



Meeting of the Regional Planning Committee

Date: Wednesday 4 October 2017
Time: 10.00am
Venue: Council Chamber
Hawke's Bay Regional Council
159 Dalton Street
NAPIER

Agenda

ITEM	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	Welcome/Notices/Apologies	
2.	Conflict of Interest Declarations	
3.	Confirmation of Minutes of the Regional Planning Committee held on 6 September 2017	
4.	Follow-ups from Previous Regional Planning Committee Meetings	3
5.	Call for Items of Business Not on the Agenda	7
Information or Performance Monitoring		
6.	CHB Community Delegation presentation - PC6 (11.00am)	9
7.	Update on TANK Stakeholder Engagement and Plan Change Timelines	21
8.	October 2017 Statutory Advocacy Update	25
9.	October 2017 Resource Management Planning Project Update	29
10.	Items of Business Not on the Agenda	33

Parking

There will be named parking spaces for Tangata Whenua Members in the HBRC car park – entry off Vautier Street.

Regional Planning Committee Members

Name	Represents
Karauna Brown	Ngati Hineuru Iwi Inc
Tania Hopmans	Maungaharuru-Tangitu Trust
Nicky Kirikiri	Te Toi Kura o Waikaremoana
Liz Munroe	He Toa Takitini
Joinella Maihi-Carroll	Mana Ahuriri Trust
Apiata Tapine	Tātau Tātau O Te Wairoa
Matiu Heperi Northcroft	Ngati Tuwharetoa Hapu Forum
Peter Paku	He Toa Takitini
Toro Waaka	Ngati Pahauwera Development and Tiaki Trusts
Paul Bailey	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Rick Barker	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Peter Beaven	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Tom Belford	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Alan Dick	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Rex Graham	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Debbie Hewitt	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Neil Kirton	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Mike Mohi	Hawkes Bay Regional Council - Maori Committee Chair
Fenton Wilson	Hawkes Bay Regional Council

Total number of members = 20

Quorum and Voting Entitlements Under the Current Terms of Reference

Quorum (clause (i))

The Quorum for the Regional Planning Committee is 75% of the members of the Committee

At the present time, the quorum is 15 members.

Voting Entitlement (clause (j))

Best endeavours will be made to achieve decisions on a consensus basis, or failing consensus, the agreement of 80% of the Committee members in attendance will be required. Where voting is required all members of the Committee have full speaking rights and voting entitlements.

Number of Committee members present	Number required for 80% support
20	16
19	15
18	14
17	14
16	13
15	12
14	11

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

Subject: FOLLOW-UPS FROM PREVIOUS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Item 4

Reason for Report

1. On the list **attached** are items raised at Regional Planning Committee meetings that staff have followed up. All items indicate who is responsible for follow up, and a brief status comment. Once the items have been reported to the Committee they will be removed from the list.

Decision Making Process

2. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Regional Planning Committee receives the report "Follow-up Items from Previous Meetings".

Authored by:

Judy Buttery
GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT

Approved by:

Liz Lambert
GROUP MANAGER EXTERNAL
RELATIONS

Attachment/s

[!\[\]\(b64b40baaee5acddc1eab8538ba84754_img.jpg\) 1](#) October Follow-ups

Follow-ups from Previous Regional Planning Committee Meetings

Meeting held 6 September 2017

	Agenda Item	Action	Responsible	Status Comment
1	Recommendations to Council	Oil & Gas Plan Change Work Programme Update Supports, in principle, the 'Iwi and Stakeholder Engagement Plan' incorporating feedback arising from the Regional Planning Committee and Maori Committee meetings.	L Hooper	Item on November agenda
2	Item 6 Oil and Gas Plan Change Work Programme	1. Email RPC members copy of plan change project 'information pack' materials that are to be used to inform stakeholder engagement discussions. 2. Tāngata whenua members to provide information upcoming dates of their respective organisations' regular meetings for possible scheduling of consultation on oil and gas plan change project. 3. Future Oil & Gas plan change updates to include potential costs associated with further technical evaluations that may be identified as necessary for informing plan change preparation.	G Ide	1. 'Information packs' are being assembled. Will circulate to RPC members when complete. 2. Staff awaiting advice on PSGE/iwi authority meeting calendars. 3. Next plan change update report being prepared for 6 th December meeting.
3	Item 7 –Regional Planning Committee 2016-17 Annual Activity Report	1. provide video and other communications options for revised RPC Terms of Reference once adopted. 2. extend invitations to RPC tāngata whenua representatives to attend Māori Committee's workshop on regional Māori representation.	D Broadley J-A Raihania	TBC, pending adoption of Committee's revised terms of reference. Māori representation workshop invitations sent. Workshop held on 15 th Sept.
4	Item 10 Items Of Business Not On The Agenda	TANK plan change Iwi/Hapu engagement plan to be provided to RPC	T Skerman	On 4 October RPC agenda

Meeting held 2 August 2017

	Agenda Item	Action	Responsible	Status Comment
1.	Item 8 - Appointments to the HBRC Hearings, Committee	Nominate second RPC tangata whenua representative on the Hearings Committee.	J-A Raihania	Apiata Tapine named as the second RPC tangata whenua representative on Hearings Committee

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

Subject: CALL FOR ITEMS OF BUSINESS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Item 5

Reason for Report

1. Standing order 9.12 states:

"A meeting may deal with an item of business that is not on the agenda where the meeting resolves to deal with that item and the Chairperson provides the following information during the public part of the meeting:

(a) the reason the item is not on the agenda; and

(b) the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Items not on the agenda may be brought before the meeting through a report from either the Chief Executive or the Chairperson.

Please note that nothing in this standing order removes the requirement to meet the provisions of Part 6, LGA 2002 with regard to consultation and decision making."

2. In addition, standing order 9.13 allows "A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion."

Recommendations

1. That the Regional Planning Committee accepts the following "Items of Business Not on the Agenda" for discussion as Item 10.

- 1.1. **Urgent** items of Business (supported by tabled CE or Chairpersons's report)

	Item Name	Reason not on Agenda	Reason discussion cannot be delayed
1.			
2.			

- 1.2. **Minor** items for discussion **only**

Item	Topic	Councillor / Staff
1.		
2.		
3.		

Leeanne Hooper
GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Liz Lambert
GROUP MANAGER
EXTERNAL RELATIONS

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

Item 6

Subject: CHB COMMUNITY DELEGATION PRESENTATION - PC6

Executive Summary

1. Representatives of the CHB community have expressed a desire to explore options that will mitigate, offset or delay some of the immediate impacts of PC6 that might have been avoided had the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme proceeded. One of their principal concerns relates to the impact of new minimum flow limits coming into effect next year. Refer to **Attachment 1** which is a paper prepared by representatives of the CHB Delegation that will appear and present at the Committee meeting. This report provides Committee members with background information on matters that the delegation have indicated they would like to discuss with Council in relation to Plan Change 6 (PC6).

