

Draft for consultation



Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998

Performance Monitoring Framework 2024-2029

Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand



High country pastoral lease, Canterbury. Photo by Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

February 2024

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1 The purpose of this document

The Performance Monitoring Framework sets out how Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) will monitor and evaluate:

- The exercise of the LINZ Chief Executive and the Commissioner for Crown Lands' functions, powers and duties under the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.
- The discharge of the LINZ Chief Executive's stewardship responsibilities under the section 52(d) Public Service Act 2020.

The Performance Monitoring Framework outlines the key performance elements used to monitor and assess the extent to which LINZ is achieving its objectives and evaluate whether the intent of legislation is being met.

The Performance Monitoring Framework is intended to deliver transparent, comparable information on LINZ's contribution towards statutory outcomes over time. The performance information will inform LINZ's future investment decisions and resource allocation within the pastoral regulatory system.

LINZ will publicly report on progress against the Performance Monitoring Framework, in our Annual Report.

Its companion document – the *Crown Pastoral Land Strategic Intentions Document 2024-2029* – outlines a proposed vision and strategy for Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand (LINZ, the department, or us/we) to manage Crown pastoral land in New Zealand. It also sets out the 'why, what and how' of Crown pastoral land, providing a clear line-of-sight between the Crown statutory objectives and LINZ work programmes.





Together, both draft documents sit within the context of the LINZ departmental *Strategic Intentions 2023-2027*. Both documents are made under the *Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998* with reference to the *Public Service Act 2020*.

This is the first Performance Monitoring Framework LINZ has published and represents an opportunity to enhance the way Crown pastoral land is managed for the benefit of all New Zealanders.

Developing the Performance Monitoring Framework

This draft document has been prepared through research and consultation, including engaging with key stakeholders. Figure 1 below describes the process we have followed to develop the draft document.

Figure 1. Development of the Strategic Intentions Document

Phase	Who we are talking to
Research	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Meetings • Workshops 	LINZ High Country Advisory Group, iwi, leaseholders representatives
Public consultation	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release draft document for public consideration • Submission period (6 weeks) 	Everyone has the chance to provide feedback We will engage directly with key stakeholders
Finalisation	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will update the draft document based on feedback and submit the draft to the Chief Executive for their consideration 	LINZ Chief Executive
Adoption	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final document agreed and published on LINZ website • Implementation commences 	LINZ Chief Executive

We want your feedback

LINZ is seeking feedback on the proposed measures of system performance set out in this document.

Questions to consider:

1. Do you support with the proposed performance monitoring framework? Why or why not?
2. Do you agree with the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Crown Pastoral Land Act Outcome 1? Why or why not?
3. Do you agree with the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Crown Pastoral Land Act Outcome 2? Why or why not?
4. Do you agree with the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Crown Pastoral Land Act Outcome 3? Why or why not?
5. Do you agree with the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Public Service Act Outcomes? Why or why not?
6. Is there anything else you believe is relevant and we should consider?

Submissions must be lodged by 5pm on 21 March 2024 and are welcomed by all.

Submissions can be:

- completed online at <http://www.linz.govt.nz/cplc>
- emailed to CPLC@linz.govt.nz
- posted to Crown Pastoral Land Consultation, PO Box 10420, Wellington 6143

Release of information

Submissions are subject to the Official Information Act 1982. Please tell us as part of your submission if you have any objection to the release of any information in the submission, which parts you consider should be withheld, and include your reasons for withholding the information. LINZ consider any objections you note and consult with you when responding to requests under the Official Information Act 1982.

Please indicate on the front of your submission if it contains confidential information and mark the text accordingly. If you wish to make a submission which includes confidential information, please send us a separate version excluding the relevant information for publication on our website.

Private information

The Privacy Act 1993 establishes certain principles with respect to the collection, use and disclosure of information about individuals by various agencies, including LINZ. Any

personal information you supply to LINZ as part of your submission will only be used to help inform the development of policy advice in relation to the development of the draft Performance Monitoring Framework.

Please clearly indicate in your submission if you do not wish your name to be included in any summary of submissions that we may publish.

