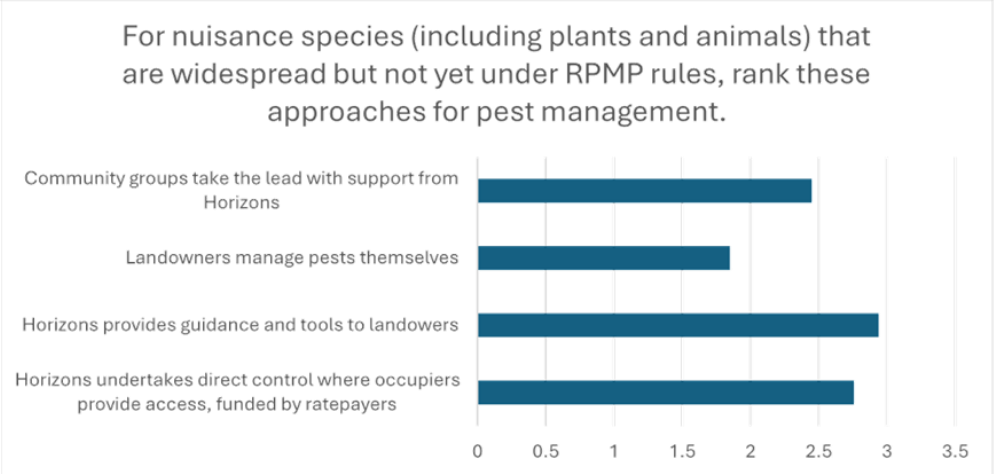


95.65% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region	45.45%
Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas	46.75%
Other	7.79%

Submitters who responded "other" primarily expressed the desire for a partnership model or a combination of regional leadership and local action. Some submitters noted that the approach should vary based on whether landscape-scale control is required. Some submitters expressed a need for funding, data sharing, and additional support for occupiers.

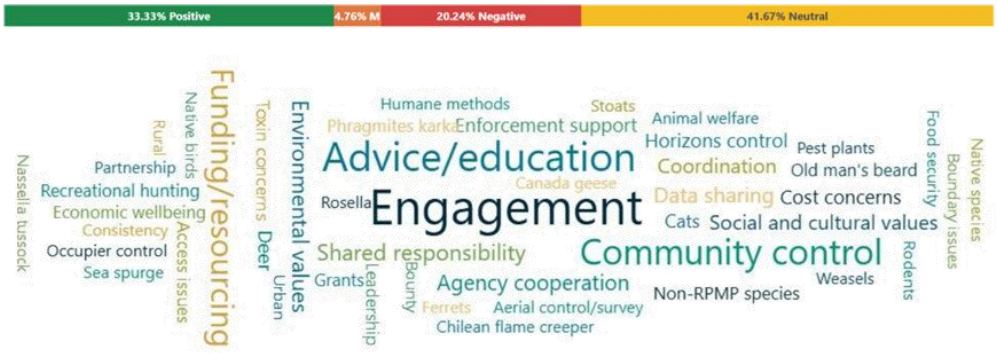
For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.



96.89% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average rank
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers	2.24
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners	2.06
Landowners manage pests themselves	3.15
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons	2.55

Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?

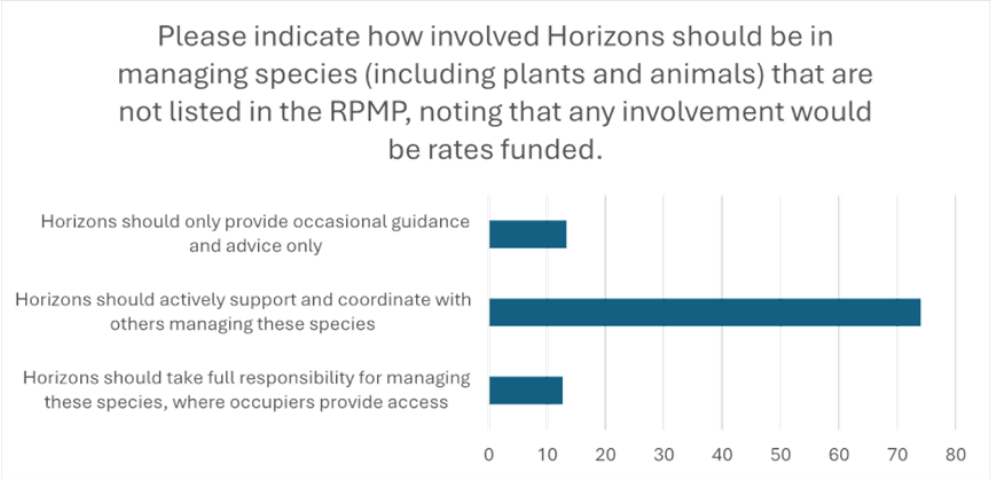


52.17% of submitters answered this question. There was strong support for working alongside iwi, hapū, community groups, and industry to support coordination of pest management. Many submitters sought increased advice/education, financial support, equipment, or staff assistance to support community control. Some submitters noted that local groups often have valuable knowledge and existing networks that Horizons could leverage. Some submitters called for better communication between agencies. Several submitters highlighted the importance of meaningful engagement with iwi and hapū, and incorporating mātauranga Māori into pest management decisions.

Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.

Item 8.8

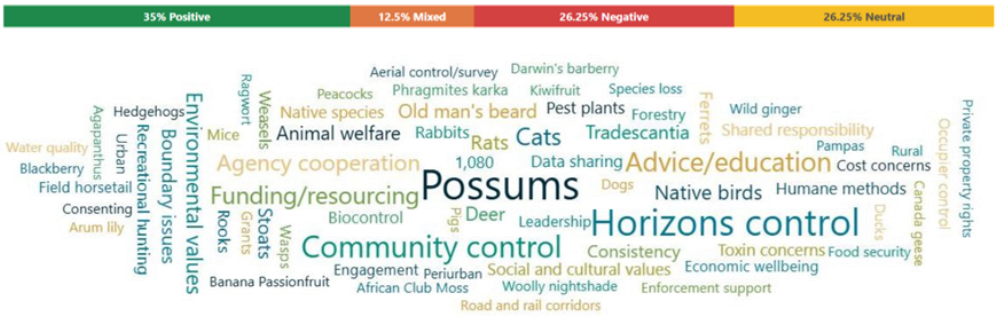
Annex B



93.17% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access	12.67%
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species	74.00%
Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only	13.33%

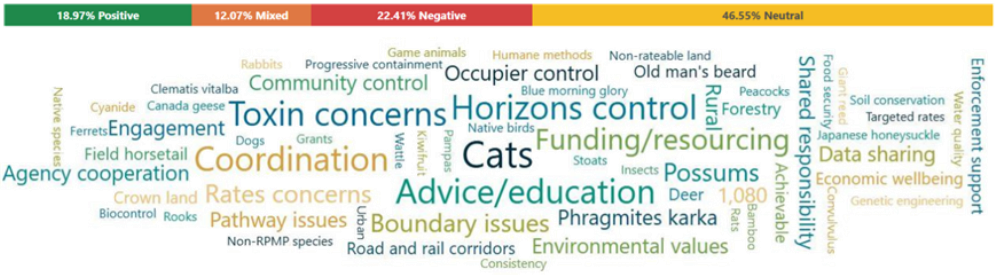
Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?



49.69% of submitters answered this question. Some submitters shared positive experiences of successful pest management and collaboration. Where Horizons staff were mentioned, experiences were largely positive with appreciation for the knowledge and help of officers despite perceived resourcing limitations. A larger proportion highlighted frustrations with ineffective pest management, increasing numbers of pests, or challenges in achieving

enduring outcomes. Many submitters expressed frustration with the ongoing control efforts on their land being compromised by spread from neighbouring properties or public land. A common theme was a desire for more assistance from Horizons, particularly through funding, education, coordination, or practical resources. Many submitters highlighted volunteer or community efforts. Some submitters commented on the use of toxins, expressing animal welfare concerns. Many submitters shared species of concern. There were few themes of species, however there were many submissions about the possum control programme where submitters were generally either pleased with the progress they had observed or expressed desire for more frequent control.

Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document.



36.02% of submitters answered this question. Most submitters included information on specific species they were concerned about. Most submitters expressed desire for increased funding, staffing, education, public awareness, and support for landowners and communities to enable effective pest control in the region. Many submitters called for more proactive management, with better regional leadership and coordination from Horizons, and recognised the importance of partnership with communities and other agencies. Views on enforcement remained mix, with some submitters expressing support for enforcement of the rules and others seeking respect for private property rights. Environmental values remained a key driver for pest control. Some submitters again expressed concerns over the animal welfare aspects of some control methods, including the use of poisons.