Background

2. On 2 August 2017 staff updated committee members on PC6 implementation matters. As a result, committee members requested that staff *"take feedback from the meeting in order to report back to the Regional Planning Committee as soon as practicable on options (including scope, timing and resources) for progressing a narrow plan change to address urgent implementation matters in Tukituki Plan Change 6."*
3. Staff anticipate presenting that advice at the Committee's meeting on 1 November 2017. The report will identify what parts of PC6, if any, staff recommend be subject to a plan change, noting the committee's previous guidance that;
 - 3.1. the review be restricted to urgent implementation matters (predominantly of a technical nature); and
 - 3.2. that quality of water be addressed in the first instance and the quantity as a secondary consideration.

Impact of the new Minimum Flow Rules on existing reliability for irrigators

4. There are 100 consents to take surface water (or stream depleting groundwater) in the Tukituki catchment that have minimum flow conditions set at the Tukituki catchment low flow limits. (There are additional consents with conditions set at higher minimum flows that are unaffected by this discussion see para 14.2). Fifty-two consents are classified as stream depleting/surface connected with minimum flow conditions. Another 4 are classified as having a medium effect so do not have a minimum flow condition assigned. In combination these are allocated 27% of the water allocated/used. Several of these have been assigned a minimum flow condition that will take effect for the first time in 2018. Some of these indicated in 2015 that they will drill deeper bores to avoid any restrictions. In two cases a consent has been granted for water storage.
5. New minimum flow regime and allocation limits were set in the RRMP following PC6 becoming operative. Under PC6's new policies, minimum flows increase while groundwater and surface water allocation limits are set based on the existing volume of consented allocation. Transition periods are also specified to implement the increased minimum flows:
 - 5.1. For the tributaries, these take effect in May 2018.
 - 5.2. For the Tukituki mainstem at the Red Bridge monitoring site the minimum flows are to be raised in two stages. They increase from the current 3,500 L/s to 4,300 L/s in 2018 and to 5,200 L/s in 2023.
 - 5.3. The stage 1 increase at the Red Bridge site affects all takes that are subject to minimum flow conditions. There can be more than one minimum flow gauging point

applying to a take in which case the consent holder must stop taking water when the first minimum flow point is reached.

- 5.4. The stage two change affects all takes upstream of Red Bridge including the tributaries. Takes downstream of the Red Bridge minimum flow site are only required to step up once, to the 4,300 L/s minimum flow in 2018.
6. Given that extended periods of restricted abstraction can have detrimental effects on crops that require irrigation, especially during dry summer months when irrigation demand can be high (i.e. January to February), estimates of the potential frequency of extended periods of restriction (e.g. periods of 10 or more consecutive days) were included within the restriction statistics.
7. The modelling results indicated that increasing the minimum flow at each site is likely to increase the time river flow is at or below minimum flow, meaning an increase in abstraction restriction (bans on consented takes) is likely.
8. Table 1 presents the predicted frequency of a year with a period of 10 or more consecutive days of restriction during January and February.

Table 1

Site	Current Minimum Flow (l/s)	Frequency of a year with a period during Jan-Feb of 10 or more consecutive days restriction	Proposed Minimum Flow (l/s)	Frequency of a year with a period during Jan-Feb of 10 or more consecutive days restriction
Waipawa River at RDS/SH2	2300	1 in 4.3 years	2500	1 in 3.3 years
Tukituki River at Tapairu Rd	1900	1 in 3 years	2300	1 in 2 years
Tukituki River	3500	1 in 13 years	4300	1 in 6.5 years
at Red Bridge	3500	1 in 13 years	5200	1 in 3 years

9. Table 1 shows that an increase from current to new minimum flows at each site is predicted to increase the frequency of a year where abstraction during January and February is restricted for 10 or more consecutive days. The greatest impact is predicted at the Tukituki River at Red Bridge site, with the 4300 l/s representing the 2018 minimum flow and the 5200 l/s to apply in 2023.
10. If the RWSS had proceeded and became operational, all water users/abstractors who subscribed to the scheme would have had an increased security of supply. Particularly water users who were surface water abstractors, as they would have been supplied water from storage and would not have been restricted by minimum flow rules.
11. Meanwhile, surface water abstractors who had not subscribed to the scheme would have continued to have the current level of security of supply associated with current minimum flows, and a reduced security of supply after transition to the new minimum flows set in PC6.
12. There is now more recent data available since the modelling was undertaken during the PC6 process, however the hydrology/hydrogeology team does not currently have the capacity with existing resources available to update the previous modelling in the Tukituki Catchment.
13. When resource consents taking surface water / stream depleting were replaced in 2013 the new minimum flow conditions were included to phase in as per the proposed version of PC6 as it existed then. The minimum flow conditions remain largely the same in the operative PC6 version. As it stands those consent conditions will come into force and be subject to compliance from the 1 July 2018. Those consents were granted for seven years and are set to expire in 2020. When the groundwater consents were replaced in 2015, further consents were determined to be stream depleting and were assigned

minimum flow conditions. These were granted for a twenty year period and will expire in 2035.

14. The plan does provide other measures for reducing the impact of these restrictions.
 - 14.1. RRMP Policy TT9(iva) provides an allocation of 200 L/s for “emergency water” for the sole purpose of avoiding the death of horticultural or viticultural rootstock or crops. This is available to consent holders who do not have alternative water sources in low flow events. It is principally intended to allow water to be taken to prevent permanent loss of plants. The use does include crops (but not pasture, animal fodder crops or maize). It only becomes available after five days of full restriction. Only one party has sought to access this water to date. Council staff have sought to canvass interest in this water but there has been limited interest to date. A proposal has been to allocate this water to a ‘water user group’ and enable them to manage it between members within the rules and limits. This proposal can be discussed again with affected parties if the interest becomes evident.
 - 14.2. RRMP Policy TT10 provides for takes during high flows. An allocation of 2,000 L/s is provided with up to 500 L/s able to be taken from each of the Waipawa River and the Tukituki River above Tapairu Road. This enables consent holders to take water during flows that exceed the median flows. This would be able to be taken into storage and then used when water is not otherwise available. To date, 304 L/s is allocated from the Upper Tukituki, 115 L/s is allocated from the Waipawa River and 136 L/s has been allocated from the lower Tukituki area. This totals 555 L/s or about one quarter of what is available.
 - 14.3. RRMP Policy TT11 provides for groundwater takes that are hydraulically connected to the river. It sets a well depth (50 m above Red Bridge and 40 m below Red Bridge) below which takes are determined to not be hydraulically connected. Any takes below this level are not subject to the minimum flows. Some consent holders have already chosen to install a deeper bore to benefit from this provision. All consent holders with hydraulically connected bores that are shallower have been informed of the option to go deeper to avoid the minimum flow restrictions.
 - 14.4. RRMP Policy TT11 also provides for takes which are classified as having a High stream depletion effect to be reduced to half their daily take at times of minimum flow rather than to cease taking as was previously required. Takes classified as Medium or Low are not required to reduce or cease their take at all at times of minimum flow. Takes which are classified as Direct (greater than 90% is drawn from the river within 7 days pumping) are not covered by Policy TT11. Currently there are:
 - 14.4.1. Twelve takes classified as Direct and are therefore subject to cease at the minimum flows.
 - 14.4.2. Forty takes classified as High Stream Depleters and are therefore subject half their daily take at the minimum flow.
 - 14.4.3. Four takes classified as Medium Stream Depleters and not subject to the minimum flow but their stream depletion effect is counted in the surface water allocation.
 - 14.5. RRMP Policy TT8(ca) provides for Tranche 2 ground water to be taken. This is water additional to the principal groundwater allocation limit, and amounts to 15 million cubic metres of water. There are applications currently lodged for over the full amount, however no consents have yet been issued. Ten million cubic metres of Tranche 2 water has been sought by HBRIC Ltd; proposed to be taken in conjunction with the RWSS, with the dam providing the offset that is required. If HBRIC Ltd is not able to take this, the 15 million m³ is oversubscribed by others who have applied for it. The HBRIC Ltd application has been on hold pending more information and Consents staff are awaiting advice on whether the applicant wishes to proceed with the application. If not, then Council will proceed with processing the other applications. The difficulty with taking this water is that the effects of the take on surface water have to be off-set.