2 Key elements of performance monitoring

Statutory outcomes

At the core of the Framework are the statutory outcomes which LINZ is required to meet:

Section 4 outcomes in the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998

- Maintaining or enhancing inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate for present and future generations, while providing for ongoing pastoral farming of pastoral land; and
- Supporting the Crown in its relationships with Māori under Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi; and
- The Crown receives a fair return on ownership interest in pastoral land.

Section 52(d) responsibilities in the Public Service Act 2020

Supporting the Minister to act as a good steward of the public interest, including by:

- Maintaining public institutions, assets, and liabilities; and
- Maintaining the currency of any legislation administered by their agency; and
- Providing advice on the long-term implications of policies

Our priorities for Crown pastoral land

As outlined in the Crown Pastoral Land Strategic Intentions Document 2024-2029 we will pursue the following priorities to meet the statutory outcomes:



Transparent and accountable stewardship

We will promote transparency and accountability in decision making by providing clear guidelines, criteria, and information to leaseholders, stakeholders, and the public. Public scrutiny and input builds trust in how we administer Crown pastoral land and allows for more informed policies and processes that are adaptable and responsive.



Strong and enduring partnerships

To be an effective active manager we must have strong relationships with those who use or have an interest in the land. Through taking a 'hands on' approach to administering pastoral land, we can maximise opportunities for engagement and consultation on decisions about the land. Collaboration on our shared objectives (including broader cross-government priorities) will allow us to

achieve better, more positive outcomes for our pastoral land than we could achieve alone. Appendix 3 lists our key stakeholders and partners.



Informed decision-making

Informed decision-making is a critical part of being an active manager of the Crown pastoral estate. We need to collect the right information in a form that can easily be used so that we can meet our statutory requirements, including the requirement to consider the cumulative effect of past decisions over time.

Taking an evidence-based approach to decision-making, supported by clear relationships and consistent policies and processes, will help us achieve our statutory outcomes.

Key Performance Indicators

LINZ uses Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor and assess its performance, including the extent to which it is delivering its statutory outcomes.

Principles applying to all KPIs are that they:

- are derived from one or more of the three statutory outcomes to provide a clear line of sight;
- demonstrate progress towards achievement of one or more statutory outcomes throughout the term of the Performance Monitoring Framework and, if appropriate, beyond the term of the Performance Monitoring Framework;
- focus on a few high-quality, clearly defined indicators that balance the need for LINZ to understand overall performance while minimising the reporting burden;
- are easy for LINZ staff and the wider public to understand.

A mix of appropriate, output, KPI and outcome indicators are used to indicate progress over the life of the Performance Monitoring Framework or explain attribution by showing a clear result from a specific action.

Activity and output indicators are input oriented and easy to measure and influence. The shift indicators describe a change produced because of the activities and outputs of an intervention, not the intervention itself.

Narrative reporting on performance indicators

To support KPI reporting and tell our performance story more completely, LINZ will provide narrative content against its performance areas where appropriate. The narrative reporting will enhance our picture of how we are progressing against our shifts and statutory outcomes in the current context.

Outcomes map

The outcomes map (or programme logic), attached in Appendix 1, identifies Crown pastoral land programme activities, outputs and shifts that we aim to measure and outlines how they interact to achieve the desired outcomes.

An outcomes map explains (in a simplified manner) a programme and how it 'works', by showing the connections between the component parts. It helps with planning, implementing and evaluation as it ensures all activities are aligned with the strategic intentions.

3 The framework

The long-term statutory outcomes we must achieve in the administration of Crown pastoral land are set in legislation. These include the three outcomes set out in the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998, which are underpinned by LINZ’s stewardship responsibilities set out in the Public Service Act 2020.

The following sections outline the measures we will use to monitor our progress in implementing our strategy to achieve the shifts, in the short term and over the interim timeframe.

Our longer-term shifts are included but measures are not assigned. These shifts will be reviewed as part of the monitoring cycle, and as we evaluate our implementation of this strategy, to ensure they are fit for purpose.

