



Meeting of the Environment and Services Committee

Date: Wednesday 5 September 2018
Time: 9.00am
Venue: Council Chamber
Hawke's Bay Regional Council
159 Dalton Street
NAPIER

Agenda

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1.	Welcome/Notices/Apologies	
2.	Conflict of Interest Declarations	
3.	Confirmation of Minutes of the Environment and Services Committee held on 4 July 2018	
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17.	Verbal Update on Future Farming Trust Initiative	
18.	September 2018 Operational Activities Update	125
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HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

**SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UPS FROM PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES
COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Item 4

Reason for Report

1. **Attachment 1** lists items raised at previous meetings that require follow-ups. All items indicate who is responsible for each, when it is expected to be completed and a brief status comment. Once the items have been completed and reported to the Committee they will be removed from the list.
2. **Attachment 2** is the RHDVK5 NZ virus release locations map requested at the July meeting.

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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the report ***Follow-up Items from Previous Environment and Services Committee Meetings.***

Authored by:

Annelie Roets
GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT

Approved by:

Iain Maxwell
GROUP MANAGER INTEGRATED
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- [↓1](#) Followups for from Previous Environment & Services Committee meetings
- [↓2](#) RHDV1-K5 Release Sites Aug 2018

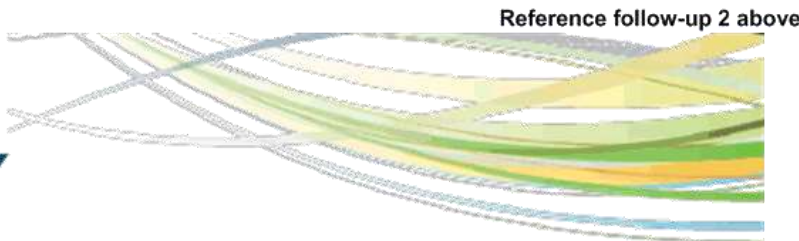
Follow-ups from Previous Environment & Services Committee Meetings

E&S Committee 4 July 2018

	Agenda item	Follow-up item	Responsible	Status/Comment
1	Follow-ups from previous E&S meetings	Provide councillors with an update on Mangapoike Landslide /dam	S Swabey	Staff provided update to 25 July Council meeting.
2.	Zero Carbon Bill Consultation Document	Submission to be developed, finalised, signed by HBRC Chair, and submitted by 19 July	G Ide	Draft versions of HBRC and LGNZ submissions circulated to all councillors on 16 July for feedback before submission was finalised, signed and lodged on 19 July. Copy following, reference 2.
3	Pandora Pond Update	Invite Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga representatives to future E&S meeting to update on Ahuriri activities	J Palmer / I Maxwell	Potentially November E&S meeting.
4	Tukituki Tranche 2 Groundwater	Distribute list of consent applicants to Committee members	M Miller	List emailed 25 July as following reference 3
5	Biosecurity Operational Plans	Circulate RHDVK5 NZ virus release locations map to Committee members	C Leckie	RHDV K5 release map emailed to committee members on 31 July (attachment 2). National release map being prepared.

Council Meeting held 27 June 2018

	Agenda Item	Action	Responsible	Status Comment
	Significant activities through July	Forestry slash management – consent conditions effectiveness review	E Lambert	Item on 5 September E&S Committee meeting agenda
	Significant activities through July	Present the report on the high level assessment of four of HB's shallow lakes (Poukawa, Whatuma, Oingo and Runanga)	I Maxwell	Potential item on November E&S Committee meeting agenda
	Significant activities through July	Briefing on the NCC stormwater strategy to be provided to interested councillors	E Lambert	Potentially November E&S meeting.



Reference follow-up 2 above

19 July 2018

Ministry for the Environment
PO Box 10362
WELLINGTON 6143

Via email to: zcb.submissions@mfe.govt.nz

SUBMISSION ON ZERO CARBON BILL CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

1. Hawke's Bay Regional Council provides the following feedback on the Zero Carbon Bill Consultation Document. Our region spans over 1.42 million hectares of land area and 350kms of coastline on the North Island's East Coast. We are at the frontline of local community efforts to adapt to the challenges as well as opportunities that our changing climate presents.
2. Because we are at the frontline of climate change in Hawke's Bay, we are keen to continue doing our bit that contributes to aspirational, yet realistic emissions reductions. We note that our recently adopted 2018-28 Long-Term Plan framework has a primary focus on HBRC's own assets, services and operations, with a secondary focus on the wider Hawke's Bay community. One of HBRC's 23 community outcome measures is for Hawke's Bay to be carbon neutral by 2040. Our aspirational aim is to show leadership in climate change innovation at the local government level, but HBRC cannot do that alone.
3. HBRC is a member of Local Government New Zealand. HBRC fully supports the comprehensive submission by LGNZ on the Consultation Document.
4. The following are additional points that supplement LGNZ's submission.
 - a) HBRC supports development of the Zero Carbon Bill as an important start and step in the right direction for immediate action on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 - b) HBRC supports the Government's proposals insofar as they would introduce clear coherent and coordinated national policy on climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is vital that adaptation is incorporated into the Government's leadership on climate change. Central Government needs to lead this, but HBRC is prepared to do its bit with the necessary support from the Government of climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives in the Hawke's Bay region.
 - c) HBRC supports the establishment of a Climate Change Commission having an advisory role. The Commission should not have regulatory powers, at least initially.
 - d) HBRC does not support the Climate Change Commission being established with regulatory powers from its formation. The Government needs to show leadership and not simply devolve crucial responsibilities to another entity.
 - e) HBRC supports LGNZ's position that a target does need to be set in legislation now, and that the 2050 target should be for net zero long-lived gases and stabilised short-lived gases. A target in law

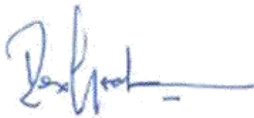
Hawke's Bay Regional Council

159 Dalton St, Private Bag 6006, Napier 4142, New Zealand Tel 06 835 9200 Fax 06 835 3601 Freephone 0800 108 8388

www.hbrc.govt.nz

- f) now will provide much needed clarity and direction for business, local councils, and local communities.
 - g) Primary production underpins much of our region's socio-economic wellbeing. Nevertheless, HBRC agrees that agriculture must be incorporated into the ETS. All sectors in NZ's economy need to play their role –exempting some requires others to pick up the extra load. We accept that agricultural emissions targets might indeed be more gradual than others, given that the impacts of such a significant change on rural communities must be carefully analysed and managed. Gradual transition will mean rural communities (and other vulnerable groups) can more readily adapt with support from technology, innovation and Government support. With that in mind, HBRC is aiming for Hawke's Bay to be carbon neutral by 2040 – a decade sooner than the 2050 timeframe outlined in the Consultation Document.
 - h) HBRC agrees that a transition to a low-emissions economy and achieving the national target must be a priority area of focus for innovation, research and development in New Zealand.
5. Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Government's proposals for a Zero Carbon Bill intended to be released later this year. Setting a clear target in law will provide much needed certainty and clarity of direction, but care needs to be taken in setting the emissions reduction target to ensure our rural and vulnerable communities are capable of meeting the challenge with support from Government.

Yours sincerely



REX GRAHAM

CHAIR

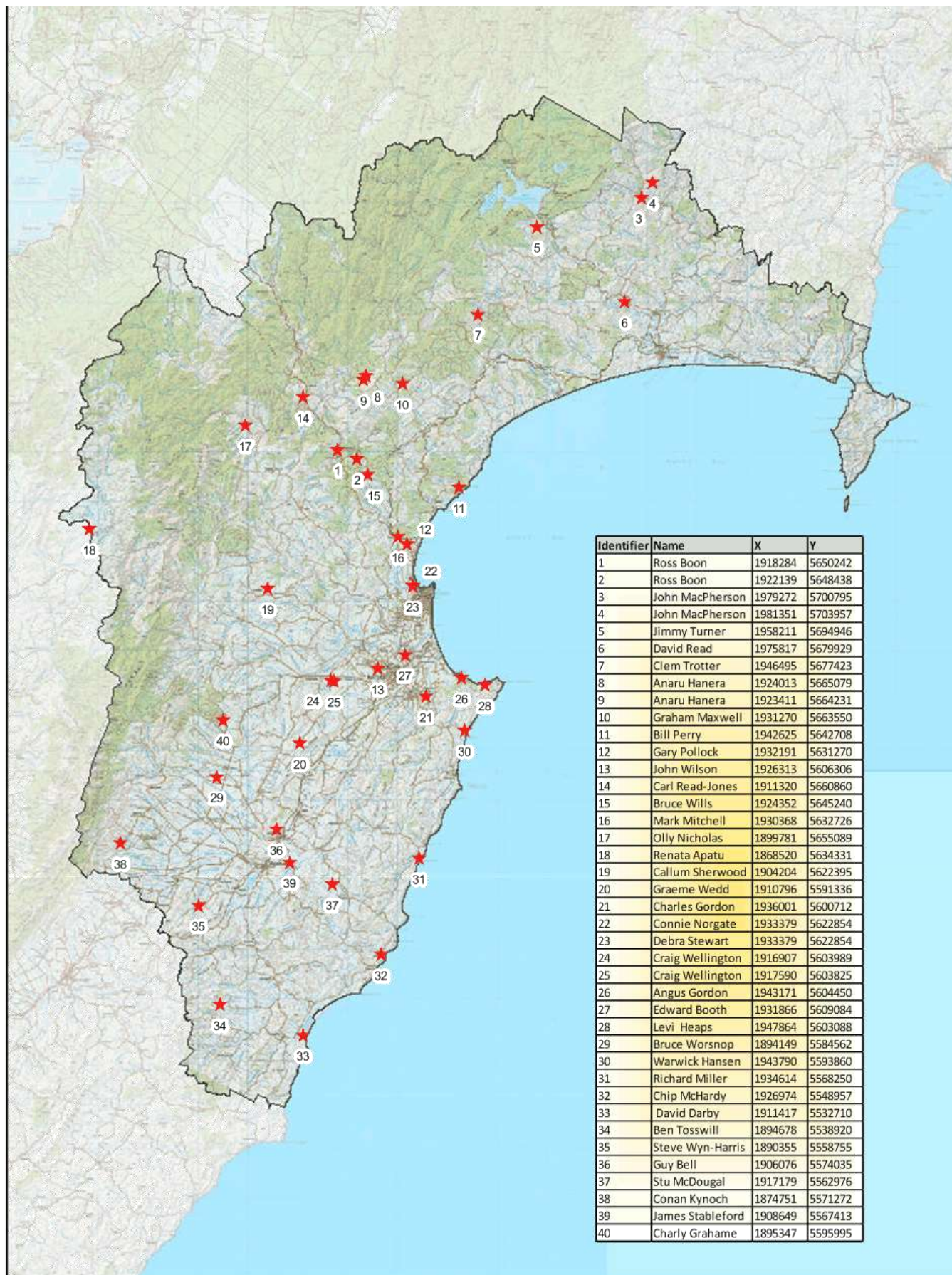
Phone: (06) 835 9207

Email: rex.graham@hbrc.govt.nz

Reference follow-up Item 3

Application #	Applicant	Total Tranche 2 volume sought (m3/yr)	Irrigation volume (m3/yr)	Augmentation volume (m3/yr)	Date application received	Augmentation % of total	Groundwater Zone
WP140291T	JM Bostock Ltd	1,639,430	1,291,584	347,846	6-Aug-14	21.2	3
WP140512T	Te Awahohonu Forest Trust	4,914,920	2,890,000	2,024,920	19-Nov-14	41.2	2
WP150016T	Ingleton Farms Ltd	1,005,213	597,997	407,216	26-Jan-15	40.5	2
WP150044T	Tukituki Awa Ltd	952,400	822,800	129,600	17-Feb-15	13.6	3
WP160193T	Plantation Road Dairies	6,081,499	4,471,279	1,610,220	5-Dec-16	26.5	3
WP140555Tb	Papawai Partnership	423,062	320,000	103,062	7-Apr-17	24.4	3
WP170155T	Abernathy Partnership	477,122	350,000	127,112	7-Apr-17	26.6	3
WP170166T	Buchanan Trust No. 2	1,631,018	1,203,173	427,848	1-May-17	26.2	3
		17,124,664	11,946,833	5,177,824			

Please note: the amount of water applied for exceeds the 15 million that is allocated under the plan change. It is ok for applicants to apply but HBRC cannot allocate more than the 15 million. There is some work being done to understand the impacts of the takes, the augmentation requirements and to help determine if all that is being sought is required for each applicant.



HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

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 Environment and Services Committee accepts the following "Items of Business Not on the Agenda" for discussion as Item 19:

- 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
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR GOVERNANCE

Joanne Lawrence
GROUP MANAGER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND
CHAIR

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: SUSTAINABLE HOMES POLICY AND FUNDING CRITERIA

Item 6

Reason for Report

1. To provide the Environment and Services Committee with the Sustainable Homes Policy and Voluntary Targeted Rate (VTR) Funding Criteria for consideration and recommendation to Council.

Background

2. The Sustainable Homes programme was approved as part of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan to encourage the use of solar energy, domestic water storage and upgraded septic tanks for homes in Hawke's Bay to become more sustainable and resilient.
3. Heat Smart has the aim to reduce particles of polluting smoke in the affected airsheds by replacing open fires or wood burners with more efficient forms of heating and the installation of insulation. This activity is classified as a private benefit and is funded by way of a targeted rate based on land value for those in the Napier and Hastings airsheds, and by the charging of fees for those who take up the offer of Council assistance.
4. Transitioning the Heatsmart programme to become the Sustainable Homes programme will include funding to support ratepayers, and promoting energy and water use efficiency.
5. The Sustainable Homes Policy is a formal statement of principles that outlines how Council staff will manage the programme.

Strategic Fit

6. Council has agreed to borrow up to \$13 million over the next 10 years to provide financial assistance packages to initially allow 1300 homes in Hawke's Bay to become more sustainable, reduce energy consumption, and become more resilient in a civil emergency.
7. The programme will contribute to Council's achievement of its strategic goals through:
 - 7.1. Improved water quality resulting from the reduction of leachate from septic tanks that need replacement. To be evidenced by SOE water quality reporting and the number of tanks replaced.
 - 7.2. Continued improvement of air quality to meet WHO standards as stated in the Strategic plan
 - 7.3. Increased number of warmer, drier homes leading to Improved health and reduced health burden
 - 7.4. Improved civil defence resilience
 - 7.5. Increased energy efficiency and reduced demand
 - 7.6. Reduced dependence on networked supply (energy and water)
 - 7.7. Solar will assist in moving HBRC from the national current renewable energy level of 85% to the planned 100% in line with the HBRC strategic goal of carbon neutrality by 2040.
 - 7.8. Reporting progress on outcomes will be to the Environment and Services committee annually.

Financial and Resource Implications

8. The Sustainable Homes programme will provide assistance to homeowners to install solar systems, to provide water storage to improve resilience in an emergency, and to replace older septic tanks. These activities are classified as a private benefit and are funded by the charging of fees for those who take up the offer of Council assistance.
9. The scheme will be fully cost recovered (packages will be repaid through a voluntary targeted rate on the property) so there is no impact on the general ratepayer.

Decision Making Process

10. Council is required to make every decision in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Staff have assessed the requirements in relation to this item and have concluded:
 - 10.1. The decision does not significantly alter the service provision or affect a strategic asset.
 - 10.2. The use of the special consultative procedure is not prescribed by legislation.
 - 10.3. The decision does not fall within the definition of Council's policy on significance.
 - 10.4. The persons affected by this decision are ratepayers in the region that wish to avail themselves of Sustainable Homes funding assistance.
 - 10.5. The decision is not inconsistent with an existing policy or plan.
 - 10.6. Given the nature and significance of the issue to be considered and decided, and also the persons likely to be affected by, or have an interest in the decisions made, Council can exercise its discretion and make a decision without consulting directly with the community or others having an interest in the decision.

Recommendations

1. That the Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the "Sustainable Homes Policy and Funding Criteria" staff report.
2. The Environment and Services Committee recommends that Council:
 - 2.1. Agrees that the decisions to be made are not significant under the criteria contained in Council's adopted Significance and Engagement Policy, and that Council can exercise its discretion and make decisions on this issue without conferring directly with the community and persons likely to be affected by or to have an interest in the decision.
 - 2.2. Accepts the Sustainable Homes Policy and Voluntary Targeted Rate (VTR) Funding Criteria.

Authored by:

Mark Heaney
MANAGER CLIENT SERVICES

Approved by:

Jessica Ellerm
GROUP MANAGER
CORPORATE SERVICES

Attachment/s

- [!\[\]\(609f3372828e3526d7ce4ba9a1b5248e_img.jpg\) 1](#) Sustainable Homes Policy and Voluntary Targeted Rate Funding Criteria



Sustainable Homes Policy
Voluntary Targeted Rate (VTR) Funding Criteria

Prepared by:	Mark Heaney
Prepared for:	Jessica Ellerm
Date:	24.8.18
Version:	V02
Status:	Draft

Document Control

Purpose of this document:

The Sustainable Homes Policy is a formal statement of principles that outlines how the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) will manage the Sustainable Homes programme.

Intended Audience:

This document is intended for internal HBRC staff who administer and manage Sustainable Homes Programme. Communications information will be developed and made publicly available for external audiences, anticipating a launch following policy approval in September 2018.

Following the launch this policy may be refined in the light of experience over time with any changes to be approved by Council before implementation.

Document Information

	Position
Document Owner	Jessica Ellerm – Group Manager;
Issue Date	24 August 2018
File Name	Sustainable Homes Policy (Voluntary targeted rate funding and criteria)

Document History

Version	Issue Date	Changes
CE Discussion document VO1	16 Aug	Change title to match agenda item Confirmed reporting line to E&S committee Remove EECA MOU Greater emphasis on outcomes Clarity on new build Annual reporting

Document Review

Name	Role	Review Status
Mark Heaney	Manager, Client Services	Draft Complete

Document Sign-off

Name	Role	Sign-off date
Jessica Ellerm	Group Manager – Corporate Services	

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1. Introduction

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) as part of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan has agreed to borrow up to \$13 million over the next 10 years to provide financial assistance packages to initially allow 1300 homes in Hawke's Bay to become more sustainable, reduce energy consumption, and become more resilient in a civil emergency.

This programme will complement the current Heatsmart programme that subsidizes funding for the replacement of domestic woodburners that will close in 2023.

Sustainable Homes Packages can include solar hot water, solar PV, domestic water storage, insulation, double-glazing and the replacement of septic tanks.

The scheme will be fully cost recovered (packages will be repaid through a voluntary targeted rate on the property) so there is no impact on the general ratepayer.

Background

The ten-year Heatsmart programme that started at the end of 2009 set a target of replacing 10,000 fires. Since starting the programme 10,402 fires have been replaced to end June 2018, two years ahead of plan. The total finance packages (one per household) are 13,269 to end of June 2018 (including 2867 properties insulated) In the 2017-18 year 1022 finance packages were processed. As well as direct benefit to those taking up the offer of financial assistance, the populations in HBRC areas with air quality problems in winter, have collectively benefited from a 54% (approx.) improvement in air quality over the last seven years.

To estimate the number who have benefited from the scheme to date using Stats NZ, occupancy rates for properties ranges between 2.67 – 5.99

Usually Resident Households	Usually Resident Households Excluding One Person Households	Usually Resident Multi-family Households	Urban area	Population (June 2017) ⁽¹⁾	% of region
			Hastings	79,900	48.7%
			Napier	62,000	37.8%
			Wairoa	4,280	2.6%
			Waipukurau	4,140	2.5%
			Waipawa	2,100	1.3%
2.67	3.25	5.99			

Taking a low average of 3, this would equate to 39,807 people out of an HBRC population of 164,000 which rounds to approximately 25%.

Percentage by area would equate to: 19,386 people benefited in Hastings; 15,047 people benefited in Napier; As Wairoa and CHB have access to insulation funding, but not clean heat. 513 people benefit in CHB (based on 171 properties insulated); 246 people benefit in Wairoa (based on 82 properties insulated)

The Heatsmart programme has been tested, and is valued by ratepayers.

The intention is to adapt the programme and extend it to include a wider scope than its current focus on air quality and 'rebadge' as "Sustainable Homes".

1.1 Context and alignment

Transitioning the Heatsmart programme to become the Sustainable Homes programme, will include funding to support ratepayers and promoting energy and water use efficiency. Sustainable Homes was approved in the current LTP to encourage the use of solar energy, domestic water storage and upgraded septic tanks. Heat Smart has the aim to reduce particles of polluting smoke in the affected airsheds by replacing open fires or wood burners with more efficient forms of heating and the installation of insulation.

This activity is classified as a private benefit and is funded by way of a targeted rate based on land value for those in the Napier and Hastings airsheds, and by the charging of fees for those who take up the offer of Council assistance.

The new areas will provide assistance to homeowners to install solar systems, to provide water storage that will improve resilience in an emergency and to replace older septic tanks. These activities are classified as a private benefit and are funded by the charging of fees for those who take up the offer of Council assistance.

2 Sustainable Homes Programme governance

Governance of the Hawke's Bay Sustainable Homes programme is provided by the Corporate Services Group Manager, responsible for the oversight and high-level management of the programme. They will provide the strategic direction, resources and decision making necessary to support and deliver the programme's target outcomes. Programme monitoring will be reported to the Environment and Services Committee.

3 Principles and Strategy

3.1 Programme Policy Principles

The following principles underpin both the policy and its implementation:

Simplicity

To ensure that the programme is easily communicated, understood and implemented, emphasis is placed on its simplicity. This includes how the homeowner accesses the scheme, as well as managing the supply chain from sourcing to audit and payment and VTR balance management.

Adaptability

Each property in the Hawke's Bay region that is eligible for funding will have its own individual requirements for sustainable solutions.

The policy will be reviewed annually and amended where necessary. This will ensure that it remains current and effective.

Outcome focussed

- Improved water quality resulting from the reduction of leachate from septic tanks that need replacement
- Continued improvement of air quality to meet WHO standards as stated in the Strategic plan
- Increased number of warmer drier homes leading to Improved health and reduced health burden
- Improved civil defence resilience
- Increased energy efficiency and reduced demand
- Reduced dependence on networked supply (energy and water)
- Current 85% renewable energy 100% in line with carbon neutrality by 2040

Addressing the barriers to uptake

A public awareness communications plan will include a media launch when policy has been approved

Public good

By incentivising ratepayers to actively reduce energy consumption, increase domestic water storage and support the achievement of the NES outcomes, HBRC will be providing a service that will facilitate improved community resilience in civil defence emergencies.

3.2 Programme Strategy

The policy and programme development is based on the assumption that take up (like the heatsmart programme) will be slow initially, but will be able to scale up to meet demand. This policy, if accepted, will be implemented using a public information pack and the HBRC web site which will provide details regarding the scope of the programme, inclusions and exclusions, application forms and the processes required for scheme implementation. Service will be provided through external approved suppliers, selected and audited as members of professional associations. The programme will be administered through the HBRC Client Services team.