Farm-gate production impacts

15. The recent RWSS Review report included an assessment completed by Aqualinc Research Limited that investigated the impact of irrigation security and resultant farm-gate production in the Tukituki catchment arising from the increased minimum flows in PC6 if the supplementary flows required under RWSS Consents are not available. The report concluded:
 - 15.1. From 2023 all surface water takes will experience restrictions of more than 10 days duration about six times more frequently than the Plan objective of 1 event in 10 years on average.
 - 15.2. The economic impact of raising the cease-take flows per se from 2023 onwards is to reduce the weighted average Cash Farm Surplus by about 23% and the total on-farm economic output, expressed in EBIT, by about 18%. Aqualinc also considered the additional impact brought about by the absence of the RWSS supplementary minimum flows, and estimated that Cash Farm Surplus and EBIT would reduce by 35% and 27% respectively.
 - 15.3. The reduction in farm earnings in the catchment is estimated to be \$900,000 pa on average with reductions of up to \$4.7M in the worst years.

Considerations for Tangata Whenua

16. PC6 and the proposed RWSS has effects on tangata whenua values and interests that were addressed during the Board of Inquiry hearing and decision-making process (i.e. 2014-2015). As this paper is for information purposes, no decisions directly on this paper are recommended and so no direct bearing on the interests of tangata whenua beyond that of other residents of the region.

Decision Making Process

17. Council is required to make a decision in accordance with Part 6 Sub-Part 1, of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Staff have assessed the requirements contained within this section of the Act in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only and no decision is to be made, the decision making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Regional Planning Committee receives and notes the “Potential Impacts of Plan Change 6 Tukituki Increased Minimum Flows” staff report and Central Hawke’s Bay Community Delegation.

Authored by:

Gavin Ide
MANAGER, STRATEGY AND POLICY

Approved by:

Tom Skerman
ACTING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT
GROUP MANAGER

Attachment/s

- [!\[\]\(f6ec0429e2f15dbd4a39b612501b6fa4_img.jpg\) 1](#) CHB Community Delegation

Ruataniwha Water Users Group submission to HBRC Planning Committee October 2017Outcome Sought: HBRC, CHBDC and RWUG develop a formal approach to investigating strategies to sustainably manage increases in minimum flows in the Tukituki River to minimise negative effects on the CHB community

Item 6

Introduction

The Ruataniwha water users group (RWUG) is a group of 40 water users (approximately 75% of total irrigation) based in and near Central Hawkes Bay (CHB). Members of RWUG and the wider CHB community have always been moderately concerned with some aspects of PC6 particularly those aspects relating to water quantity and minimum flows. Up until recently members of the group considered the negative aspects of the proposed minimum flow regime in Plan Change 6 (PC6) could be effectively mitigated through the RWSS. Now that the future of the RWSS is at best delayed the reality of increased minimum flows is again, very much a cause for concern to the CHB community.

The RWUG and wider CHB community want to stress that they are not disputing or challenging the limits currently contained within PC6. The group accepts the Board of Inquiry (BOI) process was comprehensive and transparent, but the group does want to highlight concern about increasing minimum flows without the options available via RWSS. It is relevant that very little objection to increased minimum flows was put to the BOI because the option of the RWSS was already on the table and while this potentially resulted in increased cost to many it was considered an effective strategy. The BOI noted this at paragraph 535 of its final report where it stated:

[535] That detailed work was not significantly challenged and the experts accept that the outcomes are sound. Therefore, given the need for habitat protection at the levels specified in Table 5.9.3 from 1 July 2018, we are satisfied that the minimum flows specified in that table are appropriate.

However, the BOI also made very relevant comments around the achievability and impact of the new minimum flow regime at paragraphs 537-8:

[537] The other matter concerns the timing of the implementation of the new low flow regime. As Table 5.9.3 stands this will be 1 July 2018 (except for the further step at Red Bridge in 2023). Whether or not this provides a reasonable time for water users to adjust to the new regime depends on the steps that they might have to take to mitigate its effects.

[538] For water users requiring a greater security of supply there would appear to be three possible options. One is to switch their supply to deep groundwater, another is to join a community irrigation scheme (if one eventuates), and some form of on-farm storage might offer a third alternative in some cases. The Board recognises that all these have significant cost implications and that in some cases water users may not have any of these options.

Basically, it is the sentiment captured by the BOI in paragraph 538 that encapsulates the issues currently faced by the RWUG and CHB community.

Well over 50% of the farming businesses associated with the RWUG were intending to purchase water from the RWSS. Significant amounts of this water were to be purchased simply to mitigate the effects of minimum flows on irrigation certainty. Now that this option may not be available the full consequence of irrigation bans will be felt both by the individual farming business and family as well as the commercial sector in CHB and further afield. The RWUG feel strongly that the ease with which minimum flows were entrenched in PC 6 reflected the wider resource management strategy whereby increased environmental bottom lines attributed to water quantity went hand in hand with strategies for water storage. The RWUG agree with the reasoning the BOI expressed at paragraph 529-30 of its final report:

[529] Striking a balance between reserving river flow for habitat purposes and allocating water for abstraction requires consideration of the importance, on the one hand of the river habitat and amenity, and on the other, the needs of, and the options available to, those in the catchment who rely on water. While as far as possible the regime should meet both requirements, low river flows in the Tukituki catchment mean that each of these competing interests cannot be fully accommodated.

[530] Faced with that reality (which exists regardless of the precise level at which minimum flows are set) the Board concluded that the objectives and policies of the NPSFM, require reasonable habitat protection to prevail in the Tukituki catchment. Therefore, the minimum flows are a 'bottom line'. To the extent that this means there will be insufficient water for irrigation, alternative sources of water, such as storage will need to be explored. This is effectively the conclusion reached by HBRC.

It is clear that HBRC took the position that water storage was a sensible and practical management strategy for increased minimum flows at the time PC6 was notified.

Attachment 1

Members of the RWUG have prepared 4 basic case studies to illustrate the costs that will be incurred to the community should minimum flows be implemented without due consideration of the ability of current irrigators to develop timely adaptive strategies.

Case 1: Pasture Based Business – upper Tukituki

The impact of the minimum flows outlined in Plan Change 6 at Tapairu Road and Red Bridge are compared to our existing minimum flows.