Key themes arising from general submissions

These themes are taken from all submissions received in the consultation period, not only those from the survey form. All submissions were read in full, and the following themes represent common submission points. There are both general and species-specific themes.

The themes presented below reflect the issues that emerged most strongly through review of all submissions. Their relative prominence is based on qualitative assessment rather than quantitative analysis. Word clouds included earlier in this report provide an indication of the frequency of topics raised during consultation.

General themes

Values

Submitters strongly prioritised the protection of environmental values from the impacts of pests, particularly those relating to indigenous biodiversity. Many submitters expressed that the ranking of values was difficult to do and that values should not protected in isolation from one another.

Shared responsibility/partnership/coordination

There was strong support through submissions for multi-agency collaboration and partnerships between Horizons and territorial authorities, the Department of Conservation, iwi/hapū, community groups, and landowners/occupiers. Submitters recognised that no agency could manage pests effectively alone and noted issues with lack of coordination and misaligned funding priorities across agencies. Most submitters felt that lack of action by some undermines collective effort. The model most supported was that Horizons should provide leadership, coordination, and regulation, while occupiers were to undertake on the ground control. There was support for accountability through rules and enforcement, if accompanied by support mechanisms such as advice/education, funding, and practical tools/resources.

Funding/rates

Submissions strongly called for Horizons to do more in the pest management space. This included providing funding/resources, advice, education, and adding species into the RPMP. It was generally accepted that this requires rates funding. However, a number of submitters expressed concerns about the cost of rates and their use. Submitters were concerned about the fairness of cost distribution, with some targeted rated properties concerned they were "paying twice". There were also concerns by submitters that rates revenue was not being spent prudently due to a lack of visible outcomes, with many submitters only supporting additional programmes if they are shown to be cost-efficient. Submitters were concerned that ratepayers may be effectively subsidising pest control on public land, particularly where pests were persistent or spreading from that land.

Management programmes

There was relatively consistent support for all of the management programmes, with the exception of site-led control which was deprioritised. Some submitters noted that programmes must be designed based on the species and that a 'one size fits all' approach was not practical. Some submitters emphasised the need for clear objectives for each programme and better reporting/data sharing by Horizons on how programmes are tracking towards meeting these. Some submitters expressed concerns that some existing programmes are underfunded or no achieving the sought objectives.

Crown land

There was a strong theme from submissions that Crown land is a major source of pest spread. Submitters felt that pest control on public land is insufficient and/or inconsistent. Some submitters expressed an expectation that Crown land should meet at least the same standard as private land for pest control, if not higher. There were concerns about a lack of accountability and some submitters expressed a desire for Horizons to enforce the Department of Conservation to do pest control work, particularly on boundaries. There was strong support for stronger rules, enforcement, and coordination for pest management on Crown land.

Boundary issues

There was consensus that pests crossing property boundaries is a significant issue with broad support for good neighbour rules in principle. However, there were concerns about lack of enforcement and inconsistent application of the rules (particularly in relation to Crown/public land). Submitters were divided between a desire for stronger enforcement, and a desire for more education and support from Horizons for occupiers. Some submitters expressed concerns about private property rights and a lack of flexibility in how they could manage their land.

Animal welfare/humane control/toxins

There was general support for pest control, however, there were concerns about how it is carried out. Some submitters expressed concerns for animal welfare and the need for humane methods. There were concerns about trapping methods, and impacts of toxins on non-target species. Some submitters raised issues about the ongoing use of toxins, citing environmental issues and constraints on other activities such as hunting/harvesting of deer. There was a clear expectation that control methods should be effective, humane, and minimise unintended impacts.

Species-specific themes

Feral cats

Submitters strongly supported the control of feral cats, primarily due to their impacts on biodiversity. Some submitters expressed a desire for territorial authority bylaws to be enforced and supported responsible ownership measures such as microchipping and desexing. Some submitters stressed the importance of distinguishing between feral, stray, and owned cats. A few submitters expressed animal welfare concerns about the methods available to control feral cars and concerns about risks to owned cats.

Feral deer

Feral deer were widely recognised as a threat to environmental values and, to a lesser extent, economic wellbeing through their impacts on production. Some submitters also recognised that deer are a valued resource as a food source and for recreation. There were strong calls for the control of feral deer and Horizons' involvement in this. However, there was a strong divide between council intervention and hunter-led control, with some submitters commenting that recreational or commercial hunting could solve the issues, and some suggesting "bounty" schemes. Many submitters stressed the importance of improved coordination between hunters, landowners/occupiers (to provide access), and agencies including councils and government departments.

Feral pigs and goats

Feral pigs and goats received a similar amount of attention with similar submission themes. They were both recognised by submitters as causing adverse effects on environmental values and it was noted that both species are increasing in some areas. There was submitter support for targeted control in high-impact areas. The issues of pigs and goats were seen as being difficult to manage at scale, and submitters expressed the need for landowners and the Department of Conservation to take a stronger role. There was some support for Horizons to play a role.

Possums

Submitters were broadly supportive of possum control due to the impacts of possums on environmental values and economic wellbeing. Submitters generally viewed the current possum control programme as effective and shared experiences of positive outcomes. However, other submitters felt the programme was not well funded in their area, with stations not baited often enough. Some submitters expressed concerns about future gaps in control as OSPRI programmes are scaled back. Some submitters noted ongoing boundary issues where they neighboured Crown land.

Mustelids and rodents

Submitters expressed concerns about the impacts of mustelids (ferrets, stoats, and weasels), and rodents (rates and mice) on biodiversity, particularly native birds. Submitters who supported control generally focused on high-value biodiversity sites and delivery by

community/volunteer trapping groups. Submitters sought Horizons' support of programmes through advice, education, and resources, rather than delivery of control.

Canada geese and peacocks

Some submitters raised concerns about the impacts of Canada geese and peacocks, particularly their impacts on economic wellbeing due to impacts on production. Canada geese were also seen as adversely impacting water quality, and peacocks were seen to be damaging to the enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment. Some submitters supported each species being included in the RPMP, and requested Horizons provide support through advice.

Phragmites karka

Phragmites karka received strong submitter feedback as an emerging and escalating threat to environmental values. Submitters expressed that current management is insufficient and sought its inclusion in the RPMP, increased funding and education from Horizons, and a coordinated regional response. Some submitters acknowledged that control is difficult and resource-intensive to control.

RPMP plants

The submissions about pest plants can generally be grouped into current RPMP and non-RPMP plants. The plants in the RPMP are seen by submitters as not being effectively controlled with ongoing spread and persistence. This theme was generally species-specific such as old man's beard, banana passionfruit, wilding conifers, and blackberry. Many submitters expressed frustration about boundary issues, particularly when neighbouring Crown or council land. Many submitters also noted pest plants in road and rail corridors as a source of spread and expressed concerns that these areas are not managed to the same standard as private land. Plant programmes in the progressive containment and sustained control programmes were seen as largely ineffective.

Non-RPMP plants

For plants outside the current RPMP, submitters expressed a desire for better early intervention by Horizons and held a strong view that the system is too slow to recognise and act on new infestations. There were concerns about nuisance plant spread from gardens and lifestyle blocks. Submitters noted a low public awareness of nuisance plants and their impacts on values, particularly environmental values. Submitters called for better education and support from councils.

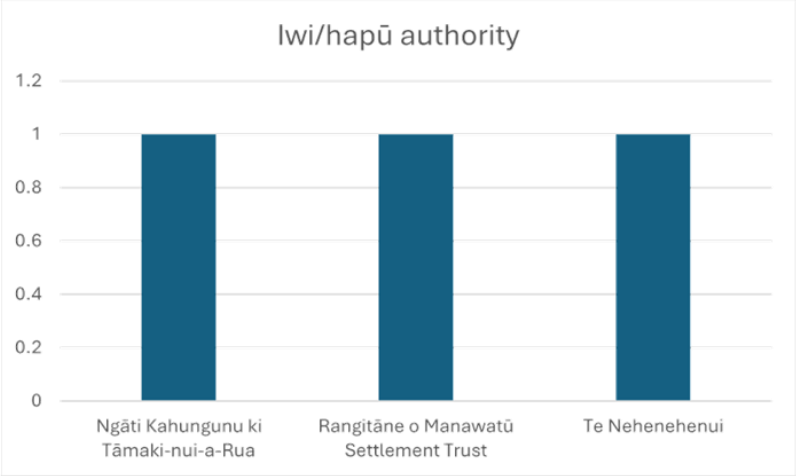
Iwi and hapū submissions

We received three submissions from iwi/hapū, all of which were outside of the consultation period. We note that during the consultation period, there were several emergency management events in the region which may have impacted the ability for iwi/hapū to

make a submission. Additionally, we note that many iwi have resourcing currently tied up in Mana Whakahono-ā-Rohe agreement considerations as well as settlement processes. Maby iwi have stated that the survey format doesn't align well with their preferred methods for providing feedback, and this is likely to have contributed to the low level of engagement. Some iwi have indicated a desire to be more involved as the review progresses and there are more opportunities for hui/wānanga with council officers on the ground.