4 Scheme scope

Clean Heat	
Description	The current Heatsmart Project is scheduled to run until 2023 providing grants and VTR financial assistance to home owners of property in designated airsheds to replace older domestic fires that do not meet the national emission and efficiency standards with low emission, high efficiency wood burners, gas fires, heatpumps, infra-red heaters or pellet burners. The funding comes from a targeted rate levied on households in the airsheds, supplemented by external borrowing which paid back via a VTR.
Rationale	Winter air quality in urban areas fails to meet National Environmental standards set by MfE, the Project is to incentivise the replacement of – For the sustainable homes outside the airsheds HBRC will only install clean heat if the insulation is up to standard. Insulation affords the greatest single benefit in terms of cost payback
Considerations	Areas outside the airsheds are currently not eligible for subsidized financial assistance, inclusion in the sustainable homes will allow those outside the airsheds to access via a fully cost recovered VTR scheme without the need to replace an existing fire. VTR balance to be cleared on property sale.
Benefit	Public health, productivity, energy efficiency service to ratepayers, reduction of domestic emissions
Cost to HBRC	Grants \$608 (\$700 plus GST) one per rateable unit; 50% interest subsidy on borrowing (min \$1000 max \$4500) 10 year term. Outside airsheds full cost recovered via VTR
Approved Current Heatsmart Suppliers	Natural Insulation naturalinsulation@xtra.co.nz (06) 845 1901 – (Heat pumps) Smart Energy Solutions hbadmin@smartenergysolutions.co.nz (06) 843 4955– (Heat pumps) Abode Heating Insulation info@abodehb.co.nz (06) 870 4271 – (Heat pumps and Fires) Bay Insulation info@bayinsulation.co.nz (06) 836 7411 – (Heat pumps) Kensair info@kensair.co.nz (06) 280 5133– (Heat pumps) Coldrite roanne@coldrite.co.nz (06) 878 2121– (Heat pumps) Butler & Hewitt admin@butlerhewitt.co.nz (06) 835 3104– (Heat pumps) HB Refrigeration sales@hbr.co.nz (06) 878 8002 – (Heat pumps) Degrees Ahead accounts@degreesahead.co.nz (06) 843 5757 – (Heat pumps) The Gas Centre thegascentre@xtra.co.nz (06) 870 4904 – Gas Fires

Insulation	
Description	In line with Govt. EECA \$142.5 million investment in a new four-year programme, known as <i>Warmer Kiwi Homes</i> , to make the homes of lower-income New Zealanders warmer and drier by providing grants to insulate and heat homes. EECA funding 67%; Supplier DHB and power trust funding 25%; HBRC VTR balance targeted at low income meshblocks HBRC only (if not eligible for EECA funding) incl landlords full cost recovery EECA – rentals non subsidized from September 2018 (except csc tenants as above)
Rationale	Existing service under heatsmart programme being extended to include clean heat July 2019 for high deprivation areas under EECA scheme
Considerations	No blown product, it settles. All retrofit, not new build – issue of not rateable until complete therefore no VTR possible. Prevents partnership with HDC Build code and HDC proposal to increase ratings promoting higher than basic ie build code = 70mm, EECA recommend 100 mm Branz etc 120mm; Floors and ceilings only for retrofit - misses walls and double glazing HBRC will work with HDC on energy saving initiatives (Energy advisor). Existing approved providers are all working to national install and product standards. QA and QC provided by EECA under an MOU with HBRC. VTR to be cleared on property sale
Benefit	Warmer drier healthier, providing a service to ratepayers
Cost to HBRC	One VTR per rateable unit; full cost recovery (min \$1000 max \$4500) 10 year term ten year term
Approved Current Heatsmart Suppliers	Natural Insulation naturalinsulation@xtra.co.nz (06) 845 1901 Smart Energy Solutions hbadmin@smartenergysolutions.co.nz (06) 843 4955 Abode Heating Insulation info@abodehb.co.nz (06) 870 4271 Bay Insulation info@bayinsulation.co.nz (06) 836 7411 Kensair * info@kensair.co.nz (06) 280 5133

Water Storage and Septic Tanks	
Description	Choice of tank size selected by owner. Average domestic rain water tanks are 2000ltrs or under. Larger tanks 30,000 ltrs cost around \$2800 plus install 3m x3m size. Septic tanks can cost more than \$20k It is proposed to cap the VTR at \$20k over ten years with any balance paid by the customer.
Rationale	Improve resilience; reduce stormwater pressure; reduce ground and surface water takes; reduce leachate from old septic tanks
Considerations	Water storage is for the collection of rainwater, establishing a reserve from bore or reticulated supply. It is not designed as a potable supply due to public health requirements. The size of the domestic storage tank most commonly used is 2000 Litres or under. The Building Act G12/A5 2 NZ requires a consent if the tank is connected to the potable water, back flow prevention to protect the network supply and the work must comply with the Building Code as consented by TLA's. Structural Clause Code: If a chartered Engineer has designed the platform, it will be exempt. A Platform has to have restraints to safeguard from an event. The owner must comply with this rule. VTR to be cleared on property sale

Water Storage and Septic Tanks	
Benefit	<p>Capturing local rainfall for non-potable purposes can contribute up to 40% reduction in demand for reticulated supply and some councils are already encouraging this. A valuable by-product of rainfall collection is that it also reduces the pressure on stormwater systems.</p> <p>Reduction in effluent leachate into surface and ground water. Improved water quality.</p> <p>Increased domestic resilience in emergency event.</p>
Cost to HBRC	VTR fully cost recovered minimum \$1000, Max \$20,000 for Septic tanks
Approved and proposed Suppliers	<p>Proposed installers/Suppliers Water Storage</p> <p>Existing HBRC approved suppliers: Rob Findlay; Turfrey; Laser Plumbing; Brendan Carroll; Hagen and Owen; Peak Plumbing</p> <p>Proposed new installers /Suppliers Septic Tanks</p> <p>Wright Tanks Ltd: andrew@wrighttanks.co.nz; 021 505 198 (Andrew)</p> <p>HB Waste Water Management: office@hbwm.co.nz; 027 443 8636 (Terry)</p> <p>Devan Septic Tanks: conrad.nagle@devan.co.nz.co.nz ; 021 671 591</p> <p>EMS: steve@emsnz.co.nz : 021 926 364</p>

Double Glazing	
Description	Depending on the amount of glazed area this can reduce heat loss significantly
Rationale	Included as part of wider programme to compliment insulation
Considerations	Relatively high cost option for energy reduction
Benefit	Can assist where insulation is not possible. Heat retention and cooling in summer. Sound proofing. HBRC would be providing a low interest rate in the market, while still recovering costs.
Cost to HBRC	One VTR per rateable unit (min \$1000 max \$20,000) 10 year term
Proposed new Approved Suppliers	<p>Hastings Aluminium andy.raikes@hastingsglass.co.nz 021 221 5096</p> <p>Metro Napier kent.wilson@metroglass.co.nz 021 991 194</p> <p>O'Briens Aluminium & Maintenance sales@obriensaluminium.co.nz (06) 650 3845</p> <p>Hastings Glass james@hastingsglass.co.nz 021 228 5231</p>

Solar (Hot water or Photovoltaic)	
Description	<p>Two very different systems, one piped one cabled. Less problems with cable and easier to retro fit. Most installs are new build rather than retrofit.</p> <p>New market, some Panasonic home batteries designed/manufactured for network companies rather than homeowners.</p> <p>90% Micro inverters residential users.</p>
Rationale	Increased use of solar technology reduces demand on the grid. Early adopters have made significant returns on feeding back to the grid .

Solar (Hot water or Photovoltaic)	
Considerations	<p>Professional body www.seanz.co.nz any new supplier has a go through vetting process to be a member, QA /Qc audit option.</p> <p>Photovoltaic (PV) system – no council consent required but must have authorisation from Unison. Permission to distribute; apply to Unison fee is \$160</p> <p>Compared with Hot water systems 25-year performance on panel return and warranty better.</p> <p>Manufacturer’s warranty on inverter 5 years – costs = number of panels increasing in size. Pay- back period = the more you spend longer it takes to pay back. All systems installed are monitored by Installer if a fault should show.</p> <p>70% total of installs in Hawkes Bay – does not recommend EECA calculator for home owner to assess need pay back longer.</p> <p>Control of pricing is much lower for buying than selling. Battery technology has yet to hit volumes that reduce price.</p> <p>Current average starter system is \$6,000 - \$11,000</p> <p>Solar City are gaining market share, where no charge for a maintained system, fixed usage charge for 20 year contract.</p>
Benefit	Reduced demand on grid and resilience in loss of network supply
Cost to HBRC	One VTR per rateable unit (min \$1000 max \$20,000) 10 year term
Proposed Approved Suppliers	<p>Freenergy info@freenergy.co.nz 021 375 013 (Aaron Duncan)</p> <p>Harrisons brad.horne@hah.co.nz 021 995 557</p> <p>Rob Findlay robsplumbing@xtra.co.nz 027 543 7041</p> <p>Smart Energy Solutions dan@smartenergysolutions.co.nz (06) 843 4955</p>

4.1 Eligibility

To be able to access the VTR funding, homeowners / ratepayers need to have a good HBRC rate payment history, and no existing VTR. VTRs can be combined by including the balance of a previous VTR in the new single VTR (one per property, that VTR can be a sustainable homes combination up to \$20,000). HBRC approval may be withheld if there is evidence that adding the repayments will cause hardship, as per the guidance of the Consumer, Credit and Finance Act for responsible lending.

HBRC Agreement Terms and conditions apply (see Appendix One)

VTRs will usually be settled at point of sale, unless agreed with purchaser in writing.

4.2 Non-fundable activities

The following items will not be funded by this programme:

- Energy efficient but low cost products with a value less than \$1000 (ie LED lights, thermal drapes, timers, Window tinting, HRV/DVS ventilation systems, generators, worm farms, composting etc.)
- VTR applications where there is a poor history of rates payments
- Any balance over \$20,000 for Septic tanks; Solar PV and Double glazing
- Any balance over \$10,000 for Clean heat, insulation, water storage, or combinations.

5 Implementation of policy

5.1 Implementation and works

The primary relationship will be between the ratepayer and the service supplier, facilitated through the VTR scheme. Approved suppliers will be subject to the conditions of a standard short form contract with HBRC that mitigates HBRC risk regarding liabilities and warranties for product and installation. Client Services will report annually on uptake volumes and budget as part of the annual report via the Environment and Services committee.

EECA under the terms of a current MOU with HBRC will continue to provide an audit function for QA and QC for insulation and from July 2019 clean heat to which they have contributed. Approved suppliers are audited at a frequency determined by a historical performance score (minimum 10% of installs).

5.2 Partnering with Community and other stakeholders

This policy encourages collaborative working with TLA's and the HBDHB, so that staff have sufficient flexibility to provide tailored solutions for the ratepayer through the use (when available) of an HDC energy saving advisor to assess the optimal return on investment options per property.

The programme will also be a contributing partner to the Hawke's Bay Housing Coalition, where possible, alongside other members who include: MSD; Housing NZ; HBDHB; Tenancy Services; Wharariki Trust; HDC; Ngati Kahungunu; NCC; Wairoa DC; Salvation Army

6 Funding

6.1 Scheme Funding Source

Programme funding is sourced from HBRC, with external borrowing annually.

Costs are recovered through a voluntary targeted rate on the property that includes an interest rate that covers administration and full cost recovery.

HBRC, as part of the Long-Term Plan, has allocated \$13M to the Sustainable Homes Programme over the next 10 years.

6.2 Financial authorities for applications

Authority to approve grant applications are set at the following levels:

- Application assessment, processing, approval and supplier engagement - Client Services Admin team
- Supplier Invoice approval - Client services Admin team, Client Services Manager, Accounts payable/receivable and Rates administration to load VTR
- Monitoring and reporting - Client Services Manager, Corporate Services Group Manager
- Annual draw down - Client Services Manager and CFO

Delegated financial authorities

Client Services Manager \$20,000

Corporate Services Group Manager \$100,000

7 Policy Administration

7.1 Policy Authority

The Group Manager Corporate Services holds primary authority over this Policy and is responsible for;

Executing the policy review;

- Approving any modifications to the Grant Scheme and subsequent policy revisions; and
- Ensuring adherence to policy, processes and instructions.

7.2 Conflicts of interest

Applicants affiliated in any way to elected members or employees of HBRC can still be considered for funding.

Impacted elected members or HBRC employees are also required to note any possible conflict of interest (or perception of a conflict of interest) and will not be involved in any assessment or decision making related to either funding applications, or supplier selection.

7.3 Policy Duration

This policy will remain current until 2023 (on completion of the heatsmart programme) but is subject to annual review and Section 17a of the LGA. The Sustainable Homes policy will be formally reviewed by the Group Manager – Corporate Services on an annual basis. This review will consider the following:

- Performance of policy
- Monitoring results against objectives
- Performance against financial forecasts

A review may also be conducted if the current policy requires urgent revision, due to factors such as:

- Any emerging change in priorities
- Any need for clarification or amendment
- Insufficient uptake due to inadequate demand.

Appendix 1 Sustainable Homes Service Agreement

BETWEEN **Name**
Ratepayer(s)

AND Hawke's Bay Regional Council, a regional council named in Schedule 2 to the Local Government Act 2002 (Council)

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Ratepayer intends to have one or more of the following: - Insulation; Water Storage; Solar HW; Solar PV; Double Glazing; Septic Tanks installed at the Property. The Ratepayer has applied to Council to have Council contract with an Approved Service Provider to provide part of the Sustainable Homes Solution.
- 1.2. The Application specified a particular Sustainable Homes Solution to be installed, and Council will contract an Approved Service Provider to install a part of that Sustainable Homes Solution. The Council Contracted Price for this part of the Sustainable Homes Solution will be \$0.00 (incl GST)
- 1.3. The Ratepayer must separately engage and contract with the Approved Service Provider for any balance of the Sustainable Homes Solution.
- 1.4. By signing this agreement, the Ratepayer is authorising Council to contract the Approved Service Provider to provide Council Funded Installation Services to the Property to the value of the Council Contracted Price. When Council has also signed this Agreement, there will be a binding agreement between the Ratepayer and Council on the terms and conditions outlined in this document (also refer to the reverse side of this document).

2. Ratepayer Acknowledgement

- 2.1. The Ratepayer understands and accepts that the Ratepayer's Property will be assessed for the recovery of the cost of Sustainable Homes Services of \$0.00 plus interest at 6.00% per annum and totalling \$0.00 over a ten-year term as a targeted rate on the property. *Example: The loan amount of \$10,000 is payable in 120 monthly instalments of \$83.33. In the event that three consecutive instalment payments are missed, the full balance of the loan is repayable immediately. Any future/ alternative arrangement is entirely at the discretion of HBRC*
- 2.2. The Ratepayer must complete a Direct Debit Payment Authority form provided by Council which will facilitate the payment of the Sustainable Homes Rate assessed on the Property. This completed form shall be received by Council before it authorises the provision of the Council Funded Sustainable Homes Service. The Ratepayer undertakes not to revoke the Direct Debit Payment Authority without the Council's consent.
- 2.3. If the Ratepayer sells the Property during the period after this agreement has been entered into and while the Sustainable Homes Rate is still being assessed against the Property, the Ratepayer must advise the prospective purchaser about the Sustainable Homes Rate and terms and conditions pertaining to this agreement before selling the Property. The Ratepayer must also promptly advise Council of the sale of the Property and settle any outstanding balance at the point of sale.

SIGNED by the Ratepayer

Signature

Name

Signature

Name

SIGNED for and on behalf of
HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL by:

Mark Heaney – Sustainable Homes Programme Co-ordinator
Name/Position

DATE 24 July 2018

DATE

If there are more than two Ratepayers for the Property, each additional Ratepayer should place their name and signature at the bottom of this sheet.

The Ratepayer and Council agree as follows:

In accordance with Council's policy for rates payments in anticipation of rates for subsequent financial years, the Ratepayer may pay all or part of the Sustainable Homes Rate for any financial year before it becomes due for payment.

If the Ratepayer fails to pay the rates invoice for the Property by the due date, the provisions of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 apply, and the Ratepayer will incur penalties in the usual way in accordance with Council's policy.

Council to provide a Council Funded Installation Service

Subject to any amendments marked by the Council on the Application, Council accepts the Ratepayer's Application. Once Council has been provided with a signed original copy of this agreement, it will instruct the Approved Service Provider to provide the Council Funded Installation Service at the Property. This agreement is conditional on the Service Provider's written acceptance of Council's engagement in respect of the delivery of the Council Funded Installation Service to the Property.

Council will instruct the Approved Service Provider to liaise directly with the Ratepayer in relation to the practical details of providing the Council Funded Sustainable Homes Service.

The Approved Service Provider should confirm payment terms for any amounts above the Council Contracted Price specified in clause 1.3.

Once the Approved Service Provider has installed the Sustainable Homes Solution, they will invoice Council for the Council Funded Installation Service and seek payment from the Ratepayer for any additional amounts.

Liability for defective work

The Ratepayer agrees that:

Council has no liability to the Ratepayer whatsoever, whether in contract, tort, breach of statutory duty or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the provision of the Council Funded Installation Services to the Property, and the Ratepayer is not entitled to any compensation from Council in respect of defects or damage to, or arising as a consequence of the provision of Council Funded Installation Services to, the Property, unless that liability or entitlement to compensation arises under the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 or is any other liability or entitlement which Council is not permitted, by law, to contract out of.

This clause is not intended to affect any liability the Approved Service Provider may have to the Ratepayer in contract, tort or otherwise, and is not intended to be able to be relied on by the Approved Service Provider as limiting the Approved Service Provider's liability in any way.

The Ratepayer acknowledges that this agreement does not limit or restrict any of the rights, powers, remedies and immunities from liability which Council now or in the future possesses, or is entitled to by virtue of any statute or at common law.

Payment of the Approved Service Provider

Council will as part of its contract with the Approved Service Provider, agree to pay the Approved Service Provider the Council Contracted Price for providing the Council Funded Installation Service.

The Ratepayer agrees to pay any contracted amounts owing to the Approved Service Provider in relation to the installation of the Sustainable Homes Solution at the Property that are in addition to the Council Contracted Price.

Information issues

In accordance with the Privacy Act 1993, the Ratepayer is entitled to have access to their personal information held by Council in connection with this agreement and to request correction of that information.

Appendix 2 Application form, information sheet and communication plan

To be completed once policy approved

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

**Subject: DELEGATIONS REGISTER – RESOURCE CONSENT PROCESSES –
SEPTEMBER 2018**

Reason for Report

1. To provide the Committee with the updated Delegations Register for Council approval.

Need for review

2. The Delegations register records all of the delegations necessary to enable the decisions required through the resource consent application process, and needs to be kept current.
3. The Consents processes were recently audited as a requirement for maintaining the Consents Section's ISO 9001-2015 accreditation, noting that the delegations are not consistent with the new organisational structure. For example the Consents section now reports to the Group Manager Regulation rather than the Group Manager External Relations.
4. In light of the ISO Audit and the organisational restructure, staff reviewed the Delegations Register and made the changes necessary to correct the names of positions and to remove staff positions where they no longer have a role in consenting processes. There have been no RMA changes in the period since the last update and no other changes have been made.

Decision Making Process

5. Council is required to make every decision in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Staff have assessed the requirements in relation to this item and have concluded:
 - 5.1. The decision does not significantly alter the service provision or affect a strategic asset.
 - 5.2. The use of the special consultative procedure is not prescribed by legislation.
 - 5.3. The decision does not fall within the definition of Council's policy on significance.
 - 5.4. The decision is not inconsistent with an existing policy or plan.
 - 5.5. Given the nature and significance of the issue to be considered and decided, and also the persons likely to be affected by, or have an interest in the decisions made, Council can exercise its discretion and make a decision without consulting directly with the community or others having an interest in the decision.

Recommendations

1. That the Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the "Delegations Register – Resource Consent Processes – September 2018" staff report.
2. The Environment and Services Committee recommends that Council:
 - 2.1. Agrees that the decisions to be made are not significant under the criteria contained in Council's adopted Significance and Engagement Policy, and that Council can exercise its discretion and make decisions on this issue without conferring directly with the community and persons likely to be affected by or to have an interest in the decision.
 - 2.2. Approves, pursuant to RMA s34A(1) the delegations set out in the updated Delegation Register – Resource Consent Processes (September 2018) as provided.

Item 7

Item 7

Authored by:

**Malcolm Miller
MANAGER CONSENTS**

Approved by:

**Liz Lambert
GROUP MANAGER REGULATION**

Attachment/s

[!\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\)1](#) Consents Delegations Update 2018

Delegation Register – Resource Management Act 1991 and its Amendments

Resource Consent Processes (September 2018)

Authorisation

Under the provisions of Section 34A(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 the persons specified in this manual are delegated the powers, duties and functions specified below.

On the Table following, “D” denotes that delegation is to the person(s) specified.

Delegated by Council resolution _____ 2017.

Abbreviations

	CE	–	Chief Executive
	GMR	–	Group Manager – Regulations
	MC	–	Manager Consents
	PCP	–	Principal Consents Planner
	SCP	–	Senior Consents Planner
	CP	–	Consents Planner
	CAdm	–	Consents Administration
	CAdv	–	Consents Advisor
	GMAM	–	Group Manager Asset Management Group
	MRA	–	Manager Regional Assets
	TLE	–	Team Leader Engineering
	TLS	–	Team Leader Schemes
	SEOS	–	Senior Engineering Officer – Schemes

Administrative Charges

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
36(3)	Require payment of additional charges to those fixed to enable recovery of actual and reasonable costs	D	D	D	D			D	D	This involves producing a record of the actual costs recorded in Council systems. Any reduction of the charge will need to be approved under s 36(5).
36(5)	Additional charges in order to recover actual and reasonable costs	D	D	D	D			D	D	
36(6)	Provide on request an estimate of any additional charge likely to be imposed.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
36AB(1)	Remit whole or part of a charge.	D	D	D	D			D	D	Some of the circumstances where it may be appropriate to remit part or all of charge are where an application is withdrawn, where the charge is unreasonable or it is impractical to try and collect it e.g. any remittance will be signed off by the MC or GMR on the "draft invoice" and details entered onto the 402 write offs spreadsheet.
36AAB(2)	Decision whether or not to perform the action to which a charge relates until the charge has been paid in full.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	Note: When using this provision the application remains effectively "on hold" until the correct payment is made by the applicant.

Waivers and Extension of Time Limits

Section	Description of function power or duty	Delegated To								Staff Notes
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
37 & 37A	Extend a time period with applicant's approval, and waive a failure to comply with a requirement	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	For routine processes and minor failure e.g. deposit
37 & 37A	Extend a time period under special circumstances, and waive a failure to comply with a requirement	D	D	D	D					See practice note

Enforcement Officers

Section	Description of function power or duty	Delegated To								Staff Notes
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
38	Authorise persons to carry out all or any of the functions and powers as an enforcement officer under this Act.	D								

Hearings

Section	Description of function power or duty	Delegated To								Staff Notes
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
41B 41C	In consultation with the Chairperson of a hearing panel or a sole Commissioner, power to issue directions or requests to applicants and/or submitters, including to provide briefs of evidence before commencement of a hearing, and to direct certain procedural aspects of the hearing before the hearing.	D	D	D	D	D				
41D (1) and (2)	The power to strike out a submission	D	D	D	D					May strike out if frivolous or vexatious, no reasonable or relevant case, an abuse of process to allow to be taken further, person is not an expert, or offensive. (Right of objection via s357). <i>Most likely to be exercised by Hearing Panel, but staff may decide where it is appropriate to do so and it will mean there is no need for a hearing.</i>

Reports

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
42(1),(2) & (3)	Make order for protection of sensitive information	D	D	D	D	D				
42A (1)	Require a report on any matter described in s 39(1)	D	D	D	D	D				
42A(1AA) (a)	Obtain a report from a Council employee on any matter described in s 39(1)	D	D	D	D	D	D			Principally for PCP, SCP and CP to exercise. Use Work request forms to set scope.
42A(1AA) (b)	Obtain a report from a person who is not a Council employee on any matter described in s39(1)	D	D	D	D	D	D			
42A(5)	Waive compliance with s42A(3) or (4)(b)	D	D	D	D					

Application for Resource Consent

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To											Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	GMAM/ MRA	TLE	TLS	SEOS
87E(5), (6), 6A	Decide on a request that an application(s) be directly referred to The Environment Court, in circumstances where the application(s) would eventually be appealed.	Elected Council											
87F(3) & (5)	Prepare a report on the direct referral application and provide copies	D	D	D	D	D	D						
87BB	Determine and process activities as Deemed Permitted Activities	D	D	D	D	D	D						Marginal or temporary non-compliance
88(3)	Determine that an application for resource consent is incomplete.	D	D	D	D	D				D	D	D	D GMAM, MRA, TLE, TLS, SOES delegation for gravel extraction consents as provided for under Rule 74 non-notified If incomplete, immediately return the application after decision under 88(3) and provide reasons for the determination.
91(1) & (2)	Deferral pending application for additional consents and notification to applicant of deferral.	D	D	D	D	D				D	D	D	D
91C(2)	Decide whether to return an application or to continue to process the application after an application has been suspended for 130 days.	D	D	D	D	D							There is a need to provide reasons if it is returned. There is a s357(3A) right of objection.