24 Years Data	
Minimum flow 1900 l/s at Tapairu	
Total ban days	186 days
Average ban days	8 days
3 years ban	under 4 days
Lowest ban days	1 day
Highest ban days	66 days
Years 2008 & 2009	15 consecutive days
Years on ban	10 out of 24 years

24 Years Data	
Minimum flow 2300 l/s at Tapairu Road and 5200 l/s at Red Bridge	
Total ban days	510 days
Average ban days	21 days
3 years ban	under 4 days
Lowest ban days	1 day
Highest ban days	110 days
2005 to 2016 period	30 days average per year
Years on ban	19 out of 24 years

Previous financial losses on this property have been calculated at \$2,575 per day of irrigation bans.

Current minimum flow 1900 l/s at Tapairu
Average ban days over 24 years is 8 days <i>equates to 8 days x \$2,575 = \$20,600 loss</i>
Highest ban days over 24 years is 66 days <i>equates to 66 days x \$2,575 = \$169,950 loss</i>
Years 2008 & 2009 had bans of 15 consecutive days therefore equates to a compounding <i>loss of \$38,625 each year</i>

New minimum flow 2300 l/s at Tapairu Road and 5200 l/s at Red Bridge
Average ban days over 24 years is 21 days <i>equates to 21 days x \$2,575 = \$54,075 loss</i>
Highest ban days over 24 years is 110 days <i>equates to 110 days x \$2,575 = \$283,250 loss</i>
2005 to 2016 period (11 consecutive years) had a yearly ban average of 30 days compounding to a <i>loss of \$77,250 each year</i>

This property had contracted 200,000 cu/m of water from the RWSS to buy back water security.

From these comparisons, it is obvious that we can manage our farm under the existing minimum flows, as the irrigation ban days are less consistent. The length of the time the river is in ban is much shorter. Also, the longest irrigation ban of 66 days is a rare occurrence.

Under Plan Change 6 we would experience irrigation bans almost every year. The irrigation ban days would be on average three times longer. We could expect irrigation bans of up to 11 consecutive years. The irrigation bans in consecutive seasons could average 30 or more days annually.

This property was developed around its Water Consents and water security. Under the new minimum flows outlined in Plan Change 6, our business would struggle to survive.

Without the RWSS, we need a deferral of any increases to the minimum flows to allow sufficient time to work with the HBRC on ways to manage and strengthen back water security.

Case 2 – Irrigated dairy farm

BEL Group is a family owned dairy farming business that currently employs 67 staff, and spends in excess of \$10 million annually purchasing goods and services from other businesses and local authorities to support business operations. It is a significant employer and contributor to the local and regional economy.

There are two **BEL Group** owned properties that currently take surface water for the purposes of irrigation – being “**Ashton**” which is 580 ha and “**Fairlea**” which is 464 ha. The **Ashton** property has a deep bore (greater than 50 metres) to provide some of the irrigation water required, while the **Fairlea** property is almost completely (>85%) reliant on the surface water taken for irrigation.

BEL Group committed to one of the largest annual volumes of water from RWSS to replace the surface water that would be lost from the increased minimum flows contained in Plan Change 6. Given that HBRC was implementing Plan Change 6 as well as developing the RWSS proposal, BEL Group was confident to commit to supporting the HBRC owned proposal and ceased any work on alternative strategies and sources of irrigation water.

The impact of the Plan Change 6 minimum flow increases on the number of ban days, and the level of water available for irrigation to **BEL Group** is substantial. The principle of irrigation is based on maintaining soil moisture, so once the soil dries out after a period of ban days, irrigation will not return the soil moisture levels back to optimum conditions for pasture growth. The last 10 years river flow data below shows that the Plan Change 6 impacts are far greater in the drier 5 years of the last 10 – increasing ban days by 24 days from the current, compared to the average – which increases ban days by 17 days.

Analysis under PC6 with likely reduction in surface water take							
	Current			Post Plan Change 6			
10 Years River Flow Data				2018		2023	
Average ban days per year	10			23		27	
Lowest ban days	0			0		1	
Years with no ban days	3			2		0	
Worst 5 years average ban days	20			39		44	
Milk Income	Units	Price	Subtotal	Units	Price	Subtotal	
Total annual milk production	434,173	\$ 5.60	2,431,369	306,024	\$ 5.60	1,713,734	
Production with Capacity Adjustment	229,246	\$ 0.51	116,915	151,081	\$ 0.51	77,051	
Total Average Standard Milk Income		\$ 5.87	2,548,284		\$ 5.85	1,790,786	
Winter Milk Premiums							
Step 1 winter milk premium	28,911	\$ 2.85	82,396	18,792	\$ 2.85	53,557	
Step 2 winter milk premium	24,937	\$ 3.50	87,280	19,094	\$ 3.50	66,829	
Total Average Winter Milk Premium		\$ 3.15	169,676		\$ 3.18	120,386	
Total Milk Income		\$ 6.26	2,717,960		\$ 6.25	1,911,172	
Reduction to Income From PC6							-806,788

The impact of the increased ban days will result in a reduction of milk production of 128,000 kgMS, which using the average milk price of the last 5 years of \$5.85 / kgMS, will reduce farm income by \$806,000 per annum.

The **Fairlea** farm currently employs 6 staff. The magnitude of the financial impact of the reduction from water available for irrigation makes it no longer viable to operate the **Fairlea** property as a dairy unit. If this was converted to a dry land dairy support land use. Based on the staffing ratio of employees per hectare for our existing dairy support operation, operating this property as a dairy support unit would require 1 employee. The expenditure with local businesses from the change in land use from dairy production to dairy support would result in a reduction of expenditure with local businesses of \$890,000 per annum, so the community effect from Plan Change 6 would be a loss of 5 jobs plus a reduction in spend with local businesses of \$890,000 each year from this one property. If this

impact was multiplied up across all the properties impacted by Plan Change 6 minimum flow changes, there would be a significant impact on both jobs and expenditure with local firms servicing and supporting farming.

Given HBRC has taken the decision to stop efforts to build water storage contemplated when the Plan Change 6 minimum flow increases were adopted, HBRC could assist those negatively affected by the introduction of the increased minimum flows without the supply of alternative sources of water by deferring the implementation timing. This will allow those businesses that are significantly negatively affected to develop alternative solutions and strategies to prepare their businesses for the impacts from the Plan Change 6 adjustments to river minimum flows. If this approach of deferring the implementation of the minimum flow increases to allow businesses to find alternative strategies, then the impact on the local community and economy will be severe. **BEL Group** is committed to supporting the long term outcomes contemplated by the Plan Change 6 changes to minimum flows, it requests HBRC to work collaboratively with water users to ensure the changes are implemented in a manner that is sustainable for the community, the local economy and the environment.



Figure 1: The face of change – a valued experienced team that will be affected by changes in farm systems due to increased minimum flows and limited viable alternatives

Case 3 – Mixed Arable/Deer

The Effects that plan change 6 will have on Riverslea Trust

Riverslea Trust is 819Ha with a mix of steep hill country, rolling and flat irrigated and non-irrigated land running Red Deer, Sheep and Beef Cattle.

