

# Maungatautari Reserve Committee Agenda - 9 December 2024

Kaipaki Room, Cambridge Service Centre, 23 Wilson Street, Cambridge



## Members

Councillor MG Montgomerie (Chairperson); Councillor RDB Gordon; Councillor PTJ Coles; Councillor DM Morgan; Te Hiiri Taute (Pohara Marae); Poto Davies (Maungatautari Marae); Geoff Canham (Consultant); Helen Huges (CE Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust); Bruce Clarkson (Regional Council); Vacant (Ngāti Hauā Representative); Niwha Jones (Department of Conservation Representative);

09 December 2024 03:00 PM

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Closing Karakia	



## **APOLOGIES**

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A member who does not have leave of absence may tender an apology should they be absent from all or part of a meeting. The Chairperson (or acting chair) must invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness and early departure. The meeting may accept or decline any apologies.

The acceptance of a member's apology constitutes a grant of 'leave of absence' for that specific meeting.



## **DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

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Members are reminded to declare and stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they may have.



## LATE ITEMS

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Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on the basis of a full agenda item. It is important to note that late items can only be dealt with when special circumstances exist and not as a means of avoiding or frustrating the requirements in the Act relating to notice, agendas, agenda format and content.

# COMMITTEE AGENDA



**To:** The Chairperson and Members of the Maungatautari Reserve Committee  
**From:** Governance  
**Subject:** **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**  
**Meeting Date:** 9 December 2024

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## **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

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The local authority, its committees, subcommittees and any local and community boards must keep minutes of their proceedings. These minutes must be kept in hard or electronic copy, authorised by a Chairperson’s manual or electronic signature once confirmed by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Once authorised the minutes are the prima facie evidence of the proceedings they relate to.

The only topic that may be discussed at a subsequent meeting, with respect to the minutes, is their correctness.

## **2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI**

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*That the open minutes of the Maungatautari Reserve Committee meeting held on 1 May 2024, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.*

## **3 ATTACHMENT - ĀPITITANGA**

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Maungatautari Reserve Committee Minutes – 1 May 2024

# COMMITTEE MINUTES



Maungatautari Reserve Committee

**Time:** 3.00pm

**Date:** Wednesday 1 May 2024

**Location:** Kaipaki Room, Cambridge Service Centre, 23 Wilson Street, Cambridge

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## PRESENT

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### Chairperson

Councillor MG Montgomerie

### Members

Councillor RDB Gordon; Councillor PTJ Coles; Councillor DM Morgan (Zoom); Te Hiiri Taute (Pohara Marae); Helen Somerville/Hughes (CE Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust).

*Te Hiiri Taute opened the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga*

## 1 APOLOGIES

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### RESOLVED

8/24/01

*That the apologies for non-attendance from Bruce Clarkson and Poto Davies be received.*

Coles/Gordon

## 2 DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

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There were no disclosures of interest.

## 3 LATE ITEMS

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There were no late items.

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#### 4 CONFIRMATION OF THE ORDER OF THE MEETING

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**RESOLVED**

8/24/02

*That the order of the meeting be confirmed.*

Montgomerie/Coles

#### 5 MAUNGATAUTARI ECOLOGICAL ISLAND TRUST OPERATIONAL REPORT

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Helen Somerville/Hughes (CE Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust) provided a progress update on operational activity on Maungatautari. The quarterly Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari operating report was included in the agenda, which highlighted the activities from the last quarter.

The Committee were advised that one of current focusses is health and safety and a number of changes had put in place recently. Highlights of other operational activities, included the impact of tourism on the Maunga, developments with the website, the gala event coming up in a month and merchandise developments and volunteer numbers.

**RESOLVED**

8/24/03

*That the Maungatautari Reserve Committee receives the report of Brad Ward Manager Community Services, Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust Operational Report (document number 11211167);*

Gordon/Coles

#### 6 MAUNGATAUTARI ECOLOGICAL ISLAND TRUST ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME

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Brad Ward presented his report and advised the Committee that the Annual Plan for MEIT will be provided at a later date and that the MEIT Annual Report was included in the agenda.

**RESOLVED**

8/24/04

That the Maungatautari Reserve Committee

- a) *Receives the report of Brad Ward, Manager Community Services, titled Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust Annual Report (document number 11211166); and*
- b) *Notes the intention for Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust to develop their Annual Workplan and share this with the Maungatautari Reserve Committee at a future meeting*

Morgan/Gordon

## **7 UPDATE ON APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HE MAHERE MO MAUNGATAUTARI – MAUNGATAUTARI RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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Hannah Divehall, Reserves Planning Team Leader, presented her report which provided the committee an update on the actions of He Mahere moo Maungatautari – Maungatautari Reserve Management Plan ('the RMP').

The RMP provides the vision for Maungatautari Scenic Reserve and outlines policies which ensure this will be achieved. The report provided an outline of the key policies that are in place to monitor implementation of the RMP, as a means to guide future reporting requirements to the Committee.

There was a discussion on the availability of hard copies of the RMP.

### **RESOLVED**

8/24/05

*That the Maungatautari Reserve Committee receives the report of Hannah Divehall – Reserves Planning Team Leader, titled Update on approval and implementation of He Mahere moo Maungatautari – Maungatautari Reserve Management Plan (document number 11212437).*

Taute /Morgan

## **8 MAUNGATAUTARI RESERVE COMMITTEE – UPDATES ON LAND OWNER NEGOTIATIONS**

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Hannah Divehall, Reserves Planning Team Leader, provided the Committee with an update on the status of landowner negotiations, and outlined Waipā District Council's intended next steps in relation to outstanding negotiations. Further budget will be required as part of the Long Term Plan to progress work.

### **RESOLVED**

8/24/06

*That the Maungatautari Reserve Committee receives the report of Hannah Divehall – Reserves Planning Team Leader, titled 'Update on landowner negotiations' (document number 11212436).*

Taute/Morgan

Te Hiiri Taute ended the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga

This being the business the meeting closed 4.35pm

### **CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS**

### **CHAIRPERSON**

### **DATE**



# COMMITTEE REPORT



## INFORMATION ONLY

**To:** The Chairperson and Members of the Maungatautari Reserve Committee

**From:** Manager Community Services

**Subject:** **Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust Operational Management Plan 2024-25**

**Meeting Date:** 9 December 2024

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

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The purpose of this report is to seek approval of Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust (MEIT) 2024/25 Operational Management Plan (the Plan) from the Maungatautari Reserve Committee (Committee).

Waipā District Council has contracted MEIT to manage activities within the Maungatautari Scenic Reserve and on land used by MEIT and Council for operational tasks and management of the reserve.