The shift that we expect to see (KPI)

Shifts are the specific changes and benefits that result from our activities and outputs. They show the impact the outputs have and can be short, interim (or medium) and long term, reflecting the level of change being seen.

What we mean (KPI definition)




The KPI definitions outline the components of each shift. They provide greater clarity on what is meant by the shift and what we expect to see change.

What we measure (Measure)

Measures are the detail of the data we will collect and use to assess progress against the KPIs.

How our work is aligned with our priorities








The following key is presented alongside each indicator to show how these align with our priorities for Crown pastoral land, supporting us to achieve our statutory outcomes:

Key	Priority
	Transparent and accountable stewardship
	Strong and enduring partnerships
	Informed decision-making







Crown Pastoral Land Act Outcome One

Maintain or enhance inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate for present and future generations while providing for ongoing pastoral farming of pastoral land

How we will measure our short-term shift (1-2 years) under this outcome

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Transparent and consistent decision-making	We meet audit standards for our decision making	Audits of our processes are met	
	Lessees see our decision-making processes as more consistent	Leaseholder survey (views of our processes)	
Better understanding of the land and inherent values	We have an inventory of inherent values that is expanded over time	Amount of new data added to data inventory	
	Gaps in data improved	Proportion of identified initiatives undertaken to bridge data gaps	
Improve the efficiency of decision making (feeds into compliance monitoring)	We add historic data to our data inventory as it is reviewed for new consent application	Number of new historic consent data added to inventory	
Closer collaboration with Department of Conservation (DOC)	DOC satisfaction with the functioning of the relationship	DOC feedback (satisfaction with relationship)	
Maintain or improve relationships with leaseholders	Leaseholders report improved satisfaction with their relationship with us	Leaseholder survey (satisfaction with relationship)	

How we will measure our interim shifts (3-5 years) under this outcome

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Informed, consistent and accountable decision making	Fewer decisions overturned at rehearing	Proportion of decisions overturned at rehearing	
	Recommendations from reviews of the rehearing process are incorporated into our processes	Proportion of recommendations incorporated into processes	
Improved efficiency – through collaboration	Our processes make it easier for DOC to provide input into consents	Proportion of consents that include submissions from DOC	
	Time frames for consent submission are met	Proportion of agreed response time frames met	
Regular and meaningful engagement helps support lessees to be active stewards of the land	Lessee activities contribute to maintaining or enhancing the land and inherent values	Proportion of available farm plans that cover management of inherent values	
Incorporation of historic data insights into decision-making processes	Historic consenting data is easy to access and incorporated into decision making	Proportion of decisions where historic consenting data is considered	

Our long term shift (6+ years) under this outcome

Decisions and advice are based on sound evidence and demonstrate consideration of cumulative effects.

As we fill the gaps in our data, sound evidence-based decisions are made and we see fewer adverse outcomes, reflecting a better understanding of the land's value and significance.

The Crown Pastoral Land Strategic Intentions Document 2024-2029 part 4.4, outlines the priorities and actions to improve our decision making and consider cumulative effects.

Some of the key land attributes that could be monitored are: land cover and use, biophysical land values (such as water quality, erosion, soil status), biodiversity and



biosecurity indicators, landscape values including sights of cultural significance, farming practices, and areas excluded from farming to protect inherent values.

Appendix 2 sets out the types of data that could be used to monitor inherent values and pastoral farming.



Crown Pastoral Land Act Outcome Two

Support the Crown in its relationships with Māori under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi

How we will measure our short-term shift (1-2 years) under this outcome

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Improved relationships with mana whenua	Mana whenua report improvements in relationship (or a positive relationship is maintained)	Mana whenua feedback (satisfaction with relationship)	
	We are meeting the terms of the relationship agreement	Comparison of activities against agreed actions from plan	

How we will measure our interim shifts (3-5 years) under this outcome

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Mana whenua find it easier to input into consents	We see an increase of the proportion of consents mana whenua make submissions on	Proportion of consents that include submissions from mana whenua	
	Mana whenua report finding it easier to input into consents	Mana whenua feedback (ease of consent submission process)	

Our long term shift (6+ years) under this outcome







Mana whenua find it easier to interact with government and feel their views are represented in decisions.