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To											Notes for staff	
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	GMAM/ MRA	TLE	TLS	SEOS	
92(1) & 92(3)(a)	Request further information be provided by the applicant and notify applicant of reasons for request.	D	D	D	D	D	D			D	D	D	D	For significant or continuous s92 requests, discussion with Manager Consents or Group Manager-Regulations should occur. (Note only one “stop the clock” s92 (1) request is now allowed and_must be pre notification).
92(2) &92(3)(b)	Commission a Council employee to prepare a report on any matter relating to an application and notify applicant of reasons for wanting to commission a report.	D	D	D	D	D	D			D	D	D	D	The commissioning of a report requires the agreement of the applicant. As per s92 (B) (1).
92(2) & 92(3)(b)	Commission a person who is not a Council employee to prepare a report on any matter relating to an application and notify applicant of reasons for wanting to commission a report.	D	D	D	D	D	D			D	D			The terms of the contract including price require approval by PCP up to the value of \$5000 or MC up to the value of \$15000. The commissioning of a report requires the agreement of the applicant.
92A(2)	Set time limit for applicants to provide information.	D	D	D	D	D	D			D	D	D	D	

Notification/Non-Notification

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To												Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	GMAM/ MRA	TLE	TLS	SEOS	
95, 95(A) and 95D	Determine whether to publicly notify an application for resource consent, including if special circumstances exist, and to publically notify the application ¹ .	D	D	D	D	D				D	D	D	D	In deciding refer to 95D Note s2AB and the meaning of “public notification” <i>Notification decision to be made by Manager Consents in the first instance.</i>
95B and 95E	Determine whether to limited notify an application for resource consent including if special circumstances exist and who to notify.	D	D	D	D	D				D	D	D	D	If decide not to notify under 95(a) or 95A (1), must decide if there are any affected persons. In deciding refer to 95E, 95F and 95G.
95F and 95G	Decide if an activity may have effects on a protected customary right. Decide if an activity may have effects on the exercise of the rights applying to a customary marine title group.	D	D	D	D	D								If these groups rights are considered to be affected and they have not provided their written approval they should be regarded as an affected party and notified.
97(4)	Adopt an earlier closing date	D	D	D	D	D								Where all parties notified of a limited notified application submit before the formal closing date

¹ Council resolved on December 2016 and 31 May 2017 that applications to take water for water bottling purposes including changes of conditions and transfers are to be notified.

http://hawkesbay.infocouncil.biz/Open/2016/12/RC_14122016_MIN.HTM#PDF2_ReportName_11000

http://hawkesbay.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/05/ESC_17052017_MIN.HTM#PDF2_ReportName_11396

Pre-hearing Meetings and Mediation

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
99(1) to (3)	Arrange pre-hearing meetings for the purpose of clarifying, mediating or facilitating resolution of any matter or issue. If appropriate, to require persons to attend.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A pre-hearing meeting is not mandatory, but if convened there is discretion to require persons to attend.
99(4)	The authority to decide if a person who is a member, delegate or staff who have the power to make a decision on an application may attend and participate in a pre-hearing meeting	D	D	D	D	D		D		This will also be subject to all persons at the meeting agreeing that this is appropriate.
99(8)	Decline to process an application or consider a submission.	D	D	D						Discretion is available to decline to process a resource consent or to decline to consider a submission if the applicant or submitters who are required to attend a prehearing meeting fail to attend.
99A(1) & (2)	Refer to mediation a person who has made an application for a resource consent and some or all of the persons who have made submissions on the application.	D	D	D						

Hearings

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
100	Determine whether a hearing is necessary.	D	D	D	D					A hearing is not needed unless consent authority decides there should be one or applicant or submitter requests to be heard. Staff discretion here is to decide to hold a hearing when not otherwise required. This decision will be made by the Manager Consents in the first instance.
101	Set hearing dates and give notice	D	D	D	D			D		
102	Determine whether a joint hearing is necessary and when a joint hearing is necessary to take steps in relation to notification and other matters.	D	D	D	D					
103	Determine whether a combined hearing in respect of 2 or more applications is necessary	D	D	D	D					

Decisions

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To												Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCOP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	GMAM/ MRA	TLE	TLS	SEOS	
104, 104A, 104B, 104C, 104D, 104E & 105, 107	Consider and determine non notified applications for resource consents.	D	D	D	D	D			D	D	D	D	D	<p>SCP delegation is only when specifically instructed to do so by Manager Consents or Group Manager Regulations.</p> <p>CAdv delegation is to decide non-notified resource consent applications to install or alter a bore.</p> <p>Where the staff recommendation is to decline any application for reasons other than inadequate information the hearings panel must decide the application</p>
	Determine publicly notified applications and limited notified applications for resource consents, when no submissions are received, or when submissions have been withdrawn or where submitters do not wish to be heard.	D	D											
104F	Grant consents with conditions to implement national environmental standards to control the effects on climate change of the discharge into air of greenhouse gases.	D	D	D	D	D								
108, 108A and 108AA	Grant consents on any condition consistent with s 108, 108B and 108AA	D	D	D	D	D				D	D	D	D	

Notification of Decision

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To												Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	GMAM/ MRA	TLE	TLS	SEOS	
114	Serve notice of the decision and determine any other persons and authorities to be served	D	D	D	D	D		D	D	D	D	D	D	
116(1A)	Determine the commencement date of consent if not the date of notification of decision under s 114	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	

Duration of Consent

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
124(1)	Check whether the circumstances in s 124(1) have been met thereby allowing the applicant to continue to operate pending determination of an application for a replacement consent	D	D	D	D					Section 124(1) provides that an applicant may continue to operate under a consent if expired as long as the new application is made at least six months prior to expiry of the existing consent and the other circumstances in s 124(1) are met
124(2)	Permit or refuse an applicant to continue to operate pending determination of an application for a replacement consent	D	D	D	D					<p>The staff listed have the discretion to allow the consent holder to continue to operate if an application for a new consent is made in the period that—</p> <p>(i) begins 6 months before the expiry of the existing consent; and</p> <p>(ii) ends 3 months before the expiry of the existing consent; and the other circumstances in s 124(2) are met.</p> <p>If the view is that the applicant should not be allowed to continue to operate then the matter should be referred to the CE and GMR.</p>

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
124A	Determination of whether sections 124B and 124C apply	D	D	D	D					Sections 124A, 124B and 124C deal with the issue of priority when a person applies for a new resource consent to undertake an activity using a natural resource. A regional plan can allocate resources amongst competing activities. A regional plan cannot reallocate a resource that is subject to existing resource consents. However, a plan can set rules that provide for reallocation when existing consents expire.
124B	Determination of application in accordance with s 124B	D	D	D	D					
124C	Steps pursuant to s 124C including holding an application, notification to holder of existing consent and processing and determination of application	D	D	D	D	D				
125	Set a lapse date when determining non-notified or notified applications, determine that a consent has been given effect to and extend (on application) the time period within which a consent must be exercised before it lapses. Except for water takes in catchments which are fully allocated or are identified as sensitive groundwater zones.	D	D	D	D	D				Delegation for exceptions and for any activity that was originally notified lies with the Hearings Committee. Refer papers November 2009 and July 2010. Hearings Committee TOR 2017

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
126(1) and (2)	Cancellation of consent not exercised for the preceding 5 years and power to revoke notice of cancellation of consent	D	D	D						
127	Determine whether an application for a change or cancellation of a condition of consent shall be notified	D	D	D	D					

Review of Consent Conditions

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
128(1)(a) & 129	Serve notice of a review of consent as specified in consent.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
128(1)(b) and 128 (1) (ba), 1(c) & 129	Serve notice of review of consent in line with Regional Plan rules, if a relevant national environmental standard has been made or if information made available for the application contained inaccuracies which materially influenced the decision and effects of the exercise of the consent are such that it is necessary to apply more appropriate conditions.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		Decision to review due to inaccurate information will be made by MC or higher.
130	Process a review of consent with all necessary modifications. Determine whether a review shall be notified.	D	D	D	D					
131-132	Consider and decide on non-notified review of consent conditions.	D	D	D	D	D				SCP delegation is only when specifically instructed to do so by MC or GMR
133A	Correct minor mistakes or defects in a resource consent.	D	D	D	D	D				This is normally done by consents administration with approval from MC

Transfer of Consents

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
134	Receive on behalf of Council written notice of transfer of a land use consent.							D	D	The s 134 function is only for receipt of written notice of transfer of s 13 land use consents and not s 9 land use consents.
135	Receive on behalf of Council written notice of transfer of a coastal permit.							D	D	
136 (1), (2)(a) and (2)(b)(i)	Receive on behalf of Council written notice of transfer of a water permit.							D	D	
136 (4) and (5)	Approve the transfer of a water permit to another site if change is non-notified.	D	D	D	D					If the transfer is notified and needs to be heard the hearings panel will hear and decide. If there is no hearing required CE or GMR shall decide. If the transfer is recommended to be declined then it should be heard by a hearing panel.
	If notified or limited notified applications for resource consents, when no submissions are received, or when submissions have been withdrawn or where submitters do not wish to be heard.	D	D							

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
137(1) and (2)	Receive on behalf of Council written notice of transfer of a discharge permit.							D	D	
137(3), (4) and (5)	Approve or decline the transfer of a discharge permit to another site if change is non-notified.	D	D	D	D					If the transfer is notified and needs to be heard the hearings panel will hear and decide. If there is no hearing required CE or GMR shall decide. If the transfer is recommended to be declined then it should be heard by a hearing panel
	If notified or limited notified applications for resource consents, when no submissions are received, or when submissions have been withdrawn or where submitters do not wish to be heard.	D	D							
138	Accept the surrender or part surrender of a resource consent or refuse surrender of part of a resource consent.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	Prior to exercising this power Council Staff should discuss the matter with the compliance officer responsible for monitoring the resource consent.
138A	Consider special provisions relating to coastal permits for dumping and incineration.	D	D	D	D					

Certificate of Compliance or Existing Use

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
139	Grant certificate of compliance.	D	D	D	D	D				Note not to issue a COC if notice issued under s 87BB
139A	Issue existing use certificate	D	D	D						

Reclamations

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
245	Give approval to a plan of survey of a reclamation subject to criteria in the Act.	D	D	D						

Rights of Objection

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
357A	Consider and make decisions on objections where: • the objection is upheld; or • the outcome is agreed with the objector.	D	D	D	D					Other objections to decisions will be heard by a Hearing Panel. Costs re recoverable.
357B	Consider and make a decision on objections where the additional costs that are the subject of the objection are less than \$10,000 and where agreement is reached with the objector.	D	D	D						For objection to costs. If cannot resolve will go to Hearing Panel.
357C(1)	Allow a longer time for making an objection	D	D	D	D	D				
S357C(3)(b)	Give appropriate notice to parties.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
S357C(4)(b)	Give appropriate notice of objection hearing to parties.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
S357D(2)	Give appropriate notice of decision to parties.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		

Resource Management (measurement and reporting of water takes) Regulations 2010

Section	Description of function, power, or duty	Delegated To								Notes for staff
		CE	GMR	MC	PCP	SCP	CP	CAdm	CAdv	
9	Approval to measure water taken each week (instead of each day)	D	D	D	D	D				
10	Approval to use device or system installed near (instead of at) location from which water taken	D	D	D	D	D				
11	Revoke approval of 9 or 10	D	D	D	D	D				

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: COMPLIANCE 2017-18 ANNUAL REPORT

Item 8

Reason for Report

1. To provide the Environment and Services Committee a report on the activities undertaken by the Compliance section in the 2017-18 financial year.

Background

2. The Compliance section is responsible for the resource consent monitoring, pollution response, enforcement, navigational safety, hazardous sites and Building Act functions of the Regional Council.
3. This report has been prepared by manually going through the myriad of prepared reports within the Regional Council document management system.
4. Although expected to be so this year, from next year the implementation of the new document management system [IRIS] will make a report of this nature more straight forward and able to be produced in a timely manner closer to the end of the relevant financial year.
5. Overall there was a 20% increase in calls to the pollution hotline (1095 in 2017-18 compared to 915 in 2016-17). Of these 696 were for air complaints and surface water complaints totaled 224.
6. In 2017-18 92 Infringement Notices were issued (a 67% increase on 2016-17). In addition 46 Abatement Notices were issued, which represents a 229% increase on the 14 issued in 2016-17. The number of prosecutions remained the same at five.

Decision Making Process

7. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***"2017-18 Compliance Annual Report"***.

Authored by:

Wayne Wright
MANAGER COMPLIANCE

Approved by:

Malcolm Miller
ACTING GROUP MANAGER
REGULATION

Attachment/s

[1](#) Annual Compliance Report 2017 2018



Item 8

Hawke's Bay Regional Council Compliance Annual Report 2017-2018

September 2018
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Attachment 1

External Relations Group



159 Dalton Street . Napier 4110
 Private Bag 6006 Napier 4142
 Telephone (06) 835 9200
 Fax (06) 835 3601
 Regional Freephone (06) 0800 108 838

Compliance

Hawke's Bay Regional Council Compliance Annual Report 2017 - 2018

September 2018
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Prepared By:
Wayne Wright, Manager Compliance

Approved:
Liz Lambert – Group Manager Regulation

signed

External Relations Group

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INTRODUCTION

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council's Compliance Annual Report provides an overview of resource consent compliance monitoring and pollution response activities across the region for the 2017/18 year.

The Compliance team is responsible for the following areas of HBRC business:

- Resource consent monitoring
- Pollution response
- Low flow monitoring
- Enforcement
- Hazardous sites
- Building Act [dams]
- Oil spill response

Activities with similar parameters, particularly enforcement, incidents, and dairy discharge consents have been combined rather than reporting on individual conditions or circumstances.

In this report, the dairy industry is reported as a collective as the consent conditions for each farm are similar and compliance with these can be easily compared.

Other industries reported are either the only one of their type in Hawke's Bay, or differences exist between them that would make comparison of their consent conditions too difficult.

Major industrial consents, or those of special interest to Hawke's Bay, have been identified and are included in the report.

For most of the major industry reports, a table has been included to assess how well the company or industry has performed. This is displayed in the form of a traffic light system and a comparison between the current year and the preceding year [see below].

Key

Industry, Site or consent holders name			
Description of any noteworthy event			
	15/16	16/17	17/18

Background denotes overall results for the year shown in box

Year

Grading

Good to excellent: Consent holder has excellent communication with HBRC; they have contingency measures in place; reports supplied on time and compliant; minor to no exceedances with no environmental impact	
Moderate to Technical Issues: Consent holder reports late; has minor exceedances over period of time; moderate exceedances with minor environmental impact	
Significant non-compliance: Consent holder has exceedances with measurable impact on the environment; reports not supplied; negligent or intentional non-compliance	

Also considered in the grading are the completeness and quality of the results, evidence of contingency planning, prompt notification of events, completion of full and thorough investigations, maintenance of good communications with HBRC, proactive in addressing or highlighting potential issues and evidence of environmental ethics.

This report, as appropriate, is separated into three main parts, Inspection and Audit activities, Incident Response, and Enforcement.

**Inspection
and
Audit Activities**

Attachment 1

Item 8

AGRICULTURAL AUDITS

Dairy Inspection Overview

The compliance dairy monitoring team consists of two experienced staff who undertake inspections of dairy farms to ensure that there is compliance with the conditions of discharge consents. All 79 dairy farm operations in Hawke's Bay are consented activities. Discharge consents allow farms to irrigate dairy shed effluent to land.

Dairy shed effluent is created from the cleandown of the milking shed and platform and is a combination of water and effluent. It is regarded as an excellent natural liquid fertiliser. It contains nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, sulphur and trace elements essential for grass growth.

However, pasture can only use so much effluent at a time. It is important to match the irrigation depth to the capability of the pasture to utilise the nutrients. Over-application of effluent can result in the following outcomes:

- Kill pasture – especially where effluent has 'ponded' on the soil surface;
- Pollute groundwater – by seeping too deep into the soil;
- Pollute nearby waterways – where it runs off paddocks and into streams and rivers;
- Be an ineffective use of nutrients – by seeping past the root zone before the plant can utilise it.

There are 3 outcomes following an inspection that determine a dairy farm's performance against the conditions of their resource consent.

1. Full Compliance – means a farm complies with all conditions of its consent.
2. Non Compliance - means a farm has some noncompliance but the environmental effect does not warrant any more action than advice and education.
3. Significant Non Compliance – means a farm has some noncompliance that results in significant adverse environmental effect, requires a re-inspection and may lead to punitive measures being taken.

Council facilitates a *Dairy Industry Liaison Group*. This group has adopted a goal of achieving 100% full compliance across all dairy farms in Hawkes Bay. Recognising those achieving this over a long period is one way to promote reaching this goal.

Farms must achieve full compliance at all inspections; both water take consents and farm dairy effluent discharge consents are included.

Bronze certificates are awarded for 3 consecutive years of full compliance

Silver certificates are awarded for 4 consecutive years of full compliance

Gold certificates are awarded for 5 consecutive years of full compliance

The count of compliant years is reset to zero at a change in farm ownership or noncompliance.

Current Gold certificate holders are:

- ❖ Anacott Farms Limited Partnership
- ❖ Ashton Family Trust
- ❖ Barry P M & A C
- ❖ Brylee Farm Limited
- ❖ Cameron Dairies – Boyle Road
- ❖ Chrystal C J J
- ❖ Cooper Del Este Limited
- ❖ Feather Holdings [Epic Agriculture Limited –Springfield]
- ❖ Franklin P C
- ❖ Galloway Enterprises Limited
- ❖ Gibson GR & BE
- ❖ Great Glen Farm Limited
- ❖ HB Pastoral
- ❖ Hedley J H & J
- ❖ Incline Farm Limited
- ❖ Ingleton Farms Limited
- ❖ Knauf I J & S M
- ❖ Lansdown Family Trust
- ❖ Lyon Family Trust
- ❖ Lyons Family Partnership
- ❖ Maungatutu Station Limited
- ❖ Newman Family Trust
- ❖ Opoiti Limited
- ❖ Perthshire Farms Land Company Limited
- ❖ Pine Estate Limited
- ❖ Plantation Road Dairies Limited
- ❖ Seven Oaks Partnership
- ❖ Spring Valley Holdings Limited
- ❖ Te Repo Farms Limited
- ❖ Tuki Tuki Awa Limited
- ❖ Waikare Dairy Company Limited
- ❖ Watts & Son Limited
- ❖ Wilson GP

Over time, compliance rates have improved considerably. 54 dairy farms out of the 79 in Hawke's Bay have been fully compliant for a minimum of 3 years, compared to 2012 when only 23 out of 92 farms could claim that.

		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Gold		12	19	21	28	31	34
Silver		8	3	7	4	6	13
Bronze		3	8	4	7	13	7
Total		23	30	32	39	50	54

HB Dairy Award holders 2012 to 2018

Across the whole dairy industry, full compliance rates have dropped a little, although the number of both Gold and Silver award winners have increased. This would suggest that higher performing operators are maintaining and improving standards while others may require further scrutiny from monitoring officers

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Full Compliance	85%	89%	85%	80%
Non compliance	15%	7%	12.5%	20%
Significant non-compliance	0%	4%	2.5%	0%

HB Dairy compliance rate percentages 2014 to 2017

Dairy Farming			
Enforcement action as follows: 17/18 – 11 infringement notices [1 each in the 2 previous years] 4 relating to excess water takes by Maxwell Farms 4 relating to discharge of dairy effluent by Te Repo Farms, Feather Holdings, de Malmanche and an individual manager. Rates of compliance are down and the number of infringement notices are up. Better performance is required from the industry and increased emphasis from Council on compliance.	15/16	16/17	17/18

There has been wide commentary on the subject of **feedlots** and **winter grazing**. In 2017, HBRC clarified its position on what constituted a feedlot and considerable effort was made to work with the farming sector in this regard. This resulted in 16 operations that had previously operated as permitted activities applying for and obtaining resource consents to operate. There are other operations that continued to operate as permitted activities through complying with the requirements under the Regional Plan rules.

Additionally, a number of operators have since reassessed their farming practices and ceased the activity altogether. Whether consented or not, winter grazing operations are monitored by the compliance team as a priority during the year.

Feedlots			
In the 2017/18 year, 2 operators have received infringement notices for offences connected to feedlot/winter grazing operations. Apatu Farms have received 2 infringement notices for the discharge of stock effluent to waterways and the NZ Rural Property Trust, 1 infringement for the same offence.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Pastoral Farming			
Pastoral farming is a permitted activity and not subject to resource consent monitoring. The issue of feedlots is covered elsewhere.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Irrigation Water Consents			
There has been a significant improvement this year, largely through an increase in monitoring resources. There were 12 infringement notices issued, an improvement on the 22 issued the previous year. No matters have progressed to prosecution.	15/16	16/17	17/18

INDUSTRIAL AUDITS**Meat Industry**

There is a mixture of discharge and water take consents associated with the meat industry. Premises within the Hastings and Napier City boundaries discharge into the respective trade waste systems, others have their own consents to discharge to land or water after treatment.

Progressive Meats			
This company discharges into the Hastings trade waste system and only holds water take consents with HBRC. No recent pollution incidents reported.	15/16	16/17	17/18
AFFCO Wairoa			
There are a number of issues that need to be addressed at the site. There have been a number of occasions where the wastewater has not been treated sufficiently well and exceeded consented limits. This resulted in an infringement notice being issued on 2/8/17. Additionally there has been an increase of complaints of odour which had not been received by HBRC before. There is a degree of acceptance of odour by the community given the company's importance to the town. However odour has been identified as an issue for some and the company has restarted the community odour working group that may help the situation. A recent monitoring inspection has identified some pipework that does not appear on available plans and its purpose is unclear. This is being further investigated by Council.	15/16	16/17	17/18
Fresh Meats			
A discharge of green food dye [Hexacol Green] from the site that could have entered water. There was also a discharge to water from their plant in Pandora, to water in 2017. There have been ongoing issues at the site where management have not ensured staff are aware of their environmental obligations.	15/16	16/17	17/18
Hawke's Bay Protein			
There were complaints of odour being emitted from the site and this has been remedied through structural changes and installation of a misting system. No odour complaints have been received since. There is a requirement to obtain a change of consent condition to formalise the removal of an emergency ventilation stack.	15/16	16/17	17/18
Silver Fern Farms			
No issues in 2017/18. Operations at locations in Frasertown and Takapau. The Takapau plant has no issues and the Frasertown plant is now closed. Frasertown historically had issues with exceeding their allowable discharge from effluent ponds.	15/16	16/17	17/18
Whakatu Wool Scours.			
This plant has been closed and no longer operating on the site.	15/16	16/17	17/18
Graeme Lowe Tannery			
No issues since 2015.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Cavalier Bremworth				tem 8
No issues in 2017/18 In October 2016, discharged oil onto land at their property in Awatoto. Enforcement action taken.	15/16	16/17	17/18	

Food processing

Bostock Group			
Their property at 309 Ngatarawa Road, Hastings has a resource consent for a wastewater effluent disposal system. They are non-compliant with the consent in that they have equipment and machinery stored on and driving over the effluent disposal field that can impact on the operation of the system. They were required to fence the area off to prevent this. Now compliant. In late 2016, exceeded the consented water take volumes at 3 of their properties. Enforcement action taken.			
	15/16	16/17	17/18

Heinz Wattie's			
No issues in 2017/18. In January 2017, one of their growing operations exceeded a volume of water take. Enforcement action taken.			
	15/16	16/17	17/18

Frucor [Simply Squeezed]			
No issues in 2017/18. In February 2017, they discharged blue dye from their premises into stormwater. Enforcement action taken.			
	15/16	16/17	17/18

T&G Global			
No issues in 2017/18. In October 2016, enforcement action taken for the discharge of smoke from a property in Moteo Pa Road.			
	15/16	16/17	17/18

HORTICULTURE

Mushroom Farming

Te Mata Mushroom Company			
Ongoing odour complaints from the composting process at the facility. In 2017/18 the company was issued 3 infringement notices for the discharge of odour beyond the property boundary and was also prosecuted for a further 2 discharges of the same. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$26,000 and an Enforcement Order issued to ensure they lodged a resource consent with Hastings District Council by 1 October 2018. The Prosecution and Enforcement Order in 2015 has resulted in a new consent application being submitted but it had been put on hold until the company had applied for the Hastings District Council resource consent. With the Court ordering them to make the HDC application by 1 October 2018 or cease making compost at the site, the new HBRC consent will now be able to be progressed. During this year, the company was also prosecuted for the discharge of effluent to land where it may enter water and was fined \$5,000. The Havelock North water supply contamination revealed a number of unconsented and breaches of earthwork operations. The current owner of this company does not appear to have a high level of commitment to their environmental obligations.			
	15/16	16/17	17/18

Orchard Operations

Mr Apple			
No issues in 2017/18. Illegal burning in May 2015. Enforcement action taken.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Johnny Appleseed			
No issues in 2017/18. In December 2016, a breach of water take volume at one of their orchards. Enforcement action taken.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Wine Growing and Processing

Hawke's Bay is the second largest wine growing region in the country. Wineries and vineyards generally have two forms of consent; consents to take water and consents to discharge winery waste or treated effluent from associated buildings. Unless water take exceedances are excessive or warrant enforcement action, they will not be highlighted in this report. The wine industry does not generally pose a significant risk in the region but a number of properties reside over the Heretaunga Aquifer and require specific attention. Companies that have remained compliant since 2016/17, do not appear on the list below.

World's Best Wine Company			
Infringement notice issued for an illegal fire on the property.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Redmetal			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, pH recorded as being too high on one sample occasion.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Yealands			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, Ponding of wastewater in the effluent disposal field – remedied.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Unison			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, Not treating effluent to the required level – remedied.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Links			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, Effluent field is situated too close to a bore – remedied.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Craggy Range			
No issues in 2017/18. Discharge volumes were exceeded in 2015. Nitrogen levels were too high in one sampling run in 2015. Remedied.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Sileni			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, pH too high - remedied	15/16	16/17	17/18

Elephant Hill			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, No meter readings received or samples taken for a period – remedied.	15/16	16/17	17/18

T P Donovan			
No issues in 2017/18. In 2016/17, Suspended solids exceeded - remedied	15/16	16/17	17/18

Villa Maria			
No issues in 2017/18.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 2016/17, Reservoir liner needs repair/replacement – underway.			
Ngatarawa			
No issues in 2017/18.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 2016/17, Sprinkler not rotating - remedied			

Forestry

For the period covered by this report, most forestry operations operate as a permitted activity. Resource consents are required for road, tracking and culvert works. While there are a number of operators within the region, PanPac are the largest and hold the largest number of resource consents, mainly associated with their plant at Whirinaki.

Pan Pac			
No issues in 2017/18.	15/16	16/17	17/18
Discharge of sediment into a stream while installing forestry track in 2015.			
Ongoing issues with the colour of the discharge into Hawke Bay, while the contaminants were reduced, the change in colour was more evident, resulting in complaints. This was addressed with a new resource consent. Significant publicity and public concern over the operation of the new TMT kiln that failed on a number of occasions. There was no breach of the Pan Pac resource consent and Pan Pac have ceased operating the kiln until they have fixed the problem. To date the kiln has not been used.			

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government agencies undertake a wide range of activities that have an impact on the environment and all hold numerous resource consents for activities including storm water, municipal effluent discharge and land fill, water takes, and associated activities.

The stormwater and sewage network in all cities and towns are old and under significant stress especially during periods of heavy rainfall. This causes sewage overflows that are both an environmental and health risk. All councils are aware of this and recognise that fixing this is a major priority. The Havelock North water contamination event has raised drinking water security and infrastructure to the top of the priority list and so no quick solution is expected in the short to medium term.

Wairoa District Council			
We are experiencing issues with this Council in that they have not been advising us of discharges or potential discharges from their infrastructure that either enter or have potential to enter the Wairoa River and estuary. Additionally they have undertaken works without consultation with this Council and obtained the necessary resource consents to carry out the work.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In August 2017, there was an alarm at one of their wastewater pump stations where it, highly likely, resulted in a discharge into the Wairoa River. WDC did not report this at the time. An infringement notice has been issued but WDC are disputing it at the time this report was prepared.			
On the 2/8/17, an infringement notice was issued for an authorised discharge of contaminants to the Wairoa Estuary.			
In April 2017, WDC made alterations to their discharge pipe to the Wairoa			

River without obtaining a resource consent. Subsequently it failed resulting in discharge to land. Enforcement action taken.			
In March 2017, QRS [owned by WCC] discharged sediment into the Awatere Stream while undertaking works. Enforcement action taken.			
During heavy rainfall events, substantial stormwater enters the Wairoa sewage network, periodically causing effluent overflow.			

Napier City Council			
We are experiencing issues with this Council in relation to their reluctance to respond in a timely manner consistently to breakdowns in their wastewater infrastructure. While it is accepted that breakdowns will occur and while acknowledging that NCC is taking steps to upgrade and repair their infrastructure there have been occasions where they failed to take immediate steps to prevent discharges from entering waterways, especially around the Pandora Pond area.	15/16	16/17	17/18
There were 2 occasions in 2017/18 where the NCC sewer overflowed in the Pandora area where effluent was discharged in a manner where it may have entered water. Infringement Notices were issued that were disputed by NCC.			
On the 10 th March 2017, while undertaking road maintenance, staff discharged sediment directly into the gutter that led to the Plantation Drain. Enforcement action taken.			
There has been a long history of failing to meet consented timeframes for the provision of sampling data, reports and records to such a degree that dialogue has been necessary at executive level between NCC and HBRC in an effort to rectify the situation. This has been successful.			
During heavy rainfall events, substantial stormwater enters the Napier sewage network, periodically causing effluent overflow with one significant controlled discharge by NCC in 2017.			