Iwi and hapū authorities were provided a custom submissions form and some details varied slightly, for example, submitters were asked for their iwi/hapū authority rather than district. Additionally, some of the ranking options were unintentionally swapped around (e.g. 11 = most threatened instead of least threatened). The graphs below take this into account and represent the most popular answers in the same way as for general submissions.

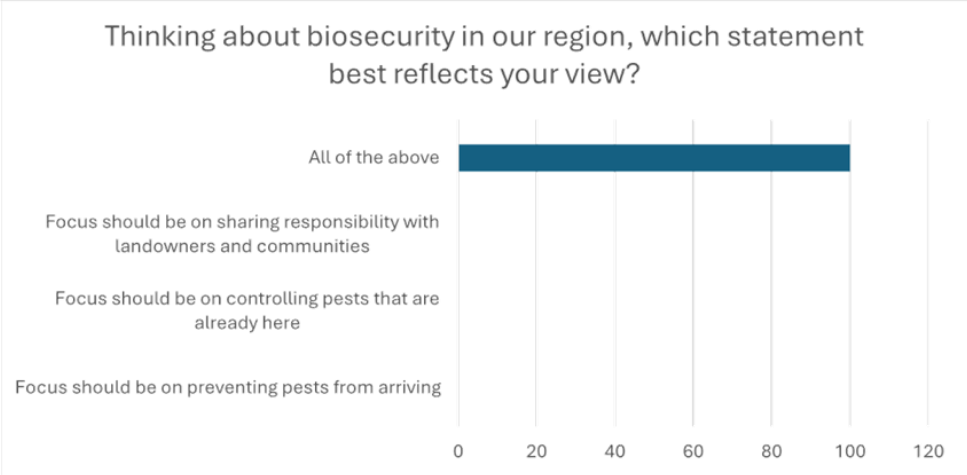
Iwi/hapū authority



100% of submitters answered this question.

Iwi/hapū authority	Responses
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua	1
Rangitāne o Manawatū Settlement Trust	1
Te Nehenehenui	1

Thinking about biosecurity in our region, which statement best reflects your view?



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percent
Focus should be on preventing pests from arriving	0%
Focus should be on controlling pests that are already here	0%
Focus should be on sharing responsibility with landowners and communities	0%
All of the above	100%

Please explain your choice.

66.6% of submitters answered this question. Both submitters emphasised the need for shared responsibility.

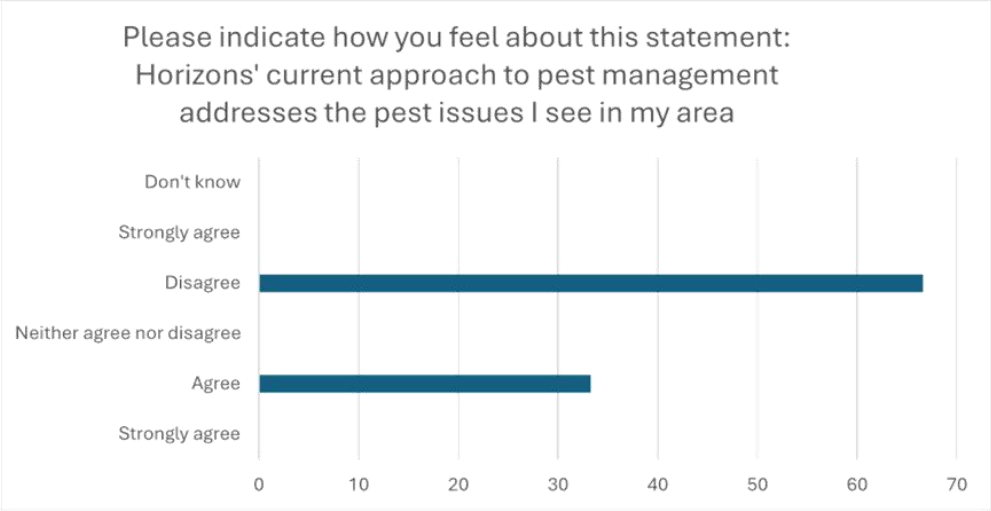
When setting pest management goals in the RPMP, please rank the following in order of priority.



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Score
Flexibility to adapt over time	2
Setting ambitious long-term goals	2.33
Protecting the most important places and values	3
Achieving measurable results	3
Being realistic about funding and delivery	2.67

Please indicate how you feel about this statement: Horizons' current approach to pest management addresses the pest issues I see in my area.



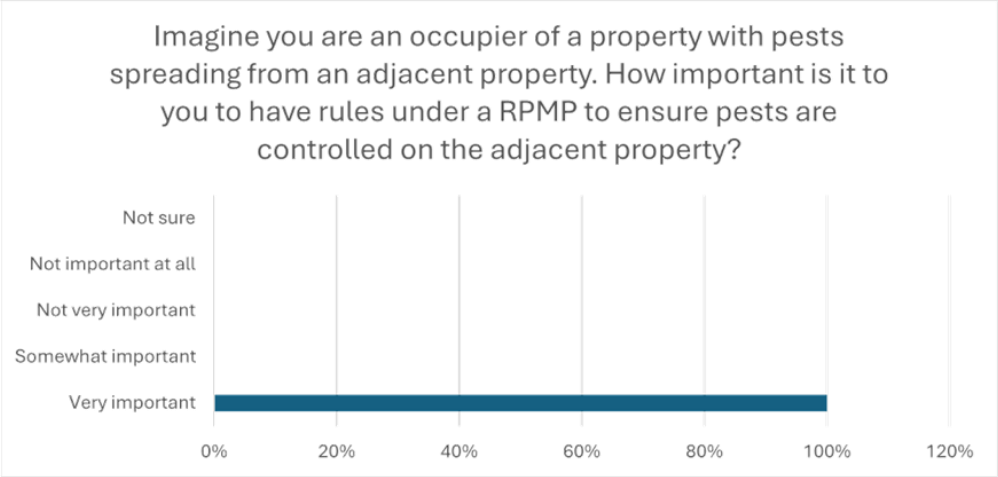
100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Strongly agree	0%
Agree	33.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	0%
Disagree	66.6%
Strongly disagree	0%
Don't know	0%

Please explain your choice.

66.6% of submitters answered this question, both of whom responded "disagree". Both submitters considered more could be done by Horizons.

Imagine you are an occupier of a property with pests spreading from an adjacent property. How important is it to you to have rules under a RPMP to ensure pests are controlled on the adjacent property?



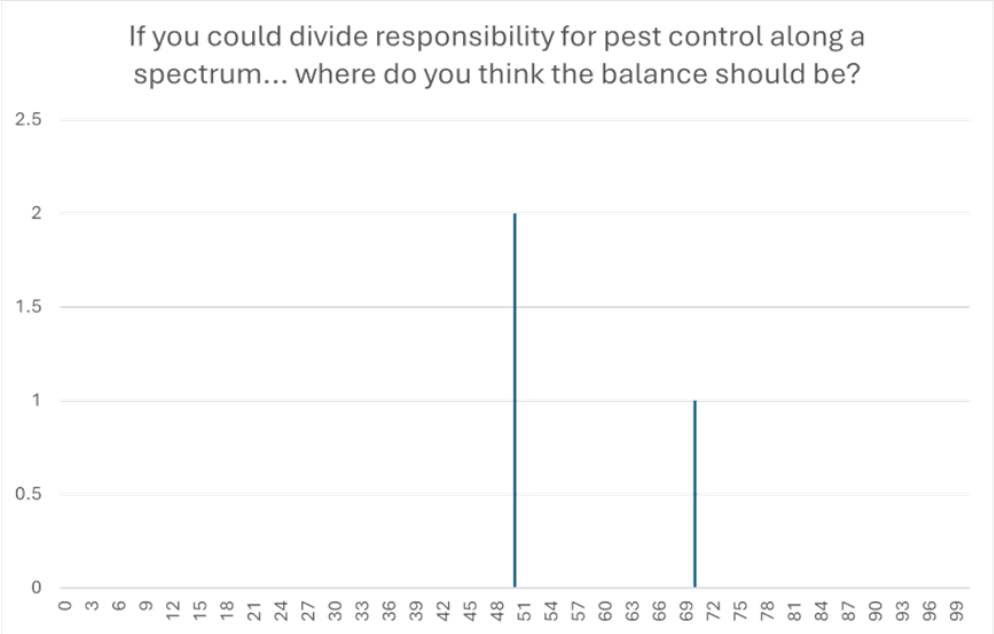
100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Very important	100%
Somewhat important	0%
Not very important	0%
Not important at all	0%
Not sure	0%

Please explain your choice.

