

Standard Conditions Manual

Kauri Dieback

Disclaimer

The information in this Standard Conditions Manual is, according to the Auckland Council's best efforts, accurate at the time of publication. Auckland Council makes every reasonable effort to keep it current and accurate. However, users of the Conditions Manual are advised that:

- Although the conditions are "standardised", in the sense that they should be applied consistently where they are required, this does not mean that they should all be applied in every instance. Applicants need to consider the nature of the activity, and the characteristics of the site and its surroundings in considering whether to apply each and every condition.*
- The standard conditions should be used with caution as a starting point from which appropriate conditions for the individual consent should be drafted to align with the requirements of ss108, 108AA and 220 of the Resource Management Act 1991.*
- Further guidance as to whether to apply the conditions are included in the guidance notes that accompanies each condition.*
- Users should take specific advice from qualified professional people before undertaking any action as a result of information obtained in this Standard Conditions Manual.*
- Auckland Council does not accept any responsibility for, or liability whatsoever whether in contract, tort, equity or otherwise (including negligence) arising from the use of, or reliance on, this Standard Conditions Manual. This includes, without limitation, any liability arising from any error, or inadequacy, deficiency, flaw in or omission from the information provided.*

Conditions

Condition 1: Kauri contamination zone

As New Zealand kauri trees (*Agathis australis*) (and soil and material surrounding them) may contain the pathogen that causes kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida* (formerly PTA)) strict hygiene procedures are required when works occur on or around kauri trees so as to avoid the spread of kauri dieback. All vegetation, soil, and other material from within a “kauri contamination zone” (defined as 3 (three) x the radius of the canopy dripline of any kauri tree) must remain on site or be taken to an approved landfill facility. For further information please contact the Kauri Dieback Programme on 0800 NZ KAURI (69 52874) or visit the website www.kauridieback.co.nz.

Advice Note:

Guidance on the location of approved landfill facilities can be found in the Ministry for Primary Industries guidance titled: Landfill disposal of contaminated material at website: www.kauridieback.co.nz.

Condition 2: Removing material from the site

Any material (including soil) from within the “kauri contamination zone” which is to be removed to an approved landfill facility must then be buried within the ground. Where the material is to be loaded onto the back of an open top vehicle, the material must be covered with a tarpaulin (or similar) to prevent the material from leaving the vehicle whilst it is in motion. After the material has been emptied from the truck, the areas of the truck which were previously exposed to the material and the tarpaulin must be thoroughly washed with Sterigene (or other suitable agent) prior to the truck or tarpaulin being used for the transportation of any other material.

Condition 3: All equipment to be cleaned

All footwear, clothing, tools, vehicles and equipment used on site must be cleaned of all soil, vegetation, or other material that has, or may have, come from a kauri contamination zone and must be thoroughly washed with Sterigene (or

other suitable agent) on entry and exit from the site, on every occasion, to avoid the spread of kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida* (formerly PTA)).

Advice Note:

Further advice can be found within the guidelines titled 'Hygiene Procedures for Kauri Dieback' and 'Procedures for Tree Removal and Pruning' published by the Ministry for Primary Industries Kauri Dieback Management Programme which can be found at www.kauridieback.co.nz or copies can be obtained from Auckland Council.

General Advice Note

Advice Note:

The pathogen that causes kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida* (formerly PTA)) is classified as an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and in accordance with section 52 of that Act no person shall knowingly communicate, cause to be communicated, release, cause to be released, or otherwise spread the organism.

General Guidance Note:

These conditions should be imposed on all consents:

- *for tree/vegetation removal involving a kauri tree; or*
- *on sites where kauri are present (or are present on adjoining sites) and any work will occur within an area located 3 (three) x the radius of the canopy dripline of any kauri tree;*

and where the Unitary Plan gives the discretion to impose conditions relating to biosecurity, biodiversity or the protection of flora (including any Discretionary or Non-complying consents).

For large sites where the spread of kauri dieback within the site from a potentially diseased kauri to a potential uncontaminated kauri on site is to be avoided, condition 2 above may need to be amended to ensure that equipment etc. is cleaned between works on the infected part of the site and the uninfected. Speak to your specialist for specific wording.

Kauri dieback is classified as an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and is threatening New Zealand's native forests. The council has obligations under the Biosecurity Act to control the disease. Guidance for applicants can be found at www.kauridieback.co.nz, please speak to the Regional Biosecurity Advisor (Regional) in the Infrastructure & Environmental Services Team for further assistance.

Please note that whenever there is a Kauri tree on site (or within the sphere of works on a neighbouring site) council's Biosecurity Team (contact biosecurity@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) must be involved. Regardless of whether works are proposed to the Kauri or whether the above conditions are proposed to be applied, the Biosecurity team should be alerted to the application so that they can interact with the applicant to ensure best practice biosecurity methods are followed.