A Services Agreement sets out roles and responsibilities for both parties. Under the Service Agreement, the Trust has obligations to provide Council with various reports and updates including their annual workplan for approval.

Helen Hughes, Tai Urungi Chief Executive of MEIT, will present the Plan to the Committee.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

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*That the Maungatautari Reserve Committee receive the report of Brad Ward, Manager Community Services titled Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust Operational Management Plan 2024-25 (document number 11341869);*

### 3 COMMENTARY - KÖRERO

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Following the 2022 local government elections, the Committee was established to meet as and when required. During a workshop following the Committee’s meeting on 1 May 2024, it was agreed the Committee would meet a minimum of once a year.

Additionally, at the Committee meeting on 1 May 2024, it was resolved “*That the Maungatautari Reserve Committee notes the intention for Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust to develop their Annual Workplan and share this with the Maungatautari Reserve Committee at a future meeting*”. This report and the appended Plan, gives effect to the resolution.

MEIT is required to provide an annual work plan of their respective activities to deliver the obligations of the Agreement. The Plan outlines their asset management, maintenance, vegetation control, community engagement and species management.

It is anticipated MEIT will be required to present their 2025/26 Plan to the Committee in May 2025 for approval.

### 4 APPENDIX – ĀPITITANGA

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No:	Appendix Title
1	Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust Operational Management Plan 2024-25 (Doc Set ID 11342206)

Brad Ward  
**MANAGER COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Approved by Sally Sheedy  
**GROUP MANAGER CUSTOMER AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

## APPENDIX 1

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Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust Operational Management Plan 2024-25  
(Doc Set ID 11342206)



# Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust

# Operational Management Plan 2024-2025





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# OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024-25

## 1. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to outline all requirements and responsibilities for undertaking operational activities across the organisation. It is aligned to and demonstrates support for the organisation's strategic objectives, including the restoration plan. All policies and processes also align to ensure consistency with our strategic intent and deliverables.

## 2. MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

To share the mauri and mana of the maunga.

We are on a journey to be internationally recognised and nationally cherished over the five years and beyond. This journey will result in an increase of visitors which in turn make the execution of our operational plan even more critical.

The intent of increased visitors, with the goal of an average of 300 per day, is born out of desire to be able to self-funding, ensuring the longevity of the operations for centuries to come.

## 3. PARTNERS, CUSTOMERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari (SMM) is a community lead project, with passionate and dedicated supporters, many of whom have donated both their time and their resources to support the project. Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari is governed by *Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust* (MEIT) made up of members from the community, landowners and local iwi representatives. To deliver our aspirations we have created an operational exoskeleton made up of staff and contractors, support from national, regional and local government, generous public and corporate sponsors and donors, all of which has enabled the maunga to go from strength to strength.

Maungatautari is a taonga (a natural resource which is highly prized) to mana whenua (local Māori who have a connection with the maunga). Mana whenua work closely with the trust to ensure the maunga is restored to the lush and vibrant eco-system it was in the time before the arrival of humans.

MEIT Operations are assisted by over 200 volunteers, many of whom regularly contribute their time to provide support in roles including monitoring and maintenance of tracks and tracking lines, monitoring the health and growth of various wildlife species, weeding, and visitor hosting. We consider all volunteers to be staff, and we are forever grateful for the time and effort this group of engaged people put into the organisation; we simply could not have achieved what we have without them.

## 4. RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES

Operational activities are to be undertaken by either MEIT staff or an appropriate contractor. It is the Sanctuary Operations Manager's (SOM) responsibility to ensure that daily operations in and around the fence are maintained to guarantee health, safety and satisfaction for customers, community and staff. It is the responsibility of the Chief Executive (CE) to ensure that adequate operations staffing is provided for Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari. It is the joint responsibility of the Sanctuary Operations Manager and their team of rangers to implement and deliver the operational workplan.

### 4.1. Operational Roles

The Operations team carries out the day-to-day maintenance activities and any reactive repair work. If they are unable to complete the work or it is beyond their resources or skills, it will be allocated to a contractor.

### 4.2. Scheduled Works

The following are undertaken to meet statutory or contractual requirements:

1. Operational Management Plan

### 4.3. Service Agreements

Where appropriate the CEO negotiates various service agreements for the following activities. The Sanctuary Operations Manager is responsible for monitoring execution of these agreements:

1. Vegetation Trimming
2. Arborist Work
3. Track Maintenance
4. Infrastructure maintenance
5. Dialler Upgrades
6. Sanitisation & Cleaning
- 7.

Appropriate records will be issued to MEIT by the agent contracted to undertake the work.

### 4.4. Operations Recording and Actioning

Maintenance work identified by Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari will be delivered in the Operational Workplan and recorded through two systems being ArcGIS and Google drive spread sheets to be backed up in the Cloud.

The Sanctuary Operations Manager (or other nominated personnel) will check the recording systems at regular intervals, assess any maintenance work, and either:

1. Allocate the work to Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari staff to carry out and complete the records; or
2. If unable to complete, refer the matter to a contractor.



Action taken on work allocated to the MEIT staff that subsequently needs to be allocated to a contractor must be recorded within our systems. The staff will keep the Sanctuary Operations Manager informed.

#### 4.5. Business Hours

The Visitor Centre is open 364 days a year. The Operations team runs a standard 40-hour week, typically Monday to Friday. During business hours the Operations team will carry out the day-to-day maintenance activities and any reactive repair work.

#### 4.6. Outside Business Hours

Outside business hours two Operations staff members are on call to respond to fence breaches. In preparation for a severe weather event additional staff may be placed on call.

## 5. ACRONYM/DEFINITION LIST

SMM	Sanctuary Mountain® Maungatautari
MEIT	Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust
SOM	Sanctuary Operations Manager
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
Staff	Includes paid and volunteer members

## 6. KEY CONTACTS

Title	Person	Phone Number
CEO	Helen Hughes	027 369 0008
SOM	Dan Howie	027 764 4603
Admin Manager	Sue Dela Rue	027 646 0321

# ASSET MAINTENANCE

## 1. FENCE SPECIFICATIONS

The predator control fence around Maungatautari was built between 2004 and 2006. The fence is 47 km long and includes 10 vehicle gates, 54 pedestrian gates, 33 water gates (including 5 triple and 2 double water gates), 173 fixed screen culverts, and 1 drop down culvert pipe.