66.6% of submitters answered this question. Both submitters described individual landowner responsibility to prevent boundary issues.

If you could divide responsibility for pest control along a spectrum from 0% (occupiers do all control, Horizons provides advice/enforcement only) to 100% (Horizons does all the control, occupiers grant access to their land and assist with reporting), where do you think the balance should be?

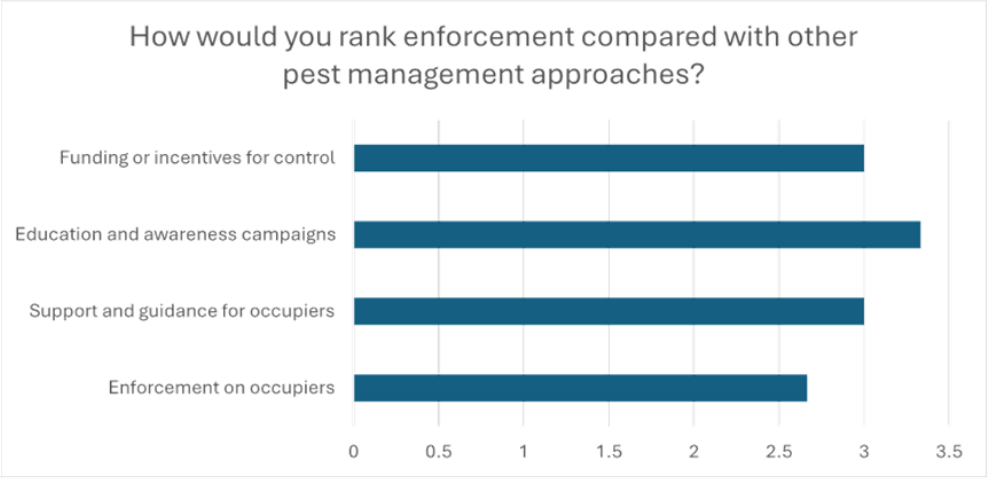


100% of submitters answered this question. The average of responses was 56.67%.

Why do you think the balance should be at this point on the spectrum?

100% of submitters answered this question. Two of the submitters emphasised the value of shared responsibility. Two of the submitters emphasised the importance of Horizons sharing knowledge and resources.

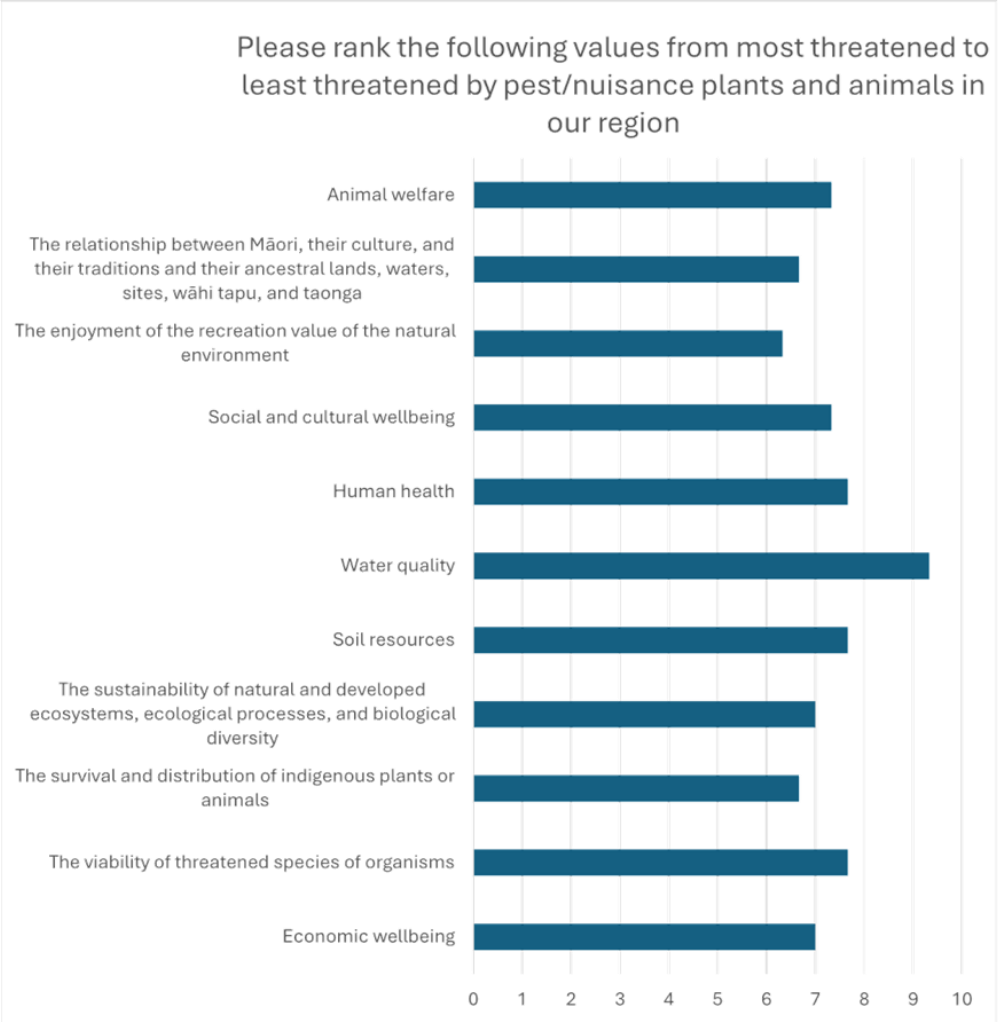
How would you rank enforcement compared with other pest management approaches?



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average score
Enforcement on occupiers	2.67
Support and guidance for occupiers	3
Education and awareness campaigns	3.33
Funding or incentives for control	3

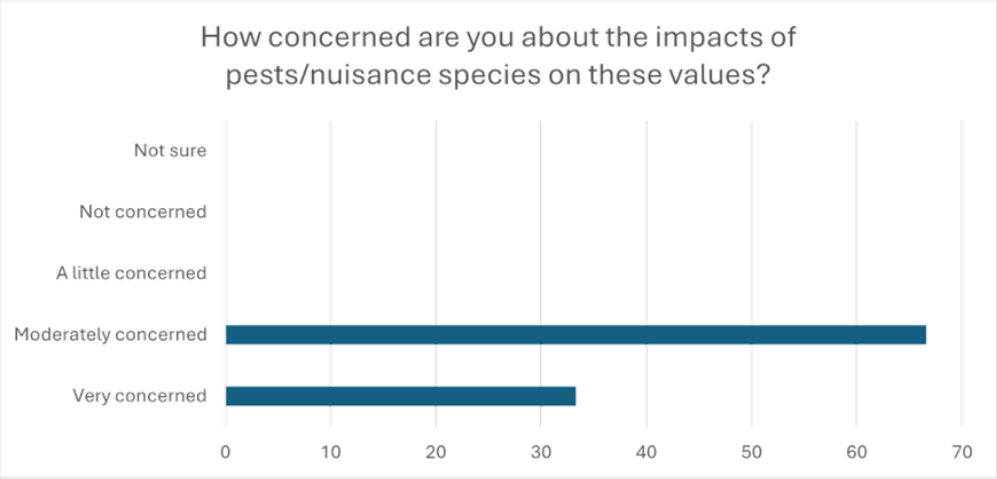
Please rank the following values from most threatened to least threatened by pest/nuisance plants and animals in our region.



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average score
Animal welfare	7
The relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga	7.67
The enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment	6.67
Social and cultural wellbeing	7
Human health	7.67
Water quality	9.33
Soil resources	7.67
The sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity	7.33
The survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals	6.33
The viability of threatened species of organisms	6.67
Economic wellbeing	7.33

How concerned are you about the impacts of pests/nuisance species on these values?



100% of submitters answered this question.