While we have a consent to irrigate less than 5% of our land this will still have a massive effect and change to our system as we are going from deep well take to a surface take because the well is at 47m not the 50m the plan change 6 has adopted. We have tried to find deeper water and went to the bottom of the well with no luck. We still have some things to try. Find a new spot for a new well, getting a report done on the ground water and how it is connected or not to the surface water and could be declassified as surface take.

Loss in value of land from irrigated land to semi irrigated.

We would need to change the cropping program, we will need to move from growing full summer crops (e.g. Maize, potato's, sweet corn). Grain crops need water just at the right time to fill the grain and if that is missed you will lose the weight in the grain. In maize silage the cob make's up 50% the total weight so can be a lot to lose over about a ten day period if it is to go from having weekly drinks too 30+ deg days and no water. We grow Malting Barley (this may not make grading and end up as livestock feed without water) and put in a crop for winter feeding of livestock mainly cattle so we can get them off the more fragile land for the winter. This will have to be re-planned as with uncertain supply of water in Feb to grow the crops we will not be able to grow spring planted or post barley crops that will be ready to thrive when the rain comes in autumn.

Our plan was/is to fence this block up for deer so we can run breeding hinds up under the Ruahine Range where I live and then wean the weaner deer down to Kindar onto pasture's that have been planned for the deer to get them growing well before winter sets in. This would then enable us to have them on a boat to market at a good weight before the summer dry, in turn this would then keep our nutrient loss down as we can get the same production in a shorter time frame (i.e. irrigation gives us certainty which in turn drives efficiency).

Reliable water is key to this and we are going from reliable water to very unreliable water. We had planned to purchase water from the Ruataniwha Dam. This would have been what we would have used to give us some security of supply. So now is the time to plan ahead and look at where we can go from here and I would like for you to help by giving use some time to come up with a plan and then put it in place.

Thank-you

Richard Lawson

Riverslea Trust



Figure 2: "I don't have any lunch can I have some of yours"

Case 4 – mixed pasture/ arable/ retail

Paihia and Waipawa Butchery

Paihia is a 620Ha mixed farming operation situated on the banks of the Tukituki river near Otane. This operation has consent to irrigate approximately 100 ha of river terrace. Irrigation is used strategically to grow specialist forage to finish lambs and prime cattle as well as produce a range of arable/vegetable crops

The value of irrigation to this business is that it allows the business to develop sustainable and efficient productions systems to mitigate against variable climate and markets. Paihia has invested \$600 000 in irrigation infrastructure

since 2009 Being able to fine tune production systems has provided the opportunity to begin direct marketing of lamb and beef through the Waipawa Butchery. The purchase of this business alongside the farming operation is a significant investment into the local community. Prior to Paihia owning the Waipawa Butchery the shop had 2-3 staff operating at various times. Now with increased throughput and additional market development it has 7 fulltime staff. Four of these staff are new to the region and have or will purchase property and raise families.



Basic analysis of river flows over the last 10 years suggest Paihia will face bans 9 years out of 10 post 2023 with several years total ban days exceeding 60 days. Close analysis of the ban days shows consecutive ban days often running for approximately one week, coming off ban for 2-7 days and then going back on for 10 days or more. Practically this pattern renders the none ban days as ineffective for irrigation as they are unlikely to be long enough to restore soil moisture to effective levels. This is especially significant given best practice irrigation is to deficit irrigate to avoid nutrient loss resulting in soil moisture levels that only store a few days of pant available water in order to provide headroom for unexpected rainfall.

The lack of irrigation security that will result from increased minimum flows (especially post 2023) will have significant impacts on the production systems used on this property. This will mean no arable/ vegetable cropping as crop failure is too expensive and a change in forage production systems with subsequent effects on lamb and beef production and cost structure and quality.

The uncertainty increases in minimum flows creates for an innovative direct marketing business like Paihia and Waipawa Butchery is significant. Paihia had intended on purchasing water through RWSS to mitigate the effect of increased minimum flows. The options to mitigate minimum flows without RWSS are limited and expensive.

Ultimately the increase in minimum flows post 2023 places an iconic and regionally and nationally recognised local business, that prides itself on consistently supplying high quality food to the local community at risk.

Cost of on farm water storage

Members of the RWUG who either have built or are investigating on farm water storage have costed the cost of storage. These numbers are based on storage alone – with no accounting for energy and reticulation costs.

Case	type	Cost \$m ³	Annual(M ³) cost at 6%
1	Similar to Turkey nest (common in Sth island) Lined	11.25	67.5cents
2	Turkey nest for vineyard. Lined	12	72cents
3	Shallow gully Dam. Unlined	8	48cents

All of these systems have limited or modest capacity and do not refill during the season (unlike Sth Island). The cost per M³ is 2-3 times the cost of RWSS water which was not limited thorough the season. These costs do not include engineering and consenting that larger dams will need.

Lining cost = between \$4 - 5 m³

Conclusion

The cost and effect of the minimum flows contained in PC6 and coming into force next year are real and substantial. The CHB community understand the implications of farming and running business without reliable irrigation water very well. It is full knowledge of the potential effect on the community via economic and social volatility caused by drought and subsequent hardship that is driving the RWUG and wider CHB community to seek solutions before real damage is done to CHB.

The RWUG have been proactive in seeking solutions to irrigation water security with over half on its members contracting water off RWSS at significant cost. The issue is now that after seven years of feasibility and development the RWSS is literally in limbo. The fact that the RWSS stalled one year prior to minimum flows coming into effect makes finding, testing and implementing effective alternative water supply systems unlikely given that it took seven years for the RWSS to get as far as it did. The intent of the PC6 is not in dispute it is the overall cost benefit of implementation of PC6 that is the imperative now. Feasibility on farm storage in Hawkes Bay is indicating that annual costs are at least double what RWSS would be and with considerable additional time and consenting process.

Recently HBRC commissioned a review of the RWSS and how it related to and with PC6. Key conclusions from this review confirmed the economic cost of minimum flows "if the RWSS does not proceed irrigation security for existing irrigators impacted by PC6 increases in minimum flows will reduce on-farm cash surpluses by an estimated 35% and earnings by \$900 000 on average, although in the very driest years farm earnings are estimated to reduce \$4.7 million." The RWUG think that while the economic analysis that underpinned the section 32 report of PC6 was technically sound, it probably underestimates to true cost to the economy significantly. It absolutely does not account for the cost to families and the community.

Only four case studies have been presented here. Within these case studies the number of jobs at risk from increases volatility driving system change is approximately 10. Obviously, it not just 10 people but their families as well. The potential ripple effect through the community is also serious as less families will mean less children which in turn affects the viability of our local schools. Further afield the reduction in production, especially reduced arable/vegetable production will have consequences for the Hawkes Bay transport and logistics sector (including the port) as well as the processing and contracting sectors.

The RWSS review also wisely concluded that "if the RWSS does not proceed it will be necessary for the Council to reconsider the implementation plan for PC6, including the level and nature of resources committed, which should be expected to increase". The RWUG and CHB community absolutely agree with this conclusion. The consequence of the increased minimum flows starting 2018 (with a further lift in 2023 at red bridge) will be severe. They will result in far reaching uncertainty and hardship for people from many walks of life – not just the farming community.