The fence has been constructed using round timber poles, approximately 140 mm in diameter, which are spaced 4 metres apart, with 50 mm timber battens installed spanning between the posts. The round posts have been manufactured from H4 treated timber, suitable to be installed in the ground, and the battens have been manufactured from H3.2 treated timber, for above ground applications.

The fencing mesh material is 316 grade, stainless steel mesh with a green factory coating, fixed over the timber support structure. The mesh extends down into the ground to prevent animals burrowing under the fence. The top of the fence is capped with a curved metal sheet, with a smooth green factory coating, designed to prevent animals climbing over. The capping is supported by galvanized steel brackets at regular intervals. A horizontally fixed wire is installed across the join between the top and lower sheet of mesh. All the mesh sheet joins are fixed down to ensure a flat overlap. Gaps in the mesh can be no greater than 6mm to restrict mice breaching the fence.

An electrical surveillance wire has been installed above the fence which is activated when a branch or a tree is in contact with the top of the fence. The surveillance system includes 44 EDAC diallers (switch boxes) which are powered by a combination of 40-watt and 60-watt solar panels which supply electrical charge to a rechargeable battery.

The surveillance system is active 24 hours a day and will send out an SMS message to staff when a breach occurs. The activation is usually a result of a small branch touching the surveillance wire but, in some cases, it is a result of a tree fall which requires a section of the fence to be rebuilt. When struck by a falling tree the fence is designed to break away in 4 metre sections.

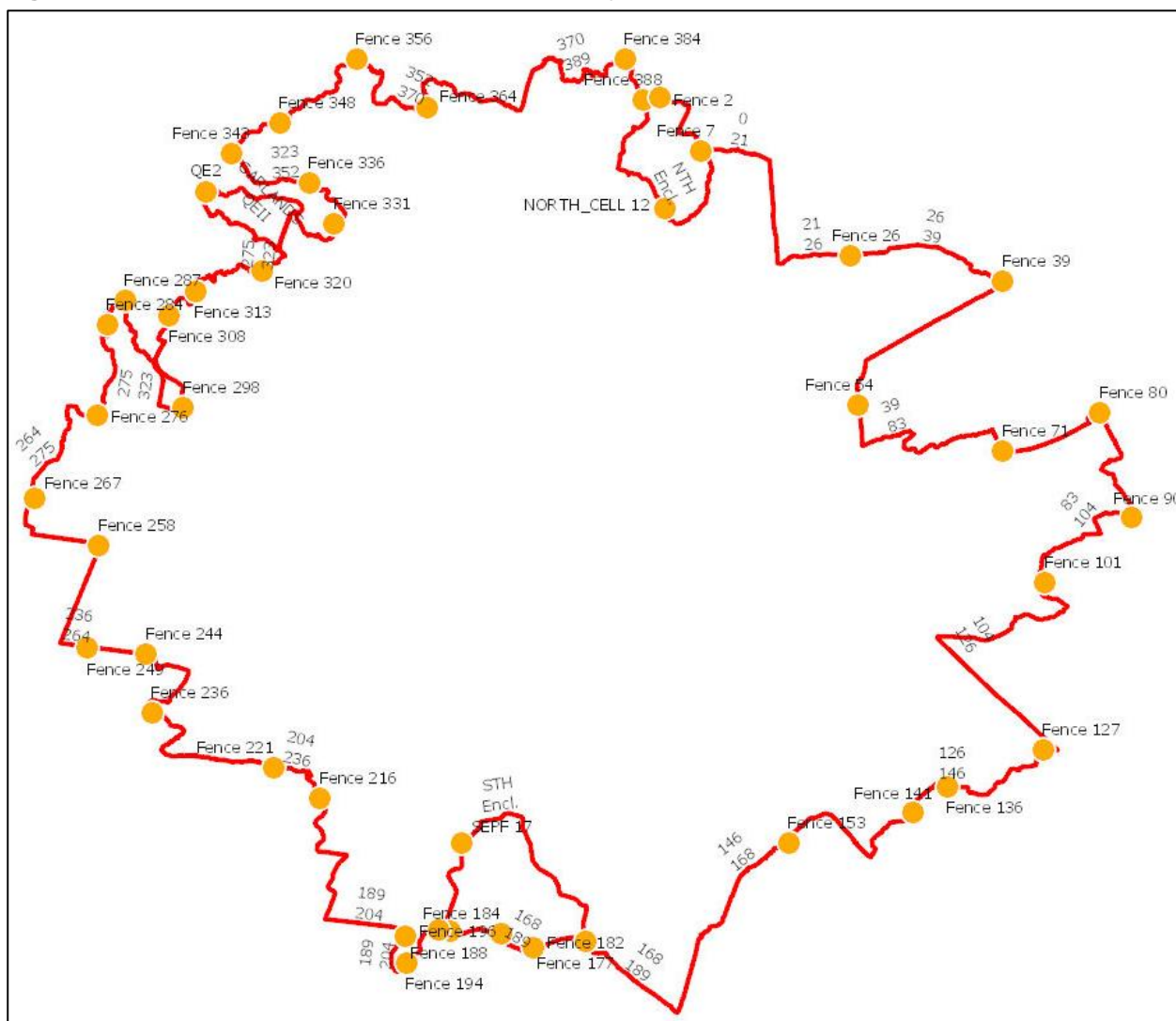
## 2. FENCE MAINTENANCE

Regular ongoing fence maintenance includes replacement of corroded fixing screws and corroded water gate mesh. Other fencing maintenance includes cutting down of dead trees and trimming of smaller trees which are located near to the fence. Detailed fence inspections are also carried out every three months which include inspections of every component of the Xcluder fence such as, Rivets, Hood Damage, Exposed skirts, loose screws.

### 3. FENCE BREACHES

The pest-proof fence consists of 37 sectors and 44 surveillance boxes. The main internal components of each box are an energizer, dialler, and alarm panel. A surveillance wire running along the top of the fence connects and supplies power from each sector's 'lower' box to the 'upper' box. This setup is designed so that if an object (i.e. branch or tree) lands on the fence then the surveillance wire will contact one of multiple earthing rings and the upper surveillance box will not receive power from the lower box. This decrease in voltage is the trigger for the surveillance system's breach alarm.

**Figure 1: MEIT's dialler boxes and alarm systems**



### 4. CALLOUTS

#### 4.1. Operating Protocols

If a surveillance box is without power for more than 3 minutes, it will automatically send a text message to the breach response phone stating which fence sector is in breach. The

first responder waits approximately 10 minutes before sending a text reply stating “status”, to gain confirmation of a breach and be provided with information about that section. Waiting 10 minutes allows the dialler enough time to reboot, so that a confirmation reply can be sent, in instances where the breach is caused by an object that may fall off the fence without causing damage. The following then occurs:

1. **If the message states that the sector is no longer in breach**, then no further action is required; or
2. **If the sector remains in breach after two status messages** are sent then our team responds. Battery voltage readings from the lower box cannot be trusted. Voltmeters are no longer used to home in on the fault. The section of fence line is driven and visually examined for faults.