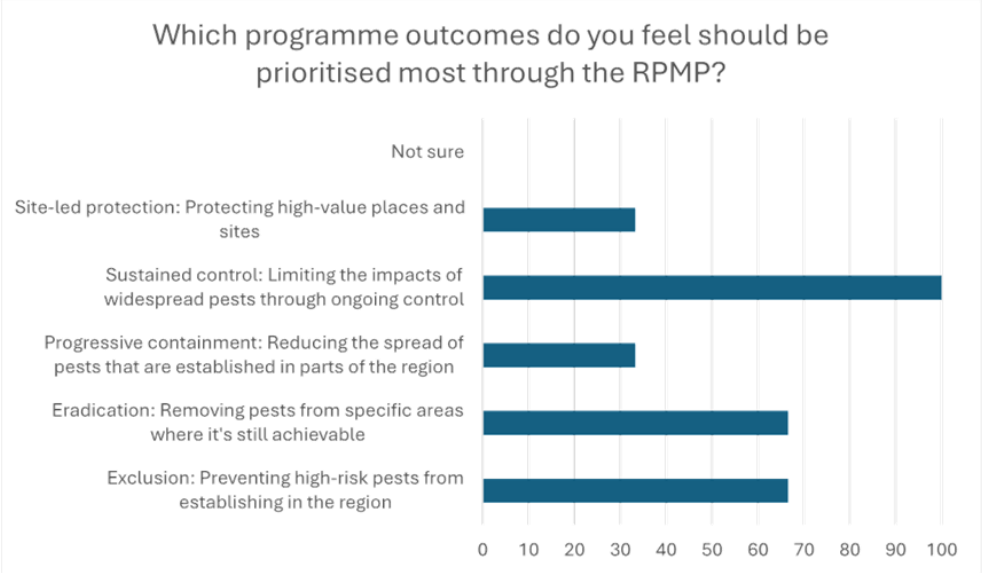
Answer	Percentage

Very concerned	33.3%
Moderately concerned	66.6%
A little concerned	0%
Not concerned	0%
Not sure	0%

Please tell us why you chose this option.

33.3% of submitters answered this question. The submitter discussed the devastating impacts that pest plants and animals can have.

Which programme outcomes do you feel should be prioritised most through the RPMP?

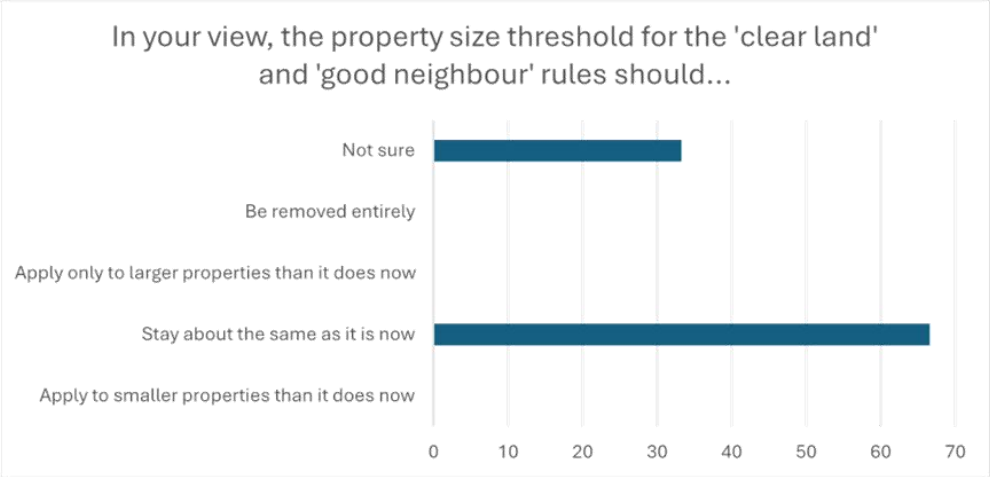


100% of submitters answered this question. Please note that submitters were able to choose all answers they felt applied.

Answer	Percentage
Exclusion: Preventing high-risk pests from establishing in the region	66.6%
Eradication: Removing pests from specific areas where it's still achievable	66.6%
Progressive containment: Reducing the spread of pests that are established in parts of the region	33.3%

Sustained control: Limiting the impacts of widespread pests through ongoing control	100%
Site-led protection: Protecting high-value places and sites	33.3%
Not sure	0%

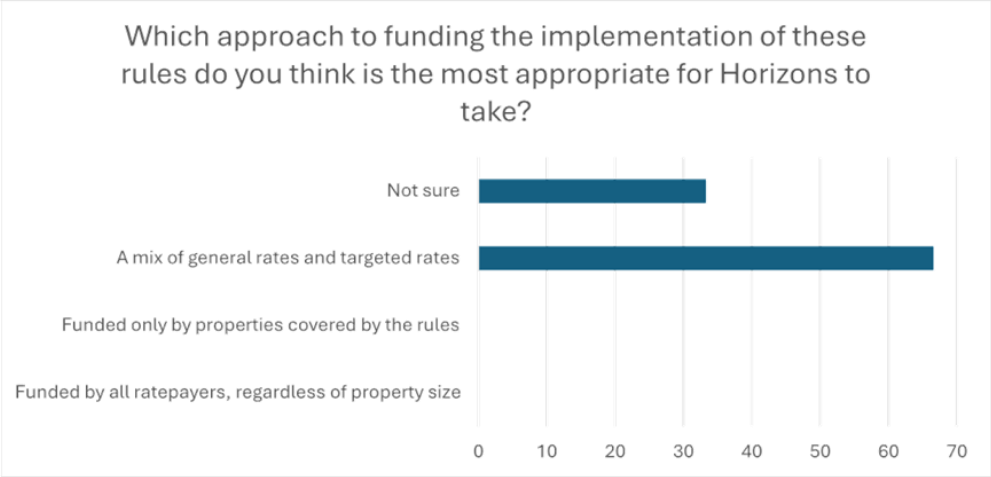
In your view, the property size threshold for the 'clear land' and 'good neighbour' rules should...



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Apply to smaller properties than it does now	0%
Stay about the same as it is now	66.6%
Apply only to larger properties than it does now	0%
Be removed entirely	0%
Not sure	33.3%

Which approach to funding the implementation of these rules do you think is the most appropriate for Horizons to take?



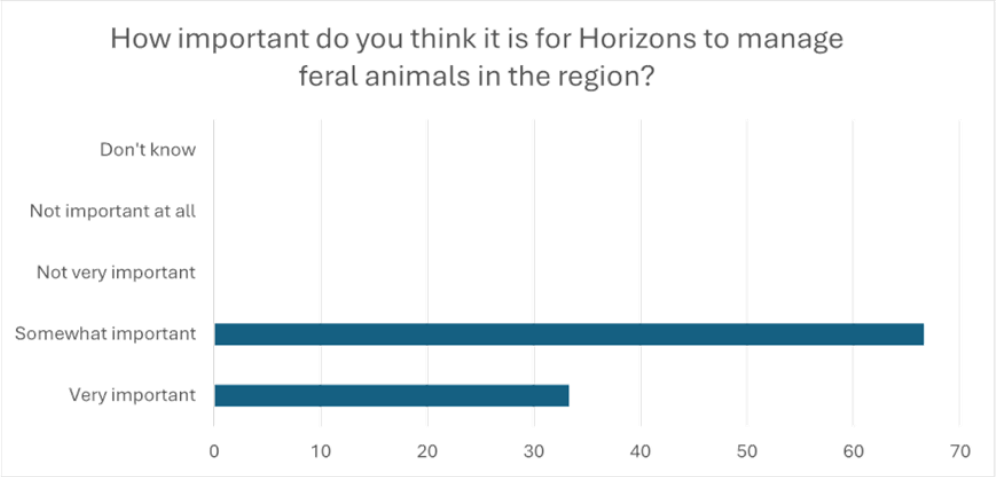
100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Funded by all ratepayers, regardless of property size	0%
Funded only by properties covered by the rules	0%
A mix of general rates and targeted rates	66.6%
Not sure	33.3%

Tell us more about your answers on property size and how these rules should be funded.

33.3% of submitters answered this question. The submitter expressed that they were unsure of how to answer the question.