This will affect us all.

Therefore, while the RWUG is in support of improving the quality of our river (for the benefit of all) we submit that this should be done as intelligently as possible. While the RWSS had its opponents, most are in agreement it was a sensible strategy to manage the introduction and effects of higher minimum flows. Without the RWSS the CHB community face significant volatility and potential hardship. The RWUG and CHB community seek to work with HBRC as it develops new strategies for dealing with the effects of increases in minimum flows as part of its PC6 implementation plan.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

Subject: UPDATE ON TANK STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PLAN CHANGE TIMELINES

Item 7

Reason for Report

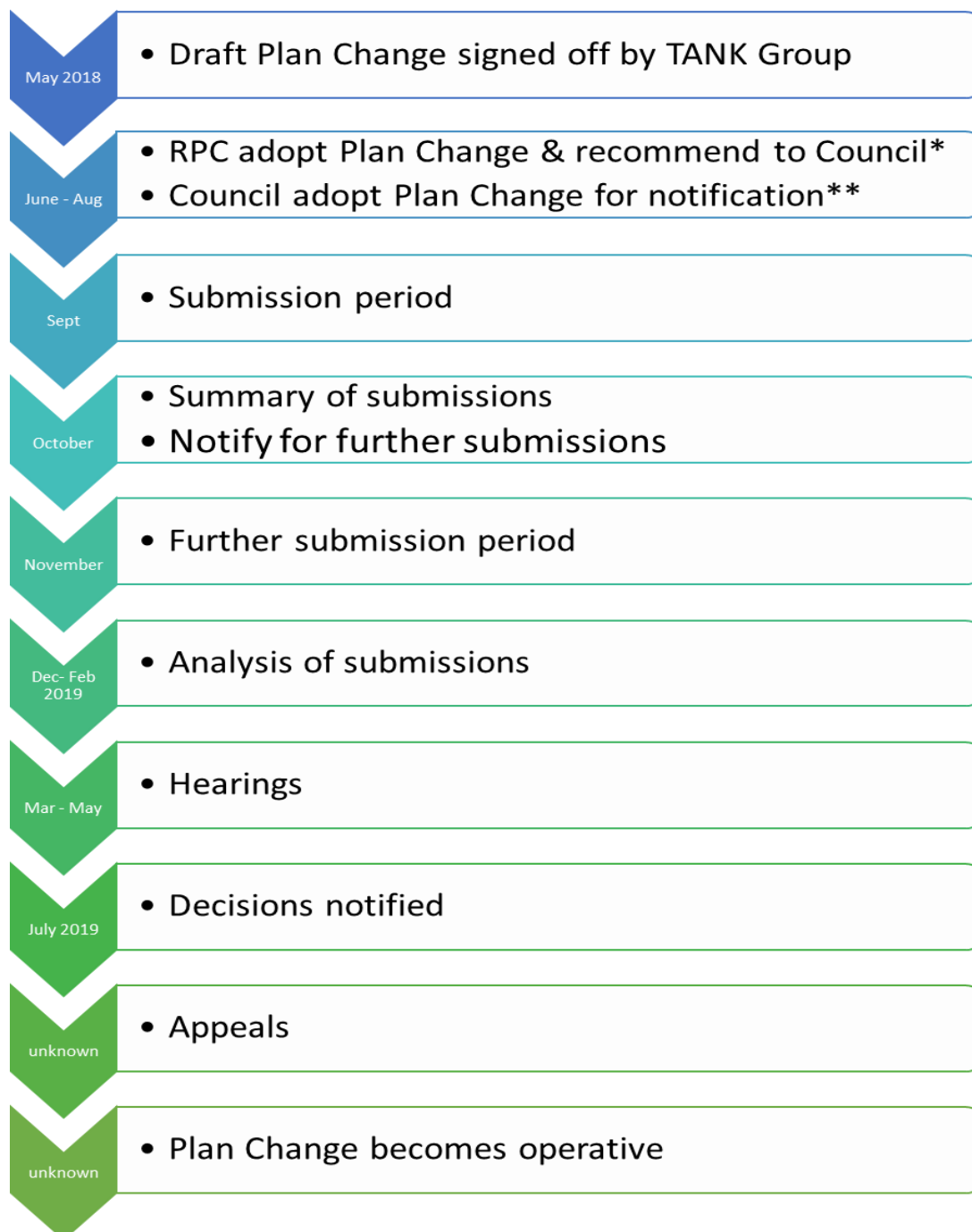
1. To provide the Committee with an update on the TANK plan change timeline and in particular the need to extend the target date for notification.

Background

2. The current timeframe for notifying the TANK plan change, as signaled in the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan, is December 2017.
3. The complex ground and surface water model informing the plan change, is only now producing scenario results to assist the TANK Group to make choices on limits for abstractions and discharges. The scenario testing is an iterative process that will require further modelling as scenarios are refined and socio-economic and cultural impacts are assessed.
4. To complete the scenario testing and agree the subsequent details of the plan change, the TANK Group are scheduled to meet on 10 October, 18 October, 22 November and possibly three times in the first half of the new year (dates to be confirmed). The final meeting to sign off the plan change is proposed for May 2018.
5. The necessary extension of the TANK Group meeting schedule was verbally signaled to the TANK Group at its last meeting. This was not a surprise to the members and there was general acceptance and support for keeping the momentum going now that the science is available. However, it is noted that the Group has been meeting since October 2012 and the current monthly meeting schedule with additional topic based sub-group meetings is a heavy burden on the individual members and their organisations or stakeholder groups.

New timeline for TANK plan change

6. The new timeline below aims for notification of the plan change in August 2018. This date is subject to the process decisions of the Special Tribunal for the Water Conservation Order of the Ngaruroro and Clive Rivers.



* RPC may consider further input from the TANK Group (i.e. possible feedback loops).

** Council to decide whether to consult on draft plan change or notify directly.

Implications

7. A major timing driver for the TANK plan change was the pending expiry of resource consents for current water takes and the need to provide certainty to consent holders and submitters. The consent team is considering how best to manage the new consent applications in a way that minimises cost and disruption to consent holders and council and enables alignment with the TANK plan change provisions.
8. The Special Tribunal appointed to make decision on the Water Conservation Order has sought feedback from submitters about how they should manage that process. This includes whether to split their hearing process to account for the TANK outputs. Their decision may still impact on how Council's resources, especially staff time and science inputs, can remain focused on the TANK plan change project.
9. The Special Tribunal's decision about WCO hearing process is expected by early October.

Decision Making Process

10. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Regional Planning Committee receives and notes the “Update on TANK Stakeholder Engagement and Plan Change Timelines” staff report.