If the sector in breach is on private land then that landowner may need to be contacted. They will have previously expressed whether they want to be contacted before accessing their land when responding to a callout. Each landowner has their own process of how they prefer to be informed and involved in this project.

Upon arriving at the upper surveillance box of the sector in breach, the voltmeter should be used on the fence wire to test for power.

- a) **If there is no power reading** then the fault on the fence is within 150 metres, but if no fault is found within this distance, then the problem may be the energizer. Replacing the energizer may resolve the issue.
- b) **If there is a power reading** from the voltmeter then the fault is further along the fence sector. Field staff should then travel along the length of the fence sector, examining it for faults such as branches on the wire, trees through the fence, or bent earth rings.
3. **If no fault is found** upon first inspection, then backtracking and using the voltmeter can help to home in on where it may be. A branch can often be easily removed or an earth ring readjusted by using clips to earth the current. The earthing clips must always be clipped to the steel post at the base of the earth ring first and then clipped to the surveillance wire. The fault can now be resolved without the risk of a shock, and the earthing clips are simply removed afterwards. A tree on or through the fence usually requires further action and repair. Once the fault is resolved, a message is sent from the lower surveillance box stating that the sector is OK/no longer in breach.

## 4.2. Weather Preparation

The general rule is that there is a 90-minute window to get to a breach to minimise the risk of pest intrusion. However, the Health and Safety of staff is paramount, and each situation needs to be assessed, and a decision made about whether to respond to the callout at that time. This decision should be based on the location of the sector in breach, the condition of the weather, the time of the day/night, and the need to ensure the safety of all people involved. Heavy rainfall and/or strong winds can be very dangerous, especially at night and in hard to access locations. Bad weather events can be prepared for in advance.

Contacting landowners the day before to let them know that staff may be accessing their property in response to breaches can be useful instead of having to contact them during the night. Ensuring all necessary equipment is available and in good condition such as checking chainsaws are sharp and fuelling vehicles is vital. Responders must also prepare adequate food and water to last them through a long callout/fence repair job.

### 4.3. Roster

There are always at least two staff on call during the day or night, one of which has the breach response phone. Generally, the most experienced person, who is comfortable communicating with landowners, is the first responder and has the breach response phone. When the first responder is alerted to a fence breach, they must always contact the second responder stating the location of the breach. The first responder can either respond to the breach themselves, request the assistance of the second responder if necessary, or send the second responder to the breach instead. Different areas or sectors can be allocated to each responder based on their experience, capability in that terrain, or location. During the day, other staff may respond to a breach if they are working in the area at the time. A third responder may be rostered on in preparation for severe weather events. The third responder is only called in to help if a fence repair is required. This system is in-place to speed the process of the fence repair in poor weather conditions.

### 4.4. Pol Report

Each morning a report is produced about the status of each fence sector and is sent out to a group of staff at MEIT. At 5:30am the system dials the surveillance box at each sector and filters the response. At around 5:45am the report is produced, which states whether each station responded and if there are any exceptions, such as gates being open or low battery warnings. Responses from each sector are saved in a Dropbox cloud storage.

The email address 'maunga-fence@outlook.co.nz' sends out the report and this account is also the Dropbox owner. The email address 'viewfencedata@gmail.com' can be used to view the data within the Dropbox.

We are currently running a programme of dialler upgrades to ensure the tech is as efficient and new as possible.

### 4.5. Fence Breach Repair

Trees or large branches can fall on to the fence causing a breach which must be repaired as quickly as possible. The pest-proof fence is designed to break in 4-metre sections because of tree fall, but, in some instances multiple sections will be breached at once. The process for resolving a fence breach typically includes:

- a) The tree or branch that caused the breach is removed. Chainsaws are used to cut up trees and a vehicle may be used to drag it out.
- b) Remove old fence components including removing all nails, staples and the hood. The old mesh is then winched out of the ground or pulled out with a vehicle.



- c) Broken or knocked over posts are dug out and new posts are put in.
- d) The five galvanized support wires are crimped together and tensioned.
- e) A channel is placed in the slot at the top of each post and four vertical batons are stapled inside of the channel and attached to support wires.
- f) 30 metre rolls of fence mesh are pre-cut into 4.2 metre sections to fit the 4 metre gaps between posts.
- g) The top section of the mesh is fixed first, flush with the top of the channel and screwed on to the adjacent posts.
- h) The bottom section of mesh is then added and overlaps the top mesh by 50 mm.
- i) A horizontal support baton is placed behind this overlapping section and both sections of mesh are stapled to it.
- j) The bottom of the mesh is pegged down so that it extends 300mm outward from the base of the fence and is then covered with metal aggregate.
- k) An angle is placed across the top of the mesh, and the channel and angle are screwed together.
- l) Six hood support brackets are screwed to the batons, then, the hood is riveted to the brackets and screwed to the channel.
- m) Finally, the surveillance wire is crimped together, and earthing rings are replaced.  
Quality control inspections are undertaken after job completion to ensure the fence is repaired correctly.

**Figure 2: Tree fall causing a fence breach and cleaning up the fall**



## 4.6. Temporary Fence Installation

In instances where fence breaches occur at night, in poor weather, or where significant earthworks will be required before fence repair, it may be necessary to erect a temporary fence.

The temporary fence comes in sections sized 6, 12, or 24m. The temporary fence is constructed from a thick shade cloth material with an upper section of smooth material that prevents pests climbing over the top.

The process for installing includes

- a) Fibreglass poles are inserted through channels in the temporary fence and one end is screwed to a fence post adjacent to the breach.
- b) Anchoring pipes are hammered at an angle, into the ground and the fibreglass poles are inserted into these pipes as the temporary fence is erected.
- c) The other end of the temporary fence is screwed to an adjacent fence post and steel poles and anchoring pins are used to fix the bottom of the fence to the ground.
- d) Finally, endcaps are placed within the adjacent existing fence hood.

**Figure 3: A section of temporary fence**



## 4.7. Undetected Breaches

In some cases, there may be a breach in the fence, but no alert was sent to the breach phone. Typically, this is caused by issues with the alarm panel or the dialler. These units are ideally tested monthly to ensure that they work and may be tested again in preparation for a severe weather event. Testing involves turning off the energizer of the lower surveillance box to ensure messages are being sent from the upper box. Using the breach



response phone to send the message “1234 fence on” to a surveillance box will turn off the energizer.