As Māori Crown relationships strengthen, we expect to see a significant increase in mana whenua engagement and participation.





Crown Pastoral Land Act Outcome Three

Enable the Crown to get a fair return on its ownership interest in pastoral land

How we will measure our short-term shift (1-2 years) under this outcome

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Compliance with consent conditions improves	We see an increase in proactive compliance related activities – monitoring and education	Increase in number of education and monitoring activities	
	We see an increase in compliance with conditions of consents	Increase in rates of compliance and decrease in rates of non-compliance	
Decision making and compliance functions are 'appropriately' separated	We meet the definition of appropriate separation	Assessment of our alignment with government best practice	
	Our functions are perceived as appropriately separated	Leaseholder survey Mana whenua feedback DOC feedback (appropriate separation of our functions)	
Transparent and consistent fees process	We meet best practice guidance around fees process and transparency	Assessment of our alignment with government best practice	
	Our processes around charges/fees are easy to understand	Leaseholder survey (understanding of fees processes)	

How we will measure our interim shifts (3-5 years) under this outcome

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Increased trust and compliance	Increase in reported trust	Leaseholder survey (trust in decisions)	
	Improvement in compliance (fewer breaches)	Number of breaches of consent conditions and proportion of severe breaches	
The public are more informed about our role in managing crown pastoral land	More information and data around Crown pastoral land is available to the public	Increase in the amount and/or types of information on pastoral land available	
Maintaining the fairness of our fees processes	We are in line with the rest of government in our process for setting charges	Assess alignment with the rest of government and/or best practice	





Our long term shift (6+ years) under this outcome

We are seen as fair, efficient, and transparent in our consenting processes (including charges).

We expect to continue to maintain the fair, efficient, and transparent processes we currently undertake including any improvements made as part of the programme of work.

Public Service Act Outcomes

Supporting the Minister to act as a good steward of the public interest

The shift we expect to see (KPI)	What we mean (KPI definition)	What we measure (measure)	Priority area
Maintain public institutions, assets, and liabilities	The public has access to relevant information and decisions relating to Crown pastoral land	Proportion of consent decisions published and accessed	
	We understand the land we administer, and our management decisions are based on that evolving understanding	Judgement based on the progress against our short, interim, and long-term shifts	
Maintain the currency of legislation	Quality of our policy advice remains high	Quality of LINZ policy advice (policy papers external rating)	
Provide advice to Ministers on the long-term implications of policies	The Minister is satisfied with our policy advice	Ministerial satisfaction with LINZ policy advice (survey)	

4 Short-term action plan (first 1-2 years)

Below are the intended results (or outputs) generated from our activities in the first 1-2 years. These reflect the short-term actions outlined in the Crown Pastoral Land Strategic Intentions Document 2024-2029 parts 4.2 - 4.4.

The short-term action plan will be updated in the interim and long-term as our insights inform new activities. Outputs are the products or results generated from our activities. They are a tangible and measurable indication of effort and are immediate and quantifiable.

Outputs are the precursors to our shifts and statutory outcomes. They serve as a clear indicator of progress. All our activities need to be completed before we would expect to see the longer-term change in our statutory outcomes. These output measures track that progress.

Priority area	Activity	Intended Results	Outcome
Informed decision-making	Review business systems for storage and reporting of consenting data	Data storage and reporting protocols established	Inherent values are maintained or enhanced for present and future generations
	Explore availability of estate level data and identify gaps	Available data identified and gaps identified	
	Explore/audit historic consent data	Explore/audit historic consent data	Pastoral farming on pastoral land continues
Strong and enduring partnerships	Develop closer collaboration with DOC through agreed engagement processes	Clear process for engagement and input into consents	Pastoral farming on pastoral land continues
	We have a plan for regular and meaningful engagement with Leaseholders	Regular engagement with leaseholders and/or their representatives occurs	
	Formalise relationships with mana whenua	Relationship agreements in place with Ngāi Tahu and Te Taihū	The Crown is supported in its relationships with Māori under te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi
Transparent and accountable stewardship	Review consenting and compliance, monitoring and enforcement processes	Published staff and lessee guidance on consenting and CME	The Crown gets a fair return on its ownership interest in pastoral land
	Clarify role and responsibilities	Roles and responsibilities made public	
	Review process for charges and fees	Updated methodology/process for charges and fees	

5 The monitoring cycle

Establishing baseline

Baselines for the indicators will be established as part of our exploration of available data.