Hastings District Council			
There are no substantial concerns regarding our dealings with this Council, with the exception of the one incident outlined below. HDC has performed well in its environmental obligations and resource consent compliance. Both Councils are working together on a stormwater steering group in preparation for a new stormwater consent being applied for.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 2017/18, maintenance staff used a toxic red dye to colour the central city fountain to commemorate breast cancer awareness week. They then discharged the dyed water to stormwater where it made its way into the Ruahapia Drain and Karamu Stream. An infringement notice was issued for this offence.			
As a result of the investigation into the Havelock North water supply contamination event, it was established that HDC had not carried out proper maintenance of the Brookvale bores in breach of their resource consent. A prosecution was initiated but withdrawn on request of the Government Inquiry Chair and two infringement notices were issued in its stead.			
During heavy rainfall events, substantial stormwater enters the Hastings sewage network, periodically causing effluent overflow.			

Central Hawke's Bay District Council			
There are no concerns relating to our engagement with this Council. Both Councils are working together in a group that contains CHB residents, interest groups and consultants to evaluate new wastewater options for the district.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 2016/17 there were ongoing problems with the operation of their wastewater treatment plants at Waipawa and Waipukurau. A prosecution was initiated and an Enforcement Order made for an independent review and recommendations to be made to make the plants compliant. That review caused CHBDC to realise they had a major issue with their wastewater system and they have secured funding and are now preparing to build an alternative system that is fit for purpose.			
It has taken some time to get to this point and a change of CHBDC management and elected leadership. We consider our approach to these issues to have been successful and helped CHBDC and the community to realise that a new approach to wastewater and stormwater management was required in the district.			

Hawke's Bay Regional Council			
There have been no regulatory issues in 2017/18. On the 11 th May 2017, contractors working on instruction of HBRC undertook burning of vegetation within the air shed in breach of the burning rules. An infringement notice was issued.	15/16	16/17	17/18

COASTAL MARINE AREA

Hawke's Bay Seafoods			
No issues in 2017. In November 2016, discharges of paint flakes and other materials from their slipway on Meeanee Quay.	15/16	16/17	17/18

CROWN AGENCIES

Department of Conservation			
DOC hold a small number of consents that relate to activities including the discharge of effluent from camps and huts, the disposal of whales in Northern HB and the removal of invasive weed from Lake Waikaremoana.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 2017/18 at the Te Urewera camping ground, there were leaks discovered in the effluent disposal piping and sprinkler, through lack of maintenance. This has now been remedied.			
There was a minor breach of consent condition this year by not supplying discharge records within consented timeframes. Now remedied.			

SMALL CONSENTED ACTIVITIES

Composting Sites

In 2017/18 BioRich [Awatoto] was issued an infringement notice for the discharge of offensive odour. A small number of composting activities, the largest being Bio Rich at Awatoto and Maraekakaho, Phoenix at Whakatu and Sprayfree at Bennett Road. In June 2016, Sprayfree undertook illegal burning at their site that was not related to the composting process. Enforcement action was taken.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Concrete Industry

Angus McMillan Concrete			
In 2017/18 the company received an infringement notice for discharging concrete material to water.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Ian Dick Concrete Contractors			
In 2017/18 the company received an infringement notice for an illegal discharge from their truck washing facility.	15/16	16/17	17/18
No issues in 2016/17.			
In June 2017, company was discharging truck wash water into the stormwater drains at their yard in Onekawa. Enforcement action taken.			

Private Landfill Sites

There are 6 consented private landfill sites in Hawke's Bay, with all operating well.

Phoenix Contracting – Middle Road			
No issues in 2017/18.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 15/16, while sampling was being carried out, the full suite of contaminants was not being tested. Remedied.			

Truck Wash Inspections

Four transport operators and one concrete contractor feature on our list this year for unlawful discharges from their truck wash operations. We have discovered generally poor approaches from these companies in dealing with the harmful contaminants they produce from their daily operations.

Stephenson Transport - Irongate			
In 2017/18 we were forced to issue an abatement notice to ensure compliance with their resource consent. They have been unable to satisfy those conditions and are no longer operating the truck wash at this site. The company were slow to take action and were not very cooperative. Stephenson took over this yard in 2013 and expanded to the extent that the consent needs to be replaced to reflect the increased use and subsequent level of discharge to the land. In process of being remedied.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Tasman Harvester Contractors – Omaha Road			
No issues in 2017/18.	15/16	16/17	17/18
In 2016/17, sampling was not been carried out as required by their resource consent. Remedied.			

Farmers Transport			
2017/18 - Infringement notice issued for an illegal discharge from their truck wash operation.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Ben Allen Transport			
2017/18 - Infringement notice issued for an illegal discharge from their truck wash operation.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Tyre storage [Whakatu]

Retired Tyre Company & Sun Properties Ltd			
No issues in 2017/18. These companies are engaged in the collection and storage of end of life tyres at a property in Whakatu. There are no regional rules specifically preventing the storage of tyres but an abatement notice was served on the company last year to stop the storage on the grounds of potential fire risk [section 17 of the RMA]. The company was subsequently served an infringement notice for breach of the abatement notice. Liaison with Hastings District Council has resulted in HDC continuing the enforcement process as the storage of tyres is governed by a new bylaw. Changes have been made at the site which satisfy RC concerns regarding fire risk. The matter is now completely in the hands of Hastings District Council.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Hydro Electricity

Eastland Network			
No issues since 2015. The sediment discharge of October 2015, from the Waihi Dam, was a major event with severe impacts on the Waiau, Waihi and Wairoa Rivers. Enforcement action taken.	15/16	16/17	17/18

Item 8

Attachment 1

Pollution Response

The Regional Council operates a 24 hour, 7 days a week Pollution Hotline for the purpose of receiving calls from members of the public reporting pollution events and other incidents of an environmental nature. During office hours, calls are directed to Environmental Officers who attend 100% of all calls received. Outside of office hours a duty roster is operated where calls are directed to the duty Environmental Officer via a call centre.

A wide range of incidents are reported that will generally be responded to within 12 hours of receipt and dealt with appropriately. The bulk of the Council's enforcement work arises as a result of incidents or complaints reported via the hotline. Often Council will receive notice of incidents occurring even before those involved know themselves.

The Resource Use team contains several trained maritime oil spill responders that not only respond to marine spills but put that expertise towards dealing with other contaminant spills, often in liaison with other Councils and the District Health Board.

Each team vehicle holds equipment and tools to use in the event of most pollution events, supplemented by a Pollution Response van and trailer that holds larger equipment including generators, skimmers, booms and protective equipment.



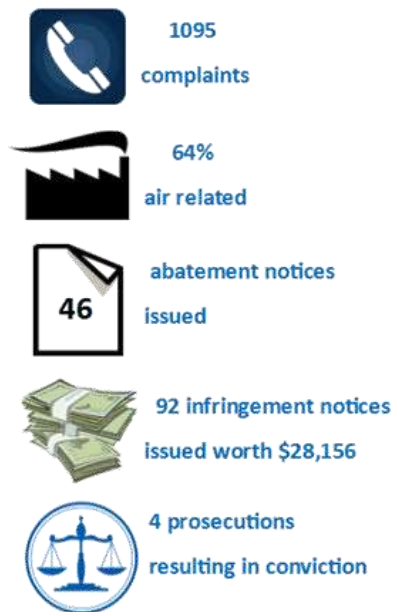
Staff operating containment booms during pollution event



Sampling the Waihi river: Waihi Dam sediment discharge

Complaints & Enforcement

KEY POINTS



Enforcement summary

Abatement notices are formal instructions. They are a direction to either cease doing something. Take action to address an environmental effect, or to comply with consent conditions.

Infringement notices [fines] are issued for serious non-compliance offences that don't warrant prosecuting. The fines are set by the Government and range from \$300 to \$1000 depending on the offence type.

Prosecutions are generally reserved for the most serious of offending. This can be for offences where significant environmental effects have resulted, or where repeated, serious offending has occurred.

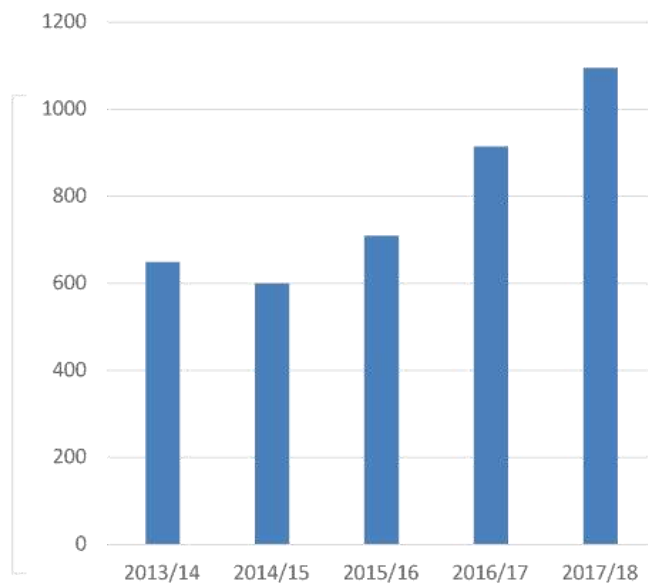
What happened in 2017/18?

From 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, 1095 complaints were received, a 20% increase on last year, that was a 116% increase over the previous 5 years. The largest majority of those related to air discharge complaints with the bulk of those related to burning.

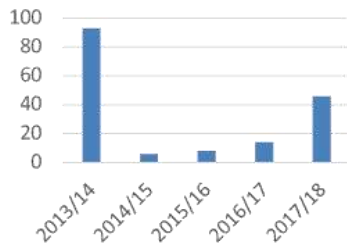
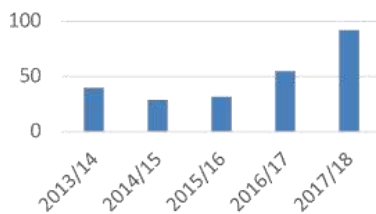
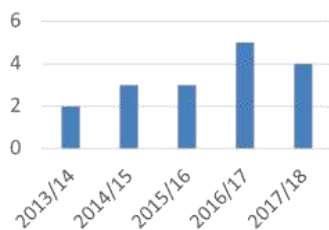
The number of abatement notices and infringement notices increased substantially on last year with 46 [LY14] and 92 [LY55] issued respectively. The average amount of infringement fine is \$306 per notice.

There were 4 prosecutions initiated during the year, all were successful and resulted in convictions.

COMPLAINTS ANNUAL SUMMARY



Annual statistics comparison

Abatement Notices
issuedInfringement Notices
issuedProsecutions
Initiated

Prosecutions



Area: Pandora
Penalty: \$3,000
Nature of Offence: Discharge to water



Area: Takapau
Penalty: \$5,000
Nature of Offence: Discharge to water [feedlot]

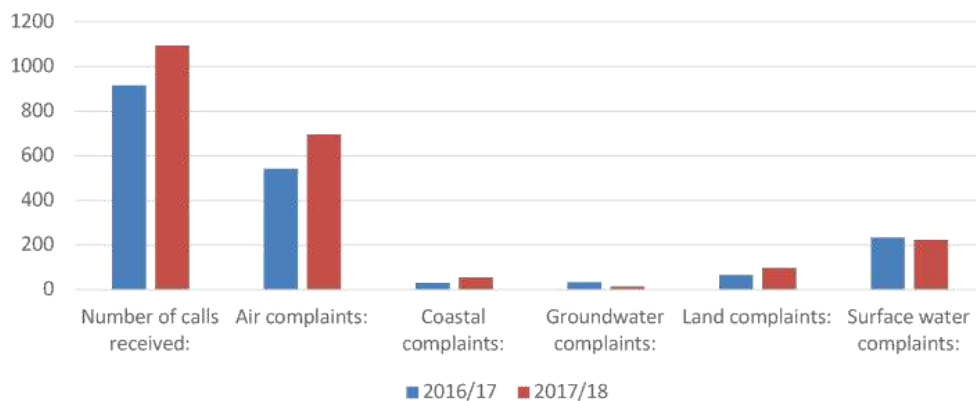


Area: Brookvale
Penalty: \$5,000
Nature of Offence: Discharge to water



Area: Brookvale
Penalty: \$26,000
Nature of Offence: Odour

INCIDENT BY TYPE



Navigational Safety

Navigational Safety in the Hawke Bay and Hawke's Bay rivers and waterbodies are overseen by the Regional Council. Council employs a full time Harbourmaster, with office at Napier Port, and a part time Harbourmaster, they operate within the Resource Use Group.

The Harbourmaster is a statutory appointment; the powers of the harbourmaster are legislated in the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

The Regional Council issues a set of Navigational Safety Bylaws that it is responsible for enforcing through the Harbourmaster's role with assistance from the wider Resource Use team.

Boating Education is the most important function of the Harbourmaster and he achieves that in a number of different ways. Through support from Maritime New Zealand, local business and the Region's ratepayers, he runs a school safe boating programme, targeting primary and intermediate school children. It is envisaged that Hawke's Bay school children will receive 2 to 3 days of instruction in boating safety, through this programme, before they leave school. While the programme is voluntary, it is offered to all schools and uptake has been increasing over the 3 years it has been running. Further education programmes are run via private providers who we offer assistance in boating and water safety programmes at public swimming pools in Wairoa, Flaxmere and Central Hawke's Bay.

For the adult boating community, education is delivered via a network of voluntary Boating Advisors who interact with boaties in all beachfront communities and launch areas and through local and national media campaigns funded jointly with Maritime New Zealand.

The past year has seen the Harbourmaster heavily involved in the RocketLab rocket launches on the Mahia Peninsular.



RocketLab launch, Mahia 2017

Hazardous Sites

Regional councils have the role of investigating land for the purposes of identifying and monitoring contaminated land. Councils maintain a contaminated site register for this purpose.

Until the end of 2016, Council employed a full time advisor for this task as well as managing an unwanted agrichemical collection and disposal. With the retirement of that person, the agrichemical collection was contracted out to the 3R Group, in line with how other Regional Councils were operating. Council has retained the role of monitoring contaminated land and maintaining the hazardous sites register [HAIL List].

The bulk of the work involves providing information to land developers and the real estate industry, with an ability to charge for the time spent providing this service.

Building Act

Regional Councils have responsibility under the Building Act in relation to dams. The consenting of dams is contracted to the Waikato Regional Council but the monitoring remains with this Council.

Central Government introduced legislation 3 years ago in relation to dangerous and large dams but withdrew it before it came into effect. Since then, Central Government has been undecided on what form new legislation will take, initial thoughts were it would remain under the Building Act but most recently indications are it will come as part of the rewriting of the Resource Management Act. We are entirely in Central Government's hands on this but will be expected to carry out our legislative functions as quickly as Central government makes its final decision on what form the legislation will take. We have already collated data on the number and size of all large dams within the Region and expect that will be information we will be required to collate under future law.



Edwards Dam – Maraekakaho 2016

Oil Spill Response

The New Zealand Marine Oil Spill Response Strategy is overseen by Maritime New Zealand. Successful implementation of the Strategy is dependent upon effective partnerships between the maritime and oil industries, and regional and national government.

The response system is comprised of three 'Tiers', each having the ability to escalate in an integrated manner to the next, depending on the scale of the event. Each Tier is required to prepare contingency plans and a response capability appropriate to their respective levels of responsibility.

- Tier 1 – Industry
- Tier 2 – Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities
- Tier 3 – Maritime New Zealand and International Partners

In real terms, this means that at Tier 1 level, the industries involved must have response plans prepared and these are audited by the Regional Council for suitability. Should a spill occur, that industry will have the capability to deal with it in some way and report the matter to the Regional Council who will assist as and when necessary. Depending on the cause, location, or environmental effect, Regional Council involvement may include enforcement action.

Tier 2 are larger events where the Regional Council will always be involved. Examples may include a substantial oil leak from a fishing vessel or a large discharge of oil identified at sea or on the shoreline. Presently the role of Regional On-Scene Commander for Tier 2 spills sits with 3 members of the Regional Council, one of those is a member of the Resource Use team and he is also responsible for the day to day running of the project. Other members of the response team are the complete Resource Use team and many others across all parts of Council including the Works Group. On-Scene Commanders and other high level planning staff undergo national training with Maritime New Zealand and can be utilised in national emergencies like the Rena disaster, which is a Tier 3 type of emergency where Maritime New Zealand take the lead.

Council has a significant amount of oil spill response equipment and access to vessels and expertise from across the region. The equipment is housed at the Napier Port. A number of training exercises, both desk top and actual are carried out throughout the year.



Inyago sinking – Iron Pot 2016

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: RESPONSE TO ONGAONGA/TIKOKINO BORE ISSUES

Item 9

Reason for Report

1. To provide background and context for the changes in groundwater level occurring in the vicinity of Ongaonga and Tikokino, and the effect this has on existing and future groundwater takes.

Background

2. On 18 June 2018, 70 residents of Ongaonga and 45 residents of Tikokino sent a letter and petition to Hawke's Bay Regional Council to articulate their concerns about use of the shallow groundwater aquifer in the Ruataniwha basin from which they draw their water. The petitioners stated existing and proposed consents for groundwater takes interfere with their property rights, specifically their right of access to safe and reliable drinking water from existing shallow bores.
3. On 25 July 2018, Bill Stevenson presented a case to Council urging the protection of existing shallow groundwater for residents of Ongaonga and Tikokino. During this meeting Mr. Stevenson presented a historical account of groundwater availability issues beginning in 2004, and also raised concerns about the effects of granting additional water under Tranche 2 from Plan Change 6.
4. This paper provides a summary of information gathered from Council's science and monitoring programs, the current policy for groundwater in the Ruataniwha Basin, how consents are managed and options that are available to provide some assistance to property owners through Council's Sustainable Homes package.

Current groundwater level conditions

5. The Hawke's Bay Regional Council monitors groundwater levels at over 50 bores in the Ruataniwha Basin. The oldest monitoring bores have been monitored since 1992 (26 years). Each month the groundwater team reports on the state of the groundwater by comparing recent monthly measurements against historical data. For the month of July 2018 groundwater levels across the Ruataniwha Basin were generally normal to above normal compared to historical measurements (Figure 1).
6. The Regional Council has been monitoring groundwater levels in Ongaonga since 2004. There is no monitor bore in Tikokino. The closest monitor bore is 1485 along Butler Road.
7. At Ongaonga, groundwater levels in July measured normal compared with historical records. Our monitoring data indicates groundwater levels in Ongaonga vary about 3 m to 5 m annually. Over the last 6 years, measured groundwater levels during summer and winter, have been lower than normal. This pattern is similar across the Ruataniwha and Heretaunga plains. These effects are partly driven by climatic conditions and partly by groundwater use.
8. The lowest groundwater level at Ongaonga occurred in January 2017 and measured 9 m below land surface. This particular observation is historically unusual and may reflect interference from pumping within the bore (this is a private bore also used for domestic purposes). Typically, the lowest groundwater levels here are about 7 m below land surface.

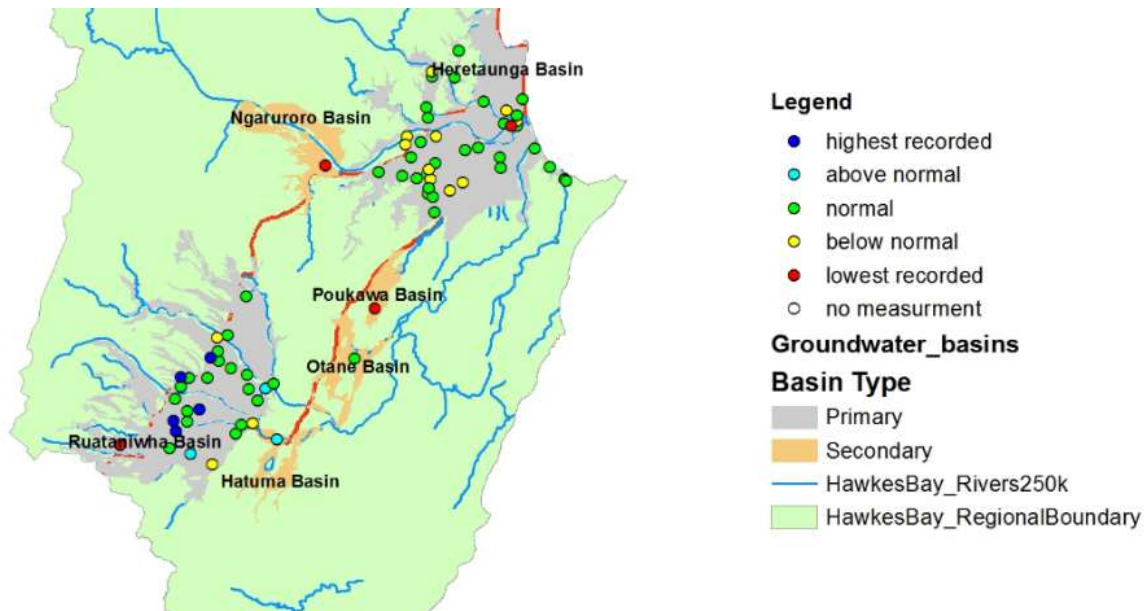


Figure 1: Groundwater level conditions taken from July's monthly groundwater level SoE report.

9. The greatest rates of decline are in summer, resulting in more pronounced seasonal variation over time. This trend indicates residents of Ongaonga may experience lower groundwater level conditions, for longer periods in the future; or at least until a new equilibrium is reached.

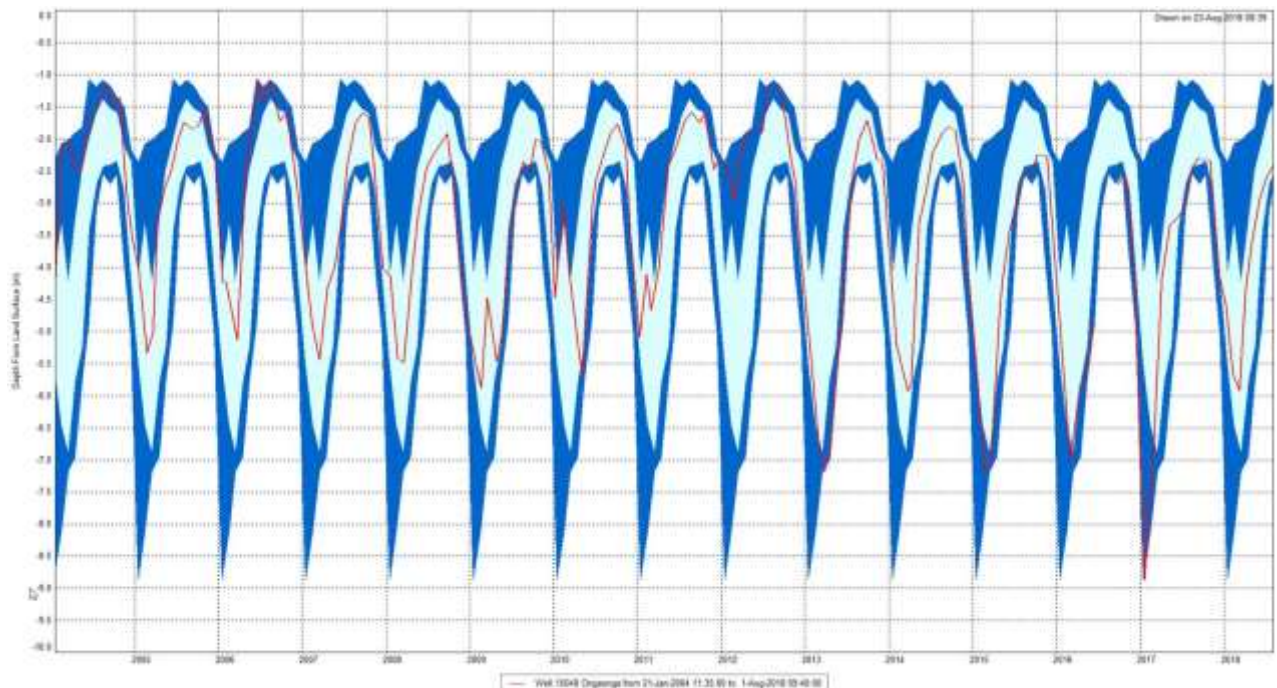


Figure 2: Groundwater level hydrograph from bore 15048 at Ongaonga township, from 2004 to present day. The red line is the average measured depth, light blue the normal range over time and dark blue the record high and low over the period of record.

10. Bore 1485 is located approximately 2.2 km northeast of Tikokino. Groundwater levels at this bore have been measured periodically since 1992, and on a monthly basis since 2011 (Figure 3). Water levels in this bore appear to be declining over time. Historic winter groundwater levels were previously approximately 7.5 m and now are approximately 9 m below land surface.