The upper box should then send a message to the breach phone stating that the sector is in breach. If no message is received, this indicates there is an issue. After severe weather events, staff drive the perimeter of the fence to check for undetected breaches. If a breach is found, it is repaired as normal, and the cause of the non-alert is investigated. Holes or gaps in the fence mesh may also go undetected, the fence is examined for these issues during fence inspections. Holes are patched with mesh squares that are bound to the fence with threaded stainless-steel wire or zip ties.

#### 4.8. Safety Concerns

There are several safety concerns when attending a fence breach. First, the terrain and accessibility of a breach site needs to be assessed, alongside staff experience and competence. The risk of further treefall or land slippage at that site must also be considered. At site the presence of broken fence components, the use of chainsaws, the damage caused by treefall including creating sharp edges and slippery surfaces, must be considered. Standard PPE, and PPE specific to the operation of tools, must always be available and worn.

## 5. RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Work is completed on a rolling plan for maintenance of key walking tracks, established routes and monitoring lines.

Staff are tasked to ensure that any tree fall is resolved as quickly as possible. Annually the quad bike track is maintained when weather permits.

Signage is also on an ongoing maintenance programme to ensure that tracks are clearly sign posted and up to date.

Toilets are maintained through contractors to ensure they are emptied. Daily cleaning routines are in place with the visitor services team.

## 6. THE VISITOR CENTRE

Work around the Visitor centre is managed by the staff, ensuring that it is maintained to a consistently high standard. This includes cleaning, maintenance and gardening/weed control.

We have local contractors that assist with electrical, plumbing and building work as required.



# WATER GATE AND CULVERT MAINTENANCE

## 1. WATER GATE MAINTENANCE

All streams flowing in or out of the perimeter fence have swinging gates to prevent pest incursions. These water gates use a reed switch sensor that is wired to a nearby surveillance box. If the Watergate opens wider than 8 mm the status for the corresponding fence sector will read “Watergate OPEN”.

The status of each water gate is checked daily via the Pol report. Watergate sensors are checked by holding the gate open and sending a “status” message to the corresponding fence sector. A failure to report “Watergate OPEN” is generally caused by a sensor fault and the sensor is replaced. Debris flowing downstream can damage the water gates, and corrosion of the gates, especially where water quality is low, can occur over time.

Staff regularly clear accumulated debris from water gates, and water gates are inspected as part of the quarterly fence inspections. Where necessary, corroded sections of water gate mesh are removed and replaced, hinges are checked and tightened, and denso grease is applied to the culvert walls. Extra weight may be added to water gates at high flowing streams. This prevents the gates regularly opening and raising alerts. Added weights never exceed 20 kg and are only added where necessary to reduce callouts to that gate.

**Figure 4: A water gate and its components**



## 2. CULVERT MAINTENANCE

Culverts are checked as part of the quarterly fence inspection. The mesh screen of each culvert is taken off and mud and debris are removed. Corroded screens are sent to an engineer to be rebuilt where necessary. We are commencing a replacement programme currently and are aiming to build a cycle of two replacements per year.

**Figure 5: New culvert screen (left) and corrosion-damaged culvert screen (right)**





# PEDESTRIAN & VEHICLE GATE MAINTENANCE

## 1. PEDESTRIAN GATE MAINTENANCE

Alarmed pedestrian gates have a double door system which uses magnetic reed switch sensors. These sensors detect if both doors are open and sends an alert to the breach phone if this occurs. The sensors are tested by holding both doors open and checking that an alert is sent to the breach phone. A failure to report “Ped gate ... OPEN” is generally caused by a sensor fault and the sensor is replaced. Pedestrian gates are checked as part of the quarterly fence inspection. Where necessary gate closers are replaced, both the gate closers and hinges are greased, and any corroded elements are repaired.

**Figure 6: A pedestrian gate showing the location of the two reed switches**



## 2. VEHICLE GATE MAINTENANCE

Vehicle gates are fitted with an upper slam lock and a lower dead lock. When the dead lock is unlocked a red light will flash and a siren will sound until it is locked again. The dead lock is wired to a nearby surveillance box through a tamper switch. If the dead lock is left open for longer than 3 minutes an alert will be sent to the breach phone stating “Veh gate ... OPEN”. The tamper switch is tested by holding the gate open for more than 3 minutes and checking that an alert is sent to the breach phone. A failure to report “Veh gate ... OPEN” requires the tamper switch to be replaced. Vehicle gates are inspected as part of the quarterly fence inspection. Where necessary loose locks are tightened, hinges are greased, and damaged caused by vehicles or corrosion is repaired.

**Figure 7: A vehicle gate showing the upper slam lock and red warning light**



# VEGETATION CONTROL

## 1. VEGETATION TRIMMING

Vegetation growing close to the fence can affect it in several ways. The surveillance wire can be entangled, bridges across the hood can be formed, and whole sections of the fence can be breached. In some areas vegetation near to the fence is trimmed using a shelter belt trimmer during the summer months. Where the ground is too steep or too soft for the shelter belt trimmer an extendable pole-saw must be used instead. Arborists are contracted in for removal of larger trees that need felling. These trees are typically climbed and limbed or the whole tree is winched backwards into the bush. An operations team member is always present when an arborist is working, should any issue occur with the fence. Vegetation growing close to the fence from the outside also affects the fences integrity as it can form a bridge/jump zone that could allow pests to get over the fence undetected. Vegetation outside the fence must be trimmed, using the methods above, so that it does not grow within 5 metres of the fence wherever possible.

## 2. HERBICIDE SPRAYING

Herbicide spraying is conducted from Ute which is mounted with a 400L tank and operates two 12-volt spray pumps. A boom spray system, driven by a high-volume low-pressure pump, is used to eliminate weeds around the perimeter of the fence and in areas such as culverts and pedestrian gates. A spray gun, on a long hose and driven by a low volume high-pressure pump, can be walked out to spray in locations that are hard to access with vehicles or to drive a jet of herbicide spray through the fence.

Glyphosate is used in the boom spray system and herbicides which target woody and broad leaf species are spot sprayed.

Some of the weeds targeted by spraying include Buddleia, Himalayan honeysuckle, Gorse, Woolly nightshade, Ragwort, Inkweed, Blackberry, some Buttercup, Yellow bristle grass, Deadly nightshade, African clubmoss and Wandering jew.