Annual progress report

LINZ will align the annual reporting against this monitoring framework with our Annual Report.

The report will contain the following sections:

- A narrative summary of findings across our shifts and ultimately the statutory outcomes set out in the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.
- For each shift and statutory outcome, detailed performance information and commentary will also be provided.

Review of the Framework

Every five years, LINZ will review the Framework as a whole.

- Proposed new actions LINZ intends to take over the following five years.
- Proposed changes to KPIs, if any.

Ad-hoc reviews and audits

In addition, LINZ may choose to carry out ad-hoc reviews, audits, or evaluations when it deems this to be necessary.

Appendix 1: Outcomes map

Key focus areas	Activities	Intended result	Short-term shifts (1-2 Years)	Interim shifts (3-5 Years)	Long-term shifts (6+ Years)	Statutory outcomes
Informed decision-making	Review business systems for storage and reporting of consenting data	Data storage and reporting protocols established	Improve the consistency of decision making	Informed consistent and accountable decision making	Decisions and advice are based on sound evidence and demonstrate consideration of cumulative effects	Inherent values are maintained or enhanced for present and future generations. Pastoral farming on pastoral land continues
	Explore availability of estate level data and identify gaps	Available data identified and gaps identified	Better understanding of the land and inherent values Data gaps improved			
	Explore/audit historic consent data.	Historic data identified	Improve the efficiency of decision making (and feeds into compliance monitoring)	Incorporation of historic data insights into decision-making processes		
Strong and enduring partnerships	Develop closer collaboration with DOC through agreed engagement processes	Clear process for engagement and input into consents	Increased satisfaction with relationship and how its functioning	Improved efficiency	Mana whenua find it easier to interact with government and feel their views are represented in decisions	The Crown is supported in its relationships with Māori under Te Tiriti o Waitangi
	We have a plan for regular and meaningful engagement with leaseholders	Regular engagement with leaseholders and/or their representatives occurs	Maintain or improve relationships with leaseholders	Regular & meaningful engagement helps support lessees to be active stewards of the land		
	Formalise relationships with mana whenua	Relationship agreements in place with - Ngai Tahu & Te Taihū (and followed)	Improved relationships with mana whenua	Mana whenua find it easier to input into consents		
Transparent and accountable stewardship	Review consenting and CME processes	Published staff and lessee guidance on consenting and CME	Compliance with consent conditions improves	Increased trust and compliance	We are seen as fair, efficient and transparent in our consenting processes (including charges)	The Crown gets a fair return on its ownership interest in pastoral land
	Clarify role and responsibilities	Roles and responsibilities made public	Decision making and compliance functions are 'appropriately' separated	Increase in information available to the public		
	Review process for charges and fees	Updated methodology/ process for charges and fees	More transparent and consistent fees processes	Maintaining the fairness of our fees processes		

Supporting the Minister to act as a good steward of the public interest
(Public Service Act outcomes)

Assumptions:

- Clarifying processes, roles, responsibilities and relationships will improve system efficiency and effectiveness
- Improving the evidence-base for decision-making (by standardising data collection and storage, cleansing/optimising historic data, drawing on new sources of LINZ and third-party data) will improve the consistency and quality of decisions and as a result, system outcomes

Limitations:

- Programme logic is inherently linear and deterministic – it cannot easily represent dynamic situations in a coherent way
- This programme logic is not comprehensive. It represents the more important activities and their primary contribution to the statutory outcomes