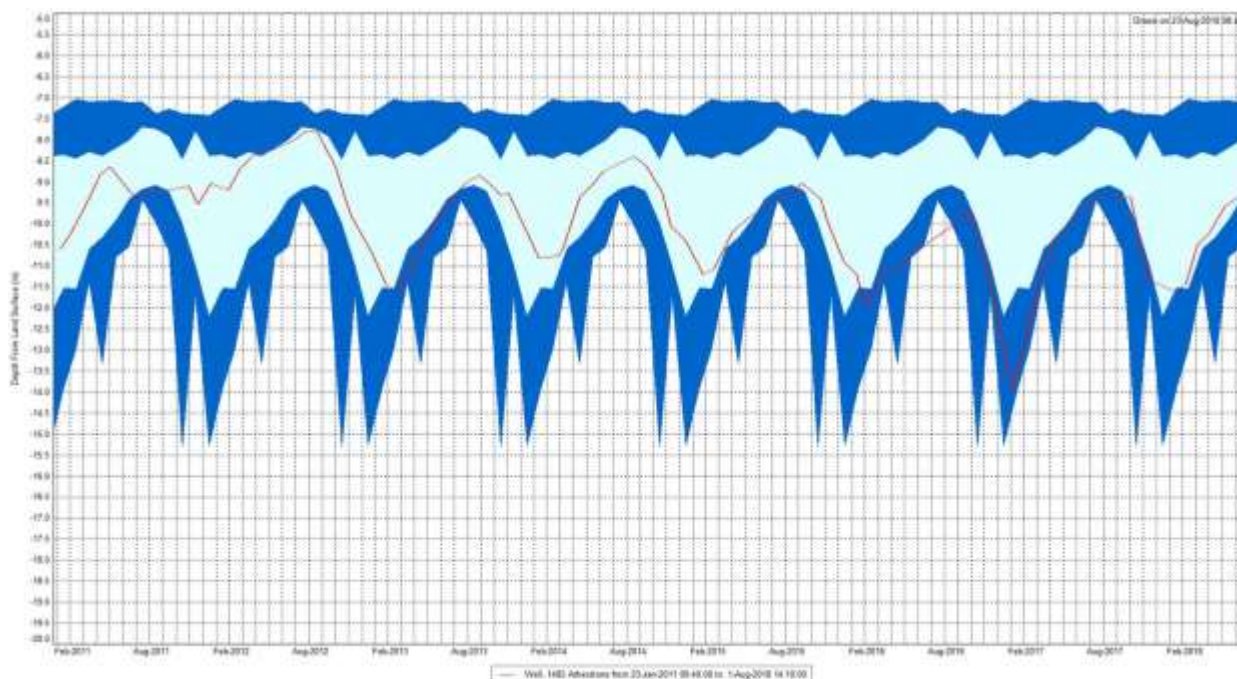
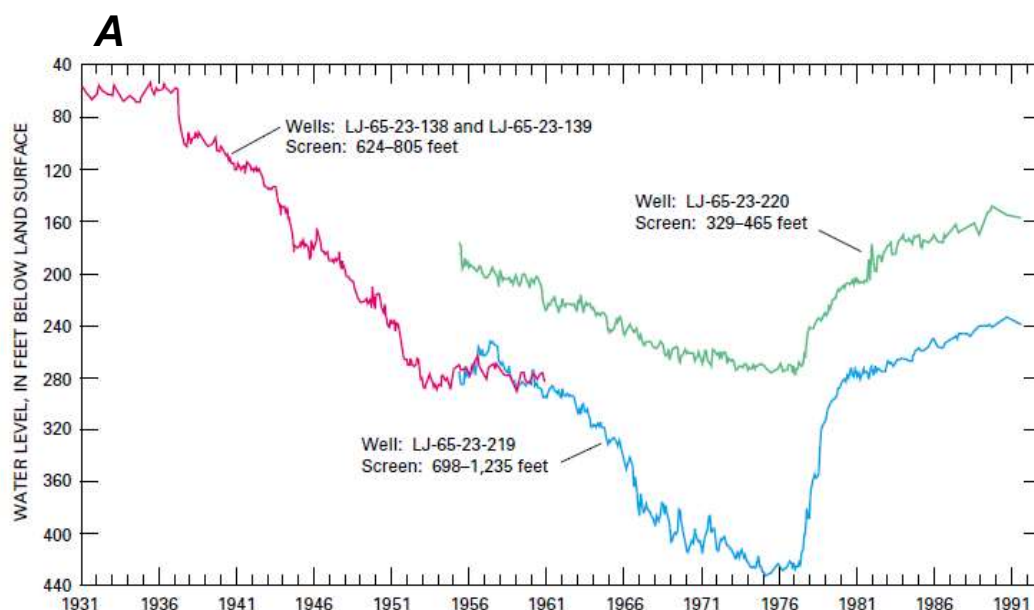


Figure 3: Groundwater level hydrograph from bore 1485 located near Tikokino township from 2011 to present day. Note the downwards trend in the measured levels (red line).

Long-term groundwater level conditions

11. The long-term effects of groundwater pumping are difficult to predict and require numerical modelling to help understand the many complexities and interactions that occur spatially and temporarily within an aquifer system, and with surface water. Groundwater monitoring helps to build these models and is important in the conceptualisation and parameterisation stages.
12. In 2015, the Regional Council undertook an assessment of long-term groundwater level trends and change from 1994-2014. Statistically significant monotonic (ie, a single trend) declines within the Ruataniwha Basin for both winter and summer water levels were identified.
13. Groundwater level declines occur when the rate of discharge exceeds recharge. To account for the change in storage, groundwater systems adjust by either increasing the natural rate of recharge or discharge (springs). As the system adjusts and a new equilibrium is reached, groundwater level declines abate. There are many examples of this phenomena around the world (figure 4 USA examples).



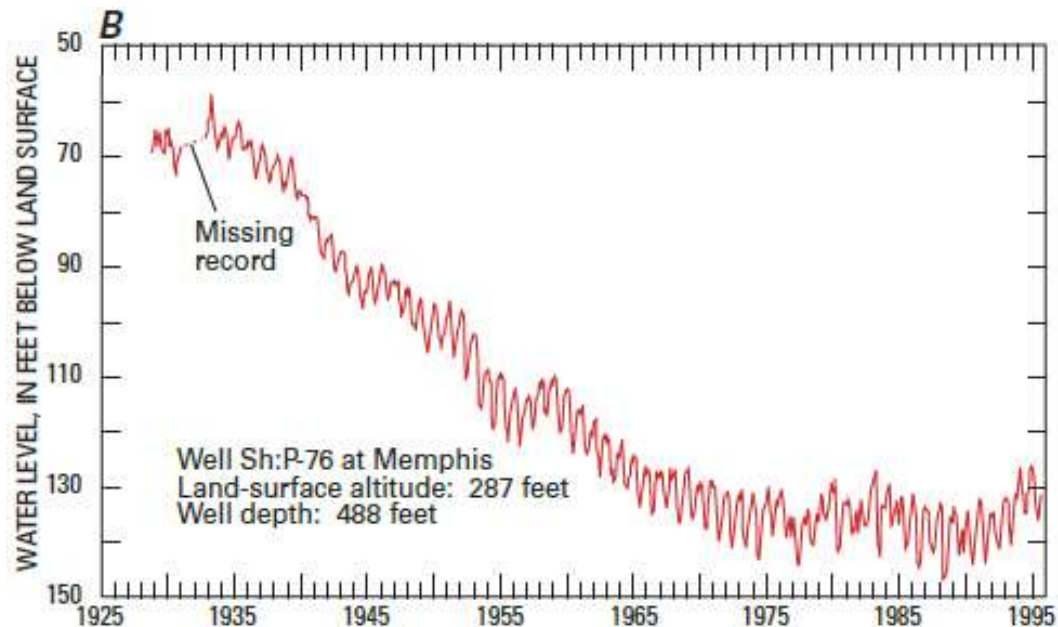


Figure 4: Example of water level declines in the USA. A) Texas groundwater levels showing decline, stabilisation and then recovery. B) Memphis groundwater levels declined prior to reaching a new equilibrium. Pumping rates stabilised in 1975 and long term declines abated.

14. In 2010, to assist with setting allocation limits and policy for Plan Change 6 (PC6), the Regional Council developed a transient groundwater model for the Ruataniwha Plains. The long-term effects of pumping were investigated by modelling a 7 year period from 2010 to 2017. The modelling indicated that when pumping was kept constant (at 25 million m³/yr – 2010 estimated use), groundwater levels stabilised (declines abated). This evidence was used to support the allocations proposed for PC6 and to ensure the resource was sustainably managed and not ‘mined’.
15. Further evidence that the system is not being ‘mined’ comes from estimates of recharge and pumping. Baalousha (2009) estimates recharge from rivers and rainfall contributes approximately 300 million m³/year to the basin. At full allocation under PC6 (approx. 30 million m³/yr) pumping removes 10% of total recharge, a small proportion of the total recharge.

Groundwater allocation under Plan Change 6

16. In 2013, during PC6 preparation, HBRC proposed a groundwater allocation limit of 28.5 million m³/year to protect surface flows and instream habitat. This allocation also represented the estimated current groundwater allocated/used in 2010.
17. In 2014, the Board of Inquiry (the panel appointed by the Minister for the Environment to jointly hear the Tukituki Catchment Plan Change and the Ruataniwha Water Storage proposal) adopted the limits proposed by the Regional Council. In addition the Board, in response to evidence presented during the hearing, determined that it was appropriate to provide a framework for additional groundwater use and accordingly developed a Tranche 2 allocation within Groundwater Allocation Zones 2 and 3 (Figure 1). This new block of allocation allows users access to a further 15 million m³/year, but only if a supplementary flow regime is in place to mitigate effects on surface water.
18. Granting of groundwater from Tranche 2 could contribute to groundwater level declines in the Ongaonga and Tikokino areas. In evidence presented before the Board of Inquiry Baalousha states:

*“Regardless of uncertainty or limitations of any model, as accepted in our conferencing statement one thing is certain: further abstraction of groundwater and surface water **will result in further decline** in current groundwater level, spring and river flows.”*

19. The degree of additional water level changes will depend on how confined the aquifer(s) that the Ongaonga and Tikokino communities are accessing water from is, and how connected it is to other deeper aquifers.
20. Eight resource consent applications have been made to take Tranche 2 water for the irrigation of more land in this area. Further modelling would be required to better understand the potential magnitude of these takes on local groundwater level conditions. This has been requested of the Tranche 2 applicants and this work is underway.

Domestic groundwater use and bore configurations

21. Residents of Ongaonga and Tikokino rely on shallow groundwater for drinking water and other domestic purposes. During summer months, groundwater levels can decline below surface pump intakes, and limit access to groundwater.
22. This issue occurs mainly with bores that have surface pumps. Surface pumps abstract water by creating a vacuum and rely on atmospheric pressure to 'push' water up the suction hose. Under perfect conditions, surface water pumps could draw water about 10.3 m vertically. In reality, due to friction losses and imperfect vacuums, surface pumps typically are able to draw water from around 5 m to 7 m below the pump (which is usually located at the land's surface).
23. Most bores in the Ongaonga and Tikokino areas are about 30 m deep. During summer months, groundwater levels typically decline to approximately 5 m to 8 m below land surface. This indicates that during an average summer there is a further 22 m of water depth in bores that is not accessible by surface pumps.
24. An alternative pumping approach would be to use submersible pumps. Submersible pumps are able to push water much higher than surface pumps can draw. Where submersibles can be installed, access to deeper water is generally improved. Examples of such solutions were presented by Bill Stevenson at the July meeting.
25. Given the decline in groundwater levels in the area – particularly in summer – it is likely residents of Tikokino and Ongaonga using surface pumps will experience increased difficulties in pumping water from their bores. If Tranche 2 water is used, groundwater levels will probably decline further before stabilising. Whether this will occur in the shallower aquifer that these communities are taking their water from needs to be determined.

Consent considerations

26. Consents – what consideration is given to impacts on existing users from new applications?
27. In relation to consenting the taking of groundwater, allocation limits are set in the Tukituki Plan Change 6. This provides for the quantities discussed above to be allocated. Given the plan provides for these quantities we would anticipate that it is appropriate for this to occur across the groundwater zones. That is, that the cumulative effect of this is tolerable. But note that the plan requires that the effect of Tranche 2 takes from the Ruataniwha Basin (Groundwater Allocation Zones 2 and 3) (see Figure 1) on surface water are to be offset through augmentation to maintain the relevant minimum flows. While able to allocate this amount of water there would need to be an assessment of the effect of each proposed take on other groundwater takes and on surface water in the vicinity of the take. There is provision in the RPS (Objective 24 and Policy 28) to allow access to water but to require new takes to avoid remedy or mitigate any significant interference on existing lawfully established **efficient** groundwater takes.
28. An "Efficient ground water take" is defined in the RRMP as follows:

"Efficient groundwater take. *Abstraction by a bore which penetrates the aquifer from which water is being drawn at a depth sufficient to enable water to be drawn all year (i.e. the bore depth is below the range of seasonal fluctuations in groundwater level), with the bore being adequately maintained, of sufficient diameter and is screened to minimise drawdown, with a pump capable of drawing water from the base of the bore to the land surface.*

29. Consents staff interpret this approach to mean that shallow bores are not to be protected if they are not efficient. The use of surface pumps to access water from the aquifer would not be considered an efficient groundwater take if it would be possible to pump at a greater depth from the base of the bore. If the bore is shallow from the outset it is questionable that this would be an efficient bore if it is not set below seasonal fluctuations. However as observed above, the seasonal fluctuations have increased over recent years.
30. Individuals are entitled to take water to supply their domestic and stock water needs. However it is not incumbent on the Regional Council to ensure that water is available regardless of natural variations or human influences. Shallow water is available in these areas but access depends on seasonal variations, the effects of other takes and the depths of bores.
31. In 2014 the Consents team processed an application to change the take for an irrigation use from bore 1394 (46m deep) to bore 16408 (114m deep). The assessment for this application concluded that the move to a deep bore was likely to reduce interference effects on the township wells
32. As part of the pump test on the new deeper well they monitored well 1394 and a well at 13 Bridge Street, Ongaonga. The AEE stated that:

There is no apparent effect on the shallow water table over the period of the pump test associated with abstraction from Well No. 16408 at a rate of 40 L/s.
33. This is a similar conclusion to the Plantation Rd Dairies aquifer testing on their deep well (undertaken by GNS, 35-day pump test).
34. The understanding from this is that taking from deeper bores in this vicinity was not estimated to have a significant direct adverse effect on the shallower bores due to the observed lack of interference during the pump tests. As is evident, this is contrary to the concerns being voiced by the residents.
35. The Tranche 2 water applications are in process and there are applications for takes in the vicinity of Ongaonga and Tikokino townships. The Tranche 2 applicants are being asked to demonstrate whether there will be adverse effects on other water takes. This work will be reviewed by Council staff and other groundwater experts. If there are effects identified these will need to be considered in the consenting process.
36. While the concerns of the residents are acknowledged the risk of taking deeper water on these shallower bores has been assessed previously and it has not been demonstrated that these will cause significant direct drawdown effects on takes from the shallow aquifer. This will be assessed again for the Tranche 2 applications. If effects are established the appropriateness of granting consent and the options for mitigating these effects will need to be considered. Also there would be a need to determine whether affected bores are efficient. If they are not efficient groundwater takes, then RRMP policy does not protect them. In this case the bore owners would need to take their own actions to make their bore and take efficient. It is noted from the petition that some residents have modified their bores. Alternative options may be to work together to supplement supplies or to work with the District Council to provide a more secure community water supply. This might also have the benefit of ensuring that water is of a suitable potable standard, and is protected from contamination by the onsite wastewater systems used in the townships. Where bores are considered efficient then bore owners' access to reliable water should be secured. An assessment of which bores are considered efficient may be necessary.

Sustainable Homes option

37. The Hawke's Bay Regional Council as part of the 2018 – 2028 Long Term Plan has agreed to borrow up to \$13 million over the next 10 years to provide financial assistance packages, to allow 1300 homes in Hawke's Bay to become more sustainable, reduce energy consumption, and become more resilient in a civil emergency. The sustainable homes programme includes the purchase of domestic water storage. Domestic water storage is for the collection of rainwater, or establishing a reserve from bore or reticulated supply. Capturing local rainfall for non-potable purposes can contribute up to

40% reduction in demand for reticulated supply and some councils are already encouraging this. A valuable by-product of rainfall collection is that it also reduces the pressure on stormwater systems.

38. Additional storage provides increased domestic resilience in emergency event. It is not designed as a potable supply due to public health requirements. The Building Act G12/A5 2 NZ requires a consent if the tank is connected to the potable water and requires back flow prevention to protect the water source and the work must comply with the Building Code as consented by TLA's. Structural Clause Code: If a chartered Engineer has designed the platform, it will be exempt. A Platform has to have restraints to safeguard in an earthquake. The owners must comply with these rules.
39. The programme is designed to facilitate purchase of water tanks by approving a voluntary targeted rate (VTR) to repay the amount borrowed over a ten year term. VTR on a property to be cleared on property sale. Choice of tank size is selected by owner. Average domestic rain water tanks are 2000 ltrs or under. Larger tanks 30,000 ltrs cost around \$2800 plus install and are approximately 3m x 3m in size. The scheme borrowing is limited at a minimum of \$1000 and a maximum of \$10,000 per property and can include any of the following sustainability products: Domestic water storage; clean heating; insulation; solar hot water and for Solar photovoltaic; double glazing and septic tank replacement the upper limit on borrowing is \$20,000.

Decision Making Process

40. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***“Response to Ongaonga/Tikokino Bore Issues”*** staff report.

Authored by:

Simon Harper
SENIOR SCIENTIST

Mark Heaney
MANAGER CLIENT SERVICES

Dr Jeff Smith
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST –
HYDROLOGY/HYDROGEOLOGY

Dr Stephen Swabey
MANAGER SCIENCE

Mary-Anne Baker
SENIOR PLANNER

Janine Barber
PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST GROUNDWATER
QUALITY

Paul Barrett
PRINCIPAL CONSENTS PLANNER

Approved by:

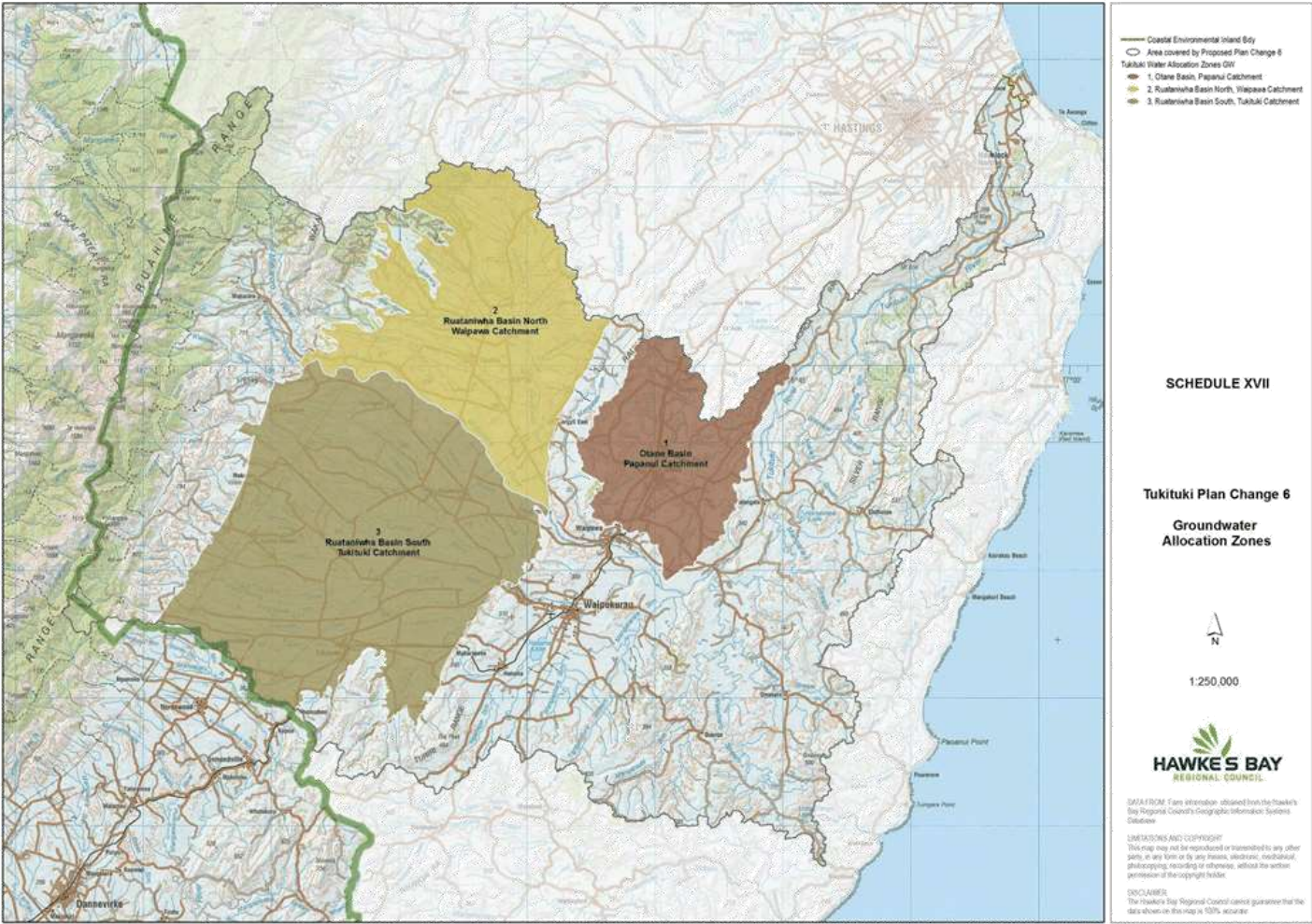
Iain Maxwell
GROUP MANAGER INTEGRATED
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

Malcolm Miller
MANAGER CONSENTS

Attachment/s

- [!\[\]\(a6f52c7dda3cd80477c916a910953b4b_img.jpg\) 1](#) Figure 1 - Schedule XVII Tukituki Plan Change 6 - Groundwater Allocation Zones

Figure 1 - Schedule XVII Tukituki Plan Change 6 - Groundwater Allocation Zones



Item 9

Attachment 1

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Item 10

Subject: FORESTRY SLASH MANAGEMENT

Reason for Report

1. The issue of forestry slash has been highlighted over recent months, both here in Hawke's Bay and in neighboring regions, following significant rainfall events.
2. The purpose of this paper is to inform the Committee of the regulations available through the National Environment Standards – Plantation Forestry for Council to manage for the reduction and avoidance of forestry slash and debris.

Discussion

National Environment Standards – Plantation Forestry

3. The National Environment Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) came into effect on 1 May 2018. These regulations apply to any forest larger than one hectare that has been specifically planted for commercial purposes and harvest. This does not include, for example, trees grown for fruit, nut crops, shelter belts or nurseries.
4. The NES-PF covers eight core plantation forestry activities:
 - 4.1. Afforestation
 - 4.2. Pruning and thinning-to-waste
 - 4.3. Earthworks
 - 4.4. River crossings
 - 4.5. Forest quarrying
 - 4.6. Harvesting
 - 4.7. Mechanical land preparation
 - 4.8. Replanting
5. Of these activities regional councils have functions under pruning and thinning-to-waste and harvesting in respect of slash and debris management.
6. The most noticeable effect of the NES-PF within Hawke's Bay is the increasing need for forestry companies to obtain resource consents for their activities. The NES-PF permit core forestry activities provided there are no significant adverse environmental effects. Where the risks of harm to the environment are higher, or if a forest operator cannot meet the requirements for a permitted activity, the operator will need to apply for a resource consent. (e.g. harvesting in a red zone.)
7. Traditionally the Hawke's Bay Regional Council has had a permissive approach to forestry activities and as a result of the NES-PF a number of forestry activities will now need resource consents where previously they would not have needed to obtain them. This is different to Gisborne District Council, for example, which has had a much greater level of regulation around forestry activities. Although, as you would have seen, this has not prevented there being a significant issue around forestry slash in Gisborne. GDC's issue has been its limited monitoring resource.

Pruning and thinning-to-waste

8. Pruning removes branches from the lower sections of a tree, typically up to about 6.5m above ground. Thinning is selective removal of trees within a stand to achieve an optimum stocking rate for the final crop. Thinning operations leave the felled trees on the forest floor and the main effect to manage is the deposition of slash material (*slash* is defined in the NES-PF as any tree waste left behind after plantation forestry activities).

9. Under regulation 19 (1) pruning and thinning to waste is a permitted activity by a territorial authority with no conditions attached.
10. Under regulation 19 (2) pruning and thinning to waste is a permitted activity by a regional council if regulation 20 (1) and 20 (2) are complied with:

20. Permitted activity conditions: slash

- (1) *Slash from pruning and thinning to waste must not be deposited into a water body or onto the land that would be covered by water during a 5% AEP event, or into coastal water.*
- (2) *If sub clause (1) is not complied with, slash from pruning and thinning to waste must be removed from a water body, the land that would be covered by water during a 5% AEP event, and coastal water, unless to do so would be unsafe, to avoid-*
 - (a) *Blocking or damming of a water body;*
 - (b) *Eroding river banks;*
 - (c) *Significant adverse effects on aquatic life;*
 - (d) *Damaging downstream infrastructure, property, or receiving environments, including the coastal environment.*

If regulation 20 is not complied with a controlled activity resource consent is required.

Harvesting

11. Harvesting means felling trees, extracting trees, thinning tree stems and extraction for sale or use (production thinning), processing trees into logs, or loading logs on to trucks for delivery to processing plants.
12. Harvesting has the potential for adverse environmental effects particularly in difficult terrain or near sensitive receiving environments. One potential adverse effect is slash from harvesting reaching water, leading to changes in water chemistry or the damming and diverting of water possibly damaging downstream property and infrastructure (e.g bridges and culverts).
13. Harvesting is a permitted activity in relation to territorial authority functions if notice is provided by the forestry company to the council. This notice (which must also be given to the regional council) must include:
 - 13.1. The place where harvesting will be carried out; and
 - 13.2. The dates on which the harvesting is planned to begin and end
14. The notice must occur:
 - 14.1 At least 20 and no more than 60 working days before the date on which the harvesting is planned to begin; or
 - 14.2 A minimum of 2 days before the date which harvesting required for salvage operations is planned to begin; or
 - 14.3 Annually in the case of ongoing harvesting operations.
15. Regulation 69 (which is in relation to harvesting and applies to regional councils) is as follows:

69. Permitted activity conditions: slash and debris management

- (1) *Slash from harvesting must be placed onto stable ground.*
- (2) *Slash from harvesting that is on the edge of landing sites must be managed to avoid the collapse of slash piles.*
- (3) *Slash from harvesting must not be deposited into a water body or onto the land that would be covered by water during a 5% AEP event.*
- (4) *If sub clause (3) is not complied with, slash from harvesting must be removed from a water body and the land that would be covered by water during a 5% AEP flood event, unless to do so would be unsafe, to avoid—*
 - (a) *blocking or damming of a water body;*
 - (b) *eroding river banks;*

- (c) significant adverse effects on aquatic life:
- (d) damaging downstream infrastructure, property, or receiving environments, including the coastal environment.