Authored by:

Mary-Anne Baker
SENIOR PLANNER

Desiree Cull
PROGRAMME LEADER

Approved by:

Tom Skerman
ACTING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT
GROUP MANAGER

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

SUBJECT: OCTOBER 2017 STATUTORY ADVOCACY UPDATE

Item 8

Reason for Report

1. To report on proposals forwarded to the Regional Council and assessed by staff acting under delegated authority as part of the Council's Statutory Advocacy project since the last update in April 2017.
2. The Statutory Advocacy project (Project 196) centres on resource management-related proposals upon which the Regional Council has an opportunity to make comments or to lodge a submission. These include, but are not limited to:
 - 2.1. resource consent applications publicly notified by a territorial authority,
 - 2.2. district plan reviews or district plan changes released by a territorial authority,
 - 2.3. private plan change requests publicly notified by a territorial authority,
 - 2.4. notices of requirements for designations in district plans,
 - 2.5. non-statutory strategies, structure plans, registrations, etc prepared by territorial authorities, government ministries or other agencies involved in resource management.
3. In all cases, the Regional Council is **not** the decision-maker, applicant nor proponent. In the Statutory Advocacy project, the Regional Council is purely an agency with an opportunity to make comments or lodge submissions on others' proposals. The Council's position in relation to such proposals is informed by the Council's own Plans, Policies and Strategies, plus its land ownership or asset management interests.
4. The summary outlines those proposals that the Council's Statutory Advocacy project is currently actively engaged in. This period's update report excludes the numerous Marine and Coastal Area Act proceedings little has changed since the previous update.

Decision Making Process

5. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Regional Planning Committee receives and notes the **October 2017 Statutory Advocacy Update** staff report.

Authored by:

Ceri Edmonds
PLANNER

Gavin Ide
MANAGER, STRATEGY AND POLICY

Approved by:

Tom Skerman
ACTING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT
GROUP MANAGER

Attachment/s

[!\[\]\(56549452e01ca28bdf2500ced9653143_img.jpg\) 1](#) Statutory Advocacy Update

Statutory Advocacy Update (as at 27 September 2017)

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
13 July 2016	HDC	Howard Street Rezoning Variation 3 Variation to rezone 21.2 hectares of land from its current Plains zone to General Residential zone in between Howard Street and Havelock Road.	Hastings District Council	HDC Decisions issued Appeals closed 10 May 2017	<p>Current...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further update since August 2017 update. <p>Previously...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDC issued its decisions on 25th March. Decisions adopt recommendations made by Hearings panel. Staff have assessed merits of decisions on HBRC's submissions and concluded appeal was not warranted. Meanwhile an appeal has been lodged by Karen Cooper (a landholder in the Howard Street rezoning area). Key matters raised in that appeal relate to methods of stormwater collection, treatment and disposal from new development in the rezoned area, so HBRC has joined those appeal proceedings as an interested party. Initial meeting held between representatives of HBRC, HDC and Karen Cooper et al on 3rd August, as a "prelude" to any expert conferencing and/or mediation that might take place on the principal issue raised in the appeal. Stormwater engineering experts to look at several options for collection and treatment of stormwater from the proposed development site and report back by end of September.
13 July 2016	HDC	Irongate Industrial Variation 2 Variation to rezone 118 hectares of land from current Deferred Industrial (70 hectares) and Plains zone to a General Industrial zone.	Hastings District Council	HDC Decisions issued Appeals closed 10 May 2017	<p>Current...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Court assisted mediation session scheduled for 27-28th September. <p>Previously...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDC issued its decisions on 25th March. Decisions adopt recommendations made by Hearings Commissioners. Staff have assessed merits of decisions on HBRC's submissions and concluded appeal was not warranted. An appeal was lodged by Navilluso Holdings Ltd et al (several landholders in the Irongate industrial area). Some matters raised in that appeal relates to HBRC's interests (particularly stormwater management) in the Irongate area, so HBRC have joined appeal proceedings as an interested party (28th May 2017).

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
18 January 2016	WDC	Resource Consent Application Consent is sought to clear 248 hectares of Manuka and Kanuka on Part Umumanfo 2 Block on Kopuawhara Road, Mahia.	Applicant R & L Thompson Agent Insight Gisborne Ltd	Limited Notified. Submissions closed. WDC hearing pending	Previously... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBRC has opposed the application based on concerns relating to the loss and degradation of soil (erosion) and water quality. A copy of the submission can be found at HBRC Submissions HBRC staff and applicants have held discussions about potential alternative clearance proposals. Applicant has placed consent processing by WDC on hold until further notice.
8 November 2013	HDC	Proposed Hastings District Plan Review of the Hastings District Plan in its entirety. Includes the harmonisation of district wide provisions between the Napier District Plan with the Hastings District Plan where relevant.	Hastings District Council	Notified. HDC decisions issued, subject to appeals	Previously... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 40 separate appeals were lodged against HDC's decisions by other groups and individuals. HBRC has joined as a section 274 interested party to proceedings on eleven (11) of those appeals. To date seven (7) appeals to which HBRC is a s274 party to proceedings have been resolved. It is anticipated that any final mediation of appeals will occur during 2017 – many following completion of the 2016 HPUDS Review process. NB: In some instances, HBRC's interests and position on rezoning appeals may now differ after adoption of HPUDS2017 compared to original positions.
9 June 2015	NCC	Resource Consent Application Consent is sought to create four additional lots (total 5) to subdivide Lots 7-10 Deeds Plan 96 (1.8919 ha) into five (5) lots at 258 Meeanee Road.	Applicant A & F Partnership Agent OPUS	Notified. Submissions closed. NCC hearing pending	Previously... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBRC opposed the application principally because the application site is in an area that has been determined as inappropriate for development in both the RPS and the 2010 Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy and it is in an area with limiting physical characteristics and limited infrastructure and servicing. A copy of the submission can be found at HBRC Submissions. Applicant has placed consent processing by NCC on hold until further notice.
24 July 2017	n/a	Application for a Water Conservation Order (WCO) Application for a WCO for the Ngaruroro River & Clive River	Applicants NZ Fish & Game Council; HB Fish & Game Council; Whitewater NZ; Jet Boating NZ; Ngati Hori ki Kohupatiki; Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society	Notified, Submissions closed. Hearing pending by Special Tribunal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBRC has lodged a submission on WCO application opposing the application in its entirety. A total of 388 submissions were received by the Special Tribunal. Special Tribunal held a pre-hearing conference for parties on 15 September to outline procedural matters ahead of the hearing. Special Tribunal has indicated the hearing is scheduled to commence on 14th November, but no further dates being specified. Parties who are calling expert witnesses are expected to pre-circulate expert evidence prior to the hearing. A copy of the submission can be found at HBRC Submissions. Further information about the application and associated documents is available on the EPA's website.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

SUBJECT: OCTOBER 2017 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROJECT UPDATE

Item 9

Reason for Report

1. To provide a brief outline and update of the Council's various resource management projects currently underway.

Discussion

2. The projects covered in this report are those involving reviews and/or changes under the Resource Management Act to one or more of the following planning documents:
 - 2.1. the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP)
 - 2.2. the Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement (RPS) which is incorporated into the RRMP
 - 2.3. the Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP).
3. From time to time, separate reports additional to this one may be presented to the Committee for fuller updates on specific plan change projects.
4. The table in **Attachment 1** repeats the relevant parts of the resource management planning work programme's required actions from the 2017-18 Annual Plan.
5. Similar periodical reporting will also be presented to the Council as part of the quarterly reporting and end of year Annual Plan reporting requirements.