Appendix 2: Inherent values and pastoral farming potential measures and data

Indicators of pastoral farming activity

Attribute	Purpose	Collection approach/data source
General property description (for example rainfall, altitude, contour, shelter, reversion, drainage, fencing and access, legal roads, marginal strips)	Summary of property and key features that indicates the type of activities that may occur and farming practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Farm plan • Historic consenting and tenure review information • Inspections/monitoring visits
Good husbandry indicators	Indicates overall compliance with the intentions of the lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Farm plan • Inspections/monitoring visits
Farming practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock numbers • Farming techniques • Annual topdressing details • Consented activities • Pest and weed management practices 	<p>Identify what activity will be occurring on the land to predict impacts on land cover and some inherent values</p> <p>Identify stocking levels and predict impacts on land cover and some inherent values</p> <p>Identify what activity will be occurring on the land to predict impacts on land cover and some inherent values</p> <p>Identify what activity will be occurring on the land to predict impacts on land cover and some inherent values</p> <p>Identify what is approved to occur on the lease and what the impact of that activity is</p> <p>Identify what activity will be occurring on the land to predict impacts on land cover and some inherent values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Consent data • Farm plans • Inspections/monitoring visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Consent data • Farm plans • Inspections/monitoring visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Consent data • Farm plans • Inspections/monitoring visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Consent data • Farm plans • Inspections/monitoring visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent data • Satellite imagery • Inspections/monitoring visits • Ground truth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm plans • Consent data • Inspections/monitoring visits • Lease agreement • Satellite imagery

<p>Public access arrangements (or potential areas suitable and desirable for public access)</p>	<p>Identify what activity will be occurring on the land to predict impacts on land cover and some inherent values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground truth • Lease agreement • Consent data • Land Online • Farm Plan
<p>Areas formally excluded from farming to protect inherent values</p>	<p>Identify what areas of pastoral land are subject to formal protections or have been excluded from pastoral farming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease agreement • Consent data • Land Online (for registered covenants) • Farm plan

Indicators of land condition (Inherent values)

Attribute	Purpose	Collection approach/data source
Land cover and use	Show changes in cover and identify possible areas for follow-up Identify potentially unconsented activities and impacts of consented activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilding Conifer Information System • Land cover database • Satellite imagery
Natural values and biophysical landscape values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality • Erosion • Flora and fauna quality and condition • Flora and fauna extent assessments • Soil type and fertility status • Soil nutrient levels 	<p>One of the elements of inherent values</p> <p>Show nutrient loading as a result of fertilizer use, impact of farming practices on ground water</p> <p>Indicate areas with reduced value and identify surrounding land that is at risk of reduced value</p> <p>Show wild animal impacts and show changes over time that may be due to farming practices or other activity and require follow up</p> <p>Show extent of indigenous and native species to determine changes over time that may be due to farming practices or other activity and require follow up</p> <p>To identify changes over time that may be due to farming practice or other activity and require follow up</p> <p>To identify changes over time that may be due to farming practice or other activity and require follow up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape type index • LAWA published data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ c/- Regional councils • Ground survey • Landcover database • Farm plan • Satellite imagery • Inspections/monitoring visits • Land cover database • Satellite imagery • Drones • Inspections/monitoring visits • Ground truth • Landscape type index • Satellite imagery • Inspections/monitoring visits • Ground truth • Lease agreements • Farm plans • Inspections/monitoring visits • Ground truth • Lease agreements • Farm plans • Inspections/monitoring visits • Ground truth
Pest and weed threat and infestation extent	To identify the nature of the threats to our biosecurity and where the existing infestations are so that we can see how they change, particularly in response to weed and pest management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilding Conifer information system • Consent data • Satellite imagery • Inspections/monitoring visits • Ground truth
Landscape values	One of the elements of inherent values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography • Landscape type index
Sites of cultural significance, archaeological and heritage sites	One of the elements of inherent values. To identify protected areas and areas in need to protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape type index • Regional plans and unitary plans • New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero • The New Zealand Archaeological Association's Archaeological Site Recording Scheme • LandOnline