Slash Traps

16. Slash traps are an ancillary activity and regulated under the NES-PF.
17. The construction, installation, use, maintenance, or removal of a slash trap on land, including land within the riparian zone, is a permitted activity in relation to territorial authority functions. There are no associated conditions
18. The construction, installation, use, maintenance, or removal of a slash trap in the bed of a river or on land is a permitted activity in relation to regional council functions, if regulations 84-91 are complied with.
19. Probably the important regulation in this suite is reg. 86 – Inspection and clearance – which requires that the slash trap must be:
 - 19.1. Inspected within 5 working days of any significant rainfall event likely to mobilise debris;
 - 19.2. Cleared of debris at least 20 working days after a 5% AEP event; and
 - 19.3. Maintained to avoid erosion of the river bed and maintained in a structurally sound and effective condition.

Ongoing Regulatory Management

Consents

20. The consents team is organised to process resource consents arising under the NES. Members of the team have attended workshops on the NES prior to its implementation and have been in discussion with other regions to help establish processes. The team can be increased to ensure there is capacity for processing resource consents for forestry activities. A number of resource consents have been applied for since May for several forestry activities. These include afforestation and harvesting in high erosion areas. There have been some minor non performances relating to service of advice of commencement that have been addressed by way of deemed permitted activity notices. While some aspects of slash management may be able to be conditioned by consenting it is likely that conditions addressing slash would be the same as those set for permitted activities. There will be a reliance that operators comply with the permitted or consented conditions, and a need for monitoring to ensure required practices are followed and that these are effective in severe events.

Compliance Monitoring

21. In the recently adopted 2018-28 Long Term Plan, provision was made for additional support in the compliance monitoring area. One of these roles has been filled by a new staff member with an extensive forestry background. His primary role will be the monitoring of permitted forestry activities (for which we can now recover costs) and a key focus will be the management of slash and other debris so as to minimise or avoid the potential for movement of debris and slash into waterways during rainfall events.

Decision Making Process

22. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the **“Forestry Slash Management”** staff report.

Authored by:

Malcolm Miller

MANAGER CONSENTS

Approved by:

Liz Lambert

GROUP MANAGER REGULATION

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Item 11

Subject: CALL FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION NOMINATIONS

Reason for Report

1. To call for nominations by councilors, for HBRC environmental certificates of appreciation.

Background

2. At its meeting on 24 April 2018, the Council resolved:
 - 2.1. Creates three categories for nomination to recognise environmental stewardship, being:
 - 2.1.1. **Environmental Leadership in Business – Te Hautūtanga Taiao me te Pakihi:** Recognises business or local authorities that demonstrate kaitiakitanga, innovation or efficiency, or an ongoing commitment to environmental best practice.
 - 2.1.2. **Environmental Leadership in Land Management – Te Hautūtanga Taiao me te Whakahaere Whenua:** Recognises land users who are committed to environmental stewardship and sustainability in their meat, fibre, forestry or other land use operations.
 - 2.1.3. **Environmental Action in the Community – Te Oho Mauri Taiao ki te Hapori:** Recognises no-for-profit organisations or individuals that are taking action to protect or enhance the environment, or are increasing understanding of environmental issues.
 - 2.2. Calls for nominations to the above categories from Councillors at the Environment and Services Committee held in February and September each year, with the Award being presented to the recipient at the April and November Regional Council meetings with a morning or afternoon tea event.

Next Process Steps

3. The proposed process leading to the awarding of Certificates is:
 - 3.1. Councillors to email any nominations, including full details of the initiative, location and person or group/organisation being nominated, to Joanne Lawrence by 4pm on Friday 28 September 2018.
 - 3.2. Nominees' details, including reasons for the nomination and award category, will be collated as an agenda item for councillors' consideration, discussion, and resolution of award winners in public excluded session at the Regional Council meeting on 24 October 2018.
 - 3.3. Successful award recipients will be invited to 28 November 2018 Regional Council meeting for formal awarding of certificates.

Decision Making Process

4. 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 Hawke's Bay Regional Council receives the ***"Call for Certificate of Appreciation Nominations"*** staff report.

Authored by:

**Leeanne Hooper
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR GOVERNANCE**

Approved by:

**Joanne Lawrence
GROUP MANAGER OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHAIR**

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report

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HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Item 12

Subject: FORESTRY INVESTMENTS UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. To provide an update on the programme of work that gives effect to the intent of the Kahutia Accord as well as progress on work programmes associated with forestry investments.

Background

2. In the 2018-28 Long Term Plan the Council has provided for increased grant fund for erosion control and riparian planting, with an associated increase in staff to promote and manage this increased level of activity. This accelerated and scaled-up activity has environmental outcomes as the primary focus but creates the opportunity to drive demand for land use change that also generates commercial forestry opportunities for the Council, co-investors and the private sector.
3. The 2018-28 Long Term Plan Consultation Document indicated that the Council is considering increasing its investment in commercial forestry beyond the current holdings, which are worth approximately \$10 million and comprise radiata, eucalypt and Manuka plantings. This proposed increase in commercial forestry activity will have significant financial implications for the Council and will therefore likely need to be subject to a special consultative procedure under the Local Government Act. Further public consultation on this increased investment in commercial forestry has been signalled to the community, and work is underway between Council staff and the Hawke's Bay Regional Investment Company to develop the investment case for consultation as detailed further following.

Kahutia Accord

4. The Kahutia Accord was signed by the Council Chairman and the Chairman of Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII) on Friday 24 August. The Accord sets out the terms on which NKII and HBRC intend to co-invest, by way of both joint and aligned investment, in a programme of regional re-forestation for restoration of the mana of Tanē and Papatuanuku.
5. Kahutia involves the recloaking of the region's vulnerable landscapes through the planting of trees and shrubs, and where appropriate native reversion, particularly for:
 - 5.1 the reduction of erosion and silt in the region's waterways and coastal environments including reducing adverse impacts at harvest of production forests
 - 5.2 increased resilience of landscapes to extreme weather events
 - 5.3 sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere
 - 5.4 increased regional biodiversity.
6. Within the Kahutia Accord NKII and HBRC have a stated aim for 100,000 hectares of land to be subject to reforestation efforts across Hawke's Bay by 2030. Economic and social outcomes by way of industry creation, skills development and employment are also key objectives. Reconnecting the community with the environment is also an intended co-benefit.
7. HBRC staff are currently working with staff from NKII on applications to the Provincial Growth Fund to support the joint work programme. The approach being pursued sees the Council focusing more heavily on the land science and land use mapping to target afforestation efforts and define 'the right tree in the right place', with NKII focusing more heavily on the development of the workforce and nursery supply. Both approaches are complimentary and represent a sensible division. A partnership with the Department of

Corrections at the Hawke's Bay Prison is also under development, with announcements expected shortly.

Integrated Catchment Management

8. The principal strategy being pursued by HBRC to achieve its contribution to the objectives of the Kahutia Accord is to work with catchment communities and individual landowners to identify critical sources of environmental contaminants (most importantly sediment) and develop appropriate interventions to address these. The interventions are expected to be both non-commercial and commercial in nature. Where commercial opportunities exist the Council will aim to avoid crowding out or competing with private investment, and instead focus its interventions on non-commercial, public good interventions and those where a sub-commercial rates of return maybe acceptable to achieve the environmental outcomes sought.
9. HBRC's work with catchment communities and individual landowners is being spearheaded by the newly-created Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) Group. This Group combines catchment advisor teams, with biosecurity and biodiversity staff, and science staff that will inform targeted effort and outcome monitoring. Since 1 July 2018 a key focus of activity for the Group has been the recruitment of new staff and the establishment of teams based in Wairoa and Central Hawke's Bay. This process is nearly complete with teams now up and running and engaging farmers. Progress so far includes:
 - 9.1 The creation of a database and mapping of landowners who have expressed an interest in receiving support from HBRC for farm environment planning, riparian fencing and planting, and erosion control planting. This growing list of landowners will soon be followed up with dedicated visits.
 - 9.2 A social marketing campaign to drive demand from the farming community is being designed with the assistance of a contracted marketing firm, along with the development of promotional and web-based materials, as well as guidance and contract documentation.
 - 9.3 Staff have trebled the order for native plants for next winter as a starting point given the uncertainty of demand, although if demand exceeds this there will be provision to buy additional nursery stock on the open market if required.
 - 9.4 A manager has been appointed to lead the Central Hawke's Bay catchment management team who is a professional forester with extensive experience in forest establishment and management, the Emissions Trading Scheme and forestry grant management. The Manager will also assist the ICM Group in its work across the region.
10. Momentum is beginning to develop in the Council's interactions with rural landowners around afforestation opportunities and this is a key foundation for HBRC's planned programme of forestry investment.

Emissions Trading Scheme

11. The Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and the market price for carbon sequestration and associated harvest liabilities are key determinant of the economics of forestry. The Government is proposing two sets of amendments to the ETS, which may materially affect the financial implications for Council's proposed additional investment in forestry. The first set proposes to "strengthen the ETS framework so it is a credible and well-functioning scheme" to help NZ meet our climate change targets. The second set of proposed amendments relates specifically to forestry and proposes changes "to reduce complexity and other barriers to forestry owners being part of the scheme."
12. A decision about whether agriculture will be part of the ETS is not part of the current consultation. The Government will make a decision on that in 2019 as informed by the findings from the Interim Climate Change Commission. Decisions on the treatment of agriculture under the ETS could have implications for the economics of land use and create further incentives for forestry establishment on more marginal agriculture land.

13. Council staff are currently reviewing the ETS discussion document to assess how the proposals might affect its current and future interests in forestry activities. Initial indications are that the proposed changes relating to forestry are generally positive for HBRC's investment interests in forestry, rather than the proposals having negative impacts overall. The deadline for feedback on the ETS amendments is 5pm 21 September.

Provincial Growth Fund

14. Central Government funding for afforestation comes under the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF), with specifically earmarked funding. Council staff are currently preparing proposals for funding to the PGF to support and accelerate key initiatives, these include:
 - 14.1 Commercial Afforestation Scheme: Phase 1 – Forestry suitability and financial assessment and analysis (HBRIC led but delivered by an advisory team comprising Scion, Canterbury University Forestry School, PF Olsen and Comvita)
 - 14.2 Erosion Control Scheme – Matched funding to scale up HBRC's grant funding and support capability development (HBRC ICM Group led)
 - 14.3 LiDAR – precision data capture across the region providing fine scale data for farm and forest planning, as well as improved monitoring and outcome tracking capability (HBRC Land Science led, in partnership with LINZ)
 - 14.4 Stocktake of Natural Capital – Regional land/water/climate assessment and identification of opportunities for strategic investment (HBRC led, with proposed territorial authority partnerships)
15. These PGF proposals are being developed alongside a proposal from NKII to build regional capability to deliver a large-scale tree planting programme.
16. HBRC's Group Manager of ICM is leading the engagement of regional councils with Te Uru Rakau / Forestry New Zealand (a division of the Ministry for Primary Industries) on the design of the funding criteria and allocation mechanisms for afforestation under the PGF. This follows the stage one analysis by regional councils, which identified that:
 - 16.1 There are 1.15 million hectares of land in New Zealand that is classified as Highly Erodible Land, which does not have woody vegetation cover and is outside the Conservation Estate. Hawke's Bay has 11% of the NZ's Highly Erodible Land, which comprises 9% of total land in the region.
 - 16.2 Across regional councils just over 100 full time equivalents work directly on erosion/sediment issues, supported by further capability in science, compliance and data systems. A proportion of this capacity is directed to riparian management which has biodiversity, stock exclusion and freshwater ecosystem co-benefits.
 - 16.3 In 2017/18 there was \$14.6 million of annual erosion related goods and services expenditure by councils. Of the \$14.6 million, \$9.2 million is specifically for erosion – (councils fund farm plans, provision of trees, and implementation costs) and \$2.1 million specifically for riparian management. Current progress is estimated to be treating around 7000 hectares of land annually, which without acceleration would treat about 5% over the next decade,
 - 16.4 Prior to the LTP increase in resourcing, HBRC had only 3% of the total regional council FTEs allocated to addressing erosion, despite having 11% of the NZ's Highly Erodible Land. In terms of staff effort, Hawke's Bay lagged behind Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington, Taranaki, Northland, Southland and Canterbury. This analysis supports HBRC's increased investment in the current LTP and the current ramping up of activity.
17. Led by the Council's Group Manager ICM, the regional sector is now working with Te Uru Rakau officials on identifying priorities for addressing the deficits in land use advisory capability and funding identified in the stock take, as well as opportunities for further erosion control forestry research and mechanisms to ensure resources are

deployed most efficiently across the sector. This work is aimed at informing a Cabinet paper due in October.

18. HBRC's Chief Executive continues to represent the local government sector on the Forestry Ministerial Advisory Group, which is developing policy recommendations to Central Government on reducing barriers to forest establishment and improving the economic, social and environmental performance of the forest sector.
19. This ongoing programme of engagement with Central Government is intended to ensure the national policy and funding landscape supports HBRC's contribution to achieving the objectives of the Kahutia Accord.

Decision Making Process

20. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the "**Forestry Investments Update**" staff report.

Authored & Approved by:

James Palmer
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: UPDATE ON TŪTIRA FORESTRY HARVEST

Item 13

Reason for Report

1. To provide an update on preparatory work to establish the necessary harvest infrastructure in preparation for the harvest of Council's 114 ha pine forest within Tūtira Regional Park.
2. To provide an update on post-harvest replanting plans for Tūtira Regional Park.

Background

3. The land that is now Tūtira Regional Park was purchased by Hawkes Bay Regional Council in 1998 for the principal and statutory objective of soil conservation to maintain and improve the water quality in Lake Tūtira and Waikopiro, and the secondary objective of providing a quality outdoor recreation environment for the people of Hawke's Bay.
4. One hundred and fourteen hectares of radiata pine were established for soil conservation and timber production from 1991 – 1998.
5. This paper is an update on work authorised by the Environment and Services Committee on 15 March 2017 in preparation for harvest and subsequent replanting of those trees:
 - 5.1 Authority to enter an access arrangement, and proceed with Phase One of road construction through private property to the north of the Lake, following advice from Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust that use of the existing access would have unacceptable impacts on sites of significance.
 - 5.2 Authority to seek proposals for construction of Phase Two of the infrastructure, and forest harvest from forest companies operating in Hawke's Bay on the basis of a managed graded log sale approach, with specific attention on the methodologies proposed for mitigating the risk of sediment entering Lake Tūtira. HBRC staff to supply assessment and recommendations for a preferred proposal for Tender Committee consideration and acceptance.
 - 5.3 HBRC staff undertake to provide a proposed replanting plan to Environment and Services Committee for consideration and acceptance.

Discussion

Phase One Road construction progress

6. Access agreement with commitment to permanent easement was negotiated with the neighboring landowner.
7. Construction and fencing of the first stage of roading is complete. The bridge over Pāpākirī Stream will be completed by November 2018.

Phase Two Road Construction

8. The next stage of access road construction comprises a further 2600m of road and a crossing over Kahikanui Stream. Work is scheduled to begin in mid-November 2018, and be completed before April 2019.
9. To minimise environmental risks, a comprehensive sediment management plan has been created, will be further developed with the successful tenderer and reviewed and closely monitored by HBRC. To minimise exposure of bare soil to rainfall, road construction will be carried out over the summer months and the road will be constructed in sections, with each section being metalled as soon as possible after completion.

10. An archaeological management plan has been prepared for the road construction due to the known historical Maori occupation of the area, and because the existing farm track will need to be widened at a point around 50m from a registered archaeological site. HBRC staff have walked the road route with an archaeologist and found no signs of further undiscovered sites.
11. The contract for this second section of road construction was tendered with a closing date of August 31 2018. The tender has been by invitation only from four local contractors with strong reputations for quality forestry earthworks, and will be awarded on the basis of the lowest submitted price meeting the given criteria.

Post-harvest Replanting

12. The post-harvest replanting plan will affect optimum harvest timing, and so needs to be confirmed before harvest can be tendered.
13. Two replanting options are presented to Council for information and feedback at this point. HBRC Staff will prepare a financial analysis and recommendation for Council to consider and endorse in the October Environment and Services Committee meeting.
14. Replanting Option One is a full replant of pinus radiata with a generous (20m) riparian margin on each side of streams within the forest.
 - 14.1 Radiata pine is a rapid growing species with a wide site tolerance that quickly forms protective canopy cover and root mass to reduce erosion, while providing high economic returns through quick rotations of timber with well-established markets, and rapid carbon sequestration. It currently has no serious pest or disease problems.
 - 14.2 Disadvantages of radiata pine in terms of soil conservation are the quick (~5 to 6 years) loss of root strength following harvest, relative to other (especially coppicing) species, and also the relatively short rotations (~27 years) of forest growth between the 'windows of vulnerability' associated with harvest . Other disadvantages often cited are the market and pest and disease risks, as well as the aesthetic impact associated with the overwhelming dominance of radiata pine in the New Zealand forestry landscape (~95%).
 - 14.3 Especially recently, radiata pine has been associated with severe slash damage associated with extreme weather events. In practice this is mostly due to the fact that most plantation forests are radiata, rather than radiata being a casual factor. Management decisions, such as retiring very steep areas and riparian margins can reduce this risk.
15. Replanting Option Two is a composite option derived from a series of workshops held in 2017 to gain input from tangata whenua, community, and soil conservation experts into potential post-harvest replanting options.
 - 15.1 The workshops were organised by HBRC Open Spaces Staff, and attended by HBRC Forestry Staff, Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust representative, soil conservation experts, and members of the Tūtira Community.
 - 15.2 Workshop participants considered the management objectives defined in Regional Park management plans since 2004, and ascribed weighting to them as detailed following.
 - 15.2.1 Soil conservation (35% weighting). Defined as protection of the soil from sediment loss, nutrient loss and supporting and promoting water quality improvement within Lakes Tutira, Waikopiro and tributaries.
 - 15.2.2 Cultural values (15% weighting). Defined as encompassing hapū values for the Lakes and Takiwa. Considers contribution to and / or impacts on sites of significance within or neighboring the Tutira Regional Park.
 - 15.2.3 Economic values (15% weighting). Overall financial return, considering costs to establish and maintain, net present value of potential returns to support / maintain water quality improvement initiatives.

- 15.2.4 Biodiversity values (15% weighting). Defined as contribution to enhancement of biodiversity values, including flora and fauna (excluding effects of water quality).
- 15.2.5 Landscape Amenity values (15% weighting). Defined as perceptual value to the wider community and park users on the landscape value and aesthetic quality.
- 15.2.6 Education and Recreation values (15% weighting). Defined as opportunity or effects on education and / or recreation.
- 15.3 A weighted multi-criteria analysis (MCA) matrix was developed and used to score the suitability of various replanting regimes according to the different values of the Park. The results of the MCA exercise (Appendix 1) saw five replanting options presented as potential alternatives to radiata pine as follows.
 - 15.3.1 *Commercial Native Forest* (Weighted score of 4.6). Based on 50 year selective harvesting with up to four pruning events.
 - 15.3.2 *Native Regeneration via Nurse Crop* (Weighted score of 4.3). Establish space planted nurse crop allowing native to regenerate naturally with pest and weed control.
 - 15.3.3 *Managed native regeneration* (Weighted score of 3.75). Encourage native revegetation of the site with ongoing pest and weed control as required; Potential small return harvesting in longer term.
 - 15.3.4 *Arboretum / Park* (Weighted score of 3.1). Mixed species, both native and exotic, planted in park-like manner, trees protected and area grazed.
 - 15.3.5 *Mānuka* (Weighted score of 3.05). Planting of manuka similar to other areas of the park, allow for honey production.
- 15.4 The MCA was followed by a field trip and a land use capability assessment of the land. The results of the MCA and the land use capability assessment were used to create the attached replanting map of 'The Composite Option'.
- 16. Other factors are important for Council to consider:
 - 16.1 The primary statutory purpose of Tūtira Regional Park is as a Soil Conservation Reserve, and any replanting decisions must be consistent with that purpose.
 - 16.2 Tūtira Regional Park is a Class Two Regional Park, and as such management must also maintain other values such as soil conservation, ecology, and recreation, cultural, historic and economic values.
 - 16.3 The land in the Park, and of course the Lake and streams, are of great cultural and historic significance to Maungaharuru Tangitū hapū. The hapū have statutory acknowledgement and ownership of parts of the Lake Bed and margins.
 - 16.4 Significant investment of around \$1 million is being made in roading, bridges, crossings, log recovery and processing sites, and other forest infrastructure to support harvest of the existing crop with least environmental impact. These costs comprise a third of the total gross log revenue from this first harvest. Once the harvest infrastructure is in place, subsequent harvest cycles will create less soil disturbance, and give significantly greater net returns.
 - 16.5 Significant investment is occurring, and has occurred over many years, in water quality improvement initiatives in the Lake. The Tūtira Mai Ngā Iwi Project has seen \$644 000 invested in restoring the mauri of the Lake over the last two years, with a further \$3.5 million over five years secured via the Te Waiu o Tūtira Project.
 - 16.6 Tūtira Forest is currently the most profitable of all the HBRC Forests. Other blocks are limited by issues of erosion susceptibility, distance to port and mills, access issues, timber species of unknown marketability, and high maintenance costs associated with working around wastewater irrigation infrastructure (Mahia Forest). Ongoing returns from Tūtira Forest are critical for the profitability of the HBRC Estate as a whole.

- 16.7 Though permanent retirement of harvested land in native forest will have soil conservation benefits in the long term, because canopy cover and root establishment is much slower in regenerating native than in fast-growing, densely-crowned exotic species, the window of vulnerability to soil erosion post-harvest will be increased. Also due to their slower growth rates, native plantings are at increased risk from plant pests.

Harvest program

17. Harvest of trees as required to construct internal forest roading (road line salvage) is planned to be carried out in April-May 2019, with harvest proper beginning in October 2019 with Compartments 1/01 and 1/02 (on Forest Map attached).
18. Timing for harvesting the remainder of the forest has been scheduled for summer 2019/2020 (Compartments 1/03 and 1/04), but will depend on the replanting decision made. If the blocks are to be replanted in native nurse crop, the opportunity cost of the land, and therefore NPV will change, and harvest is likely to be delayed until more volume has been gained. Compartment 1/05 is scheduled for harvest in 2024.
19. Method of harvesting Compartment 1/03 is yet to be confirmed pending investigation of an archaeological site within the forest. If hapū and Heritage NZ are satisfied with the results of the investigation, a cable hauler will be placed on the site, and if not, an alternative site, of higher financial and environmental impact, will be used.
20. Harvest will be carried out as a summer-only activity.
21. Principle forest management companies in the region will be invited to competitively bid for harvest and sale of logs. A harvest plan that minimises and addresses the environmental impact of harvest has been created, and tenderers must be able to demonstrate their ability to meet or exceed the environmental benefits of this plan and to provide their own sediment control plans for earthworks and harvest. Compliance with these documents will need to be checked for their integrity and closely monitored by HBRC.
22. Budget for road construction and other harvest costs will be recouped on harvest of the trees.

Decision Making Process

23. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***“Update on Tūtira Forestry Harvest”*** staff report.