Decision Making Process

6. Council is required to make a decision in accordance with Part 6 Sub-Part 1, of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Staff have assessed the requirements contained within this section of the Act in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only and no decision is to be made, the decision making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Regional Planning Committee receives and takes note of the '**October 2017 Resource Management Planning Projects Update**' staff report.

Authored by:

Gavin Ide
MANAGER, STRATEGY AND POLICY

Approved by:

Tom Skerman
ACTING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT
GROUP MANAGER

Attachment/s

- [!\[\]\(ed3513375e5dc0b9e8a0af4e4f96cfb3_img.jpg\) 1](#) Resource Management Update

Status Report on HBRC Resource Management Plan Change Preparation & Review Projects

as at 27 September 2017

Current Project	Proposed 2017-18 Required Actions	Update
Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP)	Participate in project to jointly prepare the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard Management Strategy's Phase 3 works.	Previously, Stage 3 of Strategy 'launched' at event on 31st January. Two community panels have been formed and a series of meetings are scheduled to be held during remainder of 2017 to consider information, options and preferences to recommend back to the Joint Committee overseeing preparation of the Strategy. Website dedicated to the project has also been established: www.hbcoast.co.nz
Implementation of, and reporting on, NPS for Freshwater Management (NPSFM)	Each year , prepare report on implementation of NPSFM	Revised progressive implementation programme ('PIP') was notified in November 2015. This can be viewed on HBRC's website. Following amendments to the NPSFM in 2017, that PIP must be reviewed and revised if necessary. A further revised third edition of the PIP must be adopted notified by Council by 31 Dec 2018. Annual progress reporting on implementation will feature as part of the Council's Annual Report.
Oil and gas regulation	Prepare a draft regional plan change on regulation of oil and gas exploration activities in the region for consideration by the Regional Planning Committee.	Webpage for this project has been established. Workshop was held in early June with RPC members facilitated by the Opus consultants. Stakeholder engagement plan was agreed in-principle at RPC's September meeting. Stakeholder engagement 'information pack' is currently being assembled as basis for stakeholder meetings. Majority of stakeholder meetings intended to be scheduled over Oct-Nov period, with a further update report to be presented at the RPC meeting on 6 th December.
Greater Heretaunga/Ahuriri catchment area plan change (a.k.a. TANK project)	RRMP plan change prepared for consideration by the Regional Planning Committee and subsequently publicly notified to implement the NPSFM within the 'TANK' catchment area.	Under preparation. Not yet notified. Refer to a separate agenda items for RPC's 4 th October meeting regarding an updated work programme timelines.
Taharua/Mohaka Catchment plan change	RRMP plan change prepared for consideration by the Regional Planning Committee and subsequently publicly notified to implement the NPSFM within the Mohaka River catchment.	Under preparation. Not yet notified. Draft Mohaka plan change work programme prepared and was presented to RPC's 21 Sept 2016 meeting. Meeting of Stakeholder Reference Group scheduled for 6 th March 2017 was postponed due to other staff commitments and priorities. Intending on re-scheduling in next few months following recruitment of replacement senior planner.
Outstanding waterbodies plan change	RRMP plan change prepared for consideration by the Regional Planning Committee and subsequently publicly notified identifying HB's outstanding freshwater bodies for NPSFM purposes.	Targeted work has commenced on preparation of HBRC's own plan change identifying any outstanding freshwater bodies in Hawke's Bay. Initial reports on options were presented to RPC on 1 st March and a follow-up report on 7 th June. Project's senior planner has commenced review of key literature as per approach agreed by the RPC at its meeting in June. Work to date has focussed on tāngata whenua values and associated key documentation.
Change 5 to Regional Resource Management Plan	Not stated	Part of the last remaining appeal (by Fish and Game) relating to wetlands in the RRMP and Plan Change 5 is unresolved. Environment Court hearing was held 11-12 September and adjourned, awaiting closing legal submissions from parties. ETA of Environment Court's decision is not known.

Current Project	Proposed 2017-18 Required Actions	Update
Regional Resource Management Plan effectiveness reporting	Prepare a report on effectiveness of the RRMP where this is not otherwise being reviewed through the policy work programme or having been reviewed by recent past plan changes 1-6.	Project has commenced using services of a Consultant due to other work programme commitments for planning staff. Consultant's work programme is aiming to deliver a draft report before the end of 2017 for presentation to the Regional Planning Committee.
Responsiveness to 'National Direction' (i.e. legislation incl NPSs, national Regulations, national standards, etc).	<p>n/a</p> <p><i>NB: Instead, this update serves as a brief description of responses to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Recent past national direction;</i> b) <i>Anticipated imminent proposals for new or revised national direction.</i> <p><i>The update is not intended as an exhaustive list of responses to all past or foreseeable national instruments.</i></p>	<p>NES for Plantation Forestry – NES has been finalised and will come into effect 1 May 2018. These new regulations will require many forestry activities to provide notice to the council, prepare management plans, and to potentially require resource consent(s) to be obtained from HBRC and/or TLAs, depending on what issue and standards cannot be complied with. MFE & MPI are currently developing guidance and implementation support products for NESPF users ahead of the NES coming into legal effect next year.</p> <p>Review of NES on Air quality – officially not being progressed prior to 2017 election leaving it as a matter for the incoming Minister to determine any next steps.</p> <p>Resource Legislation Amendment Act ('RLAA') – legislation passed early 2017. Some amendments have immediate effect, others have transitional arrangements or 6 months deferral before coming into full effect. A RLAA overview was presented at the RPC meeting on 2 August.</p> <p>NPS on Urban Development Capacity – in effect Dec 2016. Will likely influence HBRC's role in ongoing implementation of the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy ('HPUDS') and also the RPS. NPSUDC will also have implications for all TLAs, irrespective of projected rates of residential and business land growth demands.</p>
Statutory Acknowledgements of Treaty settlements	n/a	<p>Several Deeds signed/to be signed, but Treaty settlement legislation still to be passed by Parliament before Statutory Acknowledgements in effect. As at 31 January 2017, Treaty Settlement legislation in effect for parts of Hawke's Bay region are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngati Pahauwera Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2012 • Rongowhakaata Claims Settlement Act 2012 • Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 • Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 • Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012 • Ngai Tāmanuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 • Maungaharuru-Tangitu Claims Settlement Act 2014 • Tuhoe Claims Settlement Act 2014 • Te Urewera Act 2014 • Hineuru Claims Settlement Act 2016 <p>Refer to Pātaka online mapping tool for further information [website link].</p>

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Wednesday 04 October 2017

Subject: ITEMS OF BUSINESS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Item 10

Reason for Report

1. This document has been prepared to assist Committee Members to note the Items of Business Not on the Agenda to be discussed as determined earlier in Agenda Item 5.

1.1. **Urgent** items of Business (*supported by report tabled by CE or Chair*)

	Item Name	Reason not on Agenda	Reason discussion cannot be delayed
1.			
2.			

1.2. **Minor** items (*for discussion only*)

Item	Topic	Councillor / Staff
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		