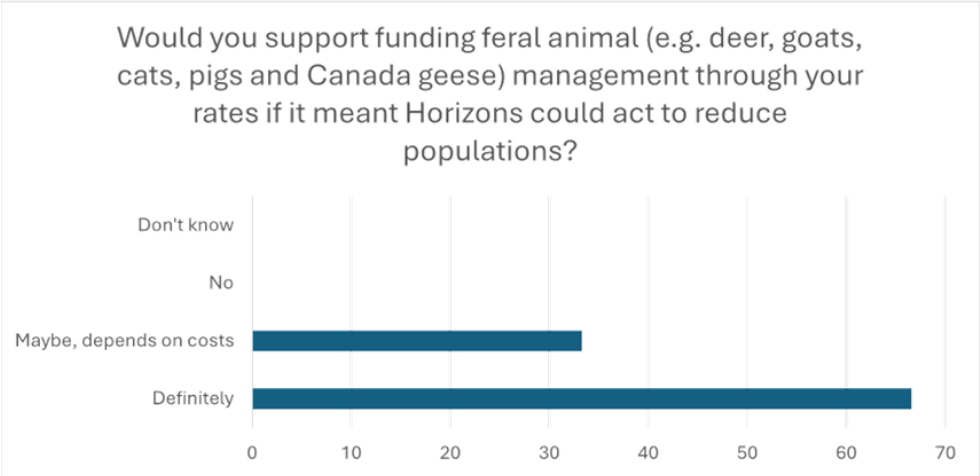
How important do you think it is for Horizons to manage feral animals in the region?



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Very important	33.3%
Somewhat important	66.6%
Not very important	0%
Not important at all	0%
Don't know	0%

Would you support funding feral animal (e.g. deer, goats, cats, pigs and Canada geese) management through your rates if it meant Horizons could act to reduce populations?



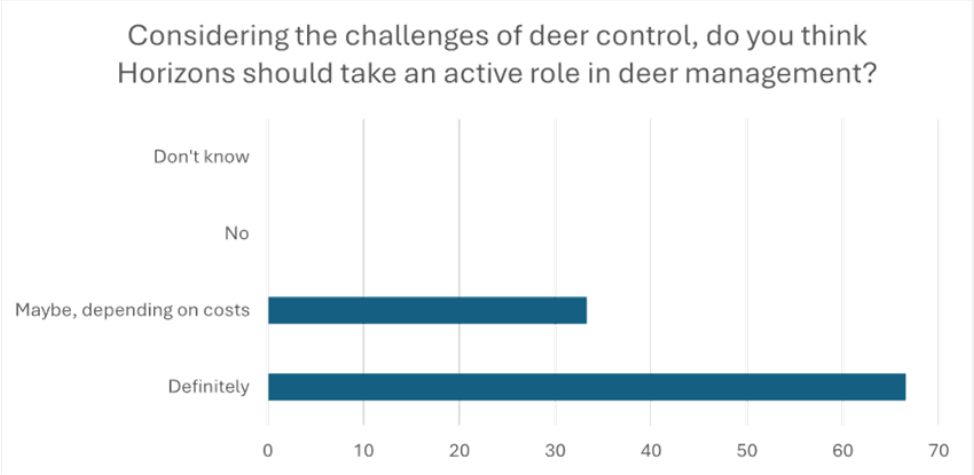
100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Definitely	66.6%
Maybe, depends on costs	33.3%
No	0%
Don't know	0%

Please explain your answer to the last question.

33.3% of submitters answered this question. The submitter expressed concerns about the cost of living and additional rates burdens. The submitter expressed willing to contribute time and skills to pest control efforts rather than a financial contribution.

Considering the challenges of deer control, do you think Horizons should take an active role in deer management?



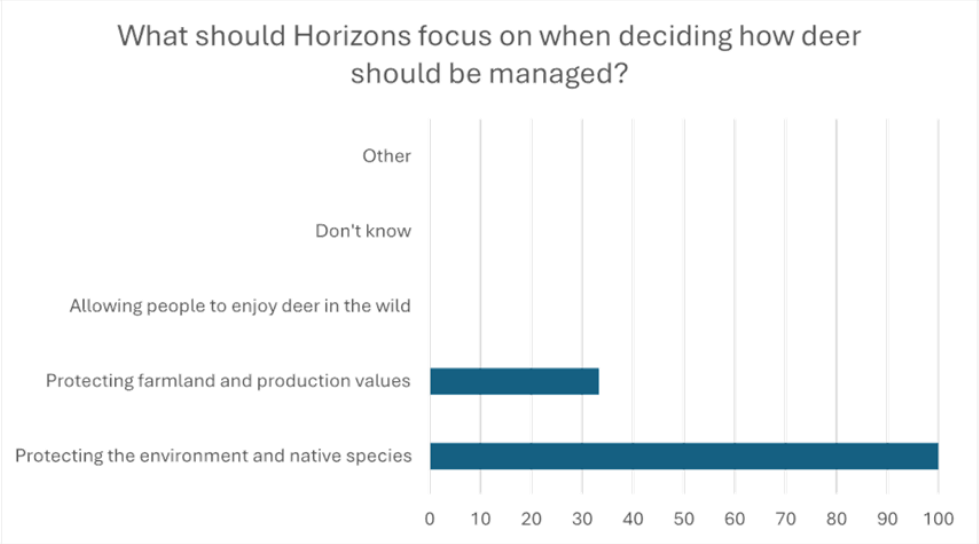
100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Definitely	66.6%
Maybe, depending on costs	33.3%
No	0%
Don't know	0%

Please explain your answer to the last question.

66.6% of submitters answered this question. One submitter suggested Horizons work alongside DOC to control deer, particularly in the Ruahine Ranges. One submitter expressed the belief that Horizons are capable of assisting with deer control.

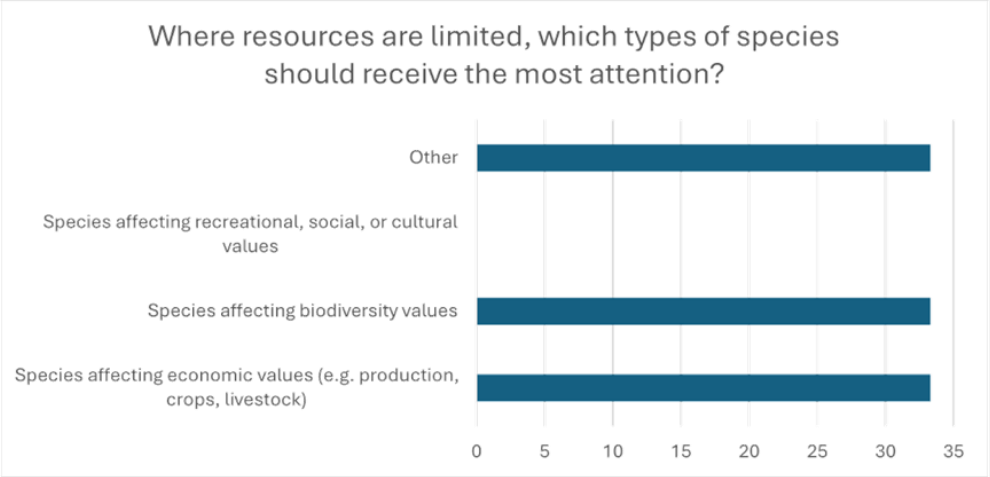
What should Horizons focus on when deciding how deer should be managed?



100% of submitters answered this question. Please note that submitters were able to choose all answers they felt applied.

Answer	Percentage
Protecting the environment and native species	100%
Protecting farmland and production values	33.3%
Allowing people to enjoy deer in the wild	0%
Don't know	0%
Other	0%

Where resources are limited, which types of species should receive the most attention?

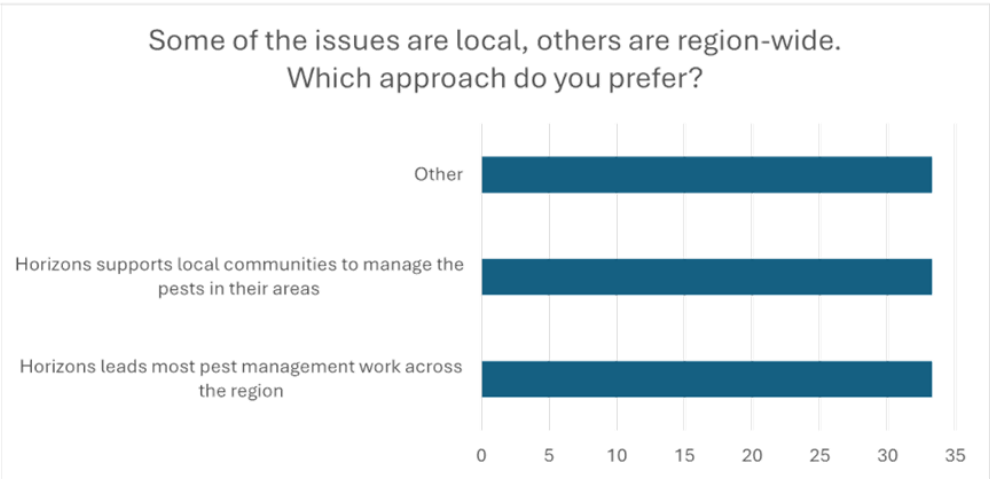


100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Species affecting economic values (e.g. production, crops, livestock)	33.3%
Species affecting biodiversity values	33.3%
Species affecting recreational, social, or cultural values	0%
Other	33.3%

The submitter who responded "other" thought that species affecting biodiversity, ecosystems, and cultural values should receive the most attention.