The chemicals used for spraying are constantly evolving and changing based on many factors such as new research, landowners, prices, or sponsorships. The perimeter of the fence should be sprayed four times a year approximately around the times of pre-winter, mid-spring, mid-summer, and mid-autumn. It is hard to be specific due to things like track condition, weather, and vehicle access. All spraying absolutely needs to be done regularly to stay in control of the weeds. In the future it would be very important to have a plan detailing the differing spraying methods between fence sectors based on each landowners wishes, pest plants likely found there etc.



**Figure 8: Overgrown vegetation**



Lichen build-up is removed from the hood either by water blasting or by manually removing with a cloth on rainy days.

# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

## 1. EDUCATION & TOURISM

Tourism is a key driver for the Trust, and we are currently working on revamping our guiding programme. Last fiscal year we welcomed over 20,000 visitors including 4,000 students that went through our education programme.

Our guiding programme offers a range of experiences from history based through to Rongoa Rakau and wellbeing.

The next five years will see us deliver on being internationally recognised and nationally cherished. In real terms that means being able to reach and inspire all of New Zealand with the important mahi that we deliver.

## 2. COMMUNITY OUTREACH

We are also working to create an outreach programme, connecting with some of our communities most vulnerable people to give them free access to the maunga for healing and wellbeing.

## 3. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community sits are the heart of the organisation. We have over 200 volunteers that are actively engaged in the maunga and a host of other volunteers that turn up for corporate days.

We are looking at ways to ensure that mana whenua have a solid connection with the maunga that will last generations. Kiwi are a great way of making this happen, with the first mana whenua ranger programme kicking off during kiwi season in 2024.

We are active on social media, offering a bonus of “kids go free” during most school holidays and are constantly looking at ways to better connect the community with maunga.

## 4. CONCESSIONS

We work alongside Waipa District Council in the concession space to ensure that both ourselves, and those with an interest in science, research and/or filming on the maunga are appropriately permitted to do so.

Over the coming months we will be starting to build stronger visibility of the mahi that occurs in the science and research space so that we can raise our profile as being a critical asset to the science community.

# SPECIES MANAGEMENT

## 1. RESTORATION PLAN

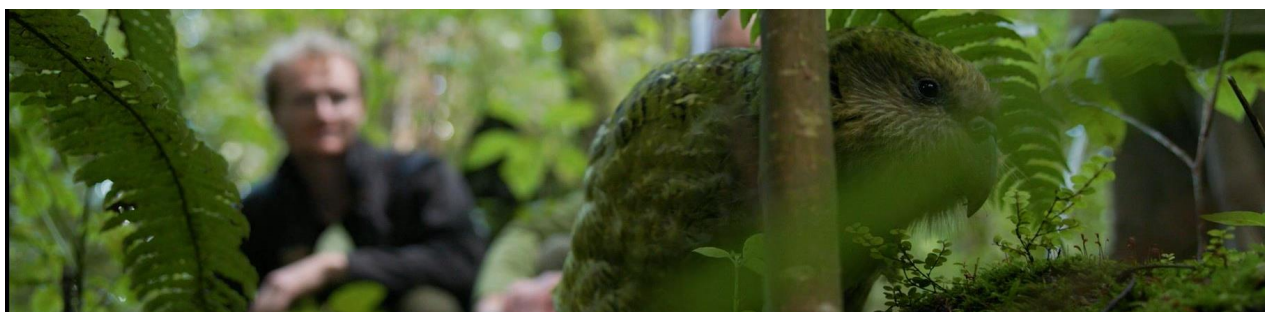
The restoration plan serves as a guiding document for the management of species at the maunga. Prepared by Manaaki Whenua, Landcare Research in 2019 the document provides a ten-year plan of activities that need to occur and/or be measured. The report speaks to eleven key areas of delivery including: -

1. Monitor biodiversity to track progress to restoration
2. Translocate threatened, iconic, missing animal and plant species
3. Control unwanted weeds, and establish desired native plants
4. Connect the maunga to the surrounding landscape
5. Encourage kaitiakitanga, whakawhanungatanga and wairuatanga of mana whenua
6. Measure the path to restoration
7. Monitor and plan for social/cultural outcomes
8. Encourage uptake of unique research opportunities
9. Network about climate change
10. Value the special smaller exclosures
11. Support, promote and expand education

Overall work programmes are formed based on the restoration plan and ensuring that we are progressing delivery.

Testament to the plan has been the recent translocation of kākāpō and the significant resident population of kiwi, and growing populations of kaka, hihi, tuatara and takahe.

**Figure 9: Kākāpō release 2023**



## 2. SCIENCE TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP)

Underpinning our restoration efforts is the Science Technical Advisory Panel, made up of experts from around the country who are actively invested in ensuring that the maunga thrives for centuries to come. STAP provides a sounding board for challenges and issues that occur during daily operations on the maunga. We meet quarterly to discuss progress and raise questions or proposed changes in processes.



# FENCE REPLACEMENT

## 1. LIFESPAN

The fence has been designed for a structural durability of 50 years, meaning that full replacement will be needed by 2050. Commencement of this work programme will ideally be being in 2036 and 2046, working from an initial construction date of 2004 to 2006. This time frame is based on the serviceable life of the fence support posts which have an expected serviceable life of 30 to 50 years, depending on the environmental conditions. Other elements of the fence such as the mesh and metal hood are estimated to have a serviceable life of around 30 years.

We keep an ongoing record of where fence sections have been replaced due to breaches, meaning that (at a small scale) fence replacement is already underway.

It is proposed that it would be efficient to replace whole sections of the fence rather than replacing elements individually. Based on the experience of the fencing maintenance contractors an annual target of replacing five kilometers a year would be possible. A replacement program of the fence therefore should be scheduled over a 10-year period, starting with sections of the fence which are in a poor condition.

Working access around the site varies between vehicle access through to walking access in some locations. Sections of the fence which are difficult to access will take more time to replace and additional expense has been estimated in replacement program.

The table below has been compiled using the Optimech International Ltd. report and information provided by MEIT staff. The table covers various fence components and their estimated serviceable life.