Authored by:

Ben Douglas
FOREST MANAGEMENT ADVISOR

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Gary Clode
MANAGER REGIONAL ASSETS

Attachment/s

- [1](#) Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA)
- [2](#) Tūtira Forest Map



Tutira Regional Park
Management Plan - Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA)
Sep 2017

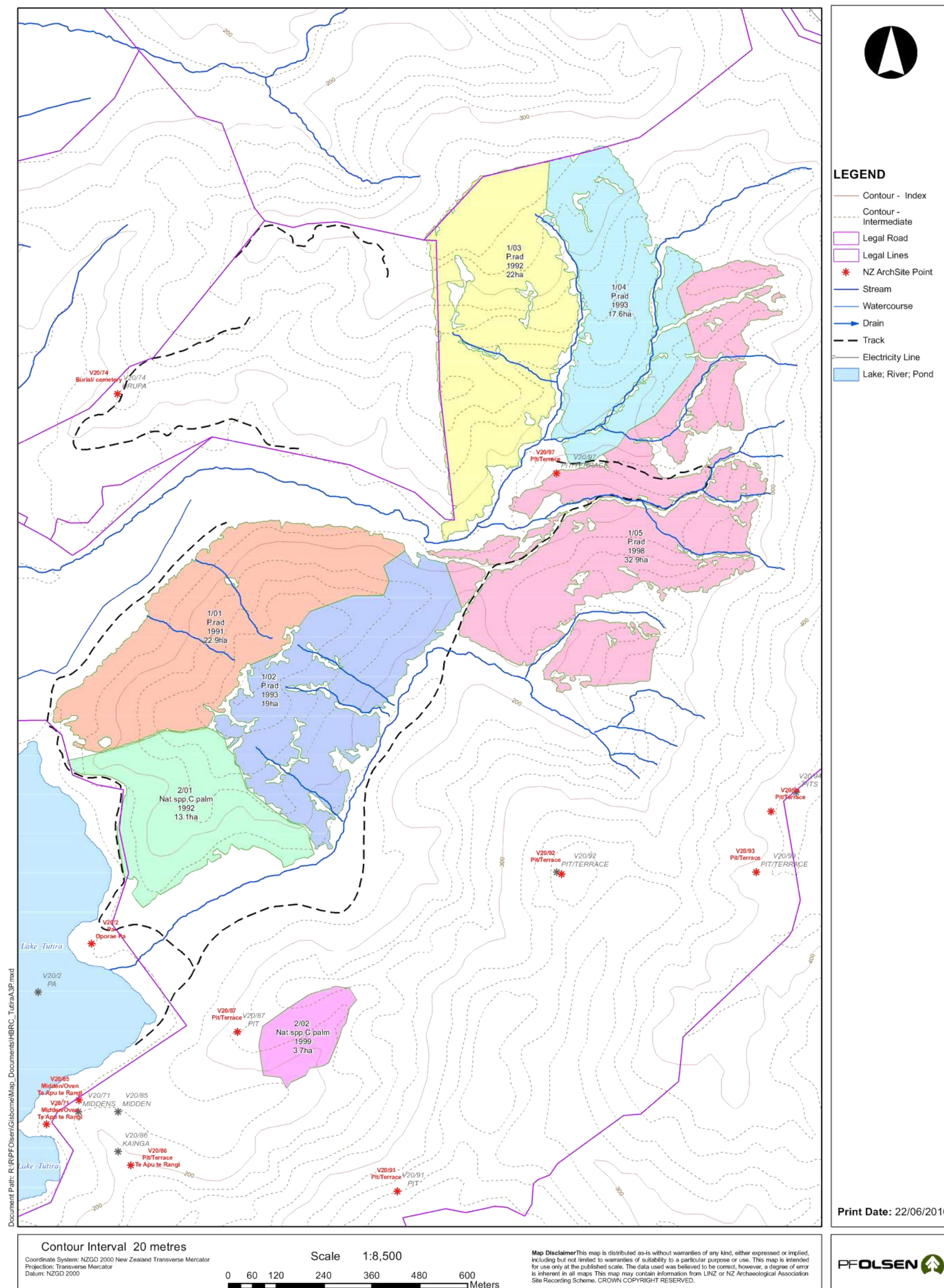
Value	Description	Responsibility	Weighting	Control Scenario	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Pine Forest	Redwood	Dryland Forest	Native Forest	Manuka	Managed Native Regen	Native Regen via Nurse Crop	Arboretum/Park	Site Matched Exotic Mix	Grazing
				Commercial radiata pine forest established to industry best practice	Commercial redwood forest established to industry best practice	Commercial eucalyptus forest established to industry best practice	Commercial native forest with 50 year selective harvesting with up to four pruning events	Planting of manuka similar to other areas of the park, allow for honey production	Encourage native revegetation of the site with ongoing pest and weed control as required; Potential small return harvesting in longer term	Establish space planted nurse crop (eg. tree lucerne) allowing native to regenerate naturally with pest and weed control	Mixed species, both native and exotic, planted in park-like manner, tree protected and area grazed	Exotic species selected specific to site (LUC grouping) such as Cedrus deodara (Himalayan Oak)	Fence and grass area for grazing of stock (sheep and/or cattle)
Soil Conservation	Protection of the soil from sediment loss, nutrient loss and supports / promotes water quality improvement within Lakes Tutira / Waikopiro and tributaries.	HBRC Scientists	35%	Same 3	Slightly Better 4	Slightly Better 4	Slightly Better 4	Moderately Worse 1	Slightly Worse 2	Slightly Better 4	Slightly Worse 2	Same 3	Significantly Worse 0
Cultural	Encompasses Hapu values for the Lakes and Takiwa. Considers contribution to and / or impacts on sites of significance within or neighbouring the Tutira Regional Park.	Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust	15%	Same 3	Slightly Better 4	Slightly Worse 2	Significantly Better 6	Significantly Better 6	Significantly Better 6	Significantly Better 6	Slightly Better 4	Slightly Worse 2	Significantly Worse 0
Economic	Overall financial return, considering costs to establish and maintain, net present value of potential returns, Potential for returns to support / maintain water quality improvement initiatives.	HBRC Forestry Assets	15%	Same 3	Moderately Worse 1	Slightly Worse 2	Slightly Worse 2	Moderately Worse 1	Moderately Worse 1	Significantly Worse 0	Significantly Worse 0	Moderately Worse 1	Moderately Worse 1
Biodiversity	Contribution to enhancement of biodiversity values, including flora and fauna (excluding effects of water quality).	Working Group	15%	Same 3	Moderately Worse 1	Slightly Worse 2	Significantly Better 6	Moderately Better 5	Significantly Better 6	Significantly Better 6	Slightly Better 4	Slightly Better 4	Significantly Worse 0
Landscape Amenity	Perceptual value to the wider community and park users on the landscape value and aesthetic quality.	Working Group	10%	Same 3	Same 3	Same 3	Significantly Better 6	Slightly Better 4	Significantly Better 6	Significantly Better 6	Significantly Better 6	Slightly Better 4	Same 3
Education / Recreation	Opportunity or effects on education and / or recreation.	Working Group	10%	Same 3	Same 3	Same 3	Moderately Better 5	Moderately Better 5	Moderately Better 5	Moderately Better 5	Significantly Better 6	Slightly Better 4	Same 3
Total Score				18	16	16	29	22	26	27	22	18	7
Weighted Score				3	2.9	2.9	4.6	3.05	3.75	4.3	3.1	2.9	0.75
General comments	Capture any comments, observations, concerns or ideas	All	0	Rapid establishment and occupancy of site.	Longer rotation than pine	Potential for niche markets	Longer rotation	Economic potential - contribute to honey production elsewhere in Park	Longer rotation	Low cost reestablishment.	Vista enhanced.		Fire risk reduced.
				Lowest cost option	Higher recreational / aesthetics value long term	Relatively frequent harvest	Native/public perception	Enhance biodiversity / ecological value	Native/public perception	Poor quality result likely.	Recreational values enhanced		Fences will need upgrading/investment.
				Highest financial return option.	No local market established	Relatively frequent harvest	Potential cash return	Educational value	Potential cash return	Natives will succumb to grass and weeds.	Ongoing maintenance.		Weeds will require control in early years.
				Best weed control and erosion control	Relatively frequent harvest	Genetic development early.	Enhanced biodiversity value	Culturally acceptable	Potential biodiversity value	Fire risk.	Arboriculture costs.		Erosion exacerbated.
				Public perception	Potential coppicing/soil protection	Unproven species.	Unknown returns	Untested financial return from wood harvest	Slow establishment	Erosion exacerbated from slow return to tree cover.	Pests and weeds.		
				More frequent harvest		Pest insect risks.	Slow establishment	Slower provision of erosion protection	Poor erosion protection short / medium term	Competing with Guthrie Smith			
						Potential fire risks	Poor early erosion protection.	Moderate cost	Weed control and pest costs				
							Weed control and pest costs	Genetic development at early stage	Fire risk.				

Scoring System	
Question: How does the scenario being considered compare to the control scenario?	
Description	Points
Significantly Worse	0
Moderately Worse	1
Slightly Worse	2
Same	3
Slightly Better	4
Moderately Better	5
Significantly Better	6

TUTIRA FOREST

Hawkes Bay Regional Council

Forest Map



HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: IRRIGATION CHECK-UP PROGRAMME 2017

Reason for Report

1. To provide the findings of the Irrigation Check-up programme carried out in 2017.

Background

2. Maintaining a high level of irrigation efficiency is one of the key building blocks to achieving Good Farming Practice and effective region wide water management. It can also contribute towards optimising crop quality and quantity.
3. The Irrigation Check-Up programme was established to be a hands on practical way of promoting efficient irrigation. The voluntary programme ran over the 2017-18 summer and is currently under consideration for following seasons. Irrigation NZ were key consultants for this programme.
4. Summer students worked with participants to check their irrigation systems and provide them with useful feedback and results. A survey was also used to find out about on farm water management practices and scheduling. In total 41 properties were assessed, which equated to 51 irrigation systems. This covered a range of land use and irrigation system types. Results can only be considered indicative as the sample was not randomly chosen.

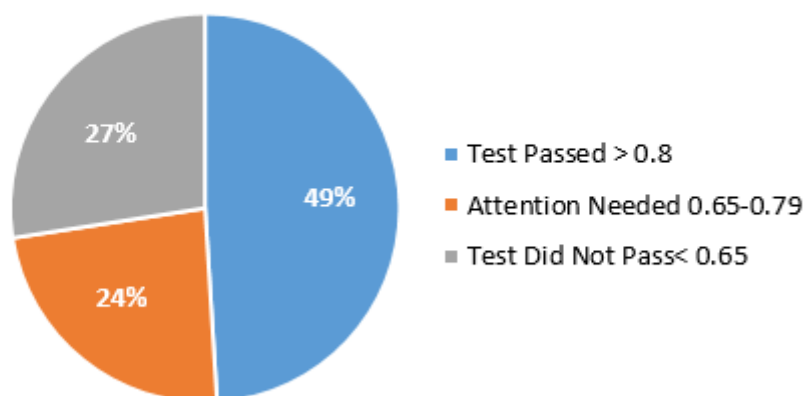
Test Results

5. The programme involved a basic irrigation check on up to two irrigation systems for each participant/ manager. A 'bucket test' assessed Distribution Uniformity (DU) or Emitter Uniformity (EU) which checks how evenly the water is being applied and also compared target application depth to an actual application depth. This data was processed through the Irrigation NZ 'Check-it Bucket Test App' for pivot and hard hose systems, or the Irrig8lite software for dripline and micro sprinkler irrigation systems. General irrigation observations were also recorded.
6. Although most participants were put at ease and were confident to answer accurately, there was concern from the students that some responses were the 'right' answer, rather than reflecting reality. By participating in the programme however, all participants have shown they are aware of the importance of efficient irrigation. Understanding how well a given system is working is the first step in working towards efficient water use.

Uniformity (≥0.8 is accepted as the performance benchmark for uniformity)

7. The uniformity results ranged from very poor at 0.33 to excellent at 0.95.
8. 49% of all systems performed well with an irrigation uniformity of 0.8 or above and required little or no corrective actions, 24% of systems required some attention to improve the performance. Those that 'Did Not Pass' required more significant work.
9. Drip/ Micro systems performed reasonably well with 59% of them achieving an EU of 0.8 or higher. The pass rate for Pivot and Hard hose systems was much lower at 37%.

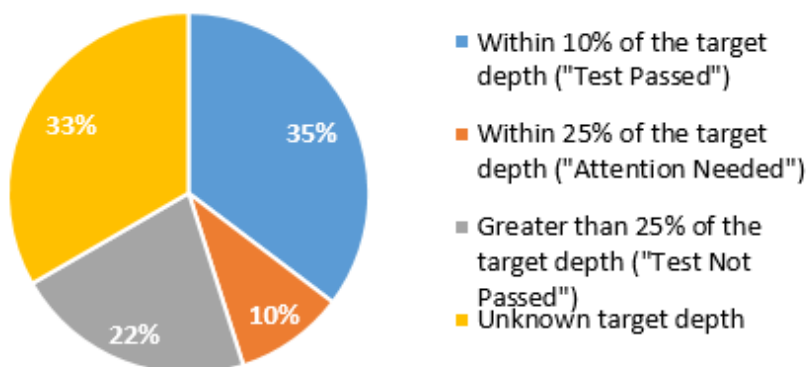
Uniformity Results For All Systems (51)



Target depth (within 10% of target depth is considered a suitable result)

10. A relatively low percentage of systems passed the application depth assessment (35%). A similar percentage did not know their target depth.
11. Those that did not know their target depth were all Drip/Micro. Initially this was concerning, however the data revealed that for most of this group alternative methods were used to schedule irrigation. Most used one or a combination of soil moisture metering, monitoring software and/or consultant advice to schedule irrigation. Some also consider irrigation in terms of litres per hour or litres per plant.
12. However, it is still important, for all irrigation system types, to be aware of actual application depth (mm) so consultancy advice can be acted on more effectively, allow for easier comparison with weather forecast information, and minimise environmental impact (drainage).
13. For some, the programme helped to inform participants of their system application depth.

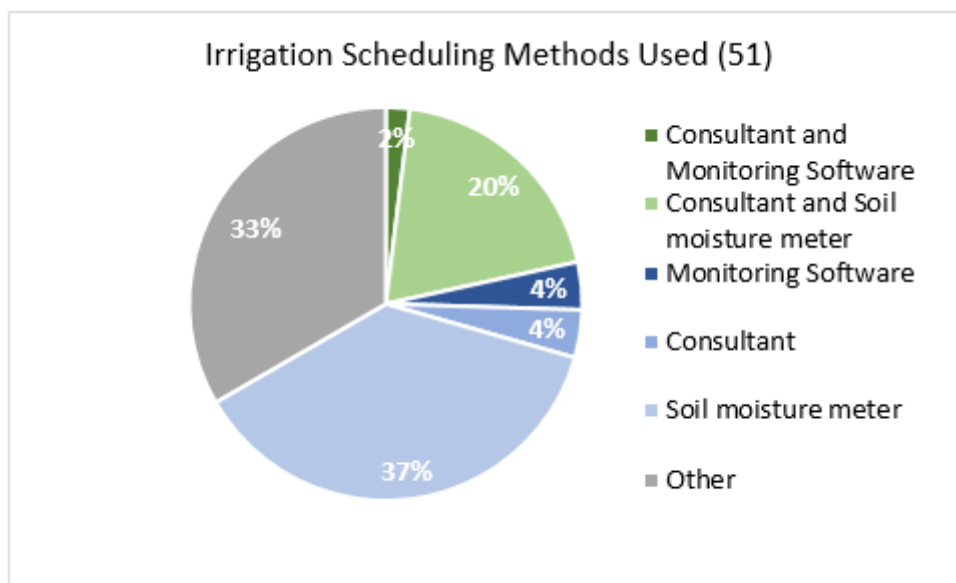
All System Types: Percentage Difference Between Application Depth Measured vs Target (51)



Soil moisture monitoring

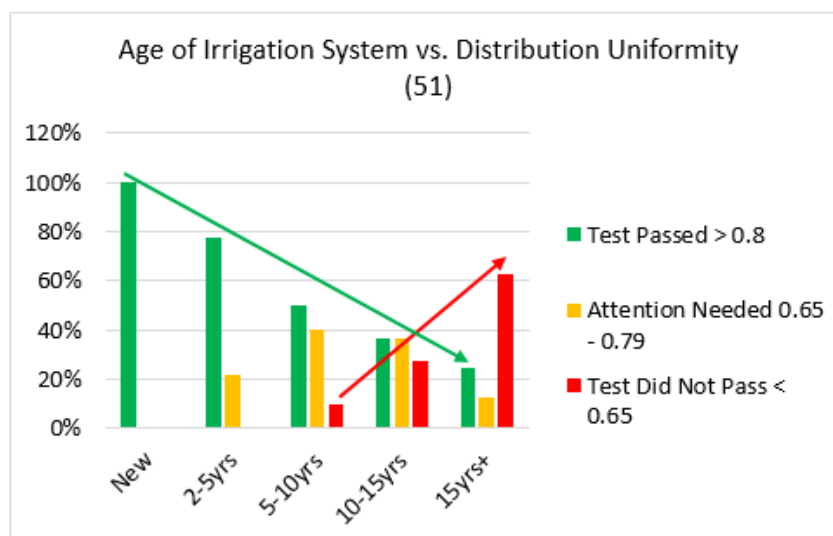
14. There was good uptake for soil moisture monitoring technology by participants. A combination of soil moisture meters, monitoring software and or a consultant to assist with irrigation scheduling was adopted by 67% of the participants.
15. How this information is used is the most important aspect. Of the group using some form of soil moisture monitoring, 73% used it 'every time' and only 6% used it 'sometimes'.

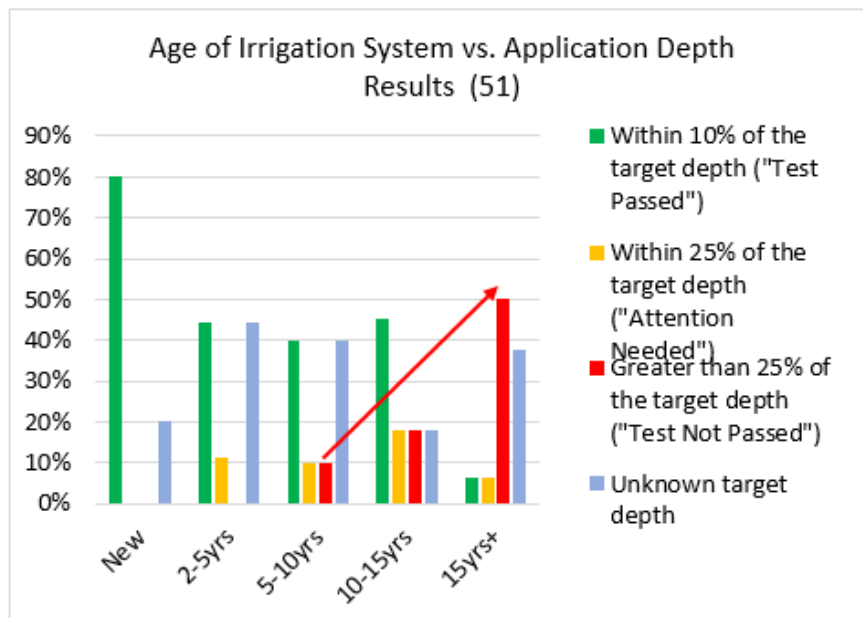
16. Nearly all of those using consultancy services to schedule irrigation were Orchardists. Correspondingly the uptake for these services were low for all of the other land uses.
17. Those using 'other' methods to schedule irrigation were in most cases using methods such as 'digging a hole'.



Age of infrastructure

18. The programme results showed that the age of infrastructure can be linked to both of the benchmarks assessed: uniformity and application target depth.
19. Reassuringly new systems were all performing as they should, with a 100% pass rate for uniformity and 80% for application depth (noting an 'unknown' response).
20. As systems approached the 10 year mark, there was a drop-off in performance indicating the need for better maintenance. For systems 15 years or older, maintenance requirement increased further and some could be reaching the end of their serviceable life.
21. From a regional water management perspective, future programmes could focus on the older irrigation systems to get the greatest potential gains.





Observations

22. The students recorded observations for the blocks they assessed and reported these back to participants. This assessment is subjective and did not seek to identify all potential issues.
23. Overall, some of the issues observed appeared to be similar, irrespective of a high or low uniformity test results, however, the extent of the issues appeared to be more significant in the poorer performing systems e.g. leaks became bigger/ increased in number for drip micro, or the presence of leaks in pivots became noticeable in the poorer systems.
24. The same issue observed could be caused by a number of different factors and could be a symptom of an underlying problem, e.g. water quality, pressure, well performance, pump performance etc. Basic field observations are recorded following.

Performance Level	Drip / Micro	Pivot / Hard hose
Main issues observed for systems with 0.8 and above DU results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly minor leaks, some tending to significant Some sprinkler heads detached/missing One to a few had disconnected lines, end plugs missing or lateral ends not closed off properly Some end of row drippers not working A range of sprinkler types Slight algal growth Variable dripper outputs Some sprinklers not spinning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual to a few sprinklers not spinning or spinning slowly Individual to a few sprinklers dribbling Individual to a few sprinklers partially blocked Variable spray patterns Minor chance of wind drift issues

Performance Level	Drip / Micro	Pivot / Hard hose
Main issues observed (in addition to those above) for Drip/micro with below 0.8 DU results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant leaks more prevalent • Many drippers not working throughout blocks • Many drippers emitting obviously (visually) more flow than others • Water quality issues causing blockages e.g. iron flakes, algae • Disconnected lines, end plugs missing or lateral ends not closed off properly • A significant range of sprinkler/dripper types within a block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many sprinklers not working • Many worn sprinklers • Sizable leaks between spans • Faulty end guns • Nozzles missing • Wind drift • Some ponding • A lack of run overlap

General programme outcomes

25. From a general uptake and motivation perspective, some participants were initially cautious of the programme. They were possibly concerned about the outcomes if they had poor results. Others who already suspected their irrigation system was not up to scratch, were keen to get their systems checked and find out how big the issue was. In some cases their system results helped the participant to prioritise repairs or push for system upgrades. For those with newer system this simply gave them reassurance that they were on the right track or highlighted if improvements were possible.
26. The most important aspect of the programme was whether the participants found the programme beneficial. The post programme survey revealed that there was a high level of satisfaction for those that responded. All respondents indicated both that they found their results data useful, and that they would participate in any future programme (12 respondents).
27. It was noted that all of the post programme respondents that had 'room for improvement' results were either 'working towards improving their irrigation system', or 'working towards replacing their irrigation system' (7/12 respondents). The remainder had irrigation systems that were operating efficiently so no immediate action was required.

Future of the Irrigation Check-up programme

28. To get the most gains, the programme results highlighted some specific areas that future work needs to focus on:
 - 28.1. Robust irrigation decision making (pivot and hard hose systems)
 - 28.2. Irrigation system management e.g. minimising wind effect (hard hose systems)
 - 28.3. Knowing irrigation application depths (drip/micro systems)
 - 28.4. The increasing rate of inefficiency as irrigation systems age and the lost productivity return associated with older inefficient systems
29. Increasing awareness of efficient water use and changing approach to irrigation (if required) were the key objectives of the programme. There is a change in Hawke's Bay about how water is being managed e.g. the TANK Plan Change. It will take time for this understanding to result in behaviour change, but it is happening. Support and tools need to be in place to assist the necessary behavioural shift. The Irrigation Efficiency programme can assist with this.
30. In the establishment phase of this programme, data security was a concern by some industry groups. Protection mechanisms were put in place to prevent individuals' data from being used out of context or for compliance purposes in the form of a participant agreement. The programme was established to promote irrigation efficiency without fear

of repercussion. All participants are commended for participating and voluntarily taking steps towards efficient water use.

31. Council staff are currently considering whether to run this programme again, as a tool to assist irrigation consent holders with improving water use efficiency as part of Good Farming Practice. In order to do this, it is critical that the 'good will' engendered from the 2017 programme is maintained, with the overall goal being that all irrigation water users use water responsibly and effectively. Staff involved in this programme believe that the findings from 2017 demonstrate that this can be done effectively, in a positive way through the Irrigation Check Up programme.
32. Overall the message and understanding of water efficiency was well received, and further work with consent holders would be beneficial for maximising the region's water resources.

Decision Making Process

33. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***"Irrigation Check-up Programme 2017"*** staff report.

Authored by:

Monique Benson
WATER MANAGEMENT ADVISOR

Approved by:

Mark Heaney
MANAGER CLIENT SERVICES

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Item 15

Subject: BIODIVERSITY FOUNDATION UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. To provide an update on the work of the Biodiversity Foundation.

Background

2. Over the last four years Hawkes Bay Regional Council has participated along with a range of regional stakeholders in a process to create a regional Biodiversity Strategy.
3. The implementation of the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy resulted in the development of the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2020. Three entities, the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation, the Biodiversity Guardians of Hawke's Bay and the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Forum, were created to lead and nurture this work. Each has a separate and complementary function, together they form the umbrella group known as Biodiversity Hawke's Bay.

The Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation

4. The Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation will enable the Strategy through raising and securing funds needed to rapidly grow the level of biodiversity related activities in our region. The work of the Foundation will complement activities by Councils and other agencies and will be additional to those agencies business as usual. The Foundation has a target of building a \$10M Endowment Fund within ten years that will, in perpetuity, provide funding for achieving the visions and objectives of the Strategy.
5. To date, the Biodiversity Foundation have secured some funding through the Long Term Plan process. They submitted to HBRC, Napier City Council and all the district councils for contributions to their Endowment fund, which has resulted in securing the following:
 - 5.1 \$200,000 per annum for 4 years from HBRC
 - 5.2 \$50,000 (one-off) from Napier City
 - 5.3 \$10,000 (one-off) from Central Hawke's Bay District Council
6. Since these results were announced, the Foundation have met with all of the Mayors and/or CEs from across the region to discuss ways to work together better in the future. They were encouraged by these conversations and will apply to the upcoming Annual Plans in the hopes of seeking additional funding, particularly from Hastings District Council and Wairoa District Council.
7. The current Board of Trustees consist of 6 trustees, which includes Charles Daugherty (Chair), Des Ratima, James Palmer, Connie Norgate, Mike Halliday and Mark Ericksen. Other points to note regarding the Foundation are:
8. The Biodiversity Foundation are currently developing a Corporate Sponsorship model which they will roll out at an event at Mission Estate on the 9th October.
9. Biodiversity Hawke's Bay have partnered with the business brand platform "*Great Things Grow Here*" and the corporate sponsorship launch event will be hosted in partnership with Great Things Grow Here.

The Biodiversity Guardians of Hawke's Bay

10. The Biodiversity Guardians of Hawke's Bay act as Kaitiaki for the Vision and Goals of the Strategy. A formally constituted group, the Guardians oversee the functions of the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Forum (see below), and provide a platform for agencies, businesses and community groups to connect and collaborate. Anyone can join the Guardians and membership benefits include quarterly newsletters, invitation to forum events and networking opportunities with other like-minded people.

11. The Guardians became an Incorporated Society on the 24th April 2018 and have a management committee who will be voted on at their Annual General Meeting. The current interim Management Committee include Connie Norgate (Chair), Marie Taylor (Deputy Chair), Kay Griffiths (Treasurer), Amelia McQueen, Keiko Hashiba and Mark Mitchell. The first AGM will be held on the 24 September.
12. The Guardians have a 4 tier membership structure:
 - 12.1 \$20 for Individuals
 - 12.2 \$50 for Families, Schools and Marae
 - 12.3 \$200 for NGO's and small businesses
 - 12.4 \$1,000 for Corporates.
13. The Guardians launched the Action Plan at an event held on May 22nd 2018, which coincided with International Day of Biological Diversity. The event was a huge success with over 200 people attending and over 50 people signing up as Guardians on the night. Professor Bruce Clarkson from the University of Waikato was the key note speaker and signed the University up as the first Corporate Guardian. The Hawke's Bay Airport are now also a Corporate Guardian.
14. To date, 80 individuals, 3 small businesses, 2 NGO's and 2 corporate members have signed up as Guardians. Infoodle, a membership management database has recently been purchased with sponsorship from local businessman, Richard Croad. Now that there is an automated way to manage membership it will be easier to build and manage a membership base.

The Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Forum

15. The Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Forum is a platform for anyone and everyone to connect into all the things happening in biodiversity in Hawke's Bay from environmental education to hands-on restoration programmes. It intends to grow the conservation community and connect conservation organisations and community based environmental groups.
16. The inaugural Biodiversity Forum event will be hosted by Central Hawke's Bay District Council and the Aramoana Environmental & Education Charitable Trust in Aramoana on the 28 October 2018. This event, named the Bio Buzz, will be the closing event of the Central Hawke's Bay Spring Fling and was announced in the Spring Fling mail-out which went to 20,000 households around Hawke's Bay. The event will showcase a range of local restoration projects and also feature speakers from Enviroschools, the local farming community and Iwi.

Building profile and connecting with our community

17. A dedicated website for Biodiversity Hawke's Bay has been developed in collaboration between the Guardians and HBRC Communications team. The new website (www.biodiversityhb.org) is designed to become a hub for information and notifications where the community, businesses and agencies can access, donate, and sign up for membership.
18. Biodiversity Hawke's Bay are also engaged in a range of activities to build profile and connect to the wider community. This includes activities such as:
 - 18.1 Being a partner with the Hillmac Junior School and Hillmac Intermediate School speech completion which has a theme of Biodiversity in our backyard. Over 15 schools across Hawke's Bay are taking part in this competition with finals being held at the National Aquarium in late August and early September.
 - 18.2 Invitations to speak at the ECO conference on the 8th of September and the National Wetland Symposium on the 26th September
 - 18.3 Participating in the Hawke's Bay show 17 - 19 October.
19. All of these are opportunities for Hawkes Bay Biodiversity to educate the public, build brand profile and grow membership.

Biodiversity Implementation Plan 2017-2020 priority actions

20. The Biodiversity implementation plan outlines a range of activities to be delivered over the next three years to make progress towards the longer term Regional Biodiversity Plan outcomes. The table below summarises the progress on six priority actions in the Action Plan.

Update on Actions	
Objective 1: Native Species and Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem mapping and Ecological Prioritisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem mapping has been completed for the HB region. Ecosystem prioritisation using a spatial planning tool called Zonation has been completed. Across the region this equated to 900 terrestrial sites, 10,034 segments of rivers and 77 lakes. Based on representativeness, connectivity and condition, the Top 30% sites were identified. (For further details please refer to the Ecosystem Prioritisation paper, presented to the Environment and Services Committee on 21 Feb 2018). Zonation working group consisting of the members of the former Implementation Planning Group has completed the desk-top interpretation of the data. First 100 (out of 900) terrestrial sites are selected for piloting 'management prescription development', which is a process and template to develop management plan and estimate costs. A Workshop was held in August which will produce templates for these 100 sites, which will support decision making by HBRC and other stakeholders with an interest in regional biodiversity.
Objective 2: Integrating Māori Values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a cultural framework and survey of taonga sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connie Norgate (DOC, Chair of the Guardians, Trustee of the Foundation) and Des Ratima (Trustee of the Foundation) are leading this piece of work. The Foundation is to adopt a Statement of Intent to integrate cultural elements throughout their work.
Objective 3: Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish HB Biodiversity Guardians and Foundation Develop Statutory agencies biodiversity working group to cover and co-ordinate policy and operational best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both HB Biodiversity Guardians and the Foundation are now legal entities. Building the brand and growing membership through a series of events and promotions in the coming months is a key priority. HBRC is to facilitate a Statutory Agencies Working Group. Details of its administration, agenda and work programmes are currently under development. It is aimed to have the first meeting in the next 3-5 months.
Objective 4: Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a HB Biodiversity Forum Develop a process for proactive approached to private landowners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaugural Forum Event hosted at Aramoana on the 28th October as part of the Central Hawke's Bay Spring Fling. Marie Taylor (vice-chair the Guardians) and Mike Halliday (Trustee of the Foundation) are leading work to better integrate private land owners into the regional biodiversity context.

Decision Making Process

21. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***"Biodiversity Foundation Update"*** staff report.

Authored by:

Genevieve Bennett
PROJECT MANAGER HB BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGY

Campbell Leckie
MANAGER CATCHMENT SERVICES

Approved by:

Iain Maxwell

**GROUP MANAGER INTEGRATED
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT**

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: FRESHWATER IMPROVEMENT FUND PROJECTS UPDATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HOT SPOTS PROJECTS WRAP-UP

Reason for Report

1. To provide an update on the Freshwater Improvement Fund and Hotspots environmental projects.

Freshwater Improvement Fund (FIF): Lake Tūtira (Te Waiū o Tūtira, The Milk of Tūtira), HBRC partnership with Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust

2. **Project vision:** 'To restore the mauri of Lakes Tūtira, Waikōpiro, and Orakai, making a place that families can happily return to, and where children can swim.' By empowering and aligning community, implementing well-researched actions now, the goal of restoring the mauri of Lakes Tūtira and Waikōpiro, making them swimmable by 2020, is achievable and realistic.

3. **Project objectives:**

Objective One	Iwi/hapū, māori landowners, farmers, community and local authorities are aligned in their vision for Tūtira through establishment of an Integrated Catchment Management Plan (ICMP) and Farm Environmental Management Plans.
Objective Two	Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (MTT) will develop and establish a cultural monitoring programme (CMP) and will support the water quality education programme in Tūtira.
Objective Three	The Papakiri Stream will be reconnected to Lake Tūtira, and an outlet will be created by 2021 at the southern end of the lake complex, to provide longitudinal flow and fish passage, improving the mauri of the lake.
Objective Four	Sediment mitigations will be established at critical source areas within the Kahikanui and Te Whatu-Whewhe sub-catchments, reducing sediment entering the lake system.
Objective Five	An aeration curtain is installed in Lake Tūtira, improving the water quality to a swimmable level

4. **Project Manager:** Te Kaha Hawaikirangi.
5. **Project progress update:** Project Te Waiū o Tūtira formally started on 22 March 2018.
 - 5.1. The Project Team (PT) and Project Governance Group (GG) continue meeting on a regular basis. The Projects Health and Safety (H&S) Plan has been implemented, after workshops at PT and GG meetings. The projects communication's plan is also operative with a number of communications initiatives underway, including an email update that provides its subscribers a snapshot of the various initiatives underway, or about to start in Tūtira.
 - 5.2. The first activity within the project is developing an Integrated Catchment Management Plan (ICMP). A working group met to outline a framework for the ICMP. Contractor Billy Brough has completed one, of up to three, community workshops. The ICMP will be completed November this year.
 - 5.3. Catchment based analyses of erosion-prone areas in the Lake Tūtira catchment will be finalised by the end of August. This analysis will feed into the ICMP and individual Farm Environmental Management Plans (FEMPs).

- 5.4. During September, the catchment/land-management advisor will begin site visits to individual properties within the catchment. Their role will be to meet landowners/occupiers and provide an onsite assessment of their property. The advisor will develop an environmental management plan with the owner to provide potential improvements for better on-farm practices to support better environmental outcomes. The focus will be on sediment and nutrient management but may include biodiversity and biosecurity aspects relevant to the property.
- 5.5. Once the environmental management plan is completed, a works programme for the year will be developed and funds allocated to assist landowners with completing works within their plan.
- 5.6. The re-connection of the Papakiri stream was not delivered during the last financial year. Further progress with landowners is required. Previous conversations with landowners confirm their aspirations for the Papakiri stream to be re-connected; however, the detail is yet to be agreed. Engineering designs for the stopbank strengthening and the reconnection of the Papakiri stream have been created.
- 5.7. In our original project plan we planned to install an aeration system into Lake Tūtira during winter 2018; this has been moved to 2019. Our water quality team want to observe the existing aeration system in Waikopiro for another summer. Last summer's data showed a critical loss in oxygen in Lake Waikopiro while the bubbler was operating. Further monitoring and analysis is required before installing an aeration system in Lake Tūtira.
- 5.8. Sediment trap designs are completed. The Tūtira Sediment Retention Plan is awaiting approval from the Governance Group before starting works late September.
- 5.9. The installation of instruments for monitoring water flow and quality in the Papakiri stream is yet to be undertaken. The main reason for this delay is due to a design change to the bridge, on which the instruments were originally going to be attached.
- 5.10. A floating jetty has been installed on Lake Orakai. This jetty is a platform for water technicians to walk on so they can collect water samples from within the lake, rather than the lakes edge. The data collected will aid decisions for design and installation of the proposed southern outlet connection between Lakes Orakai and Waikōpiro.
- 5.11. Maungaharuru-Tangitū have held two wananga to establish the mauri monitoring programme. Equipment for the programme has been purchased, and trails of the programme will be undertaken this year.
- 5.12. Maungaharuru-Tangitū have continued to plant thousands of trees around Lake Tūtira, closing the gap on the targeted 42,000 native plants. With over 35,000 native trees planted over the last two years.
6. **Project budget update:** The total project cost \$3.35m. The total expenditure for Year 1 totalled \$213,242.58. Year 2 budget estimated is \$1,132,735.37. The main project expense for this financial year is the construction of sediment traps. Other key deliverables include the completion of the ICMP, developing Farm Environment Management Plans and distributing the first round of funding from the project's catchment subsidy scheme to assist landowners deliver actions within their FEMPs.

Freshwater Improvement Fund (FIF): Whakaki Lake (*Sunshine, wetlands and bees will revitalise the taonga of Whakaki*)

7. **Objective:** We want to revitalise Whakakī Lake while supporting sustainable land use. Our goal is to help the water recover so tuna are fit for consumption and people can swim safely.
8. **Project Manager:** Nicolas Caviale- Delzescaux.
9. **Project progress update**

- 9.1. HBRC \$200k Hot Spot Whakaki funding (over 5 years, totalling \$1m) is HBRCs contribution in our application to MfE's Freshwater Improvement Fund. As part of this process HBRC are required to secure all relevant project resource consents prior to submitting our Stage 2 FIF application to MfE. To do this we have focused on community engagement and consultation with affected parties. Firstly, we needed endorsement from the Whakaki Lake Trust, otherwise there was no point proceeding.
- 9.2. At a Whakaki Lake Trust meeting on Saturday 11 August 2018, the Whakaki Lake Trust endorsed the Freshwater Improvement Fund, with some conditions that we accept. We are finalising the consenting documentation that includes details of the adjustable weir, water level management, recirculating wetland and Waikatuku realignment. Once WLT have signed an affected party form we will meet with other affected parties.
- 9.3. During the community engagement process, we identified different ways of managing water levels. These propositions have been assessed in detail by HBRC staff. One option includes manuka honey farming on the low lying areas that would help transition landowners away from grazing and towards a more ecologically sensitive land use for these vulnerable areas. This is being investigated further with potential Nga Whenua Rahui involvement.
- 9.4. Following on from last year's on the ground action using Hot Spot Whakaki budget. Alternative water supply was to be completed in June. However, due to wet conditions, water tanks have not been installed in their final location on top of the hill. This will be done when conditions are safer (September). This investment was key, as it will allow for the retirement of all the leased blocks along the Rahui Channel. As time goes by, Hereheretau Station is leasing more and more land along the channel. This helps the retirement projects as the station bring its own water that helps overcome the issue associated with a multitude of land parcels. The project could not fund alternative water supply for each parcel of land.
- 9.5. It will take time to complete the process prior to submitting our FIF application. Most likely, we will submit our application early 2019. If successful, project commencement will be February/March, which only leaves a few months for any deliverables to be completed within that first project year, ending 30 June 2018. Therefore, we are assessing options for completing small-scale initiatives to keep momentum going within Whakaki using hotspot funding during this pre-application process.
- 9.6. Lake Te Paraoa is at the heart of the Whakaki 2N/ Iwitea vision. A 3.8km fence was built and protects a biodiversity jewel and bird life haven. The next step will be to establish vegetation around the lakes edge. A small scale planting project will take place (2500 trees, all natives) with support from the community. This planting will allow us to better understand where we can and where we can't establish trees with reference to fluctuating water levels.
- 9.7. Manuka trials. 500 manuka plants will be established in early September to test their ability to grow in different site locations (wet feet, drier grounds, proximity to the sea, wind etc.). This will confirm suitability of these areas for manuka growth before large scale plantings occurs.
- 9.8. Rahui channel fencing and planting. Discussions are underway with the Community and it is likely that we will continue the work started last year and extend the fencing programme by building 2.2km of new fences. This would allow the complete stock exclusion of the Rahui channel in its lower reaches. Weed control could be undertaken in order to control Pampa and gorse in preparation for our planting programme. A community planting day will allow us to continue the planting started last year and bring the community together, with an initial target of 2500 trees.

Hot Spot: Lake Whatuma \$200k

10. Lake Whatuma is an important habitat for wildlife, but has poor water quality at times because of sediment and bird life. It can have low water levels in dry periods, and plant and animal pests' impact on habitat health.
11. This year our focus is on collaborating with tangata whenua, and other key stakeholders, to establish options for Lake Whatuma. We want to help create a foundation that will provide a platform for establishing a shared vision and collaborative decision making, to pursue potential actions for enhancing Lake Whatuma. A part-time project manager will be used to assist with the development of the project.

Hot Spot: Te Whanganui-ā-Orotu (Ahuriri Estuary)

12. **Project vision:** 'To work with Mana Ahuriri and associated hapu, Napier City Council, Hastings District Council, Department of Conservation, other landowners and businesses in this area - a national treasure - to clean up water entering the estuary, remove pests and restore the environment to good health.'
13. **Project objectives:**

Objective one	To restore water flow between the upper and lower estuary by removing patches of <i>Ficopomatus</i> that have formed weirs bunding the estuary.
Objective two	Working with landowners to reduce sediment and nutrient input into the catchment waterways and ultimately, the estuary through subsidising fencing and planting.
Objective three	Undertake a significant 'whole of stream/estuary mouth' restoration to improve water and habitat quality and improve fish access.
Objective four	Water movement and contaminant transfer will be modelled; information to support understanding environmental flow requirements will be gathered.

14. **Project Manager:** Te Kaha Hawaikirangi.
15. **Project budget update:** \$200k

Budget	Deliverables
\$20k	<i>Ficopomatus</i> removal
\$80k	Potential Wharerangi Stream Ecological Restoration
\$60k	Catchment works
\$40k	Catchment Hydrology
\$200k	

- 15.1. ***Ficopomatus* removal:** To estimate the total areal extent of *Ficopomatus* establishment in the estuary. To remove biomass to try and reduce foothold.
- 15.2. **Potential Wharerangi Stream Ecological Restoration:** To work with landowners and DoC to establish an ecological restoration plan, and undertake works to improve this system for better flood, water quality and ecological outcomes.
- 15.3. **Catchment works:** Continue to work with landowners to support areas identified in the Ahuriri Catchment Land Action Plan, focusing on mitigating landslide erosion (the major long-term source of sediment) and streambank erosion (the regular and short-term source), and to encourage riparian fencing and planting.
- 15.4. **Catchment Hydrology:** To continue with SOURCE model development to identify water pathways and contaminant transfer mechanisms to support management of nutrients and bacteria. To continue to gather information to support the development of a better understanding of the environmental flow needs of the Ahuriri Estuary.

Hot Spot: Marine

16. **Project vision:** To increase our understanding of our marine environments and how they operate to promote a healthier more resilient Hawke's Bay Marine environment.

Project objectives:

Objective one	To identify the extent, structure and qualitative assessment of biological composition of the Wairoa Hard; Springs Box, Clive Hard and Southern HB subtidal reef system (to be defined).
Objective two	To characterise current and historic Hawke Bay sediments and sediment sources, and assess levels of variability.
Objective three	To work with landowners in identified as sources of sediment, nutrients and physical disturbance to encourage riparian fencing and planting.

17. **Project Manager:** Anna Madarasz-Smith/ Oliver Wade

18. **Project budget update:** \$200k

Budget	Deliverables
\$65k	Subtidal Habitat Investigations
\$95k	Sediment Characteristics and Behaviour
\$40k	Porangahau Estuary Catchment works for Protection and Enhancement
\$200k	

18.1. **Subtidal Habitat Investigations:** Undertake a qualitative assessment of the epifauna of the Wairoa Hard, complete habitat mapping of the Clive Hard and undertake qualitative assessment, and undertaken habitat mapping and zonation/biological assessment of a southern Hawke's Bay reef system to be confirmed.

18.2. **Sediment Characteristics and Behaviour:** To continue investigating sediment characteristics and variability in order to understand how sediment contribution from land may be affecting habitats in Hawke Bay.

18.3. **Catchment works:** Undertake a SedNet assessment of the Porangahau catchment; develop a plan of works for assisting landowners to fence and plant areas to reduce sediment and nutrient input into the Porangahau Estuary. Focus on achieving positive outcomes for remaining seagrass area of the estuary.

Decision Making Process

20. 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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***"Hotspots Environmental & Freshwater Improvement Funded Projects 2017-18 Annual Report"***.

Authored by:

Nicolas Caviale-Delzescaux
LAND MANAGEMENT OFFICER -
EXTENSIVE HILL COUNTRY

Te Kaha Hawaikirangi
PROJECT MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL
HOTSPOTS

Anna Madarasz-Smith
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST
MARINE AND COAST

Oliver Wade
SCIENTIST

Jolene Townshend
PROJECT MANAGER, RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

Item 16

Approved by:

**Iain Maxwell
GROUP MANAGER INTEGRATED
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT**

Attachment/s

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HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: SEPTEMBER 2018 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES UPDATE

Item 18

Reason for Report

1. To provide an update (attached) on the operational activities of Council's Regulation, Asset Management and Integrated Catchment Management teams to the Environment and Services Committee.

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 Environment and Services Committee receives and notes the ***"Operational Activities Update"*** staff report.

Authored by:

Gary Clode
MANAGER REGIONAL ASSETS

Nathan Heath
CATCHMENT MANAGER
(WAIROA/MOHAKA)

Dr Andy Hicks
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST
WATER QUALITY AND ECOLOGY

Dr Kathleen Kozyniak
PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST (AIR)

Campbell Leckie
MANAGER CATCHMENT SERVICES

Dr Barry Lynch
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST
(LAND SCIENCE)

Anna Madarasz-Smith
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST
MARINE AND COAST

Mark Mitchell
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL ADVISOR,
BIOSECURITY/BIODIVERSITY

Brendan Powell
CATCHMENT MANAGER (CENTRAL)

Dr Jeff Smith
TEAM LEADER/PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST –
HYDROLOGY/HYDROGEOLOGY

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET
MANAGEMENT

Iain Maxwell
GROUP MANAGER INTEGRATED
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

[1](#) September 2018 Operational update

Cross Sectional Operational Projects of Significance

Project	Timeline	Narrative update	Status
Wetland monitoring	Monitoring programme started in 2016	A new state of the environment monitoring programme for wetlands has started. Currently Land Science have established 10 sites in the Tukituki catchment and 13 in the TANK catchments.	Monitoring ongoing & due to expand into Mohaka 2018-19
Suspended sediment monitoring in rivers	Started February 2018	A new programme monitoring suspended sediment in rivers, in part to help calibrate the SedNetNZ model has commenced. First flood in the Tukituki River recorded. More sites being rolled out in new FY	Ongoing
Soil Quality Monitoring (SQM)	February 2018	Field work complete for 2017/18 SQM reporting. This year 2018/19 will look at orchards and vineyards around March 2019 period	Ongoing
Wind erosion/dust monitoring	Started February 2018	10 monitoring gauges set up across Heretaunga Plains and samples started to be collected on a monthly basis.	Ongoing
Point analysis (Soil stability) project	Started Dec 2018	Survey of nearly 6000 1ha points across the region.	Final report due September 2018
Riparian monitoring programme	Started in March 2018. Planning underway	New regional riparian monitoring programme due to start in November 2018. Will begin fieldwork in Tuki Tuki Catchment and then progress to rest of region	Continuous from 1 Nov 2018
Peat soil mapping project	April 2018	Detailed mapping of regional peat soils	Due September 2018
Winter forage crop mapping	Feb 2018	Detailed regional map of winter forage crop locations. Data collection started in Feb 2018 and will continue until December 2018/January 2019.	April 2019
Farm scale erosion remediation model	December 2018	Combining SedNet model and LUMASS model to provide farmers with financial estimates of erosion reduction	September 2018
Ahuriri Hotspot	July 2018	Winter planting programme continuing, Taipo wetland enhancement August 2018 4000 plants. Continuation of invasive tubeworm removal; catchment works to reduce erosion and nutrient loss and SOURCE model development.	Ongoing
Marine Hotspot	July 2018	Project plans developed for sediment behaviour and habitat mapping. Wairoa Hard portfolio completion expected early Sep 2018, further MBES mapping scheduled for Clive Hard and diver surveys, enhancement works for Southern Hawke's Bay.	Ongoing
HBMaC	August 2018	Scoping of development of project alignment with Sustainable Seas research projects.	By February 2019

Project	Timeline	Narrative update	Status
TANK groundwater and surface water modelling	August 2018	<p>Technical reports are published to HBRC website:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MODFLOW 1 – Groundwater model development 2. SOURCE 1 – Surface water model development 3. SOURCE 2 – Surface water scenario modelling 4. SOURCE Ngaruroro storage modelling 5. MODFLOW Heretaunga Plains uncertainty analysis and contaminant transport 6. MODFLOW Methods for applied uncertainty analysis (letter report), 7. Heretaunga springs 8. Addendum to fish habitat modelling 9. Irrigation demand and recharge - Heretaunga Plains 10. Irrigation demand and recharge - Upper TANK catchments <p>The following report is being finalised and scheduled for publication 31 August 2018:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. MODFLOW 2 – Groundwater scenario modelling <p>Attention is now turning to developing a programme of work for modelling and investigation of Tukituki groundwater and surface water resources</p>	31 August 2018
Karamu Stream realignment and Hawea Historical Park	Earthworks shaping to be substantially complete by June 2018. Park planning completed by June 2019.	Karamu realignment complete. Ground shaping and old channel infilling complete. Cultural impact assessment complete, naming of historical park now decided (Hawea Historical Park). Legal entity (whenua toopu trust) to be formed, Park management model with hapu under preparation and discussion.	Ongoing, trust in final stages. Some stream bank planting completed to align with HDC Link Road.
Tangoio Marae Flood protection	April/May	Initial modelling etc completed and report prepared. Presentation and attendance at marae meeting in May.	Ongoing, awaiting hapu decision. No further involvement to date
Gravel Consents	June 2018 now September 2018	Consents lodged, peer reviewed and more information request under section 92 RMA. Gathering and preparing this information at present.	Some slippage completing Sec 92 request.
Annual Asset Maintenance Contract	June 2018	Prepare the Asset Management contract for the river and drainage assets in the region. On target for completion.	Completed July 2018
Coastal Strategy Project	2021	Northern and Southern panel process now complete for stage 3. Stage 4 Work streams and indicative timeframes have begun.	Ongoing
Whakaki Lake improvements		Constructive discussions are being had around alternative land use options at the Iwitea end, which have extended to discussions with Nga Whenua Rahui. Community meetings have been generally positive and we are expecting to get affected party approval sign off from all those involved, with the Whakaki Lake Trust and Whakaki 2N having already. Trial Manuka plantings on wet ground are proposed for September.	Approval from Whakaki Lake Trust and Whakaki 2N
Public Use of Rivers Review	Project brief developed late 2016. Aim to complete initial report by October 2017.	Report completed and presented to E&SC July 2018	E&SC Recommendations to be implemented

Project	Timeline	Narrative update	Status
Tutira Regional Park Post Pine Forest Harvest Plan	Initially the aim was to complete by June 2018, now September 2018	Series of workshops with the working group completed. Composite planting plan agreed to. Business case to be developed for composite option. Consultant engaged to develop the business case. Delay not holding up other work.	Sept 2018
Tutira Mai Nga Iwi project	2016-2018	Winter tree clearing and planting programme completed. Governance group meetings occurring regularly.	Next governance group meeting scheduled Sept 2018.
Te Waiu o Tutira	2018-2022	5 year project aimed at restoring the Mauri of Lake Tutira. Year 1 now in implementation phase. Air curtain was turned on 8th of August to break up weak stratification that had formed, which it did promptly. Closely monitoring the algal dynamics in the lake and exploring back up options for oxygenation, should the lake start to experience oxygen problems again.	Governance Group established. FIF funding confirmed and signed off.
Waipatiki Beach Holiday Park	Ongoing	2017-18 work programme complete. Establishing and attending to priorities to meet health and safety requirements (water supply, sewerage, hot water heating, building maintenance requirements). Developing multi-year work programme to bring the campground complex up to standard that meets LA and DHB building code and H&S requirements. Establishing funding requirements. Landscape plan to be drafted. Re-drafting of lease agreement required to make it fit for purpose.	Focus on prioritising 2018-19 work programme. Programme implementation commenced.
Catchment Teams		The Catchment teams will continue to support the development of the operational delivery of the Erosion Control Scheme. Emphasis is on getting out and meeting priority landholders. Northern HB still has 2 vacancies to fill – An office administrator and a Senior Catchment Advisor that we will be advertising soon Priority work is currently occurring around – Mahanga, The Raupunga water supply, working with local marae (Hurumua & Tuahuru) and engagement with key people in the catchment The Central team is in a similar position, with one Senior Catchment Advisor position to be finalised and an Admin position to fill. The Southern team has yet to recruit a Team leader and Admin role.	

Compliance and Consent Appeals/ Notification/ Large Processes

Updates to be provided at the meeting.

Item 18

Attachment 1

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Wednesday 05 September 2018

Subject: DISCUSSION OF ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Item 19

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 tabled CE or Chairman'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.		