Some of the issues are local, others are region-wide. Which approach do you prefer?

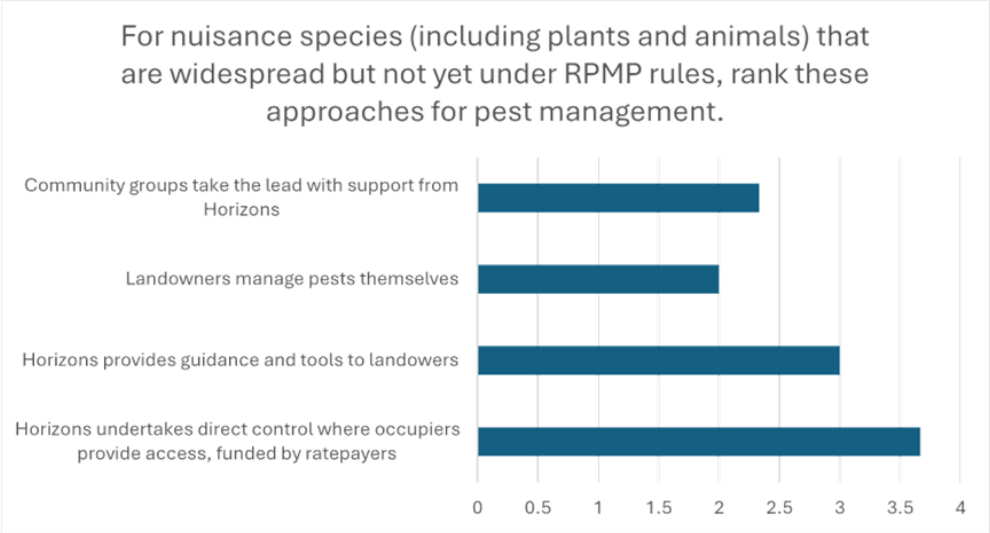


100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Horizons leads most pest management work across the region	33.3%
Horizons supports local communities to manage the pests in their areas	33.3%
Other	33.3%

The submitter who responded "other" thought a 50/50 approach should be undertaken but expressed concerns about rates increases.

For nuisance species (including plants and animals) that are widespread but not yet under RPMP rules, rank these approaches for pest management.



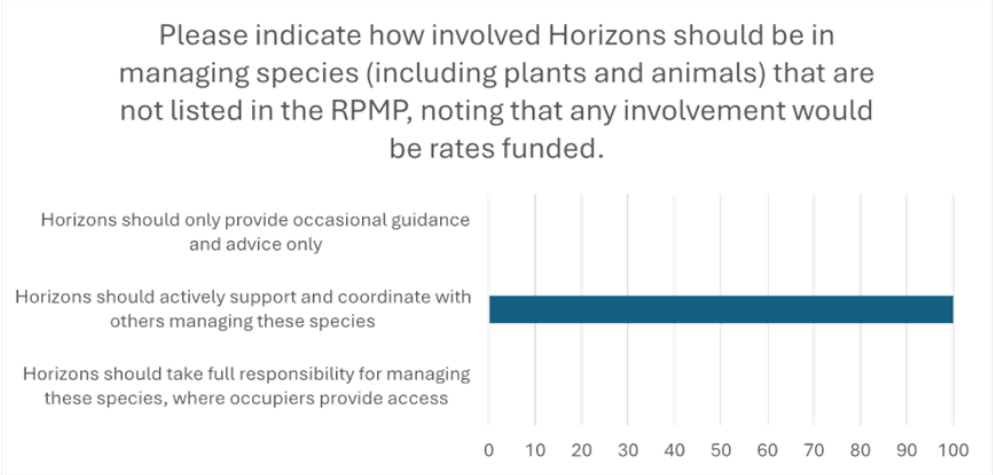
100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Average score
Horizons undertakes direct control where occupiers provide access, funded by ratepayers	3.67
Horizons provides guidance and tools to landowners	3
Landowners manage pests themselves	2
Community groups take the lead with support from Horizons	2.33

Do you have suggestions for how Horizons could work with iwi, hapū, community groups, or industry to manage species not included in the RPMP?

66.6% of submitters answered this question. Both submitters expressed a desire for shared upskilling and for opportunities for pest management contracts. One submitter expressed concerns about access to culturally significant and sacred sites and noted that, despite this, iwi possess extensive knowledge of the whenua and have a long history of management.

Please indicate how involved Horizons should be in managing species (including plants and animals) that are not listed in the RPMP, noting that any involvement would be rates funded.



100% of submitters answered this question.

Answer	Percentage
Horizons should take full responsibility for managing these species, where occupiers provide access	0%
Horizons should actively support and coordinate with others managing these species	100%
Horizons should only provide occasional guidance and advice only	0%

Do you have a pest management experience, positive or negative, that you would like to share with us?

66.6% of submitters answered this question. Both submitters shared positive experiences about the pest management they have undertaken on their whenua and its impact on their knowledge, and on the regeneration of natives.

Please tell us anything else you would like to know about pest management, biosecurity, or the issues covered in the discussion document.

66.6% of submitters answered this question. Both submitters expressed a desire for more collaboration and shared work in pest management.

List of species from all submissions

The following is a list of all species that were mentioned at least once in submissions as pest/nuisance species.

Plants	Animals
African club moss	Alpine newt
Agapanthus	Big-headed ant
Arum lily	Brown bullhead catfish
Bamboo	Canada geese
Banana passionfruit	Cats (feral, stray, and domestic were all mentioned as causing issues)
Barberry	Deer (feral) (Sika, red, fallow, rusa, sambar)
Bathurst bur	Dogs (stray/roaming)
Blackberry	Ducks
Blue morning glory	Eastern water dragon
Broom	Ferrets
Bush-killer vine	Giant willow aphids
Californian thistle	Goats (feral)
Cabomba caroliniana	Golden orfe
Chilean flame creeper	Hares
Chilean myrtle	Hedgehogs
Convolvulus	Koi carp
Darwin's barberry	Magpies
Deadly nightshade	Mice
Field horsetail	Mosquito fish
Giant reed	Peacocks
Gorse	Pea weevil
Great willow herb	Pheasants
Heather	Pigs (feral)
Ivy	Possums
Japanese honeysuckle	Quail
Karaka (pest: *Corynocaprus laevigatus*)	Rabbits
Kiwifruit (wilding)	Rats
Nassella tussock	Red eared slider turtle
Old man's beard	Rooks
Pampas	Rosella
Phoenic palm	Southern black backed gull
Phragmites karka	Stoats

Pink ragwort	Ticks
Purple loosestrife	Wallabies
Ragwort	Wasps (including Australian, Asian, German, and common)
Sea spurge	Weasels
Skunk vine	
Thistles	
Tradescantia	
Velvetleaf	
Water celery	
Wattle (including Sydney golden)	
Wild ginger	
Wilding conifers	
Wild onion	
Woolly nightshade	
Yellow lupin	

DRAFT – NOT COUNCIL POLICY

High-level direction options for Council consideration

The Summary of Submissions on Protecting our region together – Biosecurity in the Horizons region provides a comprehensive overview of what we heard from submitters. Following this, officers have selected four areas where there were clear positions from our community. These have been drafted as options to direct officers in developing the proposal for our reviewed Regional Pest Management Plan. Further topics and positions will be highlighted and discussed throughout Phase 3 of the RPMP Review as officers make progress in drafting the proposal.

These high-level options have been developed with a mind to the requirements for a Regional Pest Management Plan review under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and National Policy Direction for Pest Management 2025. These options are not Council policy until such a time as Council adopts preferred options. Submitter feedback will continue to be considered by officers as the proposal is developed and options on further topics will be developed for Council to consider.