**Figure 10: Estimated lifespan of fence components and required maintenance.**

Asset	Estimated lifespan (Original installation 2006)	Action for Asset Management Plan
<b>Fence posts</b>	30-50 years (Year 2036 to 2056)	<p>Replace as part of a planned replacement program before the end of the serviceable life of the support posts, to coincide with replacement of wire mesh, metal hood and support brackets. (Roll out of replacement between 2036 and 2045. 47km over 9 years = 5.2 km per year)</p> <p>The roll out program can be moved earlier or later dependent on the condition of the fence materials and regular inspections.</p>
<b>Fence battens</b>	30-50 years (Year 2036 to	As above

Asset	Estimated lifespan (Original installation 2006)	Action for Asset Management Plan
	2056)	
<b>Wire mesh</b>	30 years (Year 2036)	As above
<b>Hood</b>	20 to 40 years (Year 2026 to 2046)	As above (On going spraying of lichen twice per year.)
<b>Support Brackets</b>	20 to 30 years (Year 2026 to 2036)	As above
<b>Rivet and washers</b>	10-20 years	Replace as required
<b>Straining wires, galvanized</b>	10-20 years	Corrosion is occurring in various locations. Replace as required. Replace with s/s wire and s/s staples or two aluminum sections riveted together. Allow for 47 km replaced over 9 years.
<b>Fence staples, galvanized</b>	15 years	As above
<b>Post bands</b>	15 years	Replace where corrosion occurs
<b>Weed mat pins</b>	0 years	Required as part of installation not required to be replaced.
<b>Screws, galvanized at base of posts</b>	15 years	Base corroded galvanized screws have been replaced with 65mm 316 s/s screw with 316 s/s washer. 15km completed to date.
<b>Staples, stainless steel</b>	50 years (Staples are working loose and has been re-fixed with screws.)	Being replaced with 35mm galvanized Tex screws with 308 washers. Replacement of screws was completed 8 years ago. Allow for ongoing maintenance.
<b>Other Elements</b>		
<b>Sensor wire system and solar panels</b>	30 years	Replace as part of a planned replacement program before the end of the serviceable life of the support posts, to coincide with the replacement of wire mesh, metal hood and support brackets. (Roll out between 2036 and 2045. 47km over 9 years)
<b>Kākāpō barrier</b>	30 years	A kākāpō barrier has been installed and will need replacement should kākāpō remain on the maunga.
<b>Pedestrian and vehicle gates</b>	50 years	Replace mesh and repaint at 30 years, carry out corrosion removal and repaint metal framework. (Allow for 25 % of framing to be replaced and 75% to be refurbished)
<b>Water gates</b>	50 years	Replace metal mesh every 5 years. Metal frame to be replaced every 30 years

## 1.1. Fence Replacement Recording Systems

A record of each 4m section of fence is being developed within the ArcGIS Online system. As fence elements within each section are repaired or replaced the ArcGIS data will be updated. Maintenance and replacement can then be prioritised to sections of fence with a shorter remaining lifespan.

**Figure 11: Maintenance and replacement recording system for fence elements.**

Asset	Estimated lifespan (Original installation 2006)	Action for asset management recording
<b>Fence posts</b>	30-50 years (Year 2036 to 2056)	Recorded in ArcGIS online using Quick capture. Updated using Survey 123 in response to breaches or replacement
<b>Fence battens</b>	30-50 years (Year 2036 to 2056)	
<b>Wire mesh</b>	30 years (Year 2036)	
<b>Hood</b>	20 to 40 years (Year 2026 to 2046)	
<b>Support Brackets</b>	20 to 30 years (Year 2026 to 2036)	
<b>Rivet and washers</b>	10-20 years	
<b>Straining wires, galvanized</b>	10-20 years	
<b>Fence staples, galvanized</b>	15 years	
<b>Post bands</b>	15 years	
<b>Weed mat pins</b>	0 years	
<b>Screws, galvanized at base of posts</b>	15 years	
<b>Staples, stainless steel</b>	50 years (Staples are working loose and have been re-fixed with screws.)	



## REGULAR ONGOING MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS SUMMARISED

Figure 12: Summary of maintenance and outcomes

Requirements	Work Required	Outcomes
<b>Routine maintenance of the fence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of overhanging vegetation</li> <li>Cleaning/Maintenance/Replacement of Watergates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased longevity of fence</li> <li>Minimizing the risk of flooding and breaches</li> <li>No faults</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleaning/Maintenance/Replacement of culverts</li> <li>Removal of growth on fence</li> <li>Surveillance system is checked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimizing the risk of flooding and breaches</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spray treatment of fence hood</li> <li>Apply spray treatment chemicals to prevent lichen growth from surface of metal coating</li> <li>Removal of lichen from the fence hood</li> <li>Spray treatment of wire mesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stop pest gripping</li> <li>Increased longevity of fence</li> </ul>
<b>Responding to accidental breaches to the fence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 90-minute call out time from alarm to any breach, with exceptions for H&amp;S and landowner permission.</li> <li>Allow for 100 call outs per year of which 25 will be major events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incursions of pests into the sanctuary are minimized</li> <li>The operational knowledge of the sanctuary is shared throughout the team</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow 10 sections of 4m of fence replacement per year, cost will vary dependent on difficulty of access. (Larger events such as a landslide may occur over the next 50 years which haven't been included in these costs)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing the current register of breaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All breaches are recorded.</li> </ul>



Requirements	Work Required	Outcomes
<b>A Register of Breach Events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to incorporate the use of a mobile GIS system to record all breaches and callouts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All callouts are recorded onsite, and a spatial visualization of breach locations is recorded</li> </ul>
<b>Maintain and monitor the electronic surveillance of the pest proof fence, and gates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade of EDAC diallers to 4G diallers (1-2 per month)</li> <li>All faults are repaired</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing faults caused by the current patches from the last upgrade.</li> <li>System is always ready for use</li> </ul>
<b>Logs will be kept of physical inspections of the fence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fence inspections to be carried out in accessible areas of the fence</li> <li>Other areas to be inspected when time allows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The integrity of the fence not shown via breach alarms will be checked. This will minimize the risk of incursions.</li> </ul>



## 2024-25 ANNUAL OPERATIONS WORKPLAN

Figure 13: Annual Workplan by area

Area	Description of work	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
<b>INCURSION/ BREACH RESPONSES</b>	<b>Responses.</b> Cut response lines, Traps and Bait Stations placed and collected, Traps and Bait Stations serviced weekly. Average 3/month.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>PEST MONITORING</b>	<b>Standard Monitoring Cards.</b> Tracking cards placed and collected at main mountain perimeter and throughout all enclosures (SE, NE, QE2, Tautari, Coopers). Tracking cards read and data recorded.	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
	<b>OTM Monitoring Cameras.</b> Trail cameras serviced throughout main mountain. Trail camera SD cards checked, and data recorded.		✓			✓			✓			✓	
<b>POL REPORT ALERTS</b>	<b>Watergate Checks &amp; Battery Replacements.</b> Respond to alerts from the daily pol report. Check water gates that have been reported open and replace low voltage batteries.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>VEGETATION CONTROL</b>	<b>Clear perimeter vegetation and tracks.</b> Remove trees and hedge that threaten or touch the fence, clear walking tracks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Perimeter and Internal Herbicide Spraying.</b> Treat weeds within 1m of fence, culverts and gates with herbicide sprays. Treat areas of high-risk weeds within the sanctuary interior.					✓	✓	✓	✓				



Area	Description of work	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
	<b>Hedge Trimming Tractor.</b> Support contracted hedge trimming tractor to control perimeter vegetation.									✓			
<b>TRAPPING</b>	<b>Standard DOC Traps Serviced/Rebaited.</b> DOC200/250's at main mountain perimeter and throughout all enclosures serviced/rebaited.	✓			✓			✓			✓		
	<b>Standard DOC Traps rebaited and OTM DOC Traps Rebaited/Serviced.</b> DOC200/250's throughout main mountain and throughout all enclosures rebaited and serviced.		✓			✓			✓			✓	
	<b>Standard DOC Traps rebaited and OTM DOC Traps Rebaited/Serviced.</b> DOC200/250's throughout main mountain and throughout all enclosures rebaited and serviced.			✓			✓			✓			✓
	<b>Victor Rat Traps Rebaited, 1/4 replaced.</b> Victor Rat Traps at main mountain perimeter and throughout all enclosures rebaited.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>FENCE AND TRACK MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>Maintain surveillance wire system, hood and fence.</b> Check and replace faulty/missing earthing rings, insulators, tensioners. Upgrade EDAC diallers as funds allow. Check and replace faulty hood rivets/hood connections. Fix holes in mesh, mesh fastenings and exposed skirt. Fence upgrade to new design.	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓



Area	Description of work	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
	<b>Track Maintenance.</b> Clear and shape water tables and track. Return washed metal and spread new metal. Grade and compact the track. Priority locations TBA.					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	<b>Waterblast fence and hood.</b> Remove built up lichen and moss from the hood and mesh.	✓											
	<b>Fence Inspection.</b> Slowly walk the perimeter fence inspecting the mesh, staples, screws, bands, wire, hangers, hood, hood connections, hood rivets, surveillance wire, earthing rings polyrods, insulators etc.		✓								✓		
	<b>Vehicle Gate Inspections.</b> Checking locks aren't loose, greasing the hinges, and assessing for any damage or corrosion.			✓								✓	
	<b>Pedestrian Gate Inspections.</b> Test reed switches. Check and replace gate closers. Grease hinges. Check for corrosion.				✓								✓
	<b>Watergate Inspections.</b> Check screen, hinges, frame, culvert and surrounding rock for cracks, faults, corrosion or jamming. Check reed sensors and replace where necessary.			✓								✓	
	<b>Culvert Screen Inspections.</b> Fixed mesh screens are cleared of built-up debris and checked for damage and corrosion. Damaged screens are replaced.				✓								✓





## BOARD APPROVED BUDGET - 2024 – 2025

**Figure 14: Estimated operational costs by month 2024-2025 financial year.**

<b>Budget</b>	<b>Jul 24</b>	<b>Aug 24</b>	<b>Sep 24</b>	<b>Oct 24</b>	<b>Nov 24</b>	<b>Dec 24</b>	<b>Jan 25</b>	<b>Feb 25</b>	<b>Mar 25</b>	<b>Apr 25</b>	<b>May 25</b>	<b>Jun 25</b>	<b>2024/25 FY Budget</b>
<a href="#">Electricity &amp; Gas</a>	\$1,252	\$1,327	\$1,276	\$1,085	\$1,013	\$1,021	\$919	\$953	\$901	\$928	\$1,500	\$1,650	\$13,825
<a href="#">Electronic Surveillance</a>	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$12,000
<a href="#">Fuel - Off Road</a>	\$975	\$950	\$757	\$657	\$1,478	\$1,534	\$1,411	\$644	\$1,724	\$416	\$896	\$1,040	\$12,483
<a href="#">Fuel - On Road</a>	\$875	\$1,315	\$1,354	\$1,130	\$1,696	\$1,342	\$1,111	\$1,049	\$996	\$1,341	\$1,658	\$1,221	\$15,090
<a href="#">Health &amp; Safety - Consumables</a>	\$150	\$150	\$400	\$150	\$150	\$400	\$150	\$150	\$400	\$150	\$150	\$400	\$2,800
<a href="#">Health &amp; Safety Equipment Expensed</a>	\$230	\$5,100	\$1,100	\$230	\$100	\$100	\$230	\$100	\$100	\$230	\$100	\$100	\$7,720
<a href="#">Materials - Herbicides &amp; Sprays</a>	\$400	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$2,800
<a href="#">Materials - Tracking &amp; Monitoring</a>	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$2,560	\$30,720
<a href="#">Mobile Phone Charges</a>	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$2,100
<a href="#">Monitoring Costs</a>	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$723	\$8,681
<a href="#">Motor Vehicle Expenses - Other</a>	\$8,351	\$5,205	\$5,777	\$3,318	\$3,962	\$3,750	\$2,907	\$2,790	\$3,207	\$2,834	\$3,356	\$3,411	\$48,868
<a href="#">Plant &amp; Equipment - Expensed</a>	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$4,800
<a href="#">Plant &amp; Equipment Hires</a>	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$6,600
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Land &amp; Buildings</a>	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$8,400
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Landowner Properties</a>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Plant &amp; Equipment</a>	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$4,800
<a href="#">R&amp;M - SE Infrastructure</a>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Tracks &amp; Roads</a>	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$2,083	\$25,000
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Vegetation Trimming</a>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Wetlands and Visitor Grounds</a>	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$1,200
<a href="#">R&amp;M - Xcluder Fence</a>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$9,000
<a href="#">Staff Training &amp; Development</a>	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$3,960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,460
<a href="#">Telephone Rentals, Tolls &amp; Faxes</a>	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$1,620
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$20,460</b>	<b>\$22,774</b>	<b>\$19,491</b>	<b>\$19,557</b>	<b>\$20,427</b>	<b>\$17,773</b>	<b>\$17,255</b>	<b>\$16,213</b>	<b>\$33,455</b>	<b>\$16,426</b>	<b>\$18,187</b>	<b>\$18,949</b>	<b>\$240,966</b>

*Costs provided in this report are for guidance and budget purposes only relating to the completion of the required remedial works using present day values. No allowance has been made for inflation. It's important to note that budgets are set based on certainty of immediate revenue and, if more funding becomes available, budgets may be increased. The costs are exclusive of any professional fees, statutory consent(s) charges and GST.*