Prioritisation of values

1. Horizons will prioritise species for inclusion in the RPMP (that meet the requirements for a subject as set out in the Act) that:
    a. Impact indigenous biodiversity values (the viability of threatened species of organisms, the survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals, and the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity)
    b. Impact environmental values (the viability of threatened species of organisms, the survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals, and the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity, soil resources, and water quality)
    c. Impact water quality
    d. Impact human health
    e. Impact soil resources
    f. Impact animal welfare
    g. Impact economic wellbeing
    h. Impact the enjoyment of the recreation value of the natural environment
    i. Impact the relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga
    j. Impact social and cultural wellbeing

Recommendation

DRAFT – NOT COUNCIL POLICY

Option (b) due to consistent submitter prioritisation of environmental values. Submitters also noted that values cannot be thought of in isolation, which is why "prioritise" is used to acknowledge other values are also important.

Management programmes

2. Horizons will prioritise inclusion in the RPMP of:
    a. Exclusion programmes
    b. Eradication programmes
    c. Progressive containment programmes
    d. Sustained control programmes
    e. Site-led management programmes

Recommendation

Options (a)-(d) due to submitter deprioritisation of site-led management programmes.

Programme design

3. Horizons will design programmes for the RPMP so that:
    a. Horizons undertakes all control work (note: resourcing constraints, submitter concerns about private property rights)
    b. Occupiers undertake all control work (note: resourcing constraints, feasibility of enforcement, findings of the evaluation re existing occupier control)
    c. Occupiers undertake control in sustained control programmes unless specialist skills, identification, or control methods require Horizons' intervention (e.g. possums, hard-to-identify grasses, and old man's beard). Horizons undertakes control for all other programmes and specialist sustained control programmes. (this reflects the current approach, except that occupiers currently undertake control in unmapped progressive containment areas. Possums control remains Horizons-led with occupier buy-in).

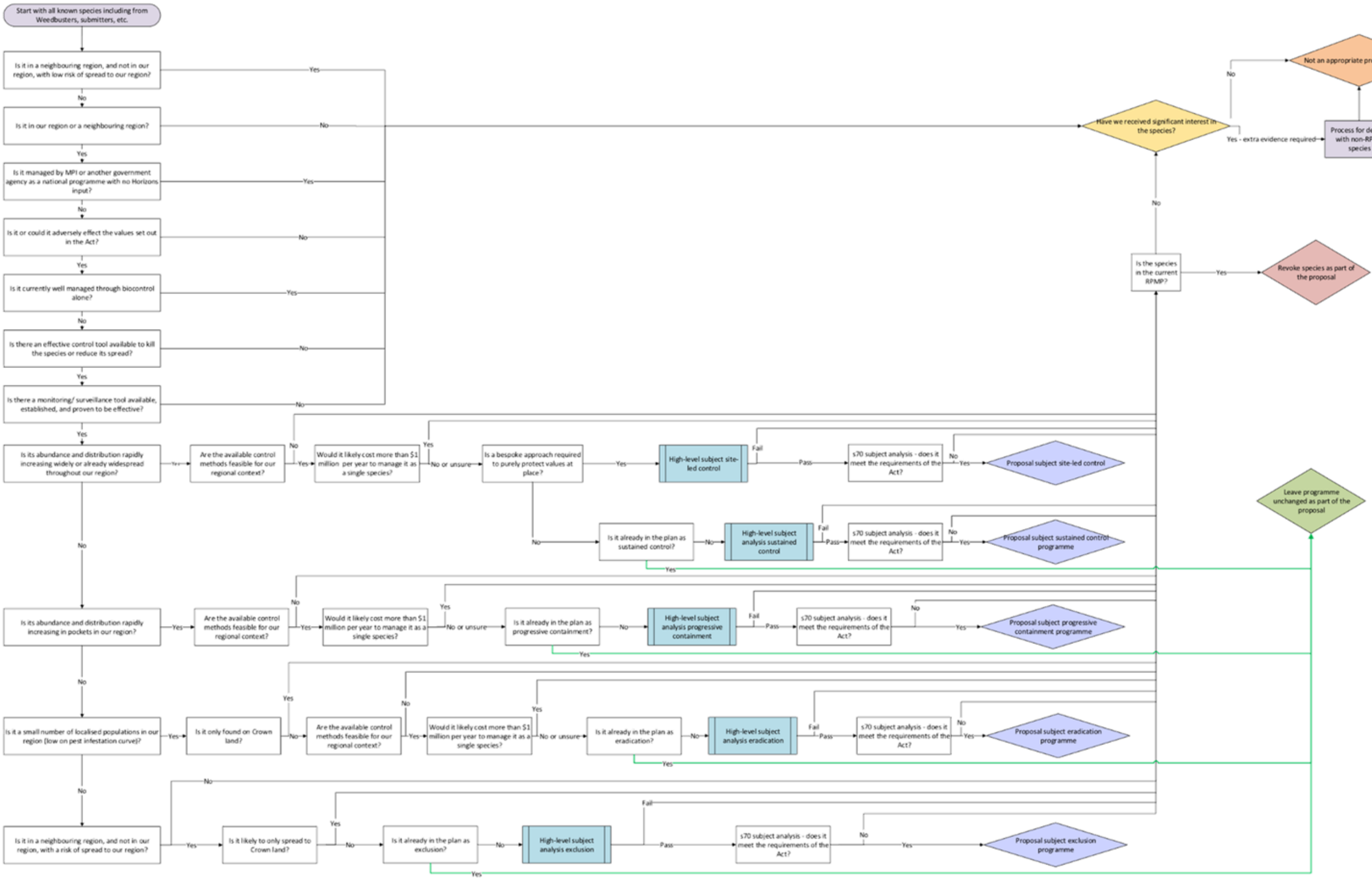
Recommendation

Options (c) due to resourcing constraints and submitter emphasis of shared responsibility.

Programme implementation

4. Horizons will only include programmes in the RPMP that have sufficient funding for full implementation through the Long-term Plan.

Due to frustration of submitters about programmes that have been underfunded and therefore have not met the objectives set out in the RPMP or the expectations of the community. Additionally, under s71 of the Act, Council must be satisfied there is 5 years of implementation funding.


Start with all known species including from Weedbusters, submitters, etc.
Is it in a neighbouring region, and not in our region, with low risk of spread to our region?
Yes
No
Is it in our region or a neighbouring region?
No
Yes
Is it managed by MPI or another government agency as a national programme with no Horizons input?
Yes
No
Is it or could it adversely effect the values set out in the Act?
No
Yes
Is it currently well managed through biocontrol alone?
Yes
No
Is there an effective control tool available to kill the species or reduce its spread?
No
Yes
Is there a monitoring/ surveillance tool available, established, and proven to be effective?
No
Yes
Have we received significant interest in the species?
No
Not an appropriate proposal subject
Yes - extra evidence required
Process for dealing with non-RPMP species
No
Is the species in the current RPMP?
Yes
Revoke species as part of the proposal
Is its abundance and distribution rapidly increasing widely or already widespread throughout our region?
Yes
Are the available control methods feasible for our regional context?
No
Yes
Would it likely cost more than $1 million per year to manage it as a single species?
Yes
No or unsure
Is a bespoke approach required to purely protect values at place?
Yes
High-level subject site-led control
Fail
Pass
s70 subject analysis - does it meet the requirements of the Act?
No
Yes
Proposal subject site-led control
No
Is it already in the plan as sustained control?
No
High-level subject analysis sustained control
Fail
Pass
s70 subject analysis - does it meet the requirements of the Act?
No
Yes
Proposal subject sustained control programme
Yes
Leave programme unchanged as part of the proposal
Is its abundance and distribution rapidly increasing in pockets in our region?
Yes
Are the available control methods feasible for our regional context?
No
Yes
Would it likely cost more than $1 million per year to manage it as a single species?
Yes
No or unsure
Is it already in the plan as progressive containment?
No
High-level subject analysis progressive containment
Fail
Pass
s70 subject analysis - does it meet the requirements of the Act?
No
Yes
Proposal subject progressive containment programme
Yes
Is it a small number of localised populations in our region (low on pest infestation curve)?
Yes
Is it only found on Crown land?
No
Yes
Are the available control methods feasible for our regional context?
No
Yes
Would it likely cost more than $1 million per year to manage it as a single species?
Yes
No or unsure
Is it already in the plan as eradication?
No
High-level subject analysis eradication
Fail
Pass
s70 subject analysis - does it meet the requirements of the Act?
No
Yes
Proposal subject eradication programme
Yes
Is it in a neighbouring region, and not in our region, with a risk of spread to our region?
Yes
Is it likely to only spread to Crown land?
No
Yes
Is it already in the plan as exclusion?
No
High-level subject analysis exclusion
Fail
Pass
s70 subject analysis - does it meet the requirements of the Act?
No
Yes
Proposal subject exclusion programme